DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT REPORT

VOLUME I

PART 1 OF 2: RESULTS AND PROCESS

MAY 2005

Preface

Volume I, Part 1 of 2

This information has been assembled to support the 2005 Department of Defense recommendations for base closures and realignments inside the United States.

The Secretary of Defense transmitted his recommended closures and realignments to the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission and to the Congress on May 13, 2005, and published them in the *Federal Register* on May 16, 2005, pursuant to Public Law 101-510, as amended.

Part 1 of 2 of Volume I of this report contains an overview of the process and summarizes the results.

Part 2 of 2 of Volume I contains the statutory recommendations, justifications, and process summaries that the Secretary of Defense transmitted to the Commission and the Congress.

The other eleven volumes of this report provide supporting documentation for the Department's recommendations.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
1000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

May 13, 2005

Honorable Anthony J. Principi
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, Virginia 22202

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The decade since the last BRAC has been a period of dramatic change. The U.S. national security strategy addresses the new challenges posed by international terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, ungoverned areas, rogue states, and non-state actors. BRAC 2005 provides the Department a unique opportunity to adjust U.S. base structure to meet these developments, and to be positioned to meet the challenges envisioned during the next two decades.

As required by Public Law 101-510, as amended, I am providing to the Commission the Department of Defense Base Closure and Realignment Report containing the Department's recommendations to realign or close military installations within the United States and its territories. These recommendations strengthen national security by reshaping the domestic installations at which U.S. military forces perform their assigned missions. Volume I describes the Department's overall BRAC selection process; provides an unclassified version of the force structure plan; and details the Department's closure and realignment recommendations and their justifications. Eleven other volumes (II-XII) will be provided under separate cover. Volume II is the classified force structure plan, which is available on a restricted basis. Should you have any questions about the proper handling of classified material, the Department stands ready to assist. Volumes III-XII further describe the analytical processes and recommendations of each of the Department's 10 proponent organizations -- the three Military Departments and seven Joint Cross-Service Groups (JCSGs).

The Department's recommendations will align U.S. base structure with the force structure that is expected to be needed over the next 20 years. These proposals will implement the Department's global force reposturing; facilitate the ongoing transformation of U.S. forces to meet the challenges of the 21st Century; and restructure important support functions to capitalize on advances in technology and business practices. The Department's BRAC recommendations address almost every Defense mission area and affect most of the Department's major U.S. installations. Overall, these recommendations support force transformation; address new threats, strategies, and force

protection concerns; consolidate business-oriented support functions; promote joint- and multi-service basing; and provide significant savings.

As required by law, the BRAC process entailed comprehensive and comparable analyses of all installations in the United States and its territories, using military value as the primary consideration. In reviewing its base structure, the Department considered the capabilities needed to support potential mobilization and surge requirements, as well as the unique installation needs of Reserve Component forces. The Department placed emphasis on retaining the infrastructure and capabilities necessary to respond to contingencies. The Military Departments and Joint Cross-Service Groups incorporated surge assessments throughout their analyses.

The Department organized its analysis into two categories: seven Joint Cross-Service Groups scrutinized the bases and functions that constitute the Department's common support infrastructure, while the Military Departments analyzed installations devoted exclusively to those Department's requirements, as well as supporting operational forces. The joint groups were composed of senior representatives of the Military Departments, the Joint Staff, and OSD, and were empowered to issue candidate recommendations that were considered jointly by the executive groups with responsibility for overseeing the entire process. In performing these analyses, all proponents were challenged to look beyond Service boundaries, and particularly to consider joint basing options, including the joint use of critical assets and the creation of centers of excellence. This work was difficult, and the accomplishments of each of the 10 proponents were significant.

The individual groups conducting the BRAC 2005 analyses reviewed each installation from its functional perspective. Their candidate recommendations were then integrated, or "knitted" together, based on functional or strategic relationships. The resulting recommendations consequently should be viewed as interdependent. This interdependence will need to be considered as the Commission conducts its review.

The Joint Staff actively participated in the development of the BRAC recommendations. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs consulted with the combatant commanders to ensure that the recommendations would not degrade operational capabilities. The Military Departments retained critical real estate and facilities that would be difficult to reconstitute through reinvestment or reliance on the private sector. They ensured that the U.S. base structure could support the forces that remain deployed overseas. The Secretaries of the Military Departments, the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff all support the Department's recommendations.

The Department is confident that these recommendations will improve the posture of U.S. forces for years to come. Increasing combat effectiveness and transforming U.S.

forces are critical if our country is to be able to meet tomorrow's national defense challenges. Because the dynamism of the current environment will continue to require the Department to optimize its resources, we recommend that a BRAC review be conducted every five to ten years.

A number of the recommended actions will present challenges to local communities as they face a drawdown of military missions or, in some instances, significant increases in military presence. The Department stands ready to assist communities affected by BRAC 2005.

The Department is providing identical letters, with enclosures, to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and all Members of Congress. The list of recommended closures and realignments is also being published in the *Federal Register*. Copies of the unclassified portion of the report will be available on the website www.defenselink.mil/BRAC.

I thank each member of the Commission for agreeing to perform this challenging task for the American people. Your review is an essential confirmation of the reasonableness of the military judgment behind each BRAC recommendation, as well as the fairness of the overall BRAC analytical process. The Military Departments and the Joint Cross-Service Groups stand ready to assist the Commission during its review, providing information and sharing the rationale for the recommendations that have been made. You have a critical role in securing and strengthening tomorrow's armed forces.

Sincerely,

Enclosure:
As stated

Department of Defense
Base Closure and Realignment Report

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Chapter 1
Base Realignment and Closure Overview and Results

The Need for Base Realignments and Closures

The national security environment in America--the threats it faces and its force to counter them--has seldom been more dynamic. The military base structure from which our forces are organized, trained, equipped, and deployed plays an important role in ensuring mission effectiveness and efficiency. The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process provided a unique opportunity to reshape the Department's physical plant, that is, its installations and associated weapons ranges, as well as the organization and stationing of its forces.

General Process

In 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995, the Defense Department executed base realignments and closures through a legally specified process. That process, then and now, involves the President, the Defense Department, the Congress, an independent commission, and local communities.

Through the BRAC process, the Defense Department evaluates its current stationing plan against multiple variables: the changes in threat, force structure, technologies, doctrine, organization, business practices, and plant inventory. By assessing similar facilities using a set of comprehensive criteria, the Department develops realignment and closure recommendations in a fair, consistent, and transparent manner. An independent commission reviews the Secretary of Defense's BRAC recommendations and makes its own recommendations to the President. The President, in turn, reports his decision on the recommendations to the Congress for its review and approval. Both the President and the Congress are limited to accepting or rejecting the entire package of the Commission's recommendations.

Related Studies

As in previous BRAC rounds, the statutory focus for BRAC 2005 was on military installations and activities within the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and any other commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States. The closure or realignment of military bases in foreign locations proceeds under a different, bilateral approval process between the United States and the host nation. Nevertheless, as in the early 1990s, changes in overseas basing and overall force projections affected BRAC 2005.

Before the initiation of formal BRAC 2005 activities, the Secretary of Defense requested that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs direct geographic combatant commanders to prepare draft overseas basing plans for their respective areas of responsibility. These drafts were part of a larger interagency assessment of the Department's long-term overseas force projection and basing

needs. This assessment resulted in a series of recommendations that are included in the Department's "Integrated Global Presence and Basing Study" (IGPBS), which is classified. That study outlined the recommended size, character, and location of our long-term overseas force presence. On the basis of the IGPBS results, the Secretary of Defense announced that some forces currently based overseas will return to the United States over a period of years. The Department's BRAC analyses took into account all the basing recommendations of the IGPBS.

In addition to the interagency study, under section 2912 of the BRAC statute, the Department conducted an analysis of its facility inventory to determine whether its excess capacity warranted another BRAC round. For this assessment, the Department used a parametric approach to compare 1989 base loading, using indicators of forces and infrastructure existing at that time, to the proportionate requirements of forces and infrastructure projected for 2009. From this study, the Department concluded that it had an aggregate 24 percent of excess capacity. On March 23, 2004, the Secretary certified the need for an additional round of base realignments and closures.

While the parametric capacity analysis was useful to assess the need for an additional round of base realignments and closures, the results of the analysis could not be used to project the number of potential BRAC realignments or closures that could be achieved in each installation category. The report's methodology did not include a comparison of base capacity with specific *need* for that capacity. Nor did it include an assessment of particular characteristics of specific bases that are critical to assessing the relative military value of any specific BRAC option. Ultimately, specific BRAC recommendations are based on certified data regarding specific base capacity, the unique infrastructure needs of specific force elements or military functions, and the application of selection criteria that heavily weigh the military value of each installation considered for closure or realignment.

In addition to the Department's two studies, through the fiscal year 2004 Military Construction Appropriations Act (Public Law 108-132), the Congress created the Commission on Review of Overseas Military Facility Structure of the United States to provide Congress an independent assessment of the nation's requirements for overseas military bases. The Commission reported its findings on May 9, 2005.

Process Characteristics

The base closure process was designed in law to be objective, open, and fair. Each recommendation, rooted in the Department's long-term force structure plan and installation inventory, was measured against eight criteria that were previously subjected to both congressional review and public comment. In developing the criteria, the Department, pursuant to statute, gave priority consideration to military value (criteria 1-4), then considered costs and savings (criterion 5), and finally assessed the economic impact on local communities, the community support infrastructure, and the environmental impact (criteria 6-8). Ultimately, these criteria were amended and codified in law.

Each person submitting data for the BRAC analysis certified that the information was accurate and complete to the best of his or her knowledge and belief. The DoD Inspector General, the

Service audit agencies, and the Government Accountability Office oversaw the Department's procedures.

The Department's recommendations are the results of two and a half years of intense work. In his initial instruction in November 2002, the Secretary of Defense challenged the Department to use the opportunity of the BRAC authority to "reconfigure our current infrastructure into one in which operational capacity maximizes *both* war fighting capability and efficiency." The Secretary directed that senior civilian and military leadership across the Department engage in this effort.

As in the past, each Military Department analyzed and recommended ways to reshape its operational base structure to more effectively support its forces located in the United States. Seven joint cross-service groups scrutinized the bases and functions that constitute the Department's common support infrastructure. They were challenged to look beyond Service boundaries to create joint basing options. The groups were organized around the following functions: education and training, headquarters and support, industrial activities, intelligence, medical support, supply and storage, and technical functions. For BRAC 2005, the chairs of these seven groups were empowered to formulate their own recommendations for the Secretary's consideration.

Process Results

The Secretary of Defense initiated the BRAC 2005 process to rationalize the Department's base infrastructure within the United States in support of the Department's long-term strategic capabilities. The Secretary's initial BRAC planning guidance, contained in a memorandum dated November 15, 2002, focused the BRAC effort on five key goals:

- Transforming the current and future force and its support systems to meet new threats;
- Eliminating excess physical capacity;
- Rationalizing the base infrastructure with the new defense strategy;
- Maximizing both warfighting capability and efficiency; and
- Examining opportunities for joint activities.

This package of recommendations advances all of these goals. The following themes emerge from the Department's recommendations:

- Support force transformation. Forces returning from overseas will be transformed through technology enhancements, capabilities-based restructuring, and basing that provides the needed training infrastructure. Support functions within both the Active and Reserve Army components will be reorganized into capabilities-based combat forces.

- Rebase forces to address new threat, strategy, and force protection concerns. Dispersed forces and activities within the United States will be placed on more secure, military-controlled sites. This rebasing offers opportunities to increase combat power, enhance security, and promote efficiency while generating significant savings.

- Consolidate business-oriented support functions. Supply, maintenance, and medical functions will be consolidated to capitalize on proven, state-of-the-art business technologies and practices. Technical facilities, including research and development laboratories, will be consolidated to encourage better-focused investment strategies.

- Promote joint and multi-Service basing. Joint activities will be established in key administrative functions and selected training missions. A joint training environment will be created for initial pilot training for the new Joint Strike Fighter. Other multi-Service basing will encourage integration and achieve economies of scale.

- Achieve savings. The recurring and aggregate savings will almost equal the total savings of all previous BRAC rounds. Restructuring support functions will generate unprecedented savings. The reduction of support personnel and disposal of land and facilities are less predictive of savings. In comparing the one-time cost to the total net present value, the Department will realize two dollars in savings for every dollar in BRAC costs.

While it is difficult to measure the full extent of the improvements in effectiveness and efficiency of the BRAC 2005 recommendations, the following statistics illustrate the breadth and depth of the impact of these actions:

- Five percent of plant replacement value will be reduced;
- About 12 million square feet of leased space will be vacated for more secure, functionally enhanced facilities;
- About 18,000 civilian support positions will be eliminated; and
- At the 6-year point in implementation, the Department will begin to realize annual net savings of over $5 billion from BRAC 2005 actions, in addition to about $7 billion from previous BRAC rounds.

Conclusion

BRAC is a powerful management tool for the Department. It invites a comprehensive, long-term review of the Department's basing and offers a unique authority to reposition forces and reevaluate support missions. The rapidly changing national security threat and the evolving military response suggest that fundamental change will always be a part of the national defense mission. For this reason, the Department needs to conduct a BRAC review every five to ten years.

Chapter 2
Force Structure Plan

Introduction

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff provided a long-term force structure plan for the Defense Department based on analysis of current and future threats, challenges, and opportunities and on the President's national strategy to meet such circumstances. In accordance with Section 2912 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, Public Law 101-510, as amended, the force structure plan for Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005 is based on the probable threats to national security for a 20-year period, from 2005 to 2024. In previous BRAC rounds, a similar requirement provided an assessment and projection of force structure for only 6 years into the future. It is important to note that this report focuses on a snapshot of force structure through Fiscal Years 2011 due to security classifications.

An unclassified portion of the force structure plan is included in this report. The entire plan is classified and available through restricted distribution. The force structure plan does not reflect temporary adjustments to the force structure of one or another military service that the Secretary of Defense may make from time to time in response to unique but transient conditions. The Secretary of Defense submitted the force structure plan to Congress in March 2004 and provided a revised submission in March 2005 per Public Law 101-510.

Strategy and Force Development

The President's National Security Strategy and the Secretary of Defense's Strategy provide a new focus for U.S. military forces. These strategies require that U.S. forces, by their presence and activities, assure friends and allies of the United States resolve and the ability to fulfill commitments. Military forces must dissuade adversaries from developing dangerous capabilities. In addition, forces must provide the President with a wide range of options to deter aggression and coercion, and if deterrence fails, forces must have the ability to defeat any adversary at the time, place, and in the manner of U.S. choosing.

Based on detailed analysis since the Secretary's 2001 Quadrennial Defense Review, the Department of Defense has updated its strategic thinking, incorporating lessons learned from recent military operations.

The Department's planning has informed decisions to date on the force's overall mix of capabilities, size, posture, patterns of activity, readiness, and capacity to surge globally.

Just as strategy is constantly updated to incorporate and account for a changing global security environment, force planning standards also are adaptive and dynamic over time.

The Department's force planning framework does not focus on specific conflicts. It helps determine capabilities required for a range of scenarios. The Department analyzes the force requirements for the most likely, the most dangerous, and the most demanding circumstances. Assessments of U.S. capabilities will examine the breadth and depth of this construct, not seek to optimize in a single area. Doing so allows decision makers to identify areas where prudent risk could be accepted and areas where risk should be reduced or mitigated.

The defense strategy requires the creation of new forms of security cooperation to support U.S. efforts to swiftly defeat an adversary with modest reinforcement. Specifically, security cooperation will underpin diversified, operational basing access and training opportunities for forward stationed forces, and strengthen U.S. influence with potential partners that could provide coalition capabilities for future contingencies. Security cooperation efforts will focus on activities to build defense relationships that promote U.S. and allied security interests, develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and coalition operations, and provide U.S. forces with peacetime and contingency access and en route infrastructure.

Transformation To A Capabilities-Based Approach

Continuous defense transformation is part of a wider governmental effort to transform America's national security institutions to meet 21st-century challenges and opportunities. Just as our challenges change continuously, so too must our military capabilities.

The purpose of transformation is to extend key advantages and reduce vulnerabilities. We are now in a long-term struggle against persistent, adaptive adversaries, and must transform to prevail.

Transformation is not only about technology. It is also about:

- Changing the way we think about challenges and opportunities;
- Adapting the defense establishment to that new perspective; and
- Refocusing capabilities to meet future challenges, not those we are already most prepared to meet.

Transformation requires difficult programmatic and organizational choices. We will need to divest in some areas and invest in others.

Transformational change is not limited to operational forces. We also want to change long-standing business processes within the Department to take advantage of information technology. We also are working to transform our international partnerships, including the capabilities that our partners and we can use collectively.

Derivative of a transformational mindset is adoption of a capabilities-based planning methodology. Capabilities-based planning focuses more on how adversaries may challenge us than on whom those adversaries might be or where we might face them. It focuses the Department on the growing range of capabilities and methods we must possess to contend with

an uncertain future. It recognizes the limits of intelligence and the impossibility of predicting complex events with precision. Our planning aims to link capabilities to joint operating concepts across a broad range of scenarios.

The Department is adopting a new approach for planning to implement our strategy. The defense strategy will drive this top-down, competitive process. Operating within fiscal constraints, our new approach enables the Secretary of Defense and Joint Force Commanders to balance risk across a range of areas.

We seek to foster a culture of innovation. The War on Terrorism imparts an urgency to defense transformation; we must transform to win the war.

Addressing Capabilities Through Force Transformation

The Department's transformation strategy will balance near-term operational risk with future risk in investment decisions. It will invest now in specific technologies and concepts that are transformational, while remaining open to other paths towards transformation. Capabilities will be developed, supported by force transformation, which will allow us to meet the defense strategy while remaining open to explore new and essential capabilities. This force transformation will allow us to create a new/future force structure, which will move from its current platform-centric condition to a more capabilities-based and network-centric philosophy that addresses the full spectrum of conflict. It will allow the U.S. military to create conditions for increased speed of command and opportunities for coordination across the battlespace.

Probable Threats To National Security

Range of Challenges

Uncertainty is the defining characteristic of today's strategic environment. We can identify trends but cannot predict specific events with precision. While we work to avoid being surprised, we must posture ourselves to handle unanticipated problems -- we must plan with surprise in mind.

We contend with uncertainty by adapting to circumstances and influencing events. It is not enough to react to change. We must safeguard U.S. freedoms and interests while working actively to forestall the emergence of new challenges.

The U.S. military predominates in the world in traditional forms of warfare. Potential adversaries accordingly shift away from challenging the United States through traditional military action and adopt asymmetric capabilities and methods. An array of traditional, irregular, catastrophic, and disruptive capabilities and methods threaten U.S. interests.

These categories overlap. Actors proficient in one can be expected to try to reinforce their position with methods and capabilities drawn from others.

Indeed, recent experience indicates that the most dangerous circumstances arise when we face a complex of such challenges. For example, our adversaries in Iraq and Afghanistan presented both traditional and irregular challenges. Terrorist groups like al Qaida pose irregular threats but also actively seek catastrophic capabilities. The government of North Korea at once poses traditional, irregular, and catastrophic challenges. In the future, the most capable opponents may seek to combine truly disruptive capacity with traditional, irregular, and catastrophic forms of warfare.

Traditional challenges come largely from states employing recognized military capabilities and forces in well-known forms of military competition and conflict. While traditional forms of military competition remain important, trends suggest that these challenges will receive lesser priority in the planning of adversaries vis-à-vis the United States. This can be attributed, in part, to U.S. and allied superiority in traditional forms of warfare and the enormous cost to develop, acquire, and maintain conventional capabilities. But it is also explained by the increasing attractiveness of irregular methods, as well as the increasing availability of catastrophic capabilities. Even where adversaries possess considerable capacity in traditional domains, they often seek to reinforce their position with catastrophic, irregular, and disruptive methods and capabilities. Therefore, some strictly traditional or hybrid challenges require the active maintenance of sufficient combat overmatch in key areas of traditional military competition.

Irregular challenges are characterized as "unconventional" methods employed by state and non-state actors to counter the traditional advantages of stronger opponents. Irregular methods of increasing sophistication -- including terrorism, insurgency, civil war, and third-party coercion -- will challenge U.S. security interests to a greater degree than they have in the past. Our adversaries are likely to exploit a host of irregular methods in an attempt to erode U.S. influence, power, and national will over time.

Two factors in particular have intensified the rapid growth and potential danger of irregular challenges: the rise of extremist ideologies and the erosion of traditional sovereignty. Worldwide political, religious, and ethnic extremism continue to fuel deadly and destabilizing conflicts. Particularly threatening are those extremist ideologies that sanction horrific violence targeted at civilians and noncombatants. Areas in Central and South America, Africa, the Middle East, and South, Central, and Southeast Asia have provided havens for terrorists, criminals, insurgents, and other groups that threaten global security. Many governments in these areas are unable or unwilling to extend effective control over their territory, thus increasing the area available to hostile exploitation. Irregular challenges in and from these areas will grow more intense over time and are likely to challenge the security of the United States and its partners for the indefinite future.

Our ongoing War on Terrorism and our resulting operational experience call for a reorientation of our military capabilities to contend with these challenges more effectively.

Catastrophic challenges involve the acquisition, possession, and use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or methods producing WMD-like effects. A number of state and non-state actors are vigorously seeking to acquire dangerous and destabilizing catastrophic capabilities. States seek these capabilities to offset perceived regional imbalances or to hedge against U.S.

.military superiority. Terrorists seek them because of the potential they hold for greater physical and psychological impact on targeted audiences.

Porous international borders, weak controls over weapons-related materials and expertise, and ongoing revolutions in information technology are increasingly enabling this trend. Particularly troublesome is the nexus of transnational terrorists, WMD proliferation, and rogue states. Unchecked, this confluence raises the prospect of direct WMD employment against the United States or our allies and partners. Indeed, many would-be adversaries likely believe the best war to check American reach and influence is to develop the capability to threaten the U.S. homeland directly. Catastrophic attacks could arrive via a number of delivery means ranging from rogue use of WMD-armed ballistic missiles to surreptitious delivery through routine commercial channels to innovative attacks like those undertaken on 9/11.

Elements of the U.S. national infrastructure are vulnerable to catastrophic attack. The interdependent nature of the infrastructure crests more vulnerability because attacks against one sector -- the electric power grid for instance -- would impact other sectors as well. Parts of the defense-related critical infrastructure are vulnerable to a wide range of attacks, especially those that rely on commercial sector elements with multiple single points of failure.

The continuing illicit proliferation of WMD technology and expertise makes contending with catastrophic challenges an enduring necessity. A single catastrophic attack against the United States is an unacceptable prospect. The strategic effect of such an attack transcends the mere economic and social costs. It represents a more fundamental, existential threat to our nation, our institutions, and our free society. Thus, new emphasis must be applied to capabilities that enable us to dissuade acquisition of catastrophic capabilities, deter their use, and finally, when necessary, defeat them prior to their posing direct threats to us and our partners.

Disruptive challenges are those posed by competitors employing breakthrough technology that might counter or negate our current advantages in key operational domains. In doing so, competitors seek to provide new military options that offset our advantages in niche areas and threaten our ability to operate from the strategic commons -- space, international waters and airspace, and cyberspace. Such developments will afford opponents only temporary advantage. In a few instances, however, the United States could confront technological breakthroughs that would fundamentally alter our approach to security. These might include, but are not limited to, breakthroughs in biotechnology, cyber-operations, space, directed-energy, and other emerging fields. Although such developments are unpredictable, we must be attentive to the consequences that such possibilities hold, and plan and invest accordingly.

The goal of our transformation is to contend effectively with these challenges and channel future security competition in ways favorable to the United States and its international partners. We accomplish this by assuring our allies and friends -- demonstrating our resolve to fulfill defense commitments and protect common interests; dissuading potential adversaries from adopting threatening capabilities and ambitions; deterring aggression and coercion by maintaining capable and rapidly deployable military forces. Finally, at the direction of the President, we will defeat adversaries at the time, place, and in the manner of our choosing -- setting the conditions for future security.

The Unclassified Force Structure Plan

The following table shows the programmed force structure, manning, and funding for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force for Fiscal Years 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2011. When reviewing this plan, it should be noted that it depicts only Service force units; that is, not all of the force structure is identified. For example, the unclassified version does not account for Army non-divisional units including its associated assets like aviation and special operations; Navy non-carrier-based aircraft and construction battalions; and Air Force airlift, special operation, tankers, and missiles.

Service Force Units

		FY05	FY07	FY09	FY11
Army UEx					
	Active	6	11	13	13
	Reserve	1	5	8	8
Army Divisions					
	Active	5			
	Reserve	7	3		
Aircraft Carriers		12	11	11	11
Carrier Air Wings					
	Active	10	10	10	10
	Reserve	1	1	1	1
Battle Force Ships		324	325	337	342
Air Force AEFs					
		10	10	10	10
USMC Divisions					
	Active	3	3	3	3
	Reserve	1	1	1	1

End-strength (k)

		FY05	FY07	FY09	FY11
USA*	AC	482	482	482	482
	RC	555	555	555	555
USN	AC	366	345	345	345
	RC	83	71	70	70
USMC*	AC	175	175	175	175
	RC	40	40	40	40
USAF	AC	360	356	350	350
	RC	183	182	182	183

* The Army projects it will end FY05 with end strength of 511,800 or 29,400 above the baseline of 482,400. The Marine Corps projects it will end FY05 with end strength of 177,675 or 2,675 above the baseline of 175,000. The FY05 Supplemental request includes $1.7 billion to support these overstrengths. In FY06, the Army and Marine Corps plan to exceed the funded end strength levels by at least 30,000 and 3,000 end strength, respectively. Both Services plan to seek Supplemental funding for any additional end strength above the baseline in support of the Global War on Terrorism.

Anticipated Level of Funding ($B)

	FY05	FY07	FY09	FY11
USA	115	110.1	120.3	125.6
USN	103.7	110.5	122.7	131.5
USMC	18.9	18.5	20.6	21.9
USAF	119.6	133.3	138.7	146.8

Chapter 3
Analytical Process

Background

Planning Guidance

The Secretary of Defense's memorandum of November 15, 2002**,** *Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure*, initiated the Department's BRAC process. The Secretary emphasized the need to eliminate excess physical capacity and transform the Department by rationalizing infrastructure with the defense strategy. This direction, along with later Department of Defense policy guidance, established policies, procedures, and authorities for selecting bases for realignment or closure. All U.S. installations, as defined by law, were considered equally. Copies of the Department's policy memoranda are provided in Appendix E.

Changes From Earlier BRAC Rounds

The BRAC 2005 process differed in a number of ways from procedures established in earlier BRAC rounds. These changes reflect congressional requirements established in BRAC legislation as well as alterations in the Department's analytical process designed to ensure the most comprehensive review of DoD's infrastructure. Significant legislative changes include the following:

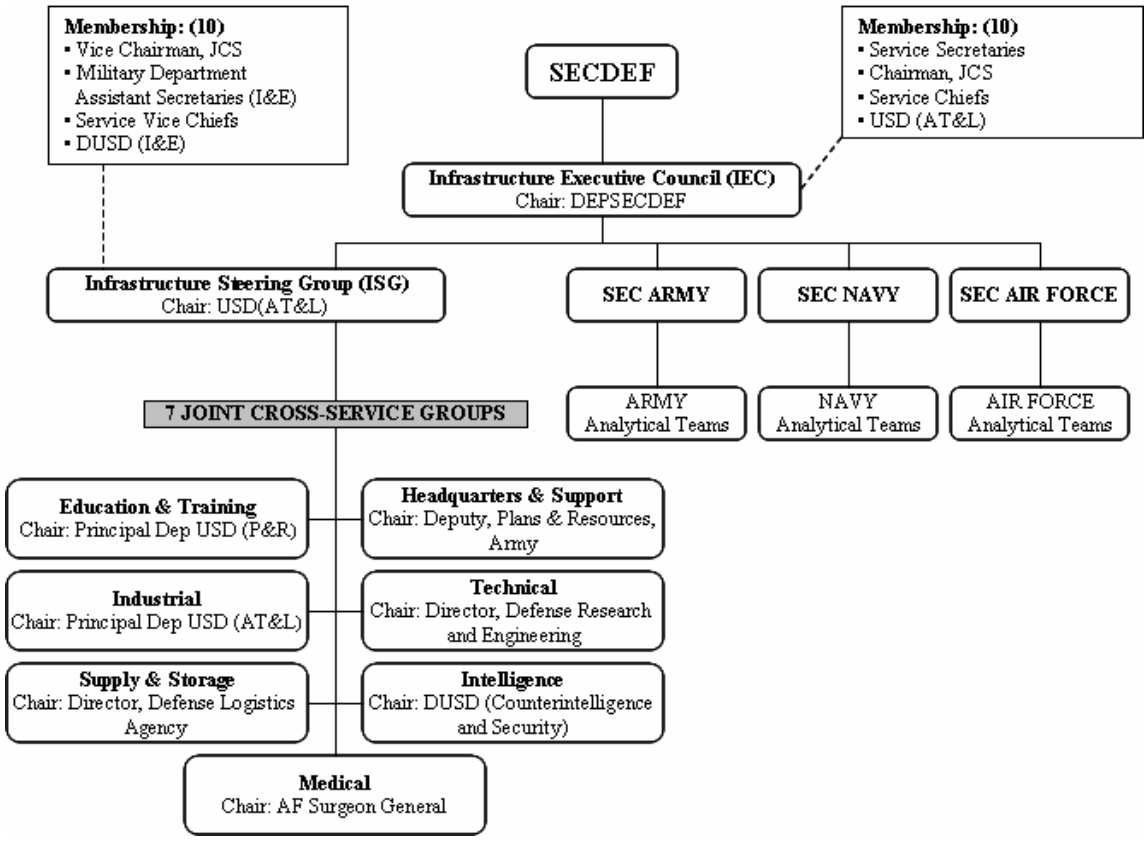
- The Secretary of Defense was required to provide, with the Fiscal Year 2005 budget justification documents, a detailed report regarding the need for BRAC 2005.
- The force structure plan must include a 20-year threat assessment rather than the 6-year threat assessment required in previous BRAC rounds.
- Authority to proceed with BRAC 2005 was contingent on the Secretary of Defense's certification that further base closures and realignments are needed and that such actions would result in annual net savings for each of the Military Departments beginning not later than Fiscal Year 2011. (The Secretary forwarded his certification to Congress in March 2004.)
- Military value must be the primary consideration in making realignment and closure recommendations and factors related to other criteria must be addressed. (In prior rounds the Department made military value the primary consideration as a matter of policy.)
- The Commission will have one additional member, totaling nine.
- The Commission may *add* an installation to the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments only if:
    - Seven of the nine Commissioners support the addition,

- At least two Commissioners visit the added installation, and
- The Commission provides the Secretary 15 days to explain why an installation was not included in a BRAC recommendation.

- The Commission shall invite the Secretary of Defense to testify at a public hearing, or a closed hearing if classified information is involved, on any of the Commission's proposed changes to the Secretary's recommendations.
- Key dates, such as the nomination of members for the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, were adjusted.
- Regarding implementation and reuse of an installation, DoD is authorized no-cost conveyances but is directed to seek fair market value, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.
- The Secretary of Defense may implement a closure through privatization in place only if that method of realignment or closure is specifically authorized in the Commission's recommendations and is the most cost-effective method of implementation.

BRAC 2005 Organizational Structure

The Secretary of Defense's November 15, 2002, memorandum, *Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure*, established a separate governing structure to oversee and operate the Department's BRAC 2005 process. The following chart illustrates this structure.



BRAC Management Structure

The Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC), chaired by the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and composed of the Secretaries of the Military Departments and their Chiefs of Service, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics) (USD (AT&L)), was the policy-making and oversight body for the entire BRAC 2005 process. This group ultimately shaped a coherent package of recommendations to present to the Secretary of Defense for his review and approval. The IEC met more than 20 times during the BRAC process.

The subordinate Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG), chaired by the USD(AT&L) and composed of the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Department Assistant Secretaries for Installations and Environment, the Service Vice Chiefs, and the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment), oversaw the joint cross-service analyses of common business-oriented functions and ensured the integration of that process with the Military Departments' analysis of all other functions. The ISG met more than 60 times during the BRAC process, setting milestones and resolving issues as the analyses unfolded.

Joint Cross-Service Groups

To facilitate a robust joint analysis during BRAC 2005, the Secretary of Defense chartered seven joint cross-service groups (JCSGs) to make realignment and closure recommendations related to common business-oriented support functions. The JCSGs, each of which had representatives from the Military Services, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and the Joint Staff, were chartered as analytical proponents with exclusive authority to make recommendations related to assigned support functions. Each performed a broad, comprehensive review of these functions. The final BRAC 2005 package illustrates that these JCSGs generated a significant portion of the overall recommendations. By contrast, during the BRAC 1995 round, joint analytical groups simply developed alternatives for consideration by the Military Departments. Few of these suggestions were included in the Secretary's 1995 recommendations.

The seven joint cross-service groups established for BRAC 2005 were:

- Education and Training (E&T),
- Headquarters and Support Activities (H&SA),
- Industrial (IND),
- Intelligence (INTEL),
- Medical (MED),
- Supply and Storage (S&S), and
- Technical (TECH).

A summary of each JCSG's analytical process, along with its recommendations, is presented in Part 2 of this volume. Detailed JCSG reports are provided in Volumes VI-XII.

The Military Departments

The Military Departments analyzed the remaining Service-unique or operational functions. A summary of each Military Department's analytical process, along with its recommendations, is in Part 2 of this volume. Detailed Military Department reports are provided in Volumes III-V.

Special Joint Teams

During the BRAC analytical effort, the Department formed several teams to facilitate a common approach among analytical proponents. A Joint Action Scenario Team (JAST), chaired by the Army, was established to develop and manage the process for conducting joint analyses of Military Department-to-Military Department joint basing or joint use opportunities and scenarios that were outside the purview of the JCSGs. This advisory group tracked suggestions for the joint basing of operational forces and assisted Military Department analytical groups in assessing these opportunities.

The Department also 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. The work of each JPAT is discussed later in this chapter.

Government Accountability Office, Inspector General, and Other Groups

The Government Accountability Office (GAO), the DoD Inspector General, and the audit agencies of the Military Departments played a key role in monitoring each phase of the BRAC analytical process. The GAO had full access to the Department's non-deliberative meetings, briefings, proceedings, and analytical work. The Department provided the GAO the minutes of deliberative meetings once they were signed. This degree of access should assist the GAO in rendering its independent assessment of the Department's BRAC process, as required by Public Law 101-510, as amended.

In the latter stages of the BRAC analysis, the Department engaged a small group of executive-level former government officials. Called the "Red Team," this group was asked to provide an independent assessment of candidate recommendations. The team included:

- The Honorable Hansford T. Johnson, General, USAF Retired, former Assistant Secretary and Acting Secretary of the Navy and member of the 1993 BRAC Commission;
- The Honorable Robert B. Pirie, Jr., former Assistant Secretary, Under Secretary, and Acting Secretary of the Navy and former Assistant Secretary of Defense; and

- General Leon E. Salomon, USA Retired, former Commander of the U.S. Army Materiel Command.

The Red Team met with each Military Department and JCSG. It reviewed candidate recommendations, report drafts, and supporting materials. The team's insights provided valuable feedback and suggestions for improving the quality of the candidate recommendation packages relative to the standard by which the Commission may alter the Secretary's recommendations.

Analytical Framework

Public Law 101-510, as amended, requires that the Department base its recommendations on its 20-year force structure plan, the inventory of installations and facilities provided to the Congress in March 2004, and the final BRAC selection criteria. The Department also established a set of overarching BRAC principles to guide the analytical process.

20-Year Force Structure Plan

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended, required the Department to develop a 20-year force structure plan as the basis for its BRAC analysis. This plan, provided previously to Congress, is based on an assessment of probable threats to national security during the 20-year period beginning with fiscal year 2005. It identifies the probable Military Department end-strength levels and the major military units needed to meet these threats, along with anticipated levels of funding available for national defense purposes during this period. The Military Departments and JCSGs used the force structure plan to guide their analyses and to develop candidate recommendations.

As part of the assessment of probable threats to national security, the National Defense Authorization Act for 2004 requires the Department to "determine the potential, prudent, [sic] surge requirements to meet those threats." The Military Departments and JCSGs incorporated surge assessments in multiple steps of their analyses. Each determined the surge capacities needed to support the Department's force structure plan, evaluated the capability of assigned installations and facilities to surge, and incorporated these capabilities in their capacity assessments. During the military value analysis, analytical proponents evaluated infrastructure supporting their functions within the framework provided by the BRAC selection criteria. Criteria 1, "current and future" mission capabilities, and criteria 3, "ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements," capture the concept of surge. By appropriately weighting criteria attributes and metrics, Military Departments and JCSGs ensured that surge was appropriately reflected in military value analyses. Finally, during scenario analysis, proponents analyzed alternative infrastructure configurations within the context of the force structure plan and selection criteria. This analysis provided another opportunity to fully consider surge since it incorporated surge considerations made during the evaluation of capabilities necessary to support the force structure and capacity and military analyses. Policy Memorandum 7, Appendix E, provides additional information on the Department's approach to evaluating surge requirements

The classified force structure plan is Volume II of this report. An unclassified discussion of the force structure plan is included in Chapter 2 of this volume.

BRAC 2005 Selection Criteria

The BRAC 2005 statute directed the Department to provide draft selection criteria to the Congress and the public for a period of review and comment before final criteria could be adopted and applied in the BRAC analytical process. On December 23, 2003, the Secretary of Defense provided the Congress draft criteria and published them in the Federal Register for public comment. Following review of these comments, the Secretary published final criteria on February 12, 2004. The Congress later amended and codified these criteria in the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2005. The final BRAC 2005 Selection Criteria follow:

Military Value

(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 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, surge, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.

(4) The cost of operations and the manpower implications.

Other Considerations

(5) The extent and timing of potential costs and savings, 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 the infrastructure of both the existing and potential receiving communities 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.

Installation Inventory

As required by Public Law 101-510, as amended, the Department submitted its inventory of military installations and facilities to the Congress in March 2004. The Department derived the inventory of owned facilities from the DoD's Facilities Assessment Database (FAD), a resource updated annually from the real property records of the Military Departments. The Department owns more than 520,000 facilities (buildings and structures), of which about 87 percent are in the United States and territories. These real property records provided the basis for determining facilities subject to BRAC analysis.

BRAC Principles

To assist in the development of scenarios for base realignment or closures, the Department established the following BRAC principles. Policy Memorandum 2, Appendix E, provides additional information on the development of these principles.

- **Recruit and Train.** The Department must attract, develop, and retain active, reserve, civilian, and contractor personnel who are highly skilled and educated and have access to effective, diverse, and sustainable training space to ensure current and future readiness, to support advances in technology, and to respond to anticipated developments in joint and Service doctrine and tactics.

- **Quality of Life.** The Department must provide a quality of life, including a quality of workplace, that supports recruitment, learning, and training and enhances retention.

- **Organize.** The Department needs its force structure organized, equipped, and located to match the demands of the National Military Strategy. These forces must be effectively and efficiently supported by properly aligned headquarters and other DoD organizations and take advantage of opportunities for joint basing.

- **Equip.** The Department needs to retain, or make available within the private sector, research, development, acquisition, test, and evaluation capabilities. These functions must efficiently and effectively place superior technology in the hands of the warfighter to meet current and future threats and facilitate knowledge-enabled and net-centric warfare.

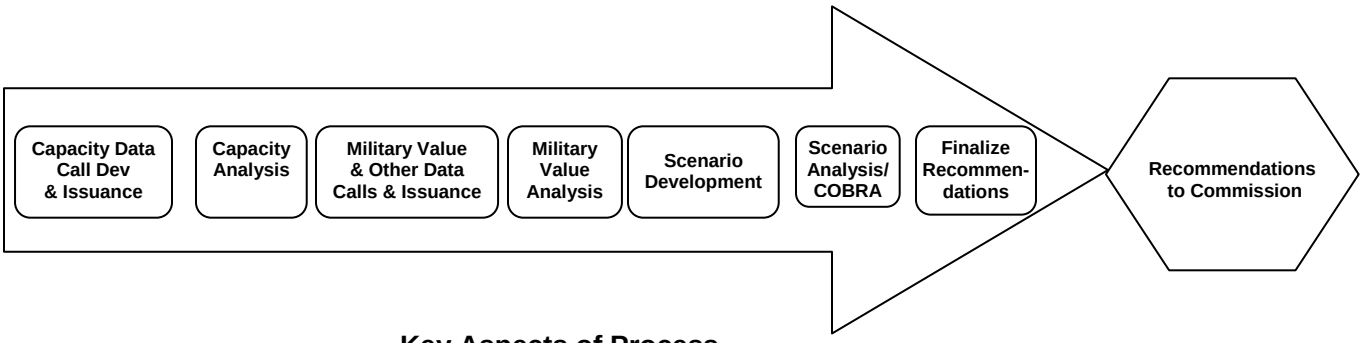
- **Supply, Service, and Maintain.** The Department needs access to logistical and industrial infrastructure capabilities that are optimally integrated into a skilled and cost-efficient national industrial base that provides agile and responsive global support to operational forces.

- **Deploy & Employ (Operational).** The Department needs secure installations that are optimally located for mission accomplishment (including homeland defense); that support power projection, rapid deployment, and expeditionary force requirements for reach-back capability; that sustain the capability to mobilize and surge; and that ensure strategic redundancy.

- **Intelligence.** The Department needs intelligence capabilities to support the National Military Strategy by delivering predictive analyses, warning of impending crises, providing persistent surveillance of our most critical targets, and achieving horizontal integration of networks and databases.

Analytical Process

During the BRAC 2005 process, the Military Departments and JCSGs followed a series of related, but separate analyses. These basic steps were capacity analysis, military value analysis, scenario development, and scenario analysis. Using these analytical elements, each proponent tailored its procedures to analyze its assigned installations and activities. The chart below provides a summary of this process.



Key Aspects of Process

CAPACITY

Inventory
- What
- Where
- How Big
- Usage
- Surge

MILITARY VALUE

Selection Criteria 1 - 4
- What's important
- How to measure
- How to weight
- Rank order

SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT
- 20-year force structure plan
- Capacity Analysis
- Military Value Analysis
- Transformational ideas
- Guiding principles

SCENARIO ANALYSIS
- Selection Criterion 5 – Potential Costs & Savings (COBRA)
- Criteria 6, 7, 8 – Economic, Community, & Environmental Impacts

Capacity Analysis

To maximize warfighting capabilities and the efficiency of the current domestic infrastructure, each Military Department and JCSG began its analysis by determining the capacity of the installations and activities within its purview. The intent of this analysis was to develop a comprehensive inventory based upon certified data that included both physical capacity (buildings, runways, maneuver acres, etc.) and operational capacity (workload or throughput). Each proponent prepared a comprehensive capacity data call to meet its requirements. The groups' task was to determine which bases and sites performed each function, how the physical and operational capacity at those installations was being used, whether surge capabilities would

meet contingency needs, and the maximum potential capacity at each location. Once the data call questions were completed, they were forwarded to the field by the Military Departments and Defense Agencies. Each group evaluated capacity analysis responses to identify opportunities for efficiency and effectiveness.

Military Value Analysis (Criteria 1-4)

As required by statute, the military value of an installation or activity was the primary consideration in developing the Department's recommendations for base realignments and closures. The Department determined that military value had two components: a quantitative component and a qualitative component. The qualitative component is the exercise of military judgment and experience to ensure rational application of the criteria. This component is discussed further in the context of scenario analysis. The quantitative component, explained in greater detail below, assigns attributes, metrics, and weights to the selection criteria to arrive at a relative scoring of facilities within assigned functions.

To arrive at a quantitative military value score, the proponents began by identifying attributes, or characteristics, for each criterion. The proponents then weighted attributes to reflect their relative importance based upon things such as their military judgment or experience, the Secretary of Defense's transformational guidance, and BRAC principles. A set of metrics was subsequently developed to measure these attributes. These were also weighted to reflect relative importance, again using, for example, military judgment, transformational guidance, and BRAC principles. Once attributes had been identified and weighted, the proponent developed questions for use in military value data calls. If more than one question was required to assess a given metric, these were also weighted. Each analytical proponent prepared a scoring plan, and data call questions were forwarded to the field. These plans established how answers to data call questions were to be evaluated and scored. With the scoring plans in place, the Military Departments and JCSGs completed their military value data calls. These were then forwarded to the field by the Military Departments and Defense Agencies. The analytical proponents input the certified data responses into the scoring plans to arrive at a numerical score and a relative quantitative military value ranking of facilities/installations against their peers.

Scenario Development

With capacity and military value analyses complete, the Military Departments and JCSGs then began an iterative process to identify potential closure and realignment scenarios. These scenarios were developed using either a data-driven optimization model or strategy-driven approaches. Each approach relied heavily on the military judgment and experience of analytical proponents.

The optimization models used by proponents incorporated capacity and military value analysis results and force structure capabilities to identify scenarios that maximized military value and minimized the amount of capacity retained. These models were also used to explore options that minimized the number of sites required to accommodate a particular function or maximized potential savings. As data results were analyzed, additional scenario options were evaluated.

A second, equally valid methodology of generating scenarios for analysis was driven by overarching Military Department or JCSG strategy. For example, the Headquarters and Support Activities JCSG identified a strategy objective that would reduce the number of single-function administrative installations. Scenarios identified by this method were verified against data collected in earlier capacity and military value analyses. Regardless of the initial approach to scenario development, qualitative or quantitative, all scenario proposals were refined through further analysis.

Scenario Analysis

During scenario analysis, proponents evaluated scenarios against selection criteria 5-8 and also looked again at military value, criteria 1-4. The overall scenario analysis process was characterized by an effort to identify options that best support force structure capabilities; enhance military value; provide, in the aggregate, significant infrastructure and/or cost savings; and are not limited by negative community, economic, or environmental consequences.

For the second look at military value, each scenario was evaluated against the military value ranking discussed previously to assess how the scenario compared to the quantitative assessment of military value (i.e., does the scenario favor a location with higher quantitative military value over a location with lower quantitative military value). Decision makers also applied their military judgment and experience to assess the overall military value of the proposal. Once the decision makers determined that the scenario was consistent with or enhanced military value, they proceeded to evaluate the scenario against the remaining selection criteria, as further explained below.

Determining Payback (Criterion 5)

Selection Criterion 5 requires the Department to consider 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." The analytical groups used the COBRA model to calculate estimated costs and savings associated with various alternatives. This model was used in previous BRAC analyses and was updated by JPAT 5.

Although the COBRA model is simply an estimating tool, its principal strength is the uniform approach it applies to all competing scenarios. Its cost and savings estimates are not "budget quality," but COBRA's consistent methodology ensures that the financial implications of each competing scenario are analyzed in a uniform manner. The GAO has consistently cited the use of the COBRA model as effective for estimating costs and savings. In general, COBRA-generated cost and savings estimates tended to prove conservative once more discrete, budget-quality assessments were accomplished early in the BRAC implementation phase.

Section 2913(d) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended, requires the Department's cost and savings criteria to "take into account the effect of the proposed closure or realignment on the costs of any other activity of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency that may be required to assume responsibility for activities at the military installations." By estimating the costs and savings to the Department of Defense

associated with a proposed closure or realignment action, the COBRA model takes into account the effect of the proposed closure or realignment action on the costs of all DoD activities, satisfying the requirements of Section 2913(d) with respect to activities of the Department of Defense.

With respect to determining the effect of the proposed action on the costs of "any other Federal agency that may be required to assume responsibility for activities" at a closing or realigning installation, the COBRA model is insufficient because it does not include estimates of non-DoD entity costs or savings. Furthermore, independently estimating the costs and savings to these agencies may be inadequate because such information is outside the control of the Department and therefore any effort to estimate these costs would be highly speculative. Additionally, the non-DoD agency may choose to relocate rather than remain and assume base operating responsibilities, potentially achieving savings that would skew any DoD cost estimates. Consequently, the Department cannot rely on the COBRA model or undertake independent estimates of the costs and savings to these agencies in order to take into account the effect on these costs and satisfy the requirements of Section 2913(d) with respect to non-DoD Federal agencies.

In order to satisfy the requirements of Section 2913(d) with respect to non-DoD Federal agencies, when a scenario directly impacted a non-DoD Federal agency, the scenario proponent assumed that such agency will be required to assume responsibility for base operating activities on the military installation. The scenario proponent further assumed that because such agency will be required to assume base operating responsibilities it did not have before the proposed action, the effect of the action will be to increase that agency's costs. The scenario proponent documented these effects for consideration by decisionmakers.

Policy Memorandum 3, Appendix E, provides additional information on the Department's approach to considering the costs and savings of its recommendations.

Determining Economic Impact (Criterion 6)

Selection criterion 6 requires the Department to consider the "economic impact on existing communities in the vicinity of military installations." The Department used a certified database and calculator developed by JPAT 6 to assess the economic impact of closures and realignments on communities. The calculator, called the Economic Impact Tool (EIT), measured the total potential job change (direct and indirect) in the economic area or region of influence (ROI) of a scenario, and the total potential job change as a percentage of total employment in that region.

To assist in assessing the relative economic impact of a scenario, the EIT also displayed the:

- population and employment of the region of influence,
- installation's authorized manpower,
- authorized manpower as a percentage of the region's employment,
- total job change (the sum of the estimated direct and indirect job changes), and
- total job change as a percentage of the region's employment.

Additionally, the EIT provided graphs displaying the total employment from 1988-2002, the annual unemployment rates from 1990-2003, and the per capita income during 1988-2002 for each region of influence. These graphs provided users a basis for assessing the relative impact a scenario might have on a local community's economy. Policy Memorandum 6, Appendix E, provides additional information on the Department's approach to evaluating economic impact.

As the Department finalized its recommendations, decision makers reviewed the aggregate economic impacts to understand how all the actions encompassed in the BRAC 05 recommendation package might affect a given ROI.

Assessing Community Infrastructure (Criterion 7)

Selection Criterion 7 requires the Department to consider the "ability of the infrastructure of both the existing and potential receiving communities to support forces, missions, and personnel." Using procedures that JPAT 7 developed, the Military Departments and JCSGs examined the ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions, and personnel. The process required the evaluation of 10 key community attributes--demographics, childcare, cost of living, education, employment, housing, medical care, safety/crime, transportation, and utilities. JPAT 7 created databases on each military installation for the Military Department and JCSG assessments. Policy Memorandum 4, Appendix E, provides additional information on the Department's approach to evaluating Community Impact.

As the Department finalized its recommendations, decision makers reviewed the aggregate of all recommendations in a community to assess the ability of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel.

Determining Environmental Impact (Criterion 8)

Selection Criterion 8 requires the Department to consider the "environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities." To assist the Military Departments and JCSGs in assessing these impacts, JPAT 8 obtained environmental data from all DoD installations and provided procedural instructions on a range of environmental assessment issues.

Environmental Resources Impact To assess and consider the environmental resource impacts of different scenarios, JPAT 8 identified 10 environmental resource areas for consideration: air quality; cultural/archeological/tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints/sensitive resource areas; marine mammals/marine resources/marine sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species/critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands. The Military Departments and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) arrayed environmental data on these resource areas for each of their installations in an environmental profile. The profiles also noted the Fiscal Year 2003 estimate of the costs to complete restoration of sites managed under the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA).

Analytical groups used these profiles to assess each scenario. When a scenario appeared to merit additional review, the proponent requested a Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts to

evaluate impacts in the 10 environmental resource areas and identify any one-time waste management and compliance costs. The Military Departments and JCSGs then evaluated their scenarios in light of any identified impacts.

Impact of Potential Environmental Restoration Costs. The Department considered the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration through the review of certified data on preexisting environmental restoration projects at installations that were identified during scenario development as candidates for closure or realignment. In this regard, the certified data considered by the Military Departments and JCSGs included the Fiscal Year 2003 estimate of costs to complete for Installation Restoration (IR) sites managed and reported under the DERA.

Under DERA, the costs are generally calculated on a "clean-to-current-use" standard. The cost of environmental restoration did not dictate any installation closure decision. The presence of DERA-managed sites, however, was considered as a land use constraint for installations receiving missions as a result of a potential realignment decision.

Since the Department is legally obligated to perform environmental restoration whether a base is closed, realigned, or remains open, proponents did not consider environmental restoration costs in their payback calculations. Moreover the consideration of such costs could provide a perverse incentive that would reward (through retention) polluted sites and close clean sites. This approach was consistent with procedures used in prior BRAC rounds and responds to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) concerns. The GAO has stated that determining final restoration costs could be problematic before a closure decision, since neither reuse plans nor studies to identify related restoration requirements would have been initiated.

Impact of Potential Waste Management and Environmental Compliance Cost. Any one-time waste management and compliance costs associated with closing a facility (e.g., costs generated as the result of operation permit termination requirements) or similar one-time costs associated with realignment actions (expanding treatment or compliance operation permits) were also identified for inclusion in the payback calculations.

In addition to this overall effort to create environmental profiles of each installation that address major issues, the groups also asked scenario-specific questions about environmental issues at gaining and losing bases. The results are incorporated in their recommendations and justifications.

It should be noted that the process for applying criterion 8 did not include an environmental assessment or impact study under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321 et seq.) (NEPA). Under the BRAC statute (Section 2905(c) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended through the FY05 Authorization Act), the NEPA process is not triggered until the implementation of the BRAC recommendations. Rather, the environmental part of the BRAC process was an effort to efficiently package and analyze the certified environmental data, thus making it easily accessible to the Military Departments and JCSGs for integration into their analytical processes. Policy Memoranda 4 and 8, Appendix E, provide additional information on the Department's approach to evaluating environmental impact.

As the Department finalized its recommendations, decisionmakers reviewed the summary of aggregate environmental impacts for each affected installation to assess whether the combination of all the actions encompassed in the BRAC 2005 recommendation package might generate environmental concerns that would need further review.

Integrating Military Department and JCSG Recommendations

In the final stages of the scenario analysis process, using its analysis against all eight selection criteria, each analytical proponent deliberated and decided which of its scenarios to recommend to the ISG and IEC for approval. Any scenario so recommended became a candidate recommendation.

After the ISG and IEC completed their review and approval of individual candidate recommendations, the Department conducted a process of integration. Integration involved allocating costs and savings among candidate recommendations and combining multiple candidate recommendations into a single candidate recommendation where that would produce a complete closure or would make functional or strategic sense. All newly combined recommendations were then evaluated against selection criteria 5-8, as described above.

Chapter 4
Implementation and Reuse

When implementing decisions during the past four BRAC rounds, the Department worked diligently to assist its military and civilian personnel in transition, to transfer property for reuse, and to assist communities in converting surplus military installations to civilian reuse. The Department attempted to minimize involuntary separations of Defense civilians at closing or realigning installations through a variety of placement, retirement, and federal retraining programs.

As a result of prior BRAC efforts, the Department has transferred over 450,000 acres of land and related facilities by deed or long-term lease to other entities for reuse. These transfers have permitted the creation of more than 110,000 new jobs, and redevelopment is continuing at those former installations. New job creation has continued to increase at an average annual rate of nearly ten percent over the past four years. In implementing BRAC 2005 decisions, the Department plans to assist community redevelopment, capitalizing on its previous experience and adapting to changing economic and market conditions. While some installations will close and others will experience job losses through realignment, other installations will expand to accommodate missions and relocated personnel. Relocations of missions and associated personnel were a significant aspect of BRAC 2005.

Guiding Principles

Out of its experience assisting communities during the implementation of previous BRAC rounds, the Department believes that the following principles will be particularly useful in the transition in communities supporting the Department's mission:

- **Act expeditiously whether closing or realigning**. Relocating activities from installations designated for closure will, when feasible, be accelerated to facilitate the transfer of real property for community reuse. In the case of realignments, the Department will pursue aggressive planning and scheduling of related facility improvements at the receiving location.

- **Fully utilize all appropriate means to transfer property.** Federal law provides the Department with an array of legal authorities, including public benefit transfers, economic development conveyances at cost and no cost, negotiated sale to state or local government, conservation conveyances, and public sale, by which to transfer on closed or realigned installations. Recognizing that the variety of types of facilities available for civilian reuse and the unique circumstances of the surrounding communities does not lend itself to a "one-size-fits-all-solution," the Department will use this array of authorities in a way that considers individual circumstances.

- **Rely on and leverage market forces.** After four rounds of BRAC, both the public and private sectors are aware of the range of opportunities available for property reuse. A broad spectrum of practitioners has gained experience in all phases of base closure and redevelopment. This expertise should allow market forces to work effectively. Community redevelopment plans and military conveyance plans should be integrated to the extent practical and should take account of any anticipated demand for surplus military land and facilities. If installation growth is substantial, the Department will work with the surrounding community so that the public and private sectors can provide the services and facilities needed to accommodate new personnel and their families.

- **Collaborate effectively.** Experience suggests that collaboration is the linchpin to successful installation redevelopment. Only by collaborating with the local community can the Department close and transfer property in a timely manner and provide a foundation for solid economic redevelopment. While BRAC sometimes challenges the existing supportive partnership between the installation and the community, both parties can benefit from the change if they continue to recognize themselves as partners whose individual interests in carrying out BRAC decisions are interrelated. Existing partnerships may need to expand to include state officials because of their environmental, historic preservation, and economic development responsibilities. Military-community partnerships need to be flexible enough to adapt to the specific market forces and other circumstances at each location.

- **Speak with one voice.** The Department, executing disposal and reuse activities through the Military Departments and Defense Agencies, will provide clear and timely information through single focal points and will encourage affected communities to do the same. Timely information regarding facility and environmental conditions and closure and realignment schedules are critically important. In the past, when communities spoke with one voice about their reuse goals and activities, the Department was better positioned to consider local redevelopment plans. This was also true when installations and communities experienced substantial personnel increases. The Department recognizes that installation base commanders and local officials need to integrate elements of their growth planning so that appropriate off-base facilities and services are available for arriving personnel and their families.

Information About BRAC

The Department recognizes that BRAC decisions and their implementation are of high public interest. To keep information as current as possible, the Department maintains a BRAC 2005 website (www.defenselink.mil/BRAC). The Department's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) also maintains a website (www.oea.gov). Information on the OEA site could prove useful to local communities during their initial planning phases.

Concerns about the implementation of BRAC decisions are numerous and based on very installation-specific circumstances. For many of these concerns, sufficient information may be available only after BRAC decisions are finalized and installation-specific implementation plans

are developed. The Department, however, has highlighted three particular areas for attention: assistance for personnel, environmental responsibilities, and assistance for affected communities.

Assistance for Personnel

One of the Department's challenges at installations subject to BRAC decisions is the fair and effective management of human resources. The closure of installations with the potential for separating a large number of civilian employees presents major challenges to commanders and human resource personnel. While these installations will still have missions to accomplish, the employees will be stressed about their careers and employment security. In this atmosphere, productivity will suffer and the employees' overall quality of life may diminish. The Department has a number of mitigating placement, transition, and worker assistance programs to draw from, including the following:

- The Priority Placement Program provides for the referral and mandatory placement of displaced employees who are qualified for other vacancies within the Department. Other programs provide various types of referral and priority considerations for Defense and other Federal agencies' job vacancies.

- The Department's permanent Voluntary Early Retirement Authority allows eligible employees to retire early and receive a reduced annuity.

- The Voluntary Separation Incentive Program (with a cash payment) authorizes the Department to encourage displaced employees to separate voluntarily by resignation or retirement to avoid an involuntary separation of another employee.

- The Department's Homeowners Assistance Program provides financial assistance to relocating military and DoD civilians when they must sell their homes in a market that has been adversely impacted by a BRAC action.

- The U.S. Department of Labor provides funding for assistance to displaced Federal employees. Under the Workforce Investment Act, assistance may include counseling, testing, placement assistance, retraining, and other related services. This assistance is available through the appropriate state employment security agencies.

Military commanders and human resource personnel have learned from previous BRAC rounds the importance of stressing job placement and training to employees. When dislocations are likely to be large, establishing transition assistance offices at the installation encourages a strong partnership for providing the range of programs available from the Department of Labor and the Military Departments.

Realigning and Closing Bases: Environmental Responsibilities

The Department intends to transfer BRAC property expeditiously for reuse. However, the Department will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which requires all Federal agencies to identify and consider possible environmental impacts of proposed reuse activities before transferring any real property. This analysis will also include the potential impacts on historical and cultural resources. While NEPA does not apply to the BRAC decisions themselves, the Act does require an environmental analysis for each installation receiving additional functions. Any mitigation that may be required will be identified and considered for implementation.

The Military Departments are responsible for environmental remediation of closing installations. Early in the implementation process, the Military Departments will assess and document the environmental condition of all transferable property in terms of the extent of contamination and the current phase of any remedial or corrective action.

If no remedial action on the installation is required, surplus real estate may be transferred. If remediation is required, the Military Department may complete the work before the transfer, or alternatively, with agreement from the affected community, the remediation to current use standards may be completed after transfer. Some property transfer negotiations have the new owner managing cleanup as a part of the redevelopment process. With regulatory concurrence, remediation and redevelopment activities may be integrated, potentially saving time and money. An ideal candidate for this type of transfer is property that has manageable environmental contamination, is readily marketable, and has community and regulator support.

Assistance for Communities

From a community's perspective, BRAC actions take several forms -- complete closure, partial closure, realignment with a loss, and realignment with gains. Complete closure means the end of the military use of the property. Realignment actions, from a community view, take two distinct forms–either gaining or losing jobs. During a gaining realignment, a community will experience growth as it receives an additional military presence. On the other hand, a losing realignment action may mean reducing a large military presence in a community but not closing the installation in its entirety. In those cases, real property may become available for civilian reuse.

From both the military and community perspectives, the challenges posed by losing scenarios, i.e., closures or realignments, differ from those posed by growth realignments. The Department's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) is prepared to help a community adjust to a significant BRAC action whether a loss or a gain. Such assistance from the Department and other Federal agencies is designed to facilitate the organization, planning, and execution of community-based adjustment strategies.

State and local officials may request OEA assistance. OEA maintains information on all aspects of local economic adjustment through a series of written documents, available on the OEA website–www.oea.gov.

Realignments With Growth at Receiving Installations

Significant personnel increases at a military installation may substantially increase demands on community services and facilities. These demands could affect current residents. For example, off-base housing scarcity and over-crowded schools have been major areas of concern shared by both the military and the community.

In a number of cases, the community will clearly be able to accommodate growth because the number and timing of arriving personnel is less than the community's excess capacity and near-term capability for expansion. This situation is not always the case, however. If questions arise regarding support capacity, OEA is prepared to assist communities in formulating growth management plans.

An essential first step for the community is forming a partnership with the military installation so that information and expectations can be shared. The preparation of a growth management plan involves study and analysis as well as participation by community leaders so that growth strategies get the support necessary for implementation. The overall goal is to formulate and implement a community adjustment strategy so that the off-base impacts of significant military expansions can be accommodated in a timely manner.

Closures and Losing Realignments

BRAC actions can affect local communities in terms of reduced economic activity and job cutbacks. In the previous four rounds, many BRAC actions had a negligible effect on the surrounding community's economy. However, over 100 BRAC actions significantly affected the local community, triggering a coordinated program of federal assistance from the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies.

Jobs gained through the economic redevelopment of former installations can be critically important to mitigate the impact of BRAC actions. Civilian redevelopment is often the single most important opportunity for an affected community to overcome adverse impacts while building upon a community's strengths and opportunities.

To ease the economic effects on communities, the Department seeks to close installations as expeditiously as possible. This strategy makes property available for community redevelopment objectives and also saves DoD resources. For some communities, surplus military installations represent advantageously located real estate in the midst of rapidly growing and prosperous local economies. For other communities, opportunity may be difficult to recognize initially. No matter the situation, the redevelopment of a former military installation is often a complex effort.

Because the needs of affected communities vary so greatly, the Department is prepared to assist communities in a variety of ways:

- In terms of planning, the Department provides detailed information on the condition of an installation so that community redevelopment plans and potential users can identify baseline conditions and any required environmental cleanup needs.

- While job creation, new business development, and tax-base expansion are common redevelopment goals adopted in communities, public use facilities may also be part of a base's redevelopment. Federal property laws provide a variety of property transfer mechanisms to satisfy and support diverse redevelopment scenarios.

- During the past four rounds of BRAC, OEA provided about $280 million in economic planning and redevelopment assistance to local communities. Other Federal agencies provided approximately $1.6 billion in coordinated grant assistance: Federal Aviation Administration ($760 million); the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration ($611 million); and the Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration ($223 million).

Redeveloping a military base becomes an opportunity for community leaders to reinvent the base's usefulness and prosper from a diverse range of new civilian activities. The Department provides important assistance for reuse planning and property transfer. Other Federal agencies can provide additional help in acquiring and redeveloping base property. States have assisted community efforts with technical and financial assistance and direct participation in redevelopment efforts. Most importantly, closed bases find new life through the commitment of community leaders to create and sustain a widely shared vision for base redevelopment.

The successful redevelopment of surplus military property does not occur without a genuine partnering between the Military Departments and the communities that will absorb the former installations. Likewise, it is important to recognize that this necessary Military-community partnership needs to be flexible to adapt to the specific market forces and private sector circumstances found at each location. Government agencies at all levels can bring critical knowledge and resources to this effort. The private sector's entrepreneurial perspective and capital ultimately turn reuse visions into viable economic redevelopment and job creation.

Appendix A:
Cross Reference: Recommendations to Installations by State

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	Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, CA	Vol 1: Part 2 - Navy Section	DoN - 6
	Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA	Vol 1: Part 2 - Industrial Section	Ind - 4
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BG William P Screws U.S. Army Reserve Center Montgomery			
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Birmingham Armed Forces Reserve Center			
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	Birmingham International Airport Air Guard Station, AL	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 5
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	Birmingham International Airport Air Guard Station, AL	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 5
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Fort Ganey Army National Guard Reserve Center Mobile			
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	Establish Centers for Rotary Wing Air Platform Development and Acquisition, Test and Evaluation	Vol 1: Part 2 - Technical Section	Tech - 26
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Maxwell Air Force Base			
	Consolidate Air and Space C4ISR Research, Development and Acquisition, Test and Evaluation	Vol 1: Part 2 - Technical Section	Tech - 6
	Joint Center of Excellence for Religious Training & Education	Vol 1: Part 2 - Education & Training Section	E&T - 9
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Navy Recruiting District Montgomery			
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Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Mobile			
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Redstone Arsenal			
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	Consolidate Ground Vehicle Development & Acquisition in a Joint Center	Vol 1: Part 2 - Technical Section	Tech - 7
	Depot Level Reparable Procurement Management Consolidation	Vol 1: Part 2 - Supply and Storage Section	S&S - 7
	Establish Centers for Rotary Wing Air Platform Development and Acquisition, Test and Evaluation	Vol 1: Part 2 - Technical Section	Tech - 26
	Fort Gillem, GA	Vol 1: Part 2 - Army Section	USA - 6
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	Relocate Army Headquarters and Field Operating Agencies	Vol 1: Part 2 - Headquarters and Support Activities Section	H&SA - 46
The Adjutant General Bldg, Alabama Army National Guard Montgomery			
	RC Transformation in Alabama	Vol 1: Part 2 - Army Section	USA - 25
Wright U.S. Army Reserve Center			
	RC Transformation in Alabama	Vol 1: Part 2 - Army Section	USA - 25

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	Kulis Air Guard Station and Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 7
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Fort Richardson			
	Consolidate Civilian Personnel Offices (CPOs) within each Military Department and the Defense Agencies	Vol 1: Part 2 - Headquarters and Support Activities Section	H&SA - 19
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Kulis Air Guard Station			
	Kulis Air Guard Station and Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 7
Arizona			
Air Force Research Lab, Mesa City			
	Defense Research Service Led Laboratories	Vol 1: Part 2 - Technical Section	Tech - 22
Allen Hall Armed Forces Reserve Center, Tucson			
	RC Transformation in Arizona	Vol 1: Part 2 - Army Section	USA - 28
Fort Huachuca			
	Consolidate Civilian Personnel Offices (CPOs) within each Military Department and the Defense Agencies	Vol 1: Part 2 - Headquarters and Support Activities Section	H&SA - 19
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Leased Space - AZ			
	Co-locate Defense/Military Department Adjudication Activities	Vol 1: Part 2 - Headquarters and Support Activities Section	H&SA - 5

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	Air Force Logistics Support Centers	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 53
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	Hill Air Force Base, UT, Edwards Air Force Base, CA, Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID, Luke Air Force Base, AZ, and Nellis Air Force Base, NV	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 47
	Joint Strike Fighter Initial Joint Training Site	Vol 1: Part 2 - Education & Training Section	E&T - 10
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma			
	Fleet Readiness Centers	Vol 1: Part 2 - Industrial Section	Ind - 19
Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport			
	Birmingham International Airport Air Guard Station, AL	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 5
Arkansas			
Camp Pike (90th)			
	USAR Command and Control – Southwest	Vol 1: Part 2 - Army Section	USA - 117
El Dorado Armed Forces Reserve Center			
	RC Transformation in Arkansas	Vol 1: Part 2 - Army Section	USA - 30
Fort Smith Regional			
	Fort Smith Air Guard Station, AR and Luke Air Force Base, AZ	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 9
Little Rock Air Force Base			
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	Ellsworth Air Force Base, SD, and Dyess Air Force Base, TX	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 43
	General Mitchell Air Reserve Station, WI	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 52
	Mansfield-Lahm Municipal Airport Air Guard Station, OH	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 39
	Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station, NY	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 33
	Pope Air Force Base, NC, Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station, PA, and Yeager Air Guard Station, WV	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 35
	Reno-Tahoe International Airport Air Guard Station, NV	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 31
	Schenectady County Airport Air Guard Station, NY	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 34
Stone U.S. Army Reserve Center, Pine Bluff			
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Army National Guard Reserve Center Bell

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Beale Air Force Base, CA and Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 10

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Channel Islands Air Guard Station

Pope Air Force Base, NC, Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station, PA, and Yeager Air Guard Station, WV	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 35
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Consolidate Correctional Facilities into Joint Regional Correctional Facilities	Vol 1: Part 2 - Headquarters and Support Activities Section	H&SA - 22
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	Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID, Nellis Air Force Base, NV, and Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 18
	Reno-Tahoe International Airport Air Guard Station, NV	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 31
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Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Dat Concord			
	Create a Naval Integrated Weapons & Armaments Research, Development and Acquisition, Test and Evaluation Center	Vol 1: Part 2 - Technical Section	Tech - 15
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	Consolidate Correctional Facilities into Joint Regional Correctional Facilities	Vol 1: Part 2 - Headquarters and Support Activities Section	H&SA - 22
U.S. Army Reserve Center Fort Lawton			
	USAR Command and Control – Northwest	Vol 1: Part 2 - Army Section	USA - 112
Vancover Barracks			
	USAR Command and Control – Northwest	Vol 1: Part 2 - Army Section	USA - 112

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	RC Transformation in West Virginia	Vol 1: Part 2 - Army Section	USA - 99
Eastern West Virginia Regional Airport Sheppard Field Air Guard Station			
	Pope Air Force Base, NC, Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station, PA, and Yeager Air Guard Station, WV	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 35
Ewvra Sheppard Air Guard Station			
	Pope Air Force Base, NC, Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station, PA, and Yeager Air Guard Station, WV	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 35
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Moundsville			
	Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Centers	Vol 1: Part 2 - Navy Section	DoN - 29
Yeager Airport Air Guard Station			
	Pope Air Force Base, NC, Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station, PA, and Yeager Air Guard Station, WV	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 35
Wisconsin			
Armed Forces Reserve Center Madison			
	Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Centers	Vol 1: Part 2 - Navy Section	DoN - 29
Dane County Regional Airport			
	Cannon Air Force Base, NM	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 32
	Capital Air Guard Station, IL and Hulman Regional Airport Air Guard Station, IN	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 20
Fort McCoy			
	Maneuver Training	Vol 1: Part 2 - Army Section	USA - 20
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Army Aviation Support Facility Cheyenne			
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Cheyenne Airport Air Guard Station			
	Boise Air Terminal Air Guard Station, ID	Vol 1: Part 2 - Air Force Section	USAF - 17

Appendix B
BRAC 2005 Closure and Realignment Impacts by Economic Area

Note

The listing of installations in this appendix does not include BRAC actions for where there are no (zero) net job changes. In a limited number of cases, the impact of National Guard or Reserve facility job changes were aggregated with those of the closest active military installation, or of a nearby National Guard or Reserve facility.

Definitions

Economic Area is the economic region of influence assigned to each installation for BRAC 2005. Details on the assignment of installations to economic areas can be found in the description of the activities of Joint Process Action Team 6.

Installation is the common name of the installation. In a limited number of cases, the impact of National Guard or Reserve facility job changes were aggregated with those of the closest active military installation, or of a nearby guard or reserve facility.

Action is the BRAC 2005 action for the installation, such as close, realign, or gain.

Out Mil is the number of military personnel authorizations that are either eliminated or re-located 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.

Out Civ is the number of civilian personnel authorizations that are either eliminated or re-located 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.

In Mil is the number of military personnel authorizations relocating into the installation from another economic area.

In Civ is the number of civilian personnel authorizations relocating into the installation from another economic area.

Net Gain/(Loss) Mil is the net change in the number of military personnel authorizations by installation.

Net Gain/(Loss) Civ is the net change in the number of civilian personnel authorizations by installation.

Net Mission Contractors is the change in the number non-government employees who perform one or more of the *military* missions on the installation, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

Indirect Changes is 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 addition or loss of local non-government jobs supporting installation material, service, and infrastructure needs, such as a 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 include local grocery stores, retail stores, and restaurants.

Total Job Changes is the sum of the Total Direct and Indirect Changes entries.

Economic Area Employment is employment in the economic area for calendar year 2002, which was the most recent official employment data available from the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) at the time of the development of the BRAC 2005 Economic Impact Tool.

Changes as a Percent of Employment is the result of dividing Total Job Changes by Economic Area Employment.

BRAC 2005 Closure and Realignment Impacts by Economic Area

Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Abilene, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Dyess Air Force Base	Gain	(1,615)	(65)	1,925	129	310	64	0	374	358	732	92,846	0.8%
	Total	(1,615)	(65)	1,925	129	310	64	0	374	358	732	92,846	0.8%
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Aguadillla-Ramey U.S. Army Reserve Center/BMA-126	Realign	(10)	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	(10)	(5)	(15)	80,981	0.0%
	Total	(10)	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	(10)	(5)	(15)	80,981	0.0%
Akron, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Akron	Close	(26)	0	0	0	(26)	0	0	(26)	(10)	(36)	398,976	0.0%
Armed Forces Reserve Center Akron	Gain	0	0	37	0	37	0	0	37	14	51	398,976	0.0%
	Total	(26)	0	37	0	11	0	0	11	4	15	398,976	0.0%
Alamogordo, NM Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Holloman Air Force Base	Realign	(17)	0	0	0	(17)	0	0	(17)	(11)	(28)	27,515	-0.1%
	Total	(17)	0	0	0	(17)	0	0	(17)	(11)	(28)	27,515	-0.1%
Albany, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany	Gain	(2)	(42)	1	193	(1)	151	0	150	119	269	79,160	0.3%
	Total	(2)	(42)	1	193	(1)	151	0	150	119	269	79,160	0.3%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Schenectady County Air Guard Station	Realign	(10)	(9)	0	0	(10)	(9)	0	(19)	(19)	(38)	529,819	0.0%
	Total	(10)	(9)	0	0	(10)	(9)	0	(19)	(19)	(38)	529,819	0.0%

This list does not include locations where no changes in military or civilian jobs are affected.
Military figures include student load changes.

Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Albemarle, NC Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Niven U.S. Army Reserve Center Albermarle	Close	(34)	0	0	5	(34)	5	0	(29)	(13)	(42)	26,102	-0.2%
	Total	(34)	0	0	5	(34)	5	0	(29)	(13)	(42)	26,102	-0.2%
Albuquerque, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Jenkins Armed Forces Reserve Center Albuquerque	Close	(35)	(1)	0	0	(35)	(1)	0	(36)	(29)	(65)	454,397	0.0%
Kirtland Air Force Base	Gain	(7)	0	37	176	30	176	0	206	206	412	454,397	0.1%
	Total	(42)	(1)	37	176	(5)	175	0	170	177	347	454,397	0.1%
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Lehigh	Gain	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	3	11	396,091	0.0%
	Total	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	3	11	396,091	0.0%
Altus, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Altus Air Force Base	Realign	(16)	0	0	0	(16)	0	0	(16)	(10)	(26)	16,463	-0.2%
	Total	(16)	0	0	0	(16)	0	0	(16)	(10)	(26)	16,463	-0.2%
Anchorage, AK Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Kulis Air Guard Station	Close	(218)	(241)	0	0	(218)	(241)	0	(459)	(377)	(836)	211,967	-0.4%
Elmendorf Air Force Base	Realign	(1,499)	(65)	397	233	(1,102)	168	0	(934)	(643)	(1,577)	211,967	-0.7%
Fort Richardson	Realign	(86)	(199)	0	0	(86)	(199)	(1)	(286)	(244)	(530)	211,967	-0.3%
	Total	(1,803)	(505)	397	233	(1,406)	(272)	(1)	(1,679)	(1,264)	(2,943)	211,967	-1.4%
Anniston-Oxford, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Anniston Army Depot	Gain	0	(87)	0	1,121	0	1,034	0	1,034	766	1,800	60,648	3.0%
	Total	0	(87)	0	1,121	0	1,034	0	1,034	766	1,800	60,648	3.0%

This list does not include locations where no changes in military or civilian jobs are affected.
Military figures include student load changes.

Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Aroostook County, ME													
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Limestone	Close	0	(241)	0	0	0	(241)	0	(241)	(149)	(390)	41,134	-0.9%
	Total	0	(241)	0	0	0	(241)	0	(241)	(149)	(390)	41,134	-0.9%
Asheville, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Asheville	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	217,211	0.0%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	217,211	0.0%
Athens-Clarke County, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Supply Corps School Athens	Close	(393)	(108)	4	0	(389)	(108)	(16)	(513)	(317)	(830)	96,829	-0.9%
	Total	(393)	(108)	4	0	(389)	(108)	(16)	(513)	(317)	(830)	96,829	-0.9%
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Gillem	Close	(517)	(570)	6	0	(511)	(570)	0	(1,081)	(734)	(1,815)	2,777,548	-0.1%
Fort McPherson	Close	(2,260)	(1,881)	0	0	(2,260)	(1,881)	0	(4,141)	(2,705)	(6,846)	2,777,548	-0.2%
Naval Air Station Atlanta	Close	(1,274)	(156)	0	0	(1,274)	(156)	(68)	(1,498)	(807)	(2,305)	2,777,548	-0.1%
Peachtree Leases Atlanta	Close	(65)	(97)	0	0	(65)	(97)	0	(162)	(114)	(276)	2,777,548	0.0%
Dobbins Air Reserve Base	Gain	0	0	73	45	73	45	0	118	74	192	2,777,548	0.0%
	Total	(4,116)	(2,704)	79	45	(4,037)	(2,659)	(68)	(6,764)	(4,286)	(11,050)	2,777,548	-0.4%
Atlantic City, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Atlantic City International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	(3)	(53)	62	263	59	210	0	269	207	476	175,797	0.3%
	Total	(3)	(53)	62	263	59	210	0	269	207	476	175,797	0.3%
Bakersfield, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Edwards Air Force Base	Gain	(14)	0	23	42	9	42	0	51	62	113	325,440	0.0%
Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake	Gain	(44)	(14)	198	2,329	154	2,315	0	2,469	3,129	5,598	325,440	1.7%
	Total	(58)	(14)	221	2,371	163	2,357	0	2,520	3,191	5,711	325,440	1.8%

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Military figures include student load changes.

Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Baltimore-Towson, MD Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Leased Space - MD	Close/Realign	(3)	(121)	0	0	(3)	(121)	0	(124)	(118)	(242)	1,568,140	0.0%
Aberdeen Proving Ground	Gain	(3,862)	(290)	451	5,661	(3,411)	5,371	216	2,176	2,814	4,990	1,568,140	0.3%
Fort Meade	Gain	(2)	0	684	2,915	682	2,915	1,764	5,361	4,875	10,236	1,568,140	0.7%
Martin State Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(17)	(106)	0	0	(17)	(106)	0	(123)	(114)	(237)	1,568,140	0.0%
Naval Station Annapolis	Realign	0	(13)	0	0	0	(13)	0	(13)	(12)	(25)	1,568,140	0.0%
	Total	(3,884)	(530)	1,135	3,576	(2,749)	8,046	1,980	7,277	7,445	14,722	1,568,140	0.9%
Bangor, ME Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Reserve Center, Bangor	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	92,291	0.0%
Bangor International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	45	195	45	195	0	240	173	413	92,291	0.4%
	Total	(7)	0	45	195	38	195	0	233	171	404	92,291	0.4%
Barnstable Town, MA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Otis Air Guard Base	Close	(62)	(443)	0	0	(62)	(443)	0	(505)	(322)	(827)	137,499	-0.6%
	Total	(62)	(443)	0	0	(62)	(443)	0	(505)	(322)	(827)	137,499	-0.6%
Baton Rouge, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Baton Rouge Army National Guard Reserve Center	Close	(128)	0	11	0	(117)	0	0	(117)	(57)	(174)	411,691	0.0%
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Baton Rouge	Close	(18)	0	0	0	(18)	0	0	(18)	(8)	(26)	411,691	0.0%
Roberts U.S. Army Reserve Center, Baton Rouge	Close	(30)	0	0	0	(30)	0	0	(30)	(14)	(44)	411,691	0.0%
	Total	(176)	0	11	0	(165)	0	0	(165)	(79)	(244)	411,691	-0.1%
Battle Creek, MI Metropolitan Statistical Area													
W. K. Kellogg Airport Air Guard Station	Close	(68)	(206)	0	0	(68)	(206)	0	(274)	(166)	(440)	74,652	-0.6%
	Total	(68)	(206)	0	0	(68)	(206)	0	(274)	(166)	(440)	74,652	-0.6%

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Military figures include student load changes.

Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Orange,TX	Close	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	0	0	(11)	(6)	(17)	193,048	0.0%
	Total	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	0	0	(11)	(6)	(17)	193,048	0.0%
Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division													
PFC Flair U.S. Army Reserve Center, Frederick	Close	(20)	(2)	0	0	(20)	(2)	0	(22)	(15)	(37)	727,010	0.0%
Fort Detrick	Gain	0	0	76	43	76	43	(15)	104	81	185	727,010	0.0%
National Naval Medical Center Bethesda	Gain	0	0	982	936	982	936	(29)	1,889	1,529	3,418	727,010	0.5%
Naval Surface Weapons Station Carderock	Gain	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	6	5	11	727,010	0.0%
Army Research Laboratory, Adelphi	Realign	0	(43)	0	0	0	(43)	0	(43)	(39)	(82)	727,010	0.0%
I-270 Corridor	Realign	(16)	(35)	0	0	(16)	(35)	0	(51)	(38)	(89)	727,010	0.0%
	Total	(36)	(80)	1,058	985	1,022	905	(44)	1,883	1,523	3,406	727,010	0.5%
Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Hanna Army National Guard Reserve Center Birmingham	Close	(28)	0	0	0	(28)	0	0	(28)	(12)	(40)	622,605	0.0%
Birmingham Armed Forces Reserve Center	Realign	(146)	(159)	0	0	(146)	(159)	0	(305)	(193)	(498)	622,605	-0.1%
Birmingham International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(66)	(117)	0	0	(66)	(117)	0	(183)	(124)	(307)	622,605	0.0%
	Total	(240)	(276)	0	0	(240)	(276)	0	(516)	(329)	(845)	622,605	-0.1%
Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA Micropolitan Statistical Area													
U.S. Army Reserve Center Bloomsburg	Close	(20)	(2)	0	0	(20)	(2)	0	(22)	(12)	(34)	49,836	-0.1%
	Total	(20)	(2)	0	0	(20)	(2)	0	(22)	(12)	(34)	49,836	-0.1%
Boise City-Nampa, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Boise Air Terminal Air Guard Station	Realign	(22)	(62)	0	1	(22)	(61)	0	(83)	(73)	(156)	314,811	0.0%
	Total	(22)	(62)	0	1	(22)	(61)	0	(83)	(73)	(156)	314,811	0.0%

This list does not include locations where no changes in military or civilian jobs are affected.
Military figures include student load changes.

Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Boston-Quincy, MA Metropolitan Division													
Naval Shipyard Puget Sound-Boston Detachment	Realign	0	(108)	0	0	0	(108)	0	(108)	(105)	(213)	1,343,997	0.0%
	Total	0	(108)	0	0	0	(108)	0	(108)	(105)	(213)	1,343,997	0.0%
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Human Resources Support Center Northwest	Gain	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	23	24	47	119,170	0.0%
Naval Station Bremerton	Gain	0	0	0	1,401	0	1,401	0	1,401	1,475	2,876	119,170	2.4%
Submarine Base Bangor	Realign	0	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	(2)	119,170	0.0%
	Total	0	(1)	0	1,424	0	1,423	0	1,423	1,498	2,921	119,170	2.5%
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Turner U.S. Army Reserve Center, Fairfield	Close	(13)	(4)	0	0	(13)	(4)	0	(17)	(10)	(27)	578,009	0.0%
	Total	(13)	(4)	0	0	(13)	(4)	0	(17)	(10)	(27)	578,009	0.0%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Niagara Falls	Close	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	643,318	0.0%
Navy Recruiting District Headquarters Buffalo	Close	(25)	(6)	0	0	(25)	(6)	(6)	(37)	(16)	(53)	643,318	0.0%
Niagara Falls International Airport Air Guard Station	Close	(115)	(527)	0	0	(115)	(527)	0	(642)	(430)	(1,072)	643,318	-0.2%
	Total	(141)	(533)	0	0	(141)	(533)	(6)	(680)	(446)	(1,126)	643,318	-0.2%
Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Burlington International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	3	53	3	53	0	56	39	95	145,790	0.1%
	Total	0	0	3	53	3	53	0	56	39	95	145,790	0.1%

This list does not include locations where no changes in military or civilian jobs are affected.
Military figures include student load changes.

Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division													
Malony U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(100)	(55)	0	0	(100)	(55)	0	(155)	(87)	(242)	1,054,892	0.0%
Hanscom Air Force Base	Gain	(47)	(223)	546	828	499	605	0	1,104	662	1,766	1,054,892	0.2%
Natick Soldier Systems Center	Realign	0	(19)	0	0	0	(19)	0	(19)	(12)	(31)	1,054,892	0.0%
	Total	(147)	(297)	546	828	399	531	0	930	563	1,493	1,054,892	0.1%
Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division													
SFC Nelson V. Brittin U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(34)	(1)	0	0	(34)	(1)	0	(35)	(29)	(64)	619,919	0.0%
Fort Dix	Gain	0	0	209	144	209	144	0	353	326	679	619,919	0.1%
McGuire Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	498	37	498	37	0	535	450	985	619,919	0.2%
	Total	(34)	(1)	707	181	673	180	0	853	747	1,600	619,919	0.3%
Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Cape Girardeau	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(1)	(8)	59,473	0.0%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(1)	(8)	59,473	0.0%
Carbondale, IL Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Armed Forces Reserve Center Carbondale	Close	(32)	0	0	0	(32)	0	0	(32)	(17)	(49)	38,275	-0.1%
	Total	(32)	0	0	0	(32)	0	0	(32)	(17)	(49)	38,275	-0.1%
Cedar Rapids, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Cedar Rapds	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	162,044	0.0%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	162,044	0.0%
Chambersburg, PA Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Letterkenny Army Depot	Gain	0	0	0	409	0	409	0	409	223	632	65,783	1.0%
	Total	0	0	0	409	0	409	0	409	223	632	65,783	1.0%

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Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Charleston, WV Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Yeager Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(27)	(129)	0	0	(27)	(129)	0	(156)	(89)	(245)	176,245	-0.1%
	Total	(27)	(129)	0	0	(27)	(129)	0	(156)	(89)	(245)	176,245	-0.1%
Charleston-North Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Charleston	Close	0	(368)	0	0	0	(368)	0	(368)	(607)	(975)	331,580	-0.3%
South Naval Facilities Engineering Command	Close	(6)	(492)	0	0	(6)	(492)	(45)	(543)	(890)	(1,433)	331,580	-0.4%
Naval Weapons Station Charleston	Realign	(170)	(149)	45	24	(125)	(125)	0	(250)	(379)	(629)	331,580	-0.2%
	Total	(176)	(1,009)	45	24	(131)	(985)	(45)	(1,161)	(1,876)	(3,037)	331,580	-0.9%
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Charlotte/Douglas International Airport	Gain	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	2	8	936,991	0.0%
	Total	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	2	8	936,991	0.0%
Cheyenne, WY Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Army Aviation Support Facility Cheyenne	Close	(23)	0	0	0	(23)	0	0	(23)	(10)	(33)	55,849	-0.1%
Cheyenne Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	21	58	21	58	0	79	48	127	55,849	0.2%
	Total	(23)	0	21	58	(2)	58	0	56	38	94	55,849	0.2%
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metropolitan Division													
Navy Reserve Center Forest Park	Close	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	0	(15)	(4)	(19)	4,607,077	0.0%
	Total	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	0	(15)	(4)	(19)	4,607,077	0.0%
Clarksville, TN-KY Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Campbell	Realign	(433)	0	73	9	(360)	9	0	(351)	(252)	(603)	128,456	-0.5%
	Total	(433)	0	73	9	(360)	9	0	(351)	(252)	(603)	128,456	-0.5%

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Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Cleveland	Close	(24)	(1)	0	0	(24)	(1)	0	(25)	(8)	(33)	1,301,423	0.0%
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Cleveland	Realign	(15)	(1,013)	0	0	(15)	(1,013)	0	(1,028)	(847)	(1,875)	1,301,423	-0.1%
	Total	(39)	(1,014)	0	0	(39)	(1,014)	0	(1,053)	(855)	(1,908)	1,301,423	-0.1%
Clovis, NM Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Cannon Air Force Base	Close	(2,385)	(384)	0	0	(2,385)	(384)	(55)	(2,824)	(1,955)	(4,779)	23,348	-20.5%
	Total	(2,385)	(384)	0	0	(2,385)	(384)	(55)	(2,824)	(1,955)	(4,779)	23,348	-20.5%
Colorado Springs, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Leased Space - CO	Close/Realign	0	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	0	(11)	(11)	(22)	349,783	0.0%
Fort Carson	Gain	0	0	4,178	199	4,178	199	0	4,377	3,310	7,687	349,783	2.2%
Peterson Air Force Base	Gain	0	(27)	482	19	482	(8)	36	510	375	885	349,783	0.3%
Schriever Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	44	51	44	51	0	95	85	180	349,783	0.1%
United States Air Force Academy	Realign	(30)	(9)	0	0	(30)	(9)	(1)	(40)	(32)	(72)	349,783	0.0%
	Total	(30)	(47)	4,704	269	4,674	222	35	4,931	3,727	8,658	349,783	2.5%
Columbia, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Jackson	Gain	0	0	435	180	435	180	0	615	368	983	418,871	0.2%
McEntire Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	418	8	418	8	0	426	260	686	418,871	0.2%
	Total	0	0	853	188	853	188	0	1,041	628	1,669	418,871	0.4%
Columbus, GA-AL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
U.S. Army Reserve Center Columbus	Close	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)	(5)	(14)	163,565	0.0%
Fort Benning	Gain	(842)	(69)	10,063	687	9,221	618	0	9,839	4,003	13,842	163,565	8.5%
	Total	(851)	(69)	10,063	687	9,212	618	0	9,830	3,998	13,828	163,565	8.5%

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Columbus, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Columbus Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	104	3	104	3	0	107	70	177	34,053	0.5%
	Total	0	0	104	3	104	3	0	107	70	177	34,053	0.5%
Columbus, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Columbus	Close	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)	(16)	(47)	22,545	-0.2%
	Total	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)	(16)	(47)	22,545	-0.2%
Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Westerville	Close	(12)	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	(12)	(4)	(16)	1,122,033	0.0%
U.S. Army Reserve Center Whitehall	Close	(25)	0	0	0	(25)	0	0	(25)	(9)	(34)	1,122,033	0.0%
Leased Space - OH	Close/Realign	0	(187)	0	0	0	(187)	0	(187)	(153)	(340)	1,122,033	0.0%
Defense Supply Center Columbus	Gain	(2)	(960)	65	2,655	63	1,695	0	1,758	1,412	3,170	1,122,033	0.3%
Rickenbacker International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1,122,033	0.0%
Rickenbacker Army National Guard Bldg 943 Columbus	Realign	(4)	0	0	0	(4)	0	0	(4)	(1)	(5)	1,122,033	0.0%
	Total	(43)	(1,147)	65	2,656	22	1,509	0	1,531	1,245	2,776	1,122,033	0.2%
Corpus Christi, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Station Ingleside	Close	(1,901)	(260)	0	0	(1,901)	(260)	(57)	(2,218)	(2,582)	(4,800)	221,376	-2.2%
Corpus Christi Army Depot	Realign	0	(92)	0	0	0	(92)	0	(92)	(132)	(224)	221,376	-0.1%
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	Realign	(926)	(89)	0	0	(926)	(89)	(10)	(1,025)	(1,183)	(2,208)	221,376	-1.0%
	Total	(2,827)	(441)	0	0	(2,827)	(441)	(67)	(3,335)	(3,897)	(7,232)	221,376	-3.3%
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division													
Army National Guard Reserve Center # 2 Dallas	Close	(90)	0	0	0	(90)	0	0	(90)	(48)	(138)	2,410,769	0.0%
Army National Guard Reserve Center California Crossing	Close	(47)	0	0	0	(47)	0	0	(47)	(25)	(72)	2,410,769	0.0%
	Total	(137)	0	0	0	(137)	0	0	(137)	(73)	(210)	2,410,769	0.0%

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Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Rock Island Arsenal	Realign	(3)	(1,537)	157	120	154	(1,417)	0	(1,263)	(1,171)	(2,434)	229,053	-1.1%
	Total	(3)	(1,537)	157	120	154	(1,417)	0	(1,263)	(1,171)	(2,434)	229,053	-1.1%
Dayton, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Dayton	Close	0	(230)	0	0	0	(230)	0	(230)	(194)	(424)	512,393	-0.1%
Wright Patterson Air Force Base	Gain	(69)	(729)	658	559	589	(170)	75	494	376	870	512,393	0.2%
Glenn Research Center	Realign	0	(50)	0	0	0	(50)	0	(50)	(42)	(92)	512,393	0.0%
	Total	(69)	(1,009)	658	559	589	(450)	75	214	140	354	512,393	0.1%
Del Rio, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Laughlin Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	102	80	102	80	0	182	137	319	21,096	1.5%
	Total	0	0	102	80	102	80	0	182	137	319	21,096	1.5%
Denver-Aurora, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Buckley Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	13	81	13	81	0	94	78	172	1,545,580	0.0%
Air Reserve Personnel Center	Realign	(159)	(1,447)	57	1,500	(102)	53	(59)	(108)	(54)	(162)	1,545,580	0.0%
	Total	(159)	(1,447)	70	1,581	(89)	134	(59)	(14)	24	10	1,545,580	0.0%
Des Moines, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Des Moines International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	(31)	(172)	54	196	23	24	0	47	27	74	362,215	0.0%
Armed Forces Reserve Center Camp Dodge	Realign	(217)	(1)	0	0	(217)	(1)	0	(218)	(84)	(302)	362,215	-0.1%
	Total	(248)	(173)	54	196	(194)	23	0	(171)	(57)	(228)	362,215	-0.1%
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metropolitan Division													
Detroit Arsenal	Gain	(4)	(104)	4	751	0	647	0	647	407	1,054	994,108	0.1%
	Total	(4)	(104)	4	751	0	647	0	647	407	1,054	994,108	0.1%

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Dover, DE Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Dover Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	115	133	115	133	0	248	254	502	74,718	0.7%
	Total	0	0	115	133	115	133	0	248	254	502	74,718	0.7%
Dubuque, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Dubuque	Close	(19)	(5)	0	0	(19)	(5)	0	(24)	(8)	(32)	62,005	-0.1%
	Total	(19)	(5)	0	0	(19)	(5)	0	(24)	(8)	(32)	62,005	-0.1%
Duluth, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Duluth	Close	(8)	0	0	0	(8)	0	0	(8)	(2)	(10)	157,359	0.0%
	Total	(8)	0	0	0	(8)	0	0	(8)	(2)	(10)	157,359	0.0%
Durham, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Army Research Office, Durham	Realign	(1)	(113)	0	0	(1)	(113)	0	(114)	(67)	(181)	319,576	-0.1%
	Total	(1)	(113)	0	0	(1)	(113)	0	(114)	(67)	(181)	319,576	-0.1%
Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division													
Fort Monmouth	Close	(620)	(4,652)	0	0	(620)	(4,652)	0	(5,272)	(4,465)	(9,737)	1,220,335	-0.8%
Kilmer U.S. Army Reserve Center, Edison	Close	(23)	(21)	0	0	(23)	(21)	0	(44)	(31)	(75)	1,220,335	0.0%
Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst	Realign	(132)	(54)	0	0	(132)	(54)	0	(186)	(123)	(309)	1,220,335	0.0%
Naval Weapons Station Earle	Realign	0	(63)	2	0	2	(63)	0	(61)	(54)	(115)	1,220,335	0.0%
	Total	(775)	(4,790)	2	0	(773)	(4,790)	0	(5,563)	(4,673)	(10,236)	1,220,335	-0.8%
El Dorado, AR Micropolitan Statistical Area													
El Dorado Armed Forces Reserve Center	Close	(24)	0	0	0	(24)	0	0	(24)	(12)	(36)	29,093	-0.1%
	Total	(24)	0	0	0	(24)	0	0	(24)	(12)	(36)	29,093	-0.1%

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El Paso, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center (Hondo Pass) El Paso	Close	(106)	0	0	0	(106)	0	0	(106)	(81)	(187)	328,741	-0.1%
Fort Bliss	Gain	(4,564)	(223)	15,918	370	11,354	147	0	11,501	8,882	20,383	328,741	6.2%
	Total	(4,670)	(223)	15,918	370	11,248	147	0	11,395	8,801	20,196	328,741	6.1%
Elizabethtown, KY Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Knox	Realign	(10,159)	(772)	5,292	2,511	(4,867)	1,739	184	(2,944)	8	(2,936)	65,926	-4.5%
	Total	(10,159)	(772)	5,292	2,511	(4,867)	1,739	184	(2,944)	8	(2,936)	65,926	-4.5%
Elmira, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Horsehead	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(6)	(13)	50,494	0.0%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(6)	(13)	50,494	0.0%
Enid, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Vance Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	93	6	93	6	0	99	94	193	34,406	0.6%
	Total	0	0	93	6	93	6	0	99	94	193	34,406	0.6%
Enterprise-Ozark, AL Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Gary U.S. Army Reserve Center Enterprize	Close	(9)	(1)	0	0	(9)	(1)	0	(10)	(8)	(18)	48,094	0.0%
Fort Rucker	Gain	(423)	(80)	2,157	234	1,734	154	0	1,888	1,689	3,577	48,094	7.4%
	Total	(432)	(81)	2,157	234	1,725	153	0	1,878	1,681	3,559	48,094	7.4%
Evansville, IN-KY Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Evansville	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(1)	(8)	212,719	0.0%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(1)	(8)	212,719	0.0%

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Fairbanks, AK Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Eielson Air Force Base	Realign	(2,821)	(319)	0	0	(2,821)	(319)	200	(2,940)	(1,770)	(4,710)	54,469	-8.6%
	Total	(2,821)	(319)	0	0	(2,821)	(319)	200	(2,940)	(1,770)	(4,710)	54,469	-8.6%
Fairmont, WV Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Fairmont U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(88)	0	0	0	(88)	0	0	(88)	(47)	(135)	26,404	-0.5%
	Total	(88)	0	0	0	(88)	0	0	(88)	(47)	(135)	26,404	-0.5%
Fallon, NV Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Air Station Fallon	Realign	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(5)	(12)	15,858	-0.1%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(5)	(12)	15,858	-0.1%
Fayetteville, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Bragg	Gain	(1,352)	0	5,430	247	4,078	247	0	4,325	2,915	7,240	195,370	3.7%
Pope Air Force Base	Realign	(5,969)	(345)	1,148	1,153	(4,821)	808	(132)	(4,145)	(2,657)	(6,802)	195,370	-3.5%
	Total	(7,321)	(345)	6,578	1,400	(743)	1,055	(132)	180	258	438	195,370	0.2%
Fort Leonard Wood, MO Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Leonard Wood	Realign	(181)	(2)	71	25	(110)	23	0	(87)	(14)	(101)	25,515	-0.4%
	Total	(181)	(2)	71	25	(110)	23	0	(87)	(14)	(101)	25,515	-0.4%
Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Smith Regional	Realign	(19)	(59)	0	0	(19)	(59)	0	(78)	(56)	(134)	152,388	-0.1%
	Total	(19)	(59)	0	0	(19)	(59)	0	(78)	(56)	(134)	152,388	-0.1%

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Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Eglin Air Force Base	Gain	(28)	(42)	2,168	120	2,140	78	0	2,218	1,834	4,052	120,139	3.4%
Hurlburt Field	Realign	(48)	(6)	0	0	(48)	(6)	0	(54)	(44)	(98)	120,139	-0.1%
	Total	(76)	(48)	2,168	120	2,092	72	0	2,164	1,790	3,954	120,139	3.3%
Fort Wayne, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Wayne International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	(5)	0	62	256	57	256	0	313	173	486	256,503	0.2%
	Total	(5)	0	62	256	57	256	0	313	173	486	256,503	0.2%
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division													
Carswell ARS, Naval Air Station Fo	Gain	0	(12)	8	116	8	104	0	112	116	228	1,004,416	0.0%
Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth	Gain	(54)	(5)	330	41	276	36	2	314	197	511	1,004,416	0.1%
	Total	(54)	(17)	338	157	284	140	2	426	313	739	1,004,416	0.1%
Fresno, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Fresno Air Terminal	Gain	0	0	57	254	57	254	0	311	207	518	427,912	0.1%
	Total	0	0	57	254	57	254	0	311	207	518	427,912	0.1%
Glens Falls, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Glenn Falls	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(1)	(8)	64,173	0.0%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(1)	(8)	64,173	0.0%
Goldsboro, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Seymore Johnson Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	345	17	345	17	0	362	301	663	60,040	1.1%
	Total	0	0	345	17	345	17	0	362	301	663	60,040	1.1%

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Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Grand Forks, ND-MN Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Grand Forks Air Force Base	Realign	(2,290)	(355)	0	0	(2,290)	(355)	0	(2,645)	(2,284)	(4,929)	66,242	-7.4%
	Total	(2,290)	(355)	0	0	(2,290)	(355)	0	(2,645)	(2,284)	(4,929)	66,242	-7.4%
Grand Island, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Grand Island	Close	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)	(16)	(47)	45,763	-0.1%
	Total	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)	(16)	(47)	45,763	-0.1%
Great Falls, MT Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Galt Hall U.S. Army Reserve Center, Great Falls	Close	(14)	(3)	0	0	(14)	(3)	0	(17)	(9)	(26)	49,197	-0.1%
Great Falls International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(26)	(81)	0	0	(26)	(81)	0	(107)	(66)	(173)	49,197	-0.4%
	Total	(40)	(84)	0	0	(40)	(84)	0	(124)	(75)	(199)	49,197	-0.4%
Guam County, GU													
Andersen Air Force Base	Realign	(64)	(31)	0	0	(64)	(31)	0	(95)	(79)	(174)	54,980	-0.3%
	Total	(64)	(31)	0	0	(64)	(31)	0	(95)	(79)	(174)	54,980	-0.3%
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Human Resources Support Center Southeast	Realign	0	(138)	0	0	0	(138)	(10)	(148)	(131)	(279)	151,445	-0.2%
Keesler Air Force Base	Realign	(181)	(31)	0	0	(181)	(31)	(190)	(402)	(248)	(650)	151,445	-0.4%
	Total	(181)	(169)	0	0	(181)	(169)	(200)	(550)	(379)	(929)	151,445	-0.6%
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Ewvra Sheppard Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	7	3	7	3	0	10	7	17	116,091	0.0%
	Total	0	0	7	3	7	3	0	10	7	17	116,091	0.0%

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Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Hanford-Corcoran, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Air Station Lemore	Gain	(39)	0	44	35	5	35	0	40	32	72	53,641	0.1%
	Total	(39)	0	44	35	5	35	0	40	32	72	53,641	0.1%
Hardin County, OH													
Parrott U.S. Army Reserve Center Kenton	Close	(9)	(1)	0	0	(9)	(1)	0	(10)	(5)	(15)	13,264	-0.1%
	Total	(9)	(1)	0	0	(9)	(1)	0	(10)	(5)	(15)	13,264	-0.1%
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna	Realign	0	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	(15)	(13)	(28)	384,888	0.0%
Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg	Realign	0	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	0	(11)	(10)	(21)	384,888	0.0%
	Total	0	(26)	0	0	0	(26)	0	(26)	(23)	(49)	384,888	0.0%
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area													
U.S. Army Reserve Center Area Maintenance Support Facility	Close	(13)	(5)	0	0	(13)	(5)	0	(18)	(8)	(26)	760,935	0.0%
Bradley International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(23)	(88)	26	15	3	(73)	0	(70)	(54)	(124)	760,935	0.0%
	Total	(36)	(93)	26	15	(10)	(78)	0	(88)	(62)	(150)	760,935	0.0%
Hilton Head Island-Beaufort, SC Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort	Gain	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	12	9	21	93,051	0.0%
	Total	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	12	9	21	93,051	0.0%
Honolulu, HI Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Station Pearl Harbor	Gain	(29)	(213)	0	324	(29)	111	0	82	89	171	573,389	0.0%
Hickam Air Force Base	Realign	(311)	(117)	159	7	(152)	(110)	0	(262)	(224)	(486)	573,389	-0.1%
	Total	(340)	(330)	159	331	(181)	1	0	(180)	(135)	(315)	573,389	-0.1%

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Hot Springs County, WY													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Thermopolis	Close	(19)	0	0	0	(19)	0	0	(19)	(10)	(29)	3,204	-0.9%
	Total	(19)	0	0	0	(19)	0	0	(19)	(10)	(29)	3,204	-0.9%
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Ellington	Close	(14)	(45)	0	0	(14)	(45)	0	(59)	(41)	(100)	2,898,160	0.0%
U.S. Army Reserve Center # 2 Houston	Close	(2)	0	0	0	(2)	0	0	(2)	0	(2)	2,898,160	0.0%
Ellington Field Air Guard Station	Realign	0	(3)	0	0	0	(3)	0	(3)	(2)	(5)	2,898,160	0.0%
	Total	(16)	(48)	0	0	(16)	(48)	0	(64)	(43)	(107)	2,898,160	0.0%
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Bias U.S. Army Reserve Center, Huntington	Close	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	139,908	0.0%
	Total	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	139,908	0.0%
Huntsville, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Redstone Arsenal	Gain	(1,322)	(288)	336	1,874	(986)	1,586	1,055	1,655	1,289	2,944	225,625	1.3%
	Total	(1,322)	(288)	336	1,874	(986)	1,586	1,055	1,655	1,289	2,944	225,625	1.3%
Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Recruiting District Headquarters Indianapolis	Close	(27)	(5)	0	0	(27)	(5)	(6)	(38)	(15)	(53)	1,037,290	0.0%
U.S. Army Reserve Center Sestor	Close	(12)	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	(12)	(4)	(16)	1,037,290	0.0%
Leased Space - IN	Close/Realign	(25)	(111)	0	0	(25)	(111)	0	(136)	(89)	(225)	1,037,290	0.0%
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Indianapolis	Gain	0	(100)	114	3,478	114	3,378	3	3,495	2,490	5,985	1,037,290	0.6%
	Total	(64)	(216)	114	3,478	50	3,262	(3)	3,309	2,382	5,691	1,037,290	0.5%
Jackson, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Jackson International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	307,475	0.0%
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	307,475	0.0%

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Jacksonville, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Jacksonville International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	(6)	45	22	45	16	0	61	74	135	727,765	0.0%
Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Gain	(72)	(245)	1,974	310	1,902	65	58	2,025	2,370	4,395	727,765	0.6%
Naval Station Mayport	Gain	(6)	0	403	13	397	13	0	410	480	890	727,765	0.1%
	Total	(78)	(251)	2,422	345	2,344	94	58	2,496	2,924	5,420	727,765	0.7%
Jacksonville, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	Realign	(182)	(16)	0	15	(182)	(1)	(9)	(192)	(109)	(301)	91,677	-0.3%
	Total	(182)	(16)	0	15	(182)	(1)	(9)	(192)	(109)	(301)	91,677	-0.3%
Johnston County, OK													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Tishomingo	Close	(30)	0	0	0	(30)	0	0	(30)	(16)	(46)	4,603	-1.0%
	Total	(30)	0	0	0	(30)	0	0	(30)	(16)	(46)	4,603	-1.0%
Johnstown, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Marine Corps Reserve Center Johnstown	Realign	(86)	0	0	0	(86)	0	0	(86)	(52)	(138)	74,442	-0.2%
	Total	(86)	0	0	0	(86)	0	0	(86)	(52)	(138)	74,442	-0.2%
Kansas City, MO-KS Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Kansas City	Close	(37)	(576)	0	0	(37)	(576)	0	(613)	(549)	(1,162)	1,225,451	-0.1%
Marine Corps Support Center Kansas City	Close	(191)	(139)	0	0	(191)	(139)	(3)	(333)	(250)	(583)	1,225,451	0.0%
Navy Recruiting District Headquarters Kansas	Close	(21)	(6)	0	0	(21)	(6)	(6)	(33)	(23)	(56)	1,225,451	0.0%
Fort Leavenworth	Gain	(16)	0	211	8	195	8	0	203	131	334	1,225,451	0.0%
	Total	(265)	(721)	211	8	(54)	(713)	(9)	(776)	(691)	(1,467)	1,225,451	-0.1%
Kapaa, HI Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Honokaa	Close	(118)	0	0	0	(118)	0	0	(118)	(100)	(218)	37,731	-0.6%
	Total	(118)	0	0	0	(118)	0	0	(118)	(100)	(218)	37,731	-0.6%

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Kearney, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Kearny	Close	(8)	0	0	0	(8)	0	0	(8)	(4)	(12)	35,434	0.0%
	Total	(8)	0	0	0	(8)	0	0	(8)	(4)	(12)	35,434	0.0%
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Hood	Realign	(9,135)	(118)	9,062	0	(73)	(118)	0	(191)	(163)	(354)	186,916	-0.2%
	Total	(9,135)	(118)	9,062	0	(73)	(118)	0	(191)	(163)	(354)	186,916	-0.2%
King George County, VA													
Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren	Realign	0	(503)	0	169	0	(334)	(17)	(351)	(424)	(775)	14,171	-5.5%
	Total	0	(503)	0	169	0	(334)	(17)	(351)	(424)	(775)	14,171	-5.5%
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
U.S. Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Facility	Close	(30)	(2)	0	0	(30)	(2)	0	(32)	(7)	(39)	161,187	0.0%
	Total	(30)	(2)	0	0	(30)	(2)	0	(32)	(7)	(39)	161,187	0.0%
Knoxville, TN Metropolitan Statistical Area													
McGee Tyson APT Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	58	190	58	190	0	248	245	493	402,476	0.1%
	Total	0	0	58	190	58	190	0	248	245	493	402,476	0.1%
La Crosse, WI-MN Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center La Crosse	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	89,588	0.0%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	89,588	0.0%
Lafayette, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area													
U.S. Army Reserve Center Lafeyette	Close	(21)	0	0	0	(21)	0	0	(21)	(11)	(32)	112,699	0.0%
	Total	(21)	0	0	0	(21)	0	0	(21)	(11)	(32)	112,699	0.0%

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Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division													
Fort Sheridan	Realign	(17)	(17)	0	0	(17)	(17)	0	(34)	(53)	(87)	498,103	0.0%
Naval Station Great Lakes	Realign	(2,005)	(124)	16	101	(1,989)	(23)	(10)	(2,022)	(2,577)	(4,599)	498,103	-0.9%
	Total	(2,022)	(141)	16	101	(2,006)	(40)	(10)	(2,056)	(2,630)	(4,686)	498,103	-0.9%
Lansing-East Lansing, MI Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Parisan U.S. Army Reserve Center, Lansing	Close	(25)	0	0	0	(25)	0	0	(25)	(11)	(36)	281,040	0.0%
	Total	(25)	0	0	0	(25)	0	0	(25)	(11)	(36)	281,040	0.0%
Las Cruces, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area													
White Sands Missile Range	Realign	(13)	(165)	0	0	(13)	(165)	0	(178)	(190)	(368)	79,256	-0.5%
	Total	(13)	(165)	0	0	(13)	(165)	0	(178)	(190)	(368)	79,256	-0.5%
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Nellis Air Force Base	Gain	(265)	(5)	1,414	268	1,149	263	0	1,412	959	2,371	890,855	0.3%
	Total	(265)	(5)	1,414	268	1,149	263	0	1,412	959	2,371	890,855	0.3%
Lawton, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Sill	Gain	(892)	(176)	4,336	337	3,444	161	(3)	3,602	2,129	5,731	63,978	9.0%
	Total	(892)	(176)	4,336	337	3,444	161	(3)	3,602	2,129	5,731	63,978	9.0%
Lewisburg, PA Micropolitan Statistical Area													
U.S. Army Reserve Center Lewisburg	Close	(9)	(2)	0	0	(9)	(2)	0	(11)	(6)	(17)	22,716	-0.1%
	Total	(9)	(2)	0	0	(9)	(2)	0	(11)	(6)	(17)	22,716	-0.1%

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Lexington Park, MD Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Patuxent River	Close	0	(53)	0	0	0	(53)	0	(53)	(70)	(123)	53,347	-0.2%
Naval Air Station Patuxent River	Gain	(10)	(142)	7	226	(3)	84	6	87	114	201	53,347	0.4%
Fort Lewis	Realign	0	(164)	0	0	0	(164)	0	(164)	(217)	(381)	53,347	-0.7%
	Total	(10)	(359)	7	226	(3)	(133)	6	(130)	(173)	(303)	53,347	-0.6%
Lexington-Fayette, KY Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Lexington	Close	(5)	(40)	0	0	(5)	(40)	0	(45)	(27)	(72)	296,523	0.0%
Navy Reserve Center Lexington	Close	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)	(2)	(11)	296,523	0.0%
	Total	(14)	(40)	0	0	(14)	(40)	0	(54)	(29)	(83)	296,523	0.0%
Lincoln, NE Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Lincoln	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(3)	(10)	198,773	0.0%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(3)	(10)	198,773	0.0%
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Little Rock Air Force Base	Gain	(16)	0	3,595	319	3,579	319	0	3,898	2,958	6,856	394,114	1.7%
Camp Pike (90th)	Realign	(86)	(91)	0	0	(86)	(91)	0	(177)	(158)	(335)	394,114	-0.1%
	Total	(102)	(91)	3,595	319	3,493	228	0	3,721	2,800	6,521	394,114	1.7%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division													
Armed Forces Reserve Center Bell	Close	(72)	0	48	0	(24)	0	0	(24)	(11)	(35)	5,554,695	0.0%
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center, Encino	Close	(33)	0	0	0	(33)	0	0	(33)	(15)	(48)	5,554,695	0.0%
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center, Los Angeles	Close	(48)	0	0	0	(48)	0	0	(48)	(22)	(70)	5,554,695	0.0%
Leased Space - CA	Close/Realign	(2)	(14)	0	0	(2)	(14)	0	(16)	(13)	(29)	5,554,695	0.0%
Marine Corps Reserve Center Pasadena CA	Gain	0	0	25	0	25	0	0	25	11	36	5,554,695	0.0%
	Total	(155)	(14)	73	0	(82)	(14)	0	(96)	(50)	(146)	5,554,695	0.0%

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Louisville, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area													
U.S. Army Reserve Center Louisville	Close	(30)	(13)	0	0	(30)	(13)	0	(43)	(22)	(65)	728,101	0.0%
Louisville International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	6	4	10	728,101	0.0%
Navy Recruiting Command Louisville	Realign	(6)	(217)	0	0	(6)	(217)	0	(223)	(165)	(388)	728,101	-0.1%
	Total	(36)	(230)	0	6	(36)	(224)	0	(260)	(183)	(443)	728,101	-0.1%
Lubbock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Lubbock, TX	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	156,975	0.0%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	156,975	0.0%
Lufkin, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Lufkin	Close	(10)	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	(10)	(5)	(15)	45,773	0.0%
	Total	(10)	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	(10)	(5)	(15)	45,773	0.0%
Madison, WI Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Madison	Close	(23)	(3)	0	0	(23)	(3)	0	(26)	(11)	(37)	401,730	0.0%
Olson U.S. Army Reserve Center Madison	Close	(113)	0	0	0	(113)	0	0	(113)	(42)	(155)	401,730	0.0%
U.S. Army Reserve Center O'Connell	Close	(11)	(1)	0	0	(11)	(1)	0	(12)	(4)	(16)	401,730	0.0%
Armed Forces Reserve Center Madison	Gain	0	0	40	8	40	8	0	48	21	69	401,730	0.0%
Dane County Airport	Gain	(4)	0	22	37	18	37	0	55	35	90	401,730	0.0%
	Total	(151)	(4)	62	45	(89)	41	0	(48)	(1)	(49)	401,730	0.0%
Manhattan, KS Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Riley	Gain	0	0	2,415	440	2,415	440	0	2,855	1,818	4,673	72,434	6.5%
	Total	0	0	2,415	440	2,415	440	0	2,855	1,818	4,673	72,434	6.5%

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Mansfield, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Mansfield	Close	(59)	(2)	0	0	(59)	(2)	0	(61)	(57)	(118)	73,323	-0.2%
Mansfield Lahm Municipal Airport Air Guard Station	Close	(63)	(171)	0	0	(63)	(171)	0	(234)	(294)	(528)	73,323	-0.7%
	Total	(122)	(173)	0	0	(122)	(173)	0	(295)	(351)	(646)	73,323	-0.9%
Marquette, MI Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Marquette	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(1)	(8)	34,562	0.0%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(1)	(8)	34,562	0.0%
Marshall, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Marshall	Close	(15)	(1)	0	0	(15)	(1)	0	(16)	(8)	(24)	29,682	-0.1%
	Total	(15)	(1)	0	0	(15)	(1)	0	(16)	(8)	(24)	29,682	-0.1%
Martin County, IN													
Naval Support Activity Crane	Realign	0	(672)	0	0	0	(672)	(11)	(683)	(308)	(991)	8,525	-11.6%
	Total	0	(672)	0	0	0	(672)	(11)	(683)	(308)	(991)	8,525	-11.6%
Maysville, KY Micropolitan Statistical Area													
U.S. Army Reserve Center Maysville	Close	(16)	(2)	0	0	(16)	(2)	0	(18)	(10)	(28)	16,643	-0.2%
	Total	(16)	(2)	0	0	(16)	(2)	0	(18)	(10)	(28)	16,643	-0.2%
Medford, OR Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Central Point	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	106,355	0.0%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	106,355	0.0%

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Memphis, TN-MS-AR Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Memphis International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	2	6	2	6	0	8	5	13	758,153	0.0%
Naval Support Activity Mid South	Gain	0	0	372	601	372	601	88	1,061	668	1,729	758,153	0.2%
	Total	0	0	374	607	374	607	88	1,069	673	1,742	758,153	0.2%
Meridian, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Key Field Air Guard Station	Realign	(33)	(142)	0	0	(33)	(142)	0	(175)	(163)	(338)	54,548	-0.6%
Naval Air Station Meridian	Realign	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	(1)	(16)	(13)	(29)	54,548	-0.1%
	Total	(48)	(142)	0	0	(48)	(142)	(1)	(191)	(176)	(367)	54,548	-0.7%
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metropolitan Division													
Homestead Air Reserve Station	Gain	0	(12)	0	83	0	71	0	71	70	141	1,293,315	0.0%
	Total	0	(12)	0	83	0	71	0	71	70	141	1,293,315	0.0%
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Gen Mitchell International Airport ARS	Close	(44)	(302)	24	56	(20)	(246)	0	(266)	(214)	(480)	986,431	0.0%
	Total	(44)	(302)	24	56	(20)	(246)	0	(266)	(214)	(480)	986,431	0.0%
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Snelling	Realign	(130)	(124)	0	0	(130)	(124)	0	(254)	(155)	(409)	2,127,894	0.0%
	Total	(130)	(124)	0	0	(130)	(124)	0	(254)	(155)	(409)	2,127,894	0.0%
Mobile, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Armed Forces Reserve Center Mobile	Close	(27)	0	22	0	(5)	0	0	(5)	(2)	(7)	213,966	0.0%
Fort Ganey Army National Guard Reserve Center Mobile	Close	(13)	0	0	0	(13)	0	0	(13)	(5)	(18)	213,966	0.0%
Wright U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(8)	(1)	0	0	(8)	(1)	0	(9)	(4)	(13)	213,966	0.0%
	Total	(48)	(1)	22	0	(26)	(1)	0	(27)	(11)	(38)	213,966	0.0%

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Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Modesto, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant	Close	0	(4)	0	0	0	(4)	(85)	(89)	(17)	(106)	217,388	0.0%
	Total	0	(4)	0	0	0	(4)	(85)	(89)	(17)	(106)	217,388	0.0%
Monroe County, WI													
Fort McCoy	Realign	(379)	(82)	97	133	(282)	51	0	(231)	(133)	(364)	23,884	-1.5%
	Total	(379)	(82)	97	133	(282)	51	0	(231)	(133)	(364)	23,884	-1.5%
Montgomery, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
BG William P. Screws U.S. Army Reserve Center Montgomery	Close	(15)	(3)	0	0	(15)	(3)	0	(18)	(12)	(30)	207,595	0.0%
Navy Recruiting District Headquarters Montgomery	Close	(31)	(5)	0	0	(31)	(5)	(5)	(41)	(27)	(68)	207,595	0.0%
The Adjutant General Bldg, AL Army National Guard Montgomery	Close	(85)	0	0	0	(85)	0	0	(85)	(56)	(141)	207,595	-0.1%
Dannelly Field Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	18	42	18	42	0	60	45	105	207,595	0.1%
Maxwell Air Force Base	Realign	(740)	(511)	0	0	(740)	(511)	0	(1,251)	(894)	(2,145)	207,595	-1.0%
	Total	(871)	(519)	18	42	(853)	(477)	(5)	(1,335)	(944)	(2,279)	207,595	-1.1%
Mountain Home, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Mountain Home Air Force Base	Realign	(1,235)	(54)	697	23	(538)	(31)	0	(569)	(329)	(898)	14,441	-6.2%
	Total	(1,235)	(54)	697	23	(538)	(31)	0	(569)	(329)	(898)	14,441	-6.2%
Muskogee, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Armed Forces Reserve Center Muskogee	Close	(14)	(2)	0	0	(14)	(2)	0	(16)	(9)	(25)	40,416	-0.1%
	Total	(14)	(2)	0	0	(14)	(2)	0	(16)	(9)	(25)	40,416	-0.1%
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Leased Space - TN	Close/Realign	0	(6)	0	0	0	(6)	0	(6)	(4)	(10)	919,365	0.0%
Nashville International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(19)	(172)	0	0	(19)	(172)	0	(191)	(137)	(328)	919,365	0.0%
	Total	(19)	(178)	0	0	(19)	(178)	0	(197)	(141)	(338)	919,365	0.0%

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Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division													
Armed Forces Reserve Center Amityville	Close	(24)	(4)	0	0	(24)	(4)	0	(28)	(8)	(36)	1,530,568	0.0%
	Total	(24)	(4)	0	0	(24)	(4)	0	(28)	(8)	(36)	1,530,568	0.0%
New Bern, NC Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	Realign	(16)	(664)	64	8	48	(656)	(20)	(628)	(558)	(1,186)	66,366	-1.8%
	Total	(16)	(664)	64	8	48	(656)	(20)	(628)	(558)	(1,186)	66,366	-1.8%
New Haven-Milford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area													
SGT Libby U.S. Army Reserve Center, New Haven	Close	(14)	(7)	0	0	(14)	(7)	0	(21)	(12)	(33)	472,774	0.0%
	Total	(14)	(7)	0	0	(14)	(7)	0	(21)	(12)	(33)	472,774	0.0%
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Support Activity New Orleans	Close	(1,997)	(652)	0	0	(1,997)	(652)	(62)	(2,711)	(2,016)	(4,727)	763,801	-0.6%
Leased Space - Slidell	Close/Realign	(1)	(102)	0	0	(1)	(102)	(48)	(151)	(144)	(295)	763,801	0.0%
Naval Air Station New Orleans	Gain	0	0	1,407	446	1,407	446	3	1,856	1,372	3,228	763,801	0.4%
Naval Air Station New Orleans Air Reserve Station	Realign	(4)	(308)	45	76	41	(232)	0	(191)	(207)	(398)	763,801	-0.1%
	Total	(2,002)	(1,062)	1,452	522	(550)	(540)	(107)	(1,197)	(995)	(2,192)	763,801	-0.3%
New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division													
Fort Totten / Pyle	Realign	(75)	(74)	0	0	(75)	(74)	0	(149)	(72)	(221)	6,226,027	0.0%
	Total	(75)	(74)	0	0	(75)	(74)	0	(149)	(72)	(221)	6,226,027	0.0%
Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division													
Picatinny Arsenal	Gain	0	0	5	688	5	688	0	693	566	1,259	1,246,371	0.1%
	Total	0	0	5	688	5	688	0	693	566	1,259	1,246,371	0.1%

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Norwich-New London, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Submarine Base New London	Close	(7,096)	(952)	0	0	(7,096)	(952)	(412)	(8,460)	(7,353)	(15,813)	168,620	-9.4%
	Total	(7,096)	(952)	0	0	(7,096)	(952)	(412)	(8,460)	(7,353)	(15,813)	168,620	-9.4%
Oak Harbor, WA Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Air Station Whidbey Island	Gain	(34)	0	0	173	(34)	173	0	139	162	301	35,843	0.8%
	Total	(34)	0	0	173	(34)	173	0	139	162	301	35,843	0.8%
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division													
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Oakland	Close	0	(50)	0	0	0	(50)	0	(50)	(40)	(90)	1,383,332	0.0%
Camp Parks (91st)	Realign	(25)	(18)	0	0	(25)	(18)	0	(43)	(26)	(69)	1,383,332	0.0%
	Total	(25)	(68)	0	0	(25)	(68)	0	(93)	(66)	(159)	1,383,332	0.0%
Ogden-Clearfield, UT Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Hill Air Force Base	Realign	(13)	(447)	291	24	278	(423)	0	(145)	(164)	(309)	239,699	-0.1%
	Total	(13)	(447)	291	24	278	(423)	0	(145)	(164)	(309)	239,699	-0.1%
Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Krowse U.S. Army Reserve Center Oklahoma City	Close	(78)	(6)	0	0	(78)	(6)	0	(84)	(78)	(162)	703,918	0.0%
Oklahoma City (95th)	Close	(31)	(22)	0	0	(31)	(22)	0	(53)	(55)	(108)	703,918	0.0%
Tinker Air Force Base	Gain	(9)	(197)	9	552	0	355	0	355	450	805	703,918	0.1%
Will Rogers World Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(19)	(145)	103	46	84	(99)	0	(15)	(49)	(64)	703,918	0.0%
	Total	(137)	(370)	112	598	(25)	228	0	203	268	471	703,918	0.1%
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Recruiting District Headquarters Omaha	Close	(19)	(7)	0	0	(19)	(7)	(6)	(32)	(28)	(60)	538,121	0.0%
Offutt Air Force Base	Realign	0	(227)	54	69	54	(158)	0	(104)	(130)	(234)	538,121	0.0%
	Total	(19)	(234)	54	69	35	(165)	(6)	(136)	(158)	(294)	538,121	-0.1%

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Orlando, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Orlando	Close	(9)	(200)	0	0	(9)	(200)	0	(209)	(204)	(413)	1,082,297	0.0%
	Total	(9)	(200)	0	0	(9)	(200)	0	(209)	(204)	(413)	1,082,297	0.0%
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Channel Islands Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	4	15	4	15	0	19	23	42	420,712	0.0%
Naval Base Ventura City	Realign	(244)	(2,149)	5	854	(239)	(1,295)	0	(1,534)	(1,905)	(3,439)	420,712	-0.8%
	Total	(244)	(2,149)	9	869	(235)	(1,280)	0	(1,515)	(1,882)	(3,397)	420,712	-0.8%
Paducah, KY-IL Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Paducah	Close	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)	(16)	(47)	61,551	-0.1%
	Total	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)	(16)	(47)	61,551	-0.1%
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Patrick Air Force Base	Realign	(136)	(59)	0	0	(136)	(59)	0	(195)	(165)	(360)	247,994	-0.1%
	Total	(136)	(59)	0	0	(136)	(59)	0	(195)	(165)	(360)	247,994	-0.1%
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Support Activity Panama City	Realign	(12)	(12)	0	0	(12)	(12)	0	(24)	(24)	(48)	86,688	-0.1%
Tyndall Air Force Base	Realign	(48)	(19)	11	0	(37)	(19)	0	(56)	(57)	(113)	86,688	-0.1%
	Total	(60)	(31)	11	0	(49)	(31)	0	(80)	(81)	(161)	86,688	-0.2%
Parsons, KS Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant	Close	0	(8)	0	0	0	(8)	(159)	(167)	(109)	(276)	15,144	-1.8%
	Total	0	(8)	0	0	0	(8)	(159)	(167)	(109)	(276)	15,144	-1.8%

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Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Pascagoula, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Station Pascagoula	Close	(844)	(112)	0	0	(844)	(112)	(7)	(963)	(798)	(1,761)	68,520	-2.6%
	Total	(844)	(112)	0	0	(844)	(112)	(7)	(963)	(798)	(1,761)	68,520	-2.6%
Pendleton-Hermiston, OR Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Umatilla Army Depot	Close	(127)	(385)	0	0	(127)	(385)	0	(512)	(372)	(884)	44,887	-2.0%
	Total	(127)	(385)	0	0	(127)	(385)	0	(512)	(372)	(884)	44,887	-2.0%
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Air Station Pensacola	Realign	(857)	(1,304)	555	124	(302)	(1,180)	(97)	(1,579)	(2,521)	(4,100)	210,512	-1.9%
	Total	(857)	(1,304)	555	124	(302)	(1,180)	(97)	(1,579)	(2,521)	(4,100)	210,512	-1.9%
Peoria, IL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Greater Peoria Regio	Gain	0	0	13	21	13	21	0	34	23	57	217,455	0.0%
	Total	0	0	13	21	13	21	0	34	23	57	217,455	0.0%
Peru, IN Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Grissom Air Reserve	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(1)	(8)	14,974	-0.1%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(1)	(8)	14,974	-0.1%

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Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division													
Bristol	Close	(9)	(2)	0	0	(9)	(2)	0	(11)	(5)	(16)	2,273,372	0.0%
Engineering Field Activity Northeast	Close	(4)	(188)	0	0	(4)	(188)	0	(192)	(155)	(347)	2,273,372	0.0%
Naval Air Station Willow Grove	Close	(865)	(362)	0	0	(865)	(362)	(5)	(1,232)	(698)	(1,930)	2,273,372	-0.1%
Navy Crane Center Lester	Close	(1)	(54)	0	0	(1)	(54)	0	(55)	(44)	(99)	2,273,372	0.0%
North Penn U.S. Army Reserve Center, Norristown	Close	(22)	(1)	0	0	(22)	(1)	0	(23)	(10)	(33)	2,273,372	0.0%
W. Reese U.S. Army Reserve Center/OMS, Chester	Close	(9)	(1)	0	0	(9)	(1)	0	(10)	(4)	(14)	2,273,372	0.0%
Naval Support Activity Philadelphia	Gain	0	(10)	0	301	0	291	0	291	237	528	2,273,372	0.0%
Human Resources Support Center Northeast	Realign	0	(174)	0	0	0	(174)	(9)	(183)	(148)	(331)	2,273,372	0.0%
Navy Philadelphia Business Center	Realign	0	(63)	0	0	0	(63)	0	(63)	(51)	(114)	2,273,372	0.0%
	Total	(910)	(855)	0	301	(910)	(554)	(14)	(1,478)	(878)	(2,356)	2,273,372	-0.1%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Air Force Research Lab, Mesa City	Close	(42)	(46)	0	0	(42)	(46)	0	(88)	(82)	(170)	1,971,119	0.0%
Leased Space - AZ	Close/Realign	0	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	(2)	1,971,119	0.0%
Phoenix Sky Harbor I	Gain	0	0	10	29	10	29	0	39	39	78	1,971,119	0.0%
Luke Air Force Base	Realign	(101)	(177)	0	0	(101)	(177)	0	(278)	(273)	(551)	1,971,119	0.0%
	Total	(143)	(224)	10	29	(133)	(195)	0	(328)	(317)	(645)	1,971,119	0.0%
Picayune, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant	Close	0	(4)	0	0	0	(4)	(50)	(54)	(35)	(89)	16,286	-0.5%
	Total	0	(4)	0	0	0	(4)	(50)	(54)	(35)	(89)	16,286	-0.5%
Pine Bluff, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Stone U.S. Army Reserve Center, Pine Bluff	Close	(30)	(4)	0	0	(30)	(4)	0	(34)	(13)	(47)	49,184	-0.1%
	Total	(30)	(4)	0	0	(30)	(4)	0	(34)	(13)	(47)	49,184	-0.1%

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Pittsburgh, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Kelly Support Center	Close	(174)	(136)	0	0	(174)	(136)	0	(310)	(183)	(493)	1,403,312	0.0%
Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station	Close	(44)	(278)	0	0	(44)	(278)	0	(322)	(258)	(580)	1,403,312	0.0%
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Pittsburgh	Gain	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	7	2	9	1,403,312	0.0%
Pitt U.S. Army Reserve Center, Corapolis	Realign	(119)	(101)	0	0	(119)	(101)	0	(220)	(132)	(352)	1,403,312	0.0%
	Total	(337)	(515)	7	0	(330)	(515)	0	(845)	(571)	(1,416)	1,403,312	-0.1%
Pocatello, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Pocatello	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	47,266	0.0%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	47,266	0.0%
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford ME Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Naval Shipyard Portsmouth	Close	(201)	(4,032)	0	0	(201)	(4,032)	(277)	(4,510)	(4,656)	(9,166)	331,655	-2.8%
Naval Air Station Brunswick	Realign	(2,317)	(61)	0	0	(2,317)	(61)	(42)	(2,420)	(1,846)	(4,266)	331,655	-1.3%
	Total	(2,518)	(4,093)	0	0	(2,518)	(4,093)	(319)	(6,930)	(6,502)	(13,432)	331,655	-4.0%
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Vancover Barracks	Close	(29)	(16)	0	0	(29)	(16)	0	(45)	(27)	(72)	1,232,839	0.0%
Portland International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(112)	(452)	0	0	(112)	(452)	0	(564)	(453)	(1,017)	1,232,839	-0.1%
	Total	(141)	(468)	0	0	(141)	(468)	0	(609)	(480)	(1,089)	1,232,839	-0.1%
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Carpenter U.S. Army Reserve Center,Poughkeepie	Close	(8)	(1)	0	0	(8)	(1)	0	(9)	(5)	(14)	312,628	0.0%
United States Military Academy	Gain	0	0	226	38	226	38	0	264	158	422	312,628	0.1%
	Total	(8)	(1)	226	38	218	37	0	255	153	408	312,628	0.1%

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Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Harwood U.S. Army Reserve Center, Providence	Close	(20)	(4)	0	0	(20)	(4)	0	(24)	(30)	(54)	864,734	0.0%
USARC Bristol	Close	(24)	0	0	0	(24)	0	0	(24)	(28)	(52)	864,734	0.0%
Naval Station Newport	Gain	(122)	(225)	647	309	525	84	(76)	533	654	1,187	864,734	0.1%
Quonset State Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	17	29	17	29	0	46	67	113	864,734	0.0%
	Total	(166)	(229)	664	338	498	109	(76)	531	663	1,194	864,734	0.1%
Rapid City, SD Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Ellsworth Air Force Base	Close	(3,315)	(438)	0	0	(3,315)	(438)	(99)	(3,852)	(2,915)	(6,767)	79,970	-8.5%
	Total	(3,315)	(438)	0	0	(3,315)	(438)	(99)	(3,852)	(2,915)	(6,767)	79,970	-8.5%
Reading, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Reading	Close	(18)	0	0	0	(18)	0	0	(18)	(6)	(24)	213,550	0.0%
	Total	(18)	0	0	0	(18)	0	0	(18)	(6)	(24)	213,550	0.0%
Reno-Sparks, NV Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Hawthorne Army Depot	Close	(74)	(45)	0	0	(74)	(45)	(80)	(199)	(126)	(325)	243,270	-0.1%
Reno-Tahoe International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(23)	(124)	0	0	(23)	(124)	0	(147)	(115)	(262)	243,270	-0.1%
	Total	(97)	(169)	0	0	(97)	(169)	(80)	(346)	(241)	(587)	243,270	-0.2%
Richmond, VA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Leased Space - VA	Close/Realign	0	(215)	0	0	0	(215)	0	(215)	(166)	(381)	715,302	-0.1%
Defense Supply Center Richmond	Gain	0	(77)	0	83	0	6	0	6	4	10	715,302	0.0%
Fort Lee	Gain	(392)	(2)	6,531	1,151	6,139	1,149	56	7,344	4,425	11,769	715,302	1.6%
Richmond International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(25)	(101)	0	0	(25)	(101)	0	(126)	(92)	(218)	715,302	0.0%
	Total	(417)	(395)	6,531	1,234	6,114	839	56	7,009	4,171	11,180	715,302	1.6%

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Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Bernardino	Close	0	(120)	0	0	0	(120)	0	(120)	(121)	(241)	1,479,524	0.0%
Naval Support Activity Corona	Close	(6)	(886)	0	0	(6)	(886)	0	(892)	(904)	(1,796)	1,479,524	-0.1%
March Air Reserve Base	Realign	(71)	(44)	0	4	(71)	(40)	0	(111)	(90)	(201)	1,479,524	0.0%
Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow	Realign	(140)	(330)	0	0	(140)	(330)	51	(419)	(396)	(815)	1,479,524	-0.1%
	Total	(217)	(1,380)	0	4	(217)	(1,376)	51	(1,542)	(1,511)	(3,053)	1,479,524	-0.2%
Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH Metropolitan Division													
Doble U.S. Army Reserve Center Portsmouth	Close	(39)	(5)	0	0	(39)	(5)	0	(44)	(29)	(73)	238,671	0.0%
Armed Forces Reserve Center Pease Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	20	28	20	28	0	48	40	88	238,671	0.0%
	Total	(39)	(5)	20	28	(19)	23	0	4	11	15	238,671	0.0%
Rome, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Inspector/Instructor Rome GA	Close	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)	(3)	(12)	50,944	0.0%
	Total	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)	(3)	(12)	50,944	0.0%
Salinas, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Seaside	Close	(10)	(51)	0	0	(10)	(51)	0	(61)	(61)	(122)	235,299	-0.1%
Fort Hunter Liggett	Gain	0	0	25	18	25	18	0	43	41	84	235,299	0.0%
	Total	(10)	(51)	25	18	15	(33)	0	(18)	(20)	(38)	235,299	0.0%
Salt Lake City, UT Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Deseret Chemical Depot	Close	(186)	(62)	0	0	(186)	(62)	0	(248)	(143)	(391)	701,532	-0.1%
Fort Douglas	Realign	(15)	(38)	0	0	(15)	(38)	0	(53)	(41)	(94)	701,532	0.0%
	Total	(201)	(100)	0	0	(201)	(100)	0	(301)	(184)	(485)	701,532	-0.1%

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San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center New Braunfels	Close	(106)	0	0	0	(106)	0	0	(106)	(89)	(195)	1,009,217	0.0%
Brooks City Base	Close	(1,297)	(1,268)	0	0	(1,297)	(1,268)	(358)	(2,923)	(2,801)	(5,724)	1,009,217	-0.6%
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Antonio	Close	(32)	(303)	0	0	(32)	(303)	0	(335)	(367)	(702)	1,009,217	-0.1%
Leased Space - TX	Close/Realign	(78)	(147)	0	0	(78)	(147)	0	(225)	(230)	(455)	1,009,217	0.0%
Fort Sam Houston	Gain	(117)	0	7,765	1,624	7,648	1,624	92	9,364	8,324	17,688	1,009,217	1.8%
Randolph Air Force Base	Gain	(576)	(174)	164	705	(412)	531	63	182	300	482	1,009,217	0.0%
Lackland Air Force Base	Realign	(2,489)	(1,223)	235	453	(2,254)	(770)	(116)	(3,140)	(2,755)	(5,895)	1,009,217	-0.6%
	Total	(4,695)	(3,115)	8,164	2,782	3,469	(333)	(319)	2,817	2,382	5,199	1,009,217	0.5%
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Diego	Close	(3)	(237)	0	0	(3)	(237)	0	(240)	(256)	(496)	1,806,321	0.0%
Marine Corps Base Miramar	Gain	(46)	(3)	87	34	41	31	0	72	70	142	1,806,321	0.0%
Naval Base Point Loma	Gain	(12)	(341)	312	350	300	9	0	309	279	588	1,806,321	0.0%
Naval Station San Diego	Gain	(1)	(2)	1,085	86	1,084	84	2	1,170	1,066	2,236	1,806,321	0.1%
Human Resources Support Center Southwest	Realign	0	(164)	0	0	0	(164)	0	(164)	(175)	(339)	1,806,321	0.0%
Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Realign	(145)	(6)	0	7	(145)	1	0	(144)	(129)	(273)	1,806,321	0.0%
Naval Base Coronado	Realign	(71)	(587)	0	198	(71)	(389)	0	(460)	(481)	(941)	1,806,321	-0.1%
Naval Medical Center San Diego	Realign	(1,596)	(33)	0	0	(1,596)	(33)	(1)	(1,630)	(1,470)	(3,100)	1,806,321	-0.2%
Naval Weapons Station Fallbrook	Realign	0	(118)	0	0	0	(118)	0	(118)	(126)	(244)	1,806,321	0.0%
	Total	(1,874)	(1,491)	1,484	675	(390)	(816)	1	(1,205)	(1,222)	(2,427)	1,806,321	-0.1%

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Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Onizuka Air Force Station	Close	(107)	(171)	0	0	(107)	(171)	0	(278)	(114)	(392)	1,187,969	0.0%
AFRC Moffett Field	Gain	0	0	87	166	87	166	0	253	106	359	1,187,969	0.0%
	Total	(107)	(171)	87	166	(20)	(5)	0	(25)	(8)	(33)	1,187,969	0.0%
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Humacao	Close	(26)	0	0	0	(26)	0	0	(26)	(18)	(44)	850,261	0.0%
Lavergne U.S. Army Reserve Center Bayamon	Close	(25)	(1)	0	0	(25)	(1)	0	(26)	(18)	(44)	850,261	0.0%
Camp Euripides Rubio, Puerto Nuevo	Realign	(43)	0	0	0	(43)	0	0	(43)	(29)	(72)	850,261	0.0%
Fort Buchanan	Realign	(9)	(47)	0	0	(9)	(47)	0	(56)	(54)	(110)	850,261	0.0%
	Total	(103)	(48)	0	0	(103)	(48)	0	(151)	(119)	(270)	850,261	0.0%
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division													
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord	Close	0	(71)	0	0	0	(71)	0	(71)	(57)	(128)	1,901,499	0.0%
Los Alamitos (63rd)	Realign	(92)	(78)	0	0	(92)	(78)	0	(170)	(99)	(269)	1,901,499	0.0%
	Total	(92)	(149)	0	0	(92)	(149)	0	(241)	(156)	(397)	1,901,499	0.0%
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Vandenburg Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	44	101	44	101	0	145	114	259	254,600	0.1%
	Total	0	0	44	101	44	101	0	145	114	259	254,600	0.1%
Savannah, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Savannah International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	17	21	17	21	0	38	38	76	174,403	0.0%
	Total	0	0	17	21	17	21	0	38	38	76	174,403	0.0%

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Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Serrenti U.S. Army Reserve Center, Scranton	Close	(47)	(8)	0	0	(47)	(8)	0	(55)	(21)	(76)	306,854	0.0%
Tobyhanna Army Depot	Gain	(1)	(82)	3	355	2	273	0	275	192	467	306,854	0.2%
	Total	(48)	(90)	3	355	(45)	265	0	220	171	391	306,854	0.1%
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Everett	Close	(57)	0	0	0	(57)	0	0	(57)	(32)	(89)	1,690,448	0.0%
U.S. Army Reserve Center Fort Lawton	Close	(53)	(54)	0	0	(53)	(54)	0	(107)	(76)	(183)	1,690,448	0.0%
	Total	(110)	(54)	0	0	(110)	(54)	0	(164)	(108)	(272)	1,690,448	0.0%
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Barksdale Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	5	60	5	60	0	65	70	135	211,384	0.1%
	Total	0	0	5	60	5	60	0	65	70	135	211,384	0.1%
Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Huachuca	Realign	0	(212)	0	44	0	(168)	1	(167)	(125)	(292)	51,749	-0.6%
	Total	0	(212)	0	44	0	(168)	1	(167)	(125)	(292)	51,749	-0.6%
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Sioux City	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	93,206	0.0%
Sioux Gateway Airport Air Guard	Gain	0	0	33	170	33	170	0	203	155	358	93,206	0.4%
	Total	(7)	0	33	170	26	170	0	196	153	349	93,206	0.4%
Sioux Falls, SD Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Joe Foss Field Air Guard Station	Gain	(4)	0	32	27	28	27	0	55	35	90	149,410	0.1%
	Total	(4)	0	32	27	28	27	0	55	35	90	149,410	0.1%

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Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Spokane, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
1LT Richard H. Walker U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(38)	0	0	0	(38)	0	0	(38)	(32)	(70)	249,887	0.0%
Fairchild Air Force Base	Realign	(26)	(172)	0	0	(26)	(172)	0	(198)	(215)	(413)	249,887	-0.2%
	Total	(64)	(172)	0	0	(64)	(172)	0	(236)	(247)	(483)	249,887	-0.2%
Springfield, IL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Capital Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(52)	(133)	22	0	(30)	(133)	0	(163)	(105)	(268)	139,247	-0.2%
	Total	(52)	(133)	22	0	(30)	(133)	0	(163)	(105)	(268)	139,247	-0.2%
Springfield, MA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Westover U.S. Army Reserve Center, Cicopee	Close	(13)	0	0	0	(13)	0	0	(13)	(5)	(18)	374,117	0.0%
Barnes Municipal Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	(5)	23	89	23	84	0	107	86	193	374,117	0.1%
Westover Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	69	11	69	11	0	80	41	121	374,117	0.0%
	Total	(13)	(5)	92	100	79	95	0	174	122	296	374,117	0.1%
Springfield, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(66)	(225)	0	0	(66)	(225)	0	(291)	(149)	(440)	67,753	-0.6%
	Total	(66)	(225)	0	0	(66)	(225)	0	(291)	(149)	(440)	67,753	-0.6%
St. Joseph, MO-KS Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Rosecrans Memorial Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	8	27	8	27	0	35	23	58	68,849	0.1%
	Total	0	0	8	27	8	27	0	35	23	58	68,849	0.1%

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Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Jefferson Barracks	Close	(67)	0	0	0	(67)	0	0	(67)	(54)	(121)	1,668,793	0.0%
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, St. Louis	Close	(2)	(291)	0	0	(2)	(291)	0	(293)	(318)	(611)	1,668,793	0.0%
Leased Space - MO	Close/Realign	(709)	(1,234)	0	0	(709)	(1,234)	(150)	(2,093)	(2,078)	(4,171)	1,668,793	-0.2%
Scott Air Force Base	Gain	(252)	0	131	832	(121)	832	86	797	900	1,697	1,668,793	0.1%
Lambert International Airport- St Louis	Realign	(34)	(215)	0	0	(34)	(215)	0	(249)	(261)	(510)	1,668,793	0.0%
	Total	(1,064)	(1,740)	131	832	(933)	(908)	(64)	(1,905)	(1,811)	(3,716)	1,668,793	-0.2%
St. Marys, GA Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Submarine Base Kings Bay	Gain	0	0	3,245	102	3,245	102	20	3,367	1,667	5,034	23,025	21.9%
	Total	0	0	3,245	102	3,245	102	20	3,367	1,667	5,034	23,025	21.9%
Stewart County, GA													
Bethesda/Chevy Chase	Realign	(5)	(2)	0	0	(5)	(2)	0	(7)	(4)	(11)	1,628	-0.7%
	Total	(5)	(2)	0	0	(5)	(2)	0	(7)	(4)	(11)	1,628	-0.7%
Stockton, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin	Realign	0	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	(31)	(20)	(51)	269,709	0.0%
	Total	0	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	(31)	(20)	(51)	269,709	0.0%
Sumter, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Shaw Air Force Base	Gain	(74)	(1)	816	76	742	75	0	817	604	1,421	54,168	2.6%
	Total	(74)	(1)	816	76	742	75	0	817	604	1,421	54,168	2.6%

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Tacoma, WA Metropolitan Division													
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Tacoma	Close	(20)	0	0	0	(20)	0	0	(20)	(15)	(35)	339,431	0.0%
Fort Lewis	Gain	(2)	(1)	187	46	185	45	0	230	187	417	339,431	0.1%
McChord Air Force Base	Realign	(460)	(143)	36	7	(424)	(136)	(7)	(567)	(469)	(1,036)	339,431	-0.3%
	Total	(482)	(144)	223	53	(259)	(91)	(7)	(357)	(297)	(654)	339,431	-0.2%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center ST Petersburg	Close	(12)	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	(12)	(10)	(22)	1,485,074	0.0%
MacDill Air Force Base	Gain	(292)	0	162	231	(130)	231	0	101	152	253	1,485,074	0.0%
	Total	(304)	0	162	231	(142)	231	0	89	142	231	1,485,074	0.0%
Terre Haute, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Newport Chemical Depot	Close	(210)	(81)	0	0	(210)	(81)	(280)	(571)	(267)	(838)	89,765	-0.9%
Hulman Regional Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(12)	(124)	0	0	(12)	(124)	0	(136)	(95)	(231)	89,765	-0.3%
	Total	(222)	(205)	0	0	(222)	(205)	(280)	(707)	(362)	(1,069)	89,765	-1.2%
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	Close	(2)	(18)	0	0	(2)	(18)	(129)	(149)	(80)	(229)	67,895	-0.3%
Red River Army Depot	Close	(9)	(2,491)	0	0	(9)	(2,491)	0	(2,500)	(1,676)	(4,176)	67,895	-6.2%
	Total	(11)	(2,509)	0	0	(11)	(2,509)	(129)	(2,649)	(1,756)	(4,405)	67,895	-6.5%
Toledo, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Toledo Express Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	14	112	14	112	0	126	90	216	403,161	0.1%
	Total	0	0	14	112	14	112	0	126	90	216	403,161	0.1%
Topeka, KS Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Forbes Field Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	53	194	53	194	0	247	169	416	144,675	0.3%
	Total	0	0	53	194	53	194	0	247	169	416	144,675	0.3%

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Trenton-Ewing, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Inspector/Instructor Center West Trenton	Close	(11)	(1)	0	0	(11)	(1)	0	(12)	(4)	(16)	249,721	0.0%
	Total	(11)	(1)	0	0	(11)	(1)	0	(12)	(4)	(16)	249,721	0.0%
Troy, AL Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Anderson U.S. Army Reserve Center Troy	Close	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	0	(15)	(8)	(23)	15,306	-0.2%
	Total	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	0	(15)	(8)	(23)	15,306	-0.2%
Tucson, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Allen Hall Armed Forces Reserve Center, Tucson	Close	(60)	0	0	0	(60)	0	0	(60)	(52)	(112)	448,946	0.0%
	Total	(60)	0	0	0	(60)	0	0	(60)	(52)	(112)	448,946	0.0%
Tulsa, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Armed Forces Reserve Center Broken Arrow	Close	(26)	0	32	0	6	0	0	6	2	8	533,659	0.0%
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Tulsa	Close	(32)	0	0	0	(32)	0	0	(32)	(11)	(43)	533,659	0.0%
Tulsa International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	22	81	22	81	0	103	83	186	533,659	0.0%
	Total	(58)	0	54	81	(4)	81	0	77	74	151	533,659	0.0%
Tuscaloosa, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Tuscaloosa AL	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	104,345	0.0%
	Total	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	(2)	(9)	104,345	0.0%
Tuskegee, AL Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Abbott U.S. Army Reserve Center Tuskegee	Close	(2)	(1)	0	0	(2)	(1)	0	(3)	(1)	(4)	8,256	0.0%
	Total	(2)	(1)	0	0	(2)	(1)	0	(3)	(1)	(4)	8,256	0.0%

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Utica-Rome, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Rome	Close	0	(290)	0	0	0	(290)	0	(290)	(274)	(564)	158,421	-0.4%
Rome Laboratory	Realign	(13)	(124)	0	0	(13)	(124)	0	(137)	(122)	(259)	158,421	-0.2%
	Total	(13)	(414)	0	0	(13)	(414)	0	(427)	(396)	(823)	158,421	-0.5%
Valdosta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Moody Air Force Base	Gain	(604)	(145)	1,274	50	670	(95)	0	575	416	991	65,992	1.5%
	Total	(604)	(145)	1,274	50	670	(95)	0	575	416	991	65,992	1.5%
Vicksburg, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area													
U.S. Army Reserve Center Vicksburg	Close	(26)	(2)	0	0	(26)	(2)	0	(28)	(15)	(43)	29,916	-0.1%
	Total	(26)	(2)	0	0	(26)	(2)	0	(28)	(15)	(43)	29,916	-0.1%
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Fort Monroe	Close	(1,393)	(1,948)	0	0	(1,393)	(1,948)	(223)	(3,564)	(4,418)	(7,982)	978,888	-0.8%
Langley Air Force Base	Gain	(53)	(46)	780	68	727	22	0	749	796	1,545	978,888	0.2%
Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek	Gain	0	0	10	27	10	27	0	37	48	85	978,888	0.0%
Naval Shipyard Norfolk	Gain	0	0	177	1,774	177	1,774	85	2,036	2,744	4,780	978,888	0.5%
Naval Station Norfolk	Gain	(373)	(1,085)	3,820	356	3,447	(729)	89	2,807	2,716	5,523	978,888	0.6%
Naval Support Activity Norfolk	Gain	(6)	0	573	205	567	205	16	788	899	1,687	978,888	0.2%
Fort Eustis	Realign	(3,863)	(852)	962	1,432	(2,901)	580	169	(2,152)	(2,066)	(4,218)	978,888	-0.4%
Naval Air Station Oceana	Realign	(110)	(3)	0	53	(110)	50	0	(60)	(46)	(106)	978,888	0.0%
Naval Medical Center Portsmouth	Realign	(463)	(25)	28	0	(435)	(25)	(1)	(461)	(494)	(955)	978,888	-0.1%
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	Realign	0	(179)	0	0	0	(179)	0	(179)	(248)	(427)	978,888	0.0%
	Total	(6,261)	(4,138)	6,350	3,915	89	(223)	135	1	(69)	(68)	978,888	0.0%

This list does not include locations where no changes in military or civilian jobs are affected.
Military figures include student load changes.

Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Warner Robins, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Robins Air Force Base	Gain	(484)	(225)	453	224	(31)	(1)	781	749	445	1,194	65,130	1.8%
	Total	(484)	(225)	453	224	(31)	(1)	781	749	445	1,194	65,130	1.8%
Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, MI Metropolitan Division													
Selfridge Army Activity	Close	(126)	(174)	0	0	(126)	(174)	0	(300)	(180)	(480)	1,505,252	0.0%
Selfridge Air National Guard Base	Gain	(3)	(76)	72	167	69	91	(76)	84	51	135	1,505,252	0.0%
	Total	(129)	(250)	72	167	(57)	(83)	(76)	(216)	(129)	(345)	1,505,252	0.0%
Warrensburg, MO Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Whiteman Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	3	58	3	58	0	61	49	110	28,670	0.4%
	Total	0	0	3	58	3	58	0	61	49	110	28,670	0.4%

This list does not include locations where no changes in military or civilian jobs are affected.
Military figures include student load changes.

Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division													
Navy Reserve Center Adelphi	Close	(17)	0	0	0	(17)	0	0	(17)	(10)	(27)	2,771,791	0.0%
Leased Space - DC	Close/Realign	(103)	(68)	0	79	(103)	11	0	(92)	(56)	(148)	2,771,791	0.0%
Leased Space - VA	Close/Realign	(6,199)	(15,539)	0	0	(6,199)	(15,539)	(972)	(22,710)	(16,291)	(39,001)	2,771,791	-1.4%
Andrews Air Force Base	Gain	(416)	(189)	607	489	191	300	(91)	400	286	686	2,771,791	0.0%
Fort Belvoir	Gain	(466)	(2,281)	4,537	8,010	4,071	5,729	2,058	11,858	8,250	20,108	2,771,791	0.7%
Headquarters Battalion, Headquarters Marine Corps,	Gain	(52)	(22)	453	206	401	184	81	666	443	1,109	2,771,791	0.0%
Marine Corps Base Quantico	Gain	(50)	0	496	1,357	446	1,357	1,210	3,013	2,108	5,121	2,771,791	0.2%
Arlington Service Center	Realign	(224)	(516)	435	406	211	(110)	(383)	(282)	(205)	(487)	2,771,791	0.0%
Bolling Air Force Base	Realign	(96)	(242)	0	0	(96)	(242)	(61)	(399)	(283)	(682)	2,771,791	0.0%
Center for Naval Research	Realign	(25)	(313)	0	0	(25)	(313)	0	(338)	(252)	(590)	2,771,791	0.0%
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Arlington	Realign	(7)	(401)	0	0	(7)	(401)	0	(408)	(308)	(716)	2,771,791	0.0%
Naval Air Facility Washington	Realign	(9)	(9)	0	0	(9)	(9)	0	(18)	(12)	(30)	2,771,791	0.0%
Naval District Washington	Realign	(108)	(845)	28	522	(80)	(323)	40	(363)	(268)	(631)	2,771,791	0.0%
Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head	Realign	0	(137)	0	42	0	(95)	0	(95)	(71)	(166)	2,771,791	0.0%
Potomac Annex	Realign	(4)	(5)	0	0	(4)	(5)	(3)	(12)	(8)	(20)	2,771,791	0.0%
U.S. Marine Corps Direct Reporting Program Manager	Realign	0	(32)	0	0	0	(32)	0	(32)	(24)	(56)	2,771,791	0.0%
Walter Reed Army Medical Center	Realign	(2,679)	(2,388)	28	31	(2,651)	(2,357)	(622)	(5,630)	(3,856)	(9,486)	2,771,791	-0.3%
	Total	(10,455)	(22,987)	6,584	1,142	(3,871)	(11,845)	1,257	(14,459)	(10,557)	(25,016)	2,771,791	-0.9%
Watertown-Fort Drum, NY Micropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy Reserve Center Watertown	Close	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)	(5)	(14)	62,390	0.0%
	Total	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)	(5)	(14)	62,390	0.0%

This list does not include locations where no changes in military or civilian jobs are affected.
Military figures include student load changes.

Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Wheeling, WV-OH Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Moundsville	Close	(16)	0	0	0	(16)	0	0	(16)	(5)	(21)	80,664	0.0%
	Total	(16)	0	0	0	(16)	0	0	(16)	(5)	(21)	80,664	0.0%
Wichita Falls, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Sheppard Air Force Base	Realign	(2,519)	(158)	51	2	(2,468)	(156)	0	(2,624)	(1,744)	(4,368)	93,033	-4.7%
	Total	(2,519)	(158)	51	2	(2,468)	(156)	0	(2,624)	(1,744)	(4,368)	93,033	-4.7%
Wichita, KS Metropolitan Statistical Area													
McConnell Air Force Base	Gain	(27)	(183)	704	28	677	(155)	0	522	308	830	364,878	0.2%
U.S. Army Reserve Center Wichita	Realign	(22)	(56)	0	0	(22)	(56)	0	(78)	(76)	(154)	364,878	0.0%
	Total	(49)	(239)	704	28	655	(211)	0	444	232	676	364,878	0.2%
Williamsport, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
U.S. Army Reserve Center Williamsport	Close	(25)	(4)	0	0	(25)	(4)	0	(29)	(16)	(45)	67,466	-0.1%
	Total	(25)	(4)	0	0	(25)	(4)	0	(29)	(16)	(45)	67,466	-0.1%
Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division													
Kirkwood U.S. Army Reserve Center, Newark	Close	(7)	(2)	0	0	(7)	(2)	0	(9)	(4)	(13)	405,766	0.0%
New Castle County Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(47)	(101)	0	0	(47)	(101)	0	(148)	(101)	(249)	405,766	-0.1%
	Total	(54)	(103)	0	0	(54)	(103)	0	(157)	(105)	(262)	405,766	-0.1%
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport	Gain	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	8	7	15	307,480	0.0%
	Total	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	8	7	15	307,480	0.0%

This list does not include locations where no changes in military or civilian jobs are affected.
Military figures include student load changes.

Economic Area Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
Yuba City, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Beale Air Force Base	Realign	(8)	(171)	0	0	(8)	(171)	0	(179)	(132)	(311)	68,256	-0.5%
	Total	(8)	(171)	0	0	(8)	(171)	0	(179)	(132)	(311)	68,256	-0.5%
Yuma, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area													
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma	Gain	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5	4	9	76,606	0.0%
	Total	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5	4	9	76,606	0.0%
Grand Total*		**(118,880)**	**(84,799)**	**122,269**	**65,908**	**3,389**	**(18,891)**	**2,818**	**(12,684)**				

***Does not include the reduction of 14,172 military positions and increase of 667 civilian positions from Germany, Korea, and Undistributed Actions.**

This list does not include locations where no changes in military or civilian jobs are affected.
Military figures include student load changes.

Appendix B Addendum
List of Bases in Economic Regions

State	Base	Economic Region
Alabama	Abbott U.S. Army Reserve Center Tuskegee	Tuskegee, AL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Anderson U.S. Army Reserve Center Troy	Troy, AL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Anniston Army Depot	Anniston-Oxford, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center (New)	Tuscaloosa, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Brimingham	Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Mobile	Mobile, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Pelham (New)	Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Northport Tusaloosa	Tuscaloosa, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	BG William P Screws U.S. Army Reserve Center Montgomery	Montgomery, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Birmingham Armed Forces Reserve Center	Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Birmingham International Airport Air Guard Station	Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Dannelly Field Air Guard Station	Montgomery, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Faith Wing U.S. Army Reserve Center Anniston	Anniston-Oxford, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Finnel Armed Forces Reserve Center ,Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Flowers U.S. Army Reserve Center Decatur	Decatur, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Ganey Army National Guard Reserve Center Mobile	Mobile, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Graham Army National Guard Reserve Center Birmingham	Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Hanna Army National Guard Reserve Center Birmingham	Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Hardeman Army National Guard Reserve Center Mobile	Mobile, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Powell-Shamblin Army National Guard Reserve Center Tusaloosa	Tuscaloosa, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Rucker	Enterprise-Ozark, AL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Terhune Army National Guard Reserve Center Birmingham	Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Gary U.S. Army Reserve Center Enterprize	Enterprise-Ozark, AL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Joint Forces Headquarters (Armed Forces Reserve Center) Montgomery	Montgomery, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Leased Space - AL	Huntsville, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Maxwell Air Force Base	Montgomery, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Recruiting District Montgomery	Montgomery, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Tuscaloosa AL	Tuscaloosa, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center, Mobile AL	Mobile, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Redstone Arsenal	Huntsville, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	SMD Annex Bldg Montgomery	Montgomery, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	The Adjutant General Bldg, AL Army National Guard Montgomery	Montgomery, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	USARC	Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Wright U.S. Army Reserve Center	Mobile, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
Alaska	Eielson Air Force Base	Fairbanks, AK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Elmendorf Air Force Base	Anchorage, AK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Greely	Fairbanks, AK Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Fort Richardson	Anchorage, AK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Wainwright	Fairbanks, AK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Kulis Air Guard Station	Anchorage, AK Metropolitan Statistical Area
Arizona	Air Force Research Lab, Mesa City	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Allen Hall Armed Forces Reserve Center, Tucson	Tucson, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Roosevelt	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Buckeye Armed Forces Reserve Center	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Deer Valley U.S. Army Reserve #2, Phoenix	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Huachuca	Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Leased Space - AZ	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Luke Air Force Base	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Marana Armed Forces Reserve Center	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Facility Fort Huachuca	Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ Micropolitan Statistical Area
Arkansas	Armed Forces Reserve Center Arkadelphia	Arkadelphia, AR Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Fort Chaffee (new)	Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Northwest Arkansas	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop, Jonesboro	Jonesboro, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Arkadelphia	Arkadelphia, AR Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Bentonville	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Camden	Camden, AR Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Combined Support Maintenance Shop Fort Chaffee	Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center El Dorado	El Dorado, AR Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Fayetteville	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Fort Smith	Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Hot Springs	Hot Springs, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Jonesboro	Jonesboro, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Paragould	Paragould, AR Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Pine Bluff	Pine Bluff, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Rogers	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Springdale	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Van Buren	Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	BG Darby U.S. Army Reserve Center	Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Camp Pike (90th)	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Chaffee 475th Div U.S. Army Reserve Center	Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Charleston Armory	Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	El Dorado Armed Forces Reserve Center	El Dorado, AR Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Chaffee Maneuver Training Center ISU	Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Smith Regional	Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	JMF Fort Chaffee	Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Jonesboro Armed Forces Reserve Center	Jonesboro, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Little Rock Air Force Base	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	New Armed Forces Reserve Center Hot Springs	Hot Springs, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Pine Bluff Armed Forces Reserve Center	Pine Bluff, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Pine Bluff Arsenal	Pine Bluff, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Stone U.S. Army Reserve Center, Pine Bluff	Pine Bluff, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Facility,Malvern	Hot Spring County, AR
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Arkadelphia	Arkadelphia, AR Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Camden	Camden, AR Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center El Dorado	El Dorado, AR Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Hot Springs	Hot Springs, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Jonesboro	Jonesboro, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Pond	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve ECS-15, Barling	Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
California	Armed Forces Reserve Center Bell	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Moffett	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard OMS, San Jose	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Bell	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Montebello	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Redwood City	San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center San Lorenzo	Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Sunnyvale	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Beale Air Force Base	Yuba City, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Bell Armed Forces Reserve Center	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division
	Camp Parks (91st)	Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division
	Channel Islands Air Guard Station	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin	Stockton, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Oakland	Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Bernardino	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Diego	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Seaside	Salinas, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Desiderio U.S. Army Reserve Center, Pasadena	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division
	Edwards Air Force Base	Bakersfield, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Hunter Liggett	Salinas, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fresno Air Terminal	Fresno, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Hall U.S. Army Reserve Center Mountain View	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Hazard Park U.S. Army Reserve Center, Los Angeles	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division
	Human Resources Support Center Southwest	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Leased Space - CA	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division
	Los Alamitos (63rd)	Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division
	March Air Reserve Base	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Marine Corps Base Miramar	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Marine Corps Reseve Center Pasadena CA	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division

State	Base	Economic Region
	Moffett Field	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Air Station Lemore	Hanford-Corcoran, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake	Bakersfield, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Base Coronado	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Base Point Loma	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Base Ventura City	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Medical Center San Diego	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Station San Diego	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Support Activity Corona	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Weapons Station Concord	Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division
	Naval Weapons Station Fallbrook	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach	Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center, Encino	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center, Los Angeles	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division
	Onizuka Air Force Station	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Richey U.S. Army Reserve Center, San Jose	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant	Modesto, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Schroeder Hall U.S. Army Reserve Center, Long Beach	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division
	Sierra Army Depot	Susanville, CA Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Moffett Field	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Vandenberg Air Force Base	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Vandenburg Air Force Base	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
Colorado	Air Reserve Personnel Center	Denver-Aurora, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Buckley Air Force Base	Denver-Aurora, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Carson	Colorado Springs, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Leased Space - CO	Colorado Springs, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Peterson Air Force Base	Colorado Springs, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Schriever Air Force Base	Colorado Springs, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area
	United States Air Force Academy	Colorado Springs, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area
Connecticut	Army National Guard Reserve Center Manchester	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Naugatuck	New Haven-Milford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center New Britain	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Newington	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Norwalk	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Putnam	Willimantic, CT Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Bradley International Airport Air Guard Station	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	New Haven	New Haven-Milford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	New Middletown Armed Forces Reserve Center	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	New Newtown Armed Forces Reserve Center	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	SGT George D. Libby U.S. Army Reserve Center, New Haven	New Haven-Milford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Submarine Base New London	Norwich-New London, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Sutcovoy U.S. Army Reserve Center, Waterbury	New Haven-Milford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Turner U.S. Army Reserve Center, Fairfield	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	U.S. Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Facility #69, Milford	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Area Maintenance Support Facility Middletown	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Area Maintenance Support Facility Windsor Lock	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Danbury	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
Delaware	Army National Guard Reserve Center Middletown	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division
	Dover Air Force Base	Dover, DE Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Kirkwood U.S. Army Reserve Center, Newark	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division
	New Castle County Airport Air Guard Station	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division
	Newark Armed Forces Reserve Center (New)	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division
	U.S. Army Reserve Center / Organizational Maintence Site Newark	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division
District of Columbia	Bolling Air Force Base	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Leased Space - DC	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Naval District Washington	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Potomac Annex	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Walter Reed Army Medical Center	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
Florida	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Orlando	Orlando, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Eglin Air Force Base	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Homestead Air Reserve Station	Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metropolitan Division
	Hurlburt Field	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Jacksonville International Airport Air Guard Station	Jacksonville, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	MacDill Air Force Base	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Jacksonville, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Air Station Pensacola	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Station Mayport	Jacksonville, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Support Activity Panama City	Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center ST Petersburg	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Patrick Air Force Base	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Tyndall Air Force Base	Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area
Georgia	Dobbins Air Reserve Base	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Benning	Columbus, GA-AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Benning Bldg 15	Columbus, GA-AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Benning Bldg 4960	Columbus, GA-AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Gillem	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort McPherson	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Leased Space - GA	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany	Albany, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Marine Corps Reseve Center Rome GA	Rome, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Moody Air Force Base	Valdosta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Air Station Atlanta	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Peachtree Leases	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Robins Air Force Base	Warner Robins, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Savannah International Airport Air Guard Station	Savannah, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Submarine Base Kings Bay	St. Marys, GA Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Columbus	Columbus, GA-AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Fort Benning	Columbus, GA-AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	Guam County, GU
	Navy Region Guam	Guam County, GU
Hawaii	Armed Forces Reserve Center Keaukaha	Hilo, HI Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Honokaa	Kapaa, HI Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Keaau	Hilo, HI Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Hickam Air Force Base	Honolulu, HI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Kunieda U.S. Army Reserve Center, Hilo	Hilo, HI Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Station Pearl Harbor	Honolulu, HI Metropolitan Statistical Area
Idaho	Boise Air Terminal Air Guard Station	Boise City-Nampa, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Mountain Home Air Force Base	Mountain Home, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Pocatello	Pocatello, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area
Illinois	Armed Forces Reserve Center Waukegan	Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Carbondale	Carbondale, IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Lake County, IL	Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Mt Vernon New	Mount Vernon, IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center B73 Mt Vernon	Mount Vernon, IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center B75 Mt Vernon	Mount Vernon, IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Cairo	Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Carbondale	Carbondale, IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Salem	Centralia, IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Waukegan	Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division
	Capital Airport Air Guard Station	Springfield, IL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Sheridan	Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division
	Greater Peoria Regional Airport	Peoria, IL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Station Great Lakes	Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division
	Navy Reserve Center Forest Park	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metropolitan Division
	Rock Island Arsenal	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Scott Air Force Base	St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Centralia	Centralia, IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Fairfield	Wayne County, IL
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Marion	Marion-Herrin, IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
Indiana	Armed Forces Reserve Center Greenwood/Frank	Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Lafeyette	Lafayette, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Remington	Gary, IN Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Monticello	White County, IN
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Attica	Fountain County, IN
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Boswell	Lafayette, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Darlington	Florence, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Delphi	Lafayette, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Camp Atterbury Bldg #4	Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Camp Atterbury Bldg #500	Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Crane Army Ammunition Plant	Martin County, IN
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Indianapolis	Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Wayne International Airport Air Guard Station	Fort Wayne, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Hulman Regional Airport Air Guard Station	Terre Haute, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Leased Space - IN	Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Support Activity Crane	Martin County, IN
	Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Grissom Air Reserve Base, Bunker Hill	Peru, IN Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Recruiting District Indiana	Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Evansville	Evansville, IN-KY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Newport Chemical Depot	Terre Haute, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Lafeyette	Lafayette, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Seston	Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
Iowa	Armed Forces Reserve Center Camp Dodge	Des Moines, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Cedar Rapids	Cedar Rapids, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Middletown	Burlington, IA-IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center New Muscaline	Muscatine, IA Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Camp Dodge	Des Moines, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Cedar Rapids	Cedar Rapids, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Muscaline	Muscatine, IA Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Des Moines International Airport Air Guard Station	Des Moines, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	Burlington, IA-IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Cedar Rapids	Cedar Rapids, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Sioux City	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center Dubuque	Dubuque, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Sioux Gateway Airport Air Guard	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve /Area Maintenance Support Facility Middletown	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Cedar Rapids	Cedar Rapids, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Muscaline	Muscatine, IA Micropolitan Statistical Area
Kansas	Forbes Field Air Guard Station	Topeka, KS Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Leavenworth	Kansas City, MO-KS Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Riley	Manhattan, KS Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Kansas Army Ammunition Plant	Parsons, KS Micropolitan Statistical Area
	McConnell Air Force Base	Wichita, KS Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Wichita	Wichita, KS Metropolitan Statistical Area
Kentucky	Armed Forces Reserve Center Paducah	Paducah, KY-IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard OMS, Paducah	Paducah, KY-IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Paducah	Paducah, KY-IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Blue Grass Army Depot	Richmond-Berea, KY Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Blue Grass Army Depot USAR/Army National Guard Bldgs	Richmond-Berea, KY Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Lexington	Lexington-Fayette, KY Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Fort Campbell	Clarksville, TN-KY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Knox	Elizabethtown, KY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Louisville International Airport Air Guard Station	Louisville, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Recruiting Command Louisville	Louisville, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center Lexington	Lexington-Fayette, KY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve #2 , Paducah	Paducah, KY-IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Louisville	Louisville, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Maysville	Maysville, KY Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Paducah	Paducah, KY-IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Richmond	Richmond-Berea, KY Micropolitan Statistical Area
Louisiana	Armed Forces Reserve Center Shreveport	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Organizational Maintence Site #8, Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Barksdale Air Force Base	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Baton Rouge Armed Forces Reserve Center	Baton Rouge, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Leased Space - LA	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Air Station New Orleans	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Support Activity New Orleans	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Roberts U.S. Army Reserve Center, Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Bossier City	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Shreveport	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area
Maine	Bangor International Airport Air Guard Station	Bangor, ME Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Limestone	Aroostook County, ME
	Naval Air Station Brunswick	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford ME Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Reserve Center, Bangor	Bangor, ME Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Shipyard Portsmouth	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford ME Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Supervisor of Shipbuilding Bath	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford ME Metropolitan Statistical Area
Maryland	Aberdeen Proving Ground	Baltimore-Towson, MD Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Andrews Air Force Base	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Army Research Laboratory, Adelphi	Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division
	Bethesda/Chevy Chase	Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Patuxent River	Lexington Park, MD Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Detrick	Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division
	Fort Lewis	Lexington Park, MD Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Meade	Baltimore-Towson, MD Metropolitan Statistical Area
	I-270 Corridor	Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division
	Leased Space - MD	Baltimore-Towson, MD Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Martin State Airport Air Guard Station	Baltimore-Towson, MD Metropolitan Statistical Area
	National Naval Medical Center Bethesda	Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division
	Naval Air Facility Washington	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Naval Air Station Patuxent River	Lexington Park, MD Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Station	Baltimore-Towson, MD Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Naval Surface Weapons Station Carderock	Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division
	Navy Reserve Center Adelphi	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	PFC Flair U.S. Army Reserve Center, Frederick	Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division
Massachusetts	Armed Forces Reserve Center Ayers	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division
	Armed Forces Reserve Center New Westover	Springfield, MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Combined Support Maintenance Shop Devens	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Ayer	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Agawam	Worcester, MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Barnes Municipal Airport Air Guard Station	Springfield, MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Hanscom Air Force Base	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division
	MacArthur U.S. Army Reserve Center, Springfield	Springfield, MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Malony U.S. Army Reserve Center	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division
	Natick Soldier Systems Center	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division
	Naval Shipyard Puget Sound-Boston Detachment	Boston-Quincy, MA Metropolitan Division
	Otis Air Guard Base	Barnstable Town, MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Ayer Area 3713	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division
	U.S. Army Reserve ECS 65 Ayers	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division
	U.S. Army Reserve Training Area Devens	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division
	USAR 323 Maint Deven	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division
	USAR 98 RTSM Devens	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division
	Westover Air Force Base	Springfield, MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Westover U.S. Army Reserve Center, Cicopee	Springfield, MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
Michigan	Armed Forces Reserve Center Fort Custer	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Detroit	Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metropolitan Division
	Detroit / Selfridge	Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metropolitan Division
	Detroit / Selfridge	Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, MI Metropolitan Division
	Detroit Arsenal	Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metropolitan Division
	Navy Reserve Center Marquette	Marquette, MI Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Parisan U.S. Army Reserve Center, Lansing	Lansing-East Lansing, MI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, MI Metropolitan Division
	Selfridge Army Activity	Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, MI Metropolitan Division
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Area Maintenance Support Facility Battle Creek	Battle Creek, MI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	W. K. Kellogg Airport Air Guard Station	Battle Creek, MI Metropolitan Statistical Area
Minnesota	Armed Forces Reserve Center New Cambridge	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center New Faribault	Faribault-Northfield, MN Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Cambridge	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Faribault	Faribault-Northfield, MN Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Duluth International Airport Air Guard Station	Duluth, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Snelling	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Duluth	Duluth, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Cambridge	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	U.S. Army Reserve Faribault	Faribault-Northfield, MN Micropolitan Statistical Area
	x Local - Duluth, MN	Duluth, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area
Mississippi	Columbus Air Force Base	Columbus, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Construction Battalion Center Gulfport	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Human Resources Support Center Southeast	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Jackson International Airport Air Guard Station	Jackson, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Keesler Air Force Base	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Key Field Air Guard Station	Meridian, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant	Picayune, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Air Station Meridian	Meridian, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Station Pascagoula	Pascagoula, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Vicksburg	Vicksburg, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area
Missouri	Armed Forces Reserve Center Jefferson Barracks	St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Jefferson Barracks	St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army Reserve Personnel Center St Louis	St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Kansas City	Kansas City, MO-KS Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, St. Louis	St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Leonard Wood	Fort Leonard Wood, MO Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Lambert International Airport- St Louis	St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Marine Corps Reserve Support Center Kansas City	Kansas City, MO-KS Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Recruiting District Kansas	Kansas City, MO-KS Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Rosecrans Memorial Airport Air Guard Station	St. Joseph, MO-KS Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Greentop	Kirksville, MO Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center New Kirksville	Kirksville, MO Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Jefferson Barracks	St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Whiteman Air Force Base	Warrensburg, MO Micropolitan Statistical Area
Montana	Armed Forces Reserve Center Malmstrom Air Force Base	Great Falls, MT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Missoula	Great Falls, MT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Galt Hall U.S. Army Reserve Center, Great Falls	Great Falls, MT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Great Falls International Airport Air Guard Station	Great Falls, MT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Malmstrom Air Force Base	Great Falls, MT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	New Armed Forces Reserve Center Missoula	Missoula, MT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Vueve Hall & Area Maintenance Support Facility 75, Missoula	Missoula, MT Metropolitan Statistical Area
Nebraska	Armed Forces Reserve Center Beatrice (New)	Beatrice, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Columbus (New)	Columbus, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center McCook (New)	Red Willow County, NE
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Beatrice	Beatrice, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Columbus	Columbus, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Crete	Saline County, NE
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Fairbury	Jefferson County, NE
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Falls City	Richardson County, NE
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Grand Island	Grand Island, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Hastings	Hastings, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Kearny	Kearney, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center McCook	Red Willow County, NE
	Greenlief TS Hasting	Hastings, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Kearney Army National Guard	Kearney, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Recruiting District Omaha	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Lincoln	Lincoln, NE Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Offutt Air Force Base	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Hastings	Hastings, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center McCook	Red Willow County, NE
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Wymore	Beatrice, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Columbus	Columbus, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area
Nevada	Hawthorne Army Depot	Reno-Sparks, NV Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Air Station Fallon	Fallon, NV Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Nellis Air Force Base	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Reno-Tahoe International Airport Air Guard Station	Reno-Sparks, NV Metropolitan Statistical Area
New Hampshire	Armed Forces Reserve Center Pease Air Force Base	Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Dover	Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Portsmouth	Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Rochester	Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Somersworth	Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH Metropolitan Division
	Doble U.S. Army Reserve Center Portsmouth	Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH Metropolitan Division
	Pease International	Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH Metropolitan Division
New Jersey	Armed Forces Reserve Center Camden (New)	Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Burlington	Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division
	Atlantic City International Airport Air Guard Station	Atlantic City, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Dix	Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division
	Fort Monmouth	Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division
	Kilmer U.S. Army Reserve Center, Edison	Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division
	Marine Corps Reseve Center West Trenton	Trenton-Ewing, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area
	McGuire Air Force Base	Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division
	Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst	Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division
	Naval Aviation Engineering Station Lakehurst	Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division
	Naval Weapons Station Earle	Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division
	Picatinny Arsenal	Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division
	SFC Nelson B. Brittin U.S. Army Reserve Center	Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division
	x Local - Trenton	Trenton-Ewing, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area
New Mexico	Armed Forces Reserve Center Kirtland Air Force Base	Albuquerque, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Cannon Air Force Base	Clovis, NM Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Holloman Air Force Base	Alamogordo, NM Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Jenkins Armed Forces Reserve Center Albuquerque	Albuquerque, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Kirtland Air Force Base	Albuquerque, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area
	White Sands Missile Range	Las Cruces, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
New York	Armed Forces Reserve Center Amityville	Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Stewart (New)	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard NC Riverhead	Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Organizational Maintence Site 21 Bayshore	Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Niagara Falls	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center (Bedford) Brooklyn	New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Freeport	Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Huntington Station	Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Newburgh	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Patchogue	Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division
	Carpenter U.S. Army Reserve Center,Poughkeepie	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Rome	Utica-Rome, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Hamilton	New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division
	Fort Tilden U.S. Army Reserve Center Far Rockaway	New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division
	Fort Totten / Pyle	New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division
	Marcy Army National Guard Reserve Center Brooklyn	New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division
	McDonald U.S. Army Reserve Center, Jamaica	New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division
	Muller U.S. Army Reserve Center Bronx	New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division
	Navy Recruiting District Buffalo	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Glenn Falls	Glens Falls, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Horsehead	Elmira, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Watertown	Watertown-Fort Drum, NY Micropolitan Statistical Area
	New Joint Armed Forces Reserve Center	Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division
	Niagara Falls International Airport Air Guard Station	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Rome Laboratory	Utica-Rome, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Roosevelt U.S. Army Reserve Center Uniondale	Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division
	Schenectady County Air Guard Station	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Area Maintenance Support Facility Niagara Falls	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Stewart-Newburgh	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	United States Military Academy	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Watervliet Arsenal	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area
North Carolina	Armed Forces Reserve Center Wilmington -New	Wilmington, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army Research Office, Durham	Durham, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Charlotte/Douglas	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Bragg	Fayetteville, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	New Bern, NC Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	Jacksonville, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	MCAS Cherry Point	New Bern, NC Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Asheville	Asheville, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Niven U.S. Army Reserve Center, Albermarle	Albemarle, NC Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Pope Air Force Base	Fayetteville, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Rhodes Armed Forces Reserve Center, Wilmington	Wilmington, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Seymore Johnson Air Force Base	Goldsboro, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
North Dakota	Fargo, ND Armed Forces Reserve Center	Fargo, ND-MN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Grand Forks Air Force Base	Grand Forks, ND-MN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Hector International Airport Air Guard Station	Fargo, ND-MN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Johnson U.S. Army Reserve Center, Fargo	Fargo, ND-MN Metropolitan Statistical Area
Ohio	AFRC Mansfield ANG B	Mansfield, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Air National Guard Springfield Armed Forces Reserve Center	Springfield, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Akron	Akron, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Oxford	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Springfield	Springfield, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Ashland	Ashland, OH Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Mansfield	Mansfield, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Newark	Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Westerville	Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Cleveland	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Dayton	Dayton, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Supply Center Columbus	Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	DSCC Armed Forces Reserve Center	Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Hayes U.S. Army Reserve Center Columbus	Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Lewis	Lima, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Glenn Research Center	Dayton, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Howey Army National Guard Columbus	Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Leased Space - OH	Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Mansfield Lahm MAP Air Guard Station	Mansfield, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center Akron	Akron, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center Cleveland	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Parrott U.S. Army Reserve Center Kenton	Hardin County, OH
	Rickenbacker Army National Guard Bldg 943 Columbus	Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Rickenbacker International Airport Air Guard Station	Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Scouten U.S. Army Reserve Center Mansfield	Mansfield, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport Air Guard Station	Springfield, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Sullivant Army National Guard Columbus	Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Toledo Express Airport Air Guard Station	Toledo, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Springfield	Springfield, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Whitehall	Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Wright Patterson Air Force Base	Dayton, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
Oklahoma	23rd Street Army National Guard Organizational Maintenance Site Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	23rd Street Army National Guard Reserve Center Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	44th St Army National Guard Reserve Center Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Altus Air Force Base	Altus, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Broken Arrow	Tulsa, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Muskogee	Muskogee, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Vance Air Force Base	Enid, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center West Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop #5 Durant	Durant, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop 14 Okmulgee	Tulsa, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop Edmond	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop Enid	Enid, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Cherokee	Alfalfa County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center / Combined Support Maintenance Shop Norman	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Allen	Hughes County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Alva	Woods County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Anadarko	Caddo County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Atoka	Atoka County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Blackwell	Ponca City, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Broken Arrow RC	Tulsa, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Chickasha	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Cushing	Stillwater, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Edmond	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center El Reno	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Enid	Enid, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Eufaula	McIntosh County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Frederick	Tillman County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Hartshorne	McAlester, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Haskell	Muskogee, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Healdton	Ardmore, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Henryetta	Tulsa, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Konowa	Seminole County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Lawton	Lawton, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Madilla	Marshall County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Marlow	Duncan, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center McAlester	McAlester, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Midwest City	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Minco	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Muskogee	Muskogee, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Norman	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Okemah	Okfuskee County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Okmulgee	Tulsa, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Pawnee	Tulsa, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Pryor	Mayes County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Stilwell	Adair County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Tishomingo	Johnston County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Tonkawa	Ponca City, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Wagoner	Tulsa, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Walters	Cotton County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Watonga	Blaine County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Wewoka	Seminole County, OK
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Woodward	Woodward, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve CenterTahlequah	Tahlequah, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Ashworth U.S. Army Reserve Center Muskogee	Muskogee, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Burris U.S. Army Reserve Center Chikasha	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Duncan Army National Guard	Duncan, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Farr U.S. Army Reserve Center, Antlers	Pushmataha County, OK
	Floyd Parker U.S. Army Reserve Center, McAlester	McAlester, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Sill	Lawton, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Keathley U.S. Army Reserve Center Lawton	Lawton, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Krowse U.S. Army Reserve Center Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	McAlester Army Ammunition Plant	McAlester, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center Tulsa	Tulsa, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Norman Military Complex	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Oklahoma City (95th)	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Perez U.S. Army Reserve Center Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Robbins U.S. Army Reserve Center, Enid	Enid, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Roush U.S. Army Reserve Center, Clinton	Bartlesville, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Smalley U.S. Army Reserve Center, Norman	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Tinker Air Force Base	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Tulsa International Airport Air Guard Station	Tulsa, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Broken Arrow	Tulsa, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Vance Air Force Base	Enid, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Will Rogers World Airport Air Guard Station	Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area
Oregon	Armed Forces Reserve Center Camp With (New)	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Camp Withycombe	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Jackson Band	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Lake Oswego	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Maison	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Central Point	Medford, OR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Portland International Airport Air Guard Station	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Sears U.S. Army Reserve Center, Portland	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Sharff U.S. Army Reserve Center, Portland	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Umatilla Army Depot	Pendleton-Hermiston, OR Micropolitan Statistical Area
Pennsylvania	Armed Forces Reserve Center Chester-Ger	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Lewisburg	Lewisburg, PA Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Scranton	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Williamsport	Williamsport, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Berwick	Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Lewisburg	Lewisburg, PA Micropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Sunbury	Sunbury, PA Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Williamsport	Williamsport, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Bristol (New)	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Bristol U.S. Army Reserve Center, Philadelphia	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Bristol-Woodhaven OMS, Philadelphia	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Engineering Field Activity Northeast	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Germantown U.S. Army Reserve Center Philadelphia	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Human Resources Support Center Northeast	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Kelly Support Center	Pittsburgh, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Leased Space - PA (is this leased)?	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Letterkenny Army Depot	Chambersburg, PA Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Marine Corps Reseve Center Johnstown	Johnstown, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Musselman U.S. Army Reserve Center, Norristown	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Naval Air Station Willow Grove	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Support Activity Philadelphia	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Navy Crane Center Lester	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center Lehigh	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center Reading	Reading, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	New Joint AFRC	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	North Penn U.S. Army Reserve Center, Norristown	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Pitt U.S. Army Reserve Center, Corapolis	Pittsburgh, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Pittsburgh International Airport ARS	Pittsburgh, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Serrenti U.S. Army Reserve Center, Scranton	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Tobyhanna Army Depot	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve /Organizational Maintence Site Wilkes-Barre,	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Bloomsburg	Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Horsham	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Lewisburg	Lewisburg, PA Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Organizational Maintence Site Scranton	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Williamsport	Williamsport, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	W. Reese U.S. Army Reserve Center/OMS, Chester	Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division
	Wilson-Kramer U.S. Army Reserve Center, Bethlehem	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area
Puerto Rico	Armed Forces Reserve Center Ceiba (New)	Fajardo, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Mayaguez (New)	Mayagnez, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Ceiba	Fajardo, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Humacao	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Juncos	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Mayaguez	Mayagnez, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Allen (New)	Ponce, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Allen, Juana Diaz	Ponce, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Fort Buchanan	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Lavergne U.S. Army Reserve Center Bayamon	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Rubio / Pt Nuevo	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	San Juan Center	Ponce, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Ramey	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Rubio	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area
Rhode Island	Armed Forces Reserve Center NS Newport	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Bristol U.S. Army Reserve Center	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Harwood U.S. Army Reserve Center, Providence	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Station Newport	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Quonset State Airport AG	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Quonset State Airport Air Guard Station	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center / Organizational Maintence Site Warwick	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metropolitan Statistical Area
South Carolina	Charleston Air Force Base	Charleston-North Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Charleston	Charleston-North Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Jackson	Columbia, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	McEntire Air Guard Station	Columbia, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Weapons Station Charleston	Charleston-North Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Rock Hill U.S. Army Reserve Center	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Shaw Air Force Base	Sumter, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	South Naval Facilities Engineering Command	Charleston-North Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area
South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	Rapid City, SD Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Joe Foss Field Air Guard Station	Sioux Falls, SD Metropolitan Statistical Area
Tennessee	Armed Forces Reserve Center Kingsport	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center New Kingsport A	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant Chattanooga	Chattanooga, TN-GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Clarksville	Clarksville, TN-KY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Bonney Oaks U.S. Army Reserve Center,Chattanooga	Chattanooga, TN-GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Guery U.S. Army Reserve Center, Chattanooga	Chattanooga, TN-GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	McGee Tyson Airport Air Guard Station	Knoxville, TN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	McGee Tyson APT Air Guard Station	Knoxville, TN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Memphis International Airport Air Guard Station	Memphis, TN-MS-AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Milan Army Ammunition Plant	Humboldt, TN Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Nashville International Airport Air Guard Station	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Support Activity Mid South	Memphis, TN-MS-AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Facility Kingsport	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Lease	Clarksville, TN-KY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Organizational Maintence Site Kingsport	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA Metropolitan Statistical Area
Texas	51st Street Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop, Austin	Austin-Round Rock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Amarillo Army National Guard	Amarillo, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Amarillo	Amarillo, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Brownsville	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Armed Forces Reserve Center East Houston	Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Grand Prairie	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Huntsville (New)	Huntsville, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Lewisville	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Lufkin	Lufkin, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center San Marcos	Austin-Round Rock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Seagoville	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Tyler	Tyler, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Round Rock(New)	Austin-Round Rock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop Ellington	Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop Marshall	Marshall, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop Port Neches	Palestine, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop, Abilene	Abilene, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Organizational Maintence Site Terrell	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center # 2 Dallas	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center # 4 Austin	Austin-Round Rock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center (Hondo Pass) El Paso	El Paso, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Abilene	Abilene, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Alice	Alice, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Arlington	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Athens	Athens, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Atlanta	Cass County, TX
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Baytown	Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Beaumont	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Brownsville	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center California Crossing	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Coleman	Coleman County, TX
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Corsicana	Corsicana, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Denison	Sherman-Denison, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Denton	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Ellington	Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Henderson	Longview, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Hondo	San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Huntsville	Huntsville, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Irving	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Kaufman	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Kilgore	Longview, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Kingsville	Kingsville, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Lufkin	Lufkin, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Marshall	Marshall, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Nacogdoches	Nacogdoches, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center New Braunfels	San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Orange	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Pampa	Pampa, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Pasadena	Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Port Arthur	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Port Neches	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center San Marcos	Austin-Round Rock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Seguin	San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Snyder	Snyder, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Taylor	Austin-Round Rock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Terrell	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Texarkana	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Tyler	Tyler, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Brooks City-Base	San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Carswell ARS, Naval Air Station Fo	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division
	Corpus Christi Army Depot	Corpus Christi, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Antonio	San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Dyess Air Force Base	Abilene, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Ellington Field AGS	Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Bliss	El Paso, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Hood	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Sam Houston	San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Grimes U.S. Army Reserve Center, Abilene	Grimes County, TX
	Guillot U.S. Army Reserve Center, Texarkana	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Hale Army National Guard Reserve Center, Plainview	Plainview, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Hanby-Hayden U.S. Army Reserve Center, Mesquite	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division
	Herzog U.S. Army Reserve, Dallas	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division
	Houston # 2 USARC	Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Houston # 3 USARC	Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Lackland Air Force Base	San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Laughlin Air Force Base	Del Rio, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Leased Space - TX	San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Miller U.S. Army Reserve Center, Huntsville	Huntsville, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Muchert U.S. Army Reserve Center Dallas	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division
	Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division
	Naval Air Station Kingsville	Kingsville, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Station Ingleside	Corpus Christi, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Lubbock, TX	Lubbock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy Reserve Center Orange,TX	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	NW Houston Armed Forces Reserve Center	Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Randolph Air Force Base	San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Rathjen U.S. Army Reserve Center, Brownsville	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Red River Army Depot	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Sheppard Air Force Base	Wichita Falls, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Tharp U.S. Army Reserve Center	Amarillo, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Alice	Alice, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Benavidez	Duval County, TX
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Boswell	San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Callaghan	San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Lufkin	Lufkin, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Marshall	Marshall, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Naval Air Station Kingsville	Kingsville, TX Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Pasadena	Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Round Rock	Austin-Round Rock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center San Marcos	Austin-Round Rock, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Segura	El Paso, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Tyler	Tyler, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Wichita Falls	Wichita Falls, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
Utah	Deseret Chemical Depot	Salt Lake City, UT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Douglas	Salt Lake City, UT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Hill Air Force Base	Ogden-Clearfield, UT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Tooele Army Depot	Salt Lake City, UT Metropolitan Statistical Area
Vermont	Armed Forces Reserve Center New Rutland	Rutland, VT Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center White River Jct	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Ludlow	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center North Springfield	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Rutland	Rutland, VT Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Windsor	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Burlington International Airport Air Guard Station	Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Courcelle Brothers U.S. Army Reserve Center, Rutland	Rutland, VT Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Facility #160, Rutland	Rutland, VT Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Berlin	Barre, VT Micropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Chester	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan Statistical Area
Virginia	Center for Naval Research	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Arlington	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Defense Supply Center Richmond	Richmond, VA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Belvoir	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Fort Eustis	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Lee	Richmond, VA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Monroe	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Myer	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Headquarters Battalion, Headquarters Marine Corps, Henderson Hall	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Langley Air Force Base	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Langley Research Center	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Leased Space - VA	Richmond, VA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Leased Space - VA	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Leased Space - VA	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Marine Corps Base Quantico	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
	Nacval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren	King George County, VA
	Naval Air Station Oceana	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Medical Center Portsmouth	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Shipyard Norfolk	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Station Norfolk	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Support Activity Norfolk	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Richmond International Airport Air Guard Station	Richmond, VA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Woodbridge	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
Washington	Armed Forces Reserve Center Fairchild	Spokane, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Smokey Point	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard RC Geiger Field	Spokane, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Ellensburg	Ellensburg, WA Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Everett	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Snohomish	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division
	Fairchild Air Force Base	Spokane, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort Lawton	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division
	Fort Lewis	Tacoma, WA Metropolitan Division
	H. Walker USAR Cente	Spokane, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Human Resources Support Center Northwest	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Mann Hall U.S. Army Reserve Center Spokane	Spokane, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	McChord Air Force Base	Tacoma, WA Metropolitan Division
	Naval Station Bremerton	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center Tacoma	Tacoma, WA Metropolitan Division
	NEW VANCOUVER	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Oswald U.S. Army Reserve Center Everett	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division
	Pendleton U.S. Army Reserve Center Yakima Training Center	Yakima, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Submarine Base Bangor	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	U.S. Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Facility #80, Spokane	Spokane, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Vancover Barracks	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Wagenaar U.S. Army Reserve Center Pasco	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Yakima Armed Forces Reserve Center	Yakima, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area
West Virginia	Armed Forces Reserve Center Elkins (New)	Randolph County, WV
	Armed Forces Reserve Center Ripley (new)	Jackson County, WV
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Elkins	Randolph County, WV
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Spencer	Roane County, WV
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Fairmont	Fairmont, WV Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Bias U.S. Army Reserve Center, Huntington	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Colburn U.S. Army Reserve Center /Organizational Maintence Site Fairmont	Fairmont, WV Micropolitan Statistical Area

State	Base	Economic Region
	Elkins U.S. Army Reserve/Organizational Maintence Site Beverly	Fairmont, WV Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Ewvra Sheppard AGS	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fairmont Armed Forces Reserve Center (New)	Fairmont, WV Micropolitan Statistical Area
	Kuhl U.S. Army Reserve Center/Organizational Maintence Site Ripley	Jackson County, WV
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center Moundsville	Wheeling, WV-OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Yeager APT AGS	Charleston, WV Metropolitan Statistical Area
Wisconsin	Armed Forces Reserve Center Madison	Madison, WI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Dade County Airport	Madison, WI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Dane County Regional	Madison, WI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Fort McCoy	Monroe County, WI
	Gen Mitchell International Airport ARS	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	MCCOY	Monroe County, WI
	Navy Reserve Center La Crosse	La Crosse, WI-MN Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Navy-Marine Corps Reseve Center Madison	Madison, WI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	O'Connell U.S. Army Reserve Center, Madison	Madison, WI Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Olson USARC	Madison, WI Metropolitan Statistical Area
Wyoming	AASF/JFH/FMS WAFB	Cheyenne, WY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army Aviation Support Facility Cheyenne	Cheyenne, WY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Army National Guard Reserve Center Thermopolis	Hot Springs County, WY
	Cheyenne Airport Air Guard Station	Cheyenne, WY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Francis E. Warren Air Force Base	Cheyenne, WY Metropolitan Statistical Area
	Joint Forces Headquarters Complex , Cheyenne	Cheyenne, WY Metropolitan Statistical Area

BRAC 2005 Closure and Realignment Impacts by State

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Alabama									
Abbott U.S. Army Reserve Center Tuskegee	Close	(2)	(1)	0	0	(2)	(1)	0	(3)
Anderson U.S. Army Reserve Center Troy	Close	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	0	(15)
Armed Forces Reserve Center Mobile	Close	(27)	0	22	0	(5)	0	0	(5)
BG William P. Screws U.S. Army Reserve Center Montgomery	Close	(15)	(3)	0	0	(15)	(3)	0	(18)
Fort Ganey Army National Guard Reserve Center Mobile	Close	(13)	0	0	0	(13)	0	0	(13)
Fort Hanna Army National Guard Reserve Center Birmingham	Close	(28)	0	0	0	(28)	0	0	(28)
Gary U.S. Army Reserve Center Enterprize	Close	(9)	(1)	0	0	(9)	(1)	0	(10)
Navy Recruiting District Headquarters Montgomery	Close	(31)	(5)	0	0	(31)	(5)	(5)	(41)
Navy Reserve Center Tuscaloosa AL	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
The Adjutant General Bldg, AL Army National Guard Montgomery	Close	(85)	0	0	0	(85)	0	0	(85)
Wright U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(8)	(1)	0	0	(8)	(1)	0	(9)
Anniston Army Depot	Gain	0	(87)	0	1,121	0	1,034	0	1,034
Dannelly Field Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	18	42	18	42	0	60
Fort Rucker	Gain	(423)	(80)	2,157	234	1,734	154	0	1,888
Redstone Arsenal	Gain	(1,322)	(288)	336	1,874	(986)	1,586	1,055	1,655
Birmingham Armed Forces Reserve Center	Realign	(146)	(159)	0	0	(146)	(159)	0	(305)
Birmingham International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(66)	(117)	0	0	(66)	(117)	0	(183)
Maxwell Air Force Base	Realign	(740)	(511)	0	0	(740)	(511)	0	(1,251)
Alabama	**Total**	(2,937)	(1,253)	2,533	3,271	(404)	2,018	1,050	2,664

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Alaska									
Kulis Air Guard Station	Close	(218)	(241)	0	0	(218)	(241)	0	(459)
Eielson Air Force Base	Realign	(2,821)	(319)	0	0	(2,821)	(319)	200	(2,940)
Elmendorf Air Force Base	Realign	(1,499)	(65)	397	233	(1,102)	168	0	(934)
Fort Richardson	Realign	(86)	(199)	0	0	(86)	(199)	(1)	(286)
Alaska	**Total**	(4,624)	(824)	397	233	(4,227)	(591)	199	(4,619)
Arizona									
Air Force Research Lab, Mesa City	Close	(42)	(46)	0	0	(42)	(46)	0	(88)
Allen Hall Armed Forces Reserve Center, Tucson	Close	(60)	0	0	0	(60)	0	0	(60)
Leased Space - AZ	Close/Realign	0	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma	Gain	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
Phoenix Sky Harbor I	Gain	0	0	10	29	10	29	0	39
Fort Huachuca	Realign	0	(212)	0	44	0	(168)	1	(167)
Luke Air Force Base	Realign	(101)	(177)	0	0	(101)	(177)	0	(278)
Arizona	**Total**	(203)	(436)	10	78	(193)	(358)	1	(550)
Arkansas									
El Dorado Armed Forces Reserve Center	Close	(24)	0	0	0	(24)	0	0	(24)
Stone U.S. Army Reserve Center, Pine Bluff	Close	(30)	(4)	0	0	(30)	(4)	0	(34)
Little Rock Air Force Base	Gain	(16)	0	3,595	319	3,579	319	0	3,898
Camp Pike (90th)	Realign	(86)	(91)	0	0	(86)	(91)	0	(177)
Fort Smith Regional	Realign	(19)	(59)	0	0	(19)	(59)	0	(78)
Arkansas	**Total**	(175)	(154)	3,595	319	3,420	165	0	3,585

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
California									
Armed Forces Reserve Center Bell	Close	(72)	0	48	0	(24)	0	0	(24)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Oakland	Close	0	(50)	0	0	0	(50)	0	(50)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Bernardino	Close	0	(120)	0	0	0	(120)	0	(120)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Diego	Close	(3)	(237)	0	0	(3)	(237)	0	(240)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Seaside	Close	(10)	(51)	0	0	(10)	(51)	0	(61)
Naval Support Activity Corona	Close	(6)	(886)	0	0	(6)	(886)	0	(892)
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord	Close	0	(71)	0	0	0	(71)	0	(71)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center, Encino	Close	(33)	0	0	0	(33)	0	0	(33)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center, Los Angeles	Close	(48)	0	0	0	(48)	0	0	(48)
Onizuka Air Force Station	Close	(107)	(171)	0	0	(107)	(171)	0	(278)
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant	Close	0	(4)	0	0	0	(4)	(85)	(89)
Leased Space - CA	Close/Realign	(2)	(14)	0	0	(2)	(14)	0	(16)
AFRC Moffett Field	Gain	0	0	87	166	87	166	0	253
Channel Islands Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	4	15	4	15	0	19
Edwards Air Force Base	Gain	(14)	0	23	42	9	42	0	51
Fort Hunter Liggett	Gain	0	0	25	18	25	18	0	43
Fresno Air Terminal	Gain	0	0	57	254	57	254	0	311
Marine Corps Base Miramar	Gain	(46)	(3)	87	34	41	31	0	72
Marine Corps Reserve Center Pasadena CA	Gain	0	0	25	0	25	0	0	25
Naval Air Station Lemore	Gain	(39)	0	44	35	5	35	0	40
Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake	Gain	(44)	(14)	198	2,329	154	2,315	0	2,469
Naval Base Point Loma	Gain	(12)	(341)	312	350	300	9	0	309
Naval Station San Diego	Gain	(1)	(2)	1,085	86	1,084	84	2	1,170

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
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State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Vandenburg Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	44	101	44	101	0	145
Beale Air Force Base	Realign	(8)	(171)	0	0	(8)	(171)	0	(179)
Camp Parks (91st)	Realign	(25)	(18)	0	0	(25)	(18)	0	(43)
Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin	Realign	0	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	(31)
Human Resources Support Center Southwest	Realign	0	(164)	0	0	0	(164)	0	(164)
Los Alamitos (63rd)	Realign	(92)	(78)	0	0	(92)	(78)	0	(170)
March Air Reserve Base	Realign	(71)	(44)	0	4	(71)	(40)	0	(111)
Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Realign	(145)	(6)	0	7	(145)	1	0	(144)
Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow	Realign	(140)	(330)	0	0	(140)	(330)	51	(419)
Naval Base Coronado	Realign	(71)	(587)	0	198	(71)	(389)	0	(460)
Naval Base Ventura City	Realign	(244)	(2,149)	5	854	(239)	(1,295)	0	(1,534)
Naval Medical Center San Diego	Realign	(1,596)	(33)	0	0	(1,596)	(33)	(1)	(1,630)
Naval Weapons Station Fallbrook	Realign	0	(118)	0	0	0	(118)	0	(118)
California	**Total**	(2,829)	(5,693)	2,044	4,493	(785)	(1,200)	(33)	(2,018)
Colorado									
Leased Space - CO	Close/Realign	0	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	0	(11)
Buckley Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	13	81	13	81	0	94
Fort Carson	Gain	0	0	4,178	199	4,178	199	0	4,377
Peterson Air Force Base	Gain	0	(27)	482	19	482	(8)	36	510
Schriever Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	44	51	44	51	0	95
Air Reserve Personnel Center	Realign	(159)	(1,447)	57	1,500	(102)	53	(59)	(108)
United States Air Force Academy	Realign	(30)	(9)	0	0	(30)	(9)	(1)	(40)
Colorado	**Total**	(189)	(1,494)	4,774	1,850	4,585	356	(24)	4,917

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State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Connecticut									
SGT Libby U.S. Army Reserve Center, New Haven	Close	(14)	(7)	0	0	(14)	(7)	0	(21)
Submarine Base New London	Close	(7,096)	(952)	0	0	(7,096)	(952)	(412)	(8,460)
Turner U.S. Army Reserve Center, Fairfield	Close	(13)	(4)	0	0	(13)	(4)	0	(17)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Area Maintenance Support Facility Middletown	Close	(13)	(5)	0	0	(13)	(5)	0	(18)
Bradley International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(23)	(88)	26	15	3	(73)	0	(70)
Connecticut	**Total**	(7,159)	(1,056)	26	15	(7,133)	(1,041)	(412)	(8,586)
Delaware									
Kirkwood U.S. Army Reserve Center, Newark	Close	(7)	(2)	0	0	(7)	(2)	0	(9)
Dover Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	115	133	115	133	0	248
New Castle County Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(47)	(101)	0	0	(47)	(101)	0	(148)
Delaware	**Total**	(54)	(103)	115	133	61	30	0	91
District of Columbia									
Leased Space - DC	Close/Realign	(103)	(68)	0	79	(103)	11	0	(92)
Bolling Air Force Base	Realign	(96)	(242)	0	0	(96)	(242)	(61)	(399)
Naval District Washington	Realign	(108)	(845)	28	522	(80)	(323)	40	(363)
Potomac Annex	Realign	(4)	(5)	0	0	(4)	(5)	(3)	(12)
Walter Reed Army Medical Center	Realign	(2,679)	(2,388)	28	31	(2,651)	(2,357)	(622)	(5,630)
District of Columbia	**Total**	(2,990)	(3,548)	56	632	(2,934)	(2,916)	(646)	(6,496)

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Florida									
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Orlando	Close	(9)	(200)	0	0	(9)	(200)	0	(209)
Navy Reserve Center ST Petersburg	Close	(12)	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	(12)
Eglin Air Force Base	Gain	(28)	(42)	2,168	120	2,140	78	0	2,218
Homestead Air Reserve Station	Gain	0	(12)	0	83	0	71	0	71
Jacksonville International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	(6)	45	22	45	16	0	61
MacDill Air Force Base	Gain	(292)	0	162	231	(130)	231	0	101
Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Gain	(72)	(245)	1,974	310	1,902	65	58	2,025
Naval Station Mayport	Gain	(6)	0	403	13	397	13	0	410
Hurlburt Field	Realign	(48)	(6)	0	0	(48)	(6)	0	(54)
Naval Air Station Pensacola	Realign	(857)	(1,304)	555	124	(302)	(1,180)	(97)	(1,579)
Naval Support Activity Panama City	Realign	(12)	(12)	0	0	(12)	(12)	0	(24)
Patrick Air Force Base	Realign	(136)	(59)	0	0	(136)	(59)	0	(195)
Tyndall Air Force Base	Realign	(48)	(19)	11	0	(37)	(19)	0	(56)
Florida	**Total**	(1,520)	(1,905)	5,318	903	3,798	(1,002)	(39)	2,757

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Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Georgia									
Fort Gillem	Close	(517)	(570)	6	0	(511)	(570)	0	(1,081)
Fort McPherson	Close	(2,260)	(1,881)	0	0	(2,260)	(1,881)	0	(4,141)
Inspector/Instructor Rome GA	Close	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)
Naval Air Station Atlanta	Close	(1,274)	(156)	0	0	(1,274)	(156)	(68)	(1,498)
Naval Supply Corps School Athens	Close	(393)	(108)	4	0	(389)	(108)	(16)	(513)
Peachtree Leases Atlanta	Close	(65)	(97)	0	0	(65)	(97)	0	(162)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Columbus	Close	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)
Dobbins Air Reserve Base	Gain	0	0	73	45	73	45	0	118
Fort Benning	Gain	(842)	(69)	10,063	687	9,221	618	0	9,839
Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany	Gain	(2)	(42)	1	193	(1)	151	0	150
Moody Air Force Base	Gain	(604)	(145)	1,274	50	670	(95)	0	575
Robins Air Force Base	Gain	(484)	(225)	453	224	(31)	(1)	781	749
Savannah International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	17	21	17	21	0	38
Submarine Base Kings Bay	Gain	0	0	3,245	102	3,245	102	20	3,367
Georgia	**Total**	(6,459)	(3,293)	15,136	1,322	8,677	(1,971)	717	7,423
Guam									
Andersen Air Force Base	Realign	(64)	(31)	0	0	(64)	(31)	0	(95)
Guam	**Total**	(64)	(31)	0	0	(64)	(31)	0	(95)
Hawaii									
Army National Guard Reserve Center Honokaa	Close	(118)	0	0	0	(118)	0	0	(118)
Naval Station Pearl Harbor	Gain	(29)	(213)	0	324	(29)	111	0	82
Hickam Air Force Base	Realign	(311)	(117)	159	7	(152)	(110)	0	(262)
Hawaii	**Total**	(458)	(330)	159	331	(299)	1	0	(298)

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Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Idaho									
Navy Reserve Center Pocatello	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Boise Air Terminal Air Guard Station	Realign	(22)	(62)	0	1	(22)	(61)	0	(83)
Mountain Home Air Force Base	Realign	(1,235)	(54)	697	23	(538)	(31)	0	(569)
Idaho	**Total**	(1,264)	(116)	697	24	(567)	(92)	0	(659)
Illinois									
Armed Forces Reserve Center Carbondale	Close	(32)	0	0	0	(32)	0	0	(32)
Navy Reserve Center Forest Park	Close	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	0	(15)
Greater Peoria Regio	Gain	0	0	13	21	13	21	0	34
Scott Air Force Base	Gain	(252)	0	131	832	(121)	832	86	797
Capital Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(52)	(133)	22	0	(30)	(133)	0	(163)
Fort Sheridan	Realign	(17)	(17)	0	0	(17)	(17)	0	(34)
Naval Station Great Lakes	Realign	(2,005)	(124)	16	101	(1,989)	(23)	(10)	(2,022)
Rock Island Arsenal	Realign	(3)	(1,537)	157	120	154	(1,417)	0	(1,263)
Illinois	**Total**	(2,376)	(1,811)	339	1,074	(2,037)	(737)	76	(2,698)

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Indiana									
Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Grissom Air Reserve Base, Bunker Hill	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Navy Recruiting District Headquarters Indianapolis	Close	(27)	(5)	0	0	(27)	(5)	(6)	(38)
Navy Reserve Center Evansville	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Newport Chemical Depot	Close	(210)	(81)	0	0	(210)	(81)	(280)	(571)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Lafeyette	Close	(21)	0	0	0	(21)	0	0	(21)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Seston	Close	(12)	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	(12)
Leased Space - IN	Close/Realign	(25)	(111)	0	0	(25)	(111)	0	(136)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Indianapolis	Gain	0	(100)	114	3,478	114	3,378	3	3,495
Fort Wayne International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	(5)	0	62	256	57	256	0	313
Hulman Regional Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(12)	(124)	0	0	(12)	(124)	0	(136)
Naval Support Activity Crane	Realign	0	(672)	0	0	0	(672)	(11)	(683)
Indiana	**Total**	(326)	(1,093)	176	3,734	(150)	2,641	(294)	2,197
Iowa									
Navy Reserve Center Cedar Rapds	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Navy Reserve Center Sioux City	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Dubuque	Close	(19)	(5)	0	0	(19)	(5)	0	(24)
Des Moines International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	(31)	(172)	54	196	23	24	0	47
Sioux Gateway Airport Air Guard	Gain	0	0	33	170	33	170	0	203
Armed Forces Reserve Center Camp Dodge	Realign	(217)	(1)	0	0	(217)	(1)	0	(218)
Iowa	**Total**	(281)	(178)	87	366	(194)	188	0	(6)

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Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Kansas									
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant	Close	0	(8)	0	0	0	(8)	(159)	(167)
Forbes Field Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	53	194	53	194	0	247
Fort Leavenworth	Gain	(16)	0	211	8	195	8	0	203
Fort Riley	Gain	0	0	2,415	440	2,415	440	0	2,855
McConnell Air Force Base	Gain	(27)	(183)	704	28	677	(155)	0	522
U.S. Army Reserve Center Wichita	Realign	(22)	(56)	0	0	(22)	(56)	0	(78)
Kansas	**Total**	(65)	(247)	3,383	670	3,318	423	(159)	3,582
Kentucky									
Army National Guard Reserve Center Paducah	Close	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Lexington	Close	(5)	(40)	0	0	(5)	(40)	0	(45)
Navy Reserve Center Lexington	Close	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Louisville	Close	(30)	(13)	0	0	(30)	(13)	0	(43)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Maysville	Close	(16)	(2)	0	0	(16)	(2)	0	(18)
Louisville International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	6
Fort Campbell	Realign	(433)	0	73	9	(360)	9	0	(351)
Fort Knox	Realign	(10,159)	(772)	5,292	2,511	(4,867)	1,739	184	(2,944)
Navy Recruiting Command Louisville	Realign	(6)	(217)	0	0	(6)	(217)	0	(223)
Kentucky	**Total**	(10,689)	(1,044)	5,365	2,526	(5,324)	1,482	184	(3,658)

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Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Louisiana									
Baton Rouge Army National Guard Reserve Center	Close	(128)	0	11	0	(117)	0	0	(117)
Naval Support Activity New Orleans	Close	(1,997)	(652)	0	0	(1,997)	(652)	(62)	(2,711)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Baton Rouge	Close	(18)	0	0	0	(18)	0	0	(18)
Roberts U.S. Army Reserve Center, Baton Rouge	Close	(30)	0	0	0	(30)	0	0	(30)
Leased Space - Slidell	Close/Realign	(1)	(102)	0	0	(1)	(102)	(48)	(151)
Barksdale Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	5	60	5	60	0	65
Naval Air Station New Orleans	Gain	0	0	1,407	446	1,407	446	3	1,856
Naval Air Station New Orleans Air Reserve Station	Realign	(4)	(308)	45	76	41	(232)	0	(191)
Louisiana	**Total**	(2,178)	(1,062)	1,468	582	(710)	(480)	(107)	(1,297)
Maine									
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Limestone	Close	0	(241)	0	0	0	(241)	0	(241)
Naval Reserve Center, Bangor	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Naval Shipyard Portsmouth	Close	(201)	(4,032)	0	0	(201)	(4,032)	(277)	(4,510)
Bangor International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	45	195	45	195	0	240
Naval Air Station Brunswick	Realign	(2,317)	(61)	0	0	(2,317)	(61)	(42)	(2,420)
Maine	**Total**	(2,525)	(4,334)	45	195	(2,480)	(4,139)	(319)	(6,938)

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Maryland									
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Patuxent River	Close	0	(53)	0	0	0	(53)	0	(53)
Navy Reserve Center Adelphi	Close	(17)	0	0	0	(17)	0	0	(17)
PFC Flair U.S. Army Reserve Center, Frederick	Close	(20)	(2)	0	0	(20)	(2)	0	(22)
Leased Space - MD	Close/Realign	(19)	(156)	0	0	(19)	(156)	0	(175)
Aberdeen Proving Ground	Gain	(3,862)	(290)	451	5,661	(3,411)	5,371	216	2,176
Andrews Air Force Base	Gain	(416)	(189)	607	489	191	300	(91)	400
Fort Detrick	Gain	0	0	76	43	76	43	(15)	104
Fort Meade	Gain	(2)	0	684	2,915	682	2,915	1,764	5,361
National Naval Medical Center Bethesda	Gain	0	0	982	936	982	936	(29)	1,889
Naval Air Station Patuxent River	Gain	(10)	(142)	7	226	(3)	84	6	87
Naval Surface Weapons Station Carderock	Gain	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	6
Army Research Laboratory, Adelphi	Realign	0	(43)	0	0	0	(43)	0	(43)
Bethesda/Chevy Chase	Realign	(5)	(2)	0	0	(5)	(2)	0	(7)
Fort Lewis	Realign	0	(164)	0	0	0	(164)	0	(164)
Martin State Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(17)	(106)	0	0	(17)	(106)	0	(123)
Naval Air Facility Washington	Realign	(9)	(9)	0	0	(9)	(9)	0	(18)
Naval Station Annapolis	Realign	0	(13)	0	0	0	(13)	0	(13)
Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head	Realign	0	(137)	0	42	0	(95)	0	(95)
Maryland	**Total**	(4,377)	(1,306)	2,807	10,318	(1,570)	9,012	1,851	9,293

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Massachusetts									
Malony U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(100)	(55)	0	0	(100)	(55)	0	(155)
Otis Air Guard Base	Close	(62)	(443)	0	0	(62)	(443)	0	(505)
Westover U.S. Army Reserve Center, Cicopee	Close	(13)	0	0	0	(13)	0	0	(13)
Barnes Municipal Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	(5)	23	89	23	84	0	107
Hanscom Air Force Base	Gain	(47)	(223)	546	828	499	605	0	1,104
Westover Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	69	11	69	11	0	80
Natick Soldier Systems Center	Realign	0	(19)	0	0	0	(19)	0	(19)
Naval Shipyard Puget Sound-Boston Detachment	Realign	0	(108)	0	0	0	(108)	0	(108)
Massachusetts	**Total**	(222)	(853)	638	928	416	75	0	491
Michigan									
Navy Reserve Center Marquette	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Parisan U.S. Army Reserve Center, Lansing	Close	(25)	0	0	0	(25)	0	0	(25)
Selfridge Army Activity	Close	(126)	(174)	0	0	(126)	(174)	0	(300)
W. K. Kellogg Airport Air Guard Station	Close	(68)	(206)	0	0	(68)	(206)	0	(274)
Detroit Arsenal	Gain	(4)	(104)	4	751	0	647	0	647
Selfridge Air National Guard Base	Gain	(3)	(76)	72	167	69	91	(76)	84
Michigan	**Total**	(233)	(560)	76	918	(157)	358	(76)	125
Minnesota									
Navy Reserve Center Duluth	Close	(8)	0	0	0	(8)	0	0	(8)
Fort Snelling	Realign	(130)	(124)	0	0	(130)	(124)	0	(254)
Minnesota	**Total**	(138)	(124)	0	0	(138)	(124)	0	(262)

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mississippi									
Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant	Close	0	(4)	0	0	0	(4)	(50)	(54)
Naval Station Pascagoula	Close	(844)	(112)	0	0	(844)	(112)	(7)	(963)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Vicksburg	Close	(26)	(2)	0	0	(26)	(2)	0	(28)
Columbus Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	104	3	104	3	0	107
Jackson International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Human Resources Support Center Southeast	Realign	0	(138)	0	0	0	(138)	(10)	(148)
Keesler Air Force Base	Realign	(181)	(31)	0	0	(181)	(31)	(190)	(402)
Key Field Air Guard Station	Realign	(33)	(142)	0	0	(33)	(142)	0	(175)
Naval Air Station Meridian	Realign	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	(1)	(16)
Mississippi	**Total**	(1,099)	(429)	104	4	(995)	(425)	(258)	(1,678)
Missouri									
Army National Guard Reserve Center Jefferson Barracks	Close	(67)	0	0	0	(67)	0	0	(67)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Kansas City	Close	(37)	(576)	0	0	(37)	(576)	0	(613)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, St. Louis	Close	(2)	(291)	0	0	(2)	(291)	0	(293)
Marine Corps Support Center Kansas City	Close	(191)	(139)	0	0	(191)	(139)	(3)	(333)
Navy Recruiting District Headquarters Kansas	Close	(21)	(6)	0	0	(21)	(6)	(6)	(33)
Navy Reserve Center Cape Girardeau	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Leased Space - MO	Close/Realign	(709)	(1,234)	0	0	(709)	(1,234)	(150)	(2,093)
Rosecrans Memorial Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	8	27	8	27	0	35
Whiteman Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	3	58	3	58	0	61
Fort Leonard Wood	Realign	(181)	(2)	71	25	(110)	23	0	(87)
Lambert International Airport- St Louis	Realign	(34)	(215)	0	0	(34)	(215)	0	(249)
Missouri	**Total**	(1,249)	(2,463)	82	110	(1,167)	(2,353)	(159)	(3,679)

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Montana									
Galt Hall U.S. Army Reserve Center, Great Falls	Close	(14)	(3)	0	0	(14)	(3)	0	(17)
Great Falls International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(26)	(81)	0	0	(26)	(81)	0	(107)
Montana	**Total**	(40)	(84)	0	0	(40)	(84)	0	(124)
Nebraska									
Army National Guard Reserve Center Columbus	Close	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Grand Island	Close	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Kearny	Close	(8)	0	0	0	(8)	0	0	(8)
Naval Recruiting District Headquarters Omaha	Close	(19)	(7)	0	0	(19)	(7)	(6)	(32)
Navy Reserve Center Lincoln	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Offutt Air Force Base	Realign	0	(227)	54	69	54	(158)	0	(104)
Nebraska	**Total**	(96)	(234)	54	69	(42)	(165)	(6)	(213)
Nevada									
Hawthorne Army Depot	Close	(74)	(45)	0	0	(74)	(45)	(80)	(199)
Nellis Air Force Base	Gain	(265)	(5)	1,414	268	1,149	263	0	1,412
Naval Air Station Fallon	Realign	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Reno-Tahoe International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(23)	(124)	0	0	(23)	(124)	0	(147)
Nevada	**Total**	(369)	(174)	1,414	268	1,045	94	(80)	1,059
New Hampshire									
Doble U.S. Army Reserve Center Portsmouth	Close	(39)	(5)	0	0	(39)	(5)	0	(44)
Armed Forces Reserve Center Pease Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	20	28	20	28	0	48
New Hampshire	**Total**	(39)	(5)	20	28	(19)	23	0	4

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State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
New Jersey									
Fort Monmouth	Close	(620)	(4,652)	0	0	(620)	(4,652)	0	(5,272)
Inspector/Instructor Center West Trenton	Close	(11)	(1)	0	0	(11)	(1)	0	(12)
Kilmer U.S. Army Reserve Center, Edison	Close	(23)	(21)	0	0	(23)	(21)	0	(44)
SFC Nelson V. Brittin U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(34)	(1)	0	0	(34)	(1)	0	(35)
Atlantic City International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	(3)	(53)	62	263	59	210	0	269
Fort Dix	Gain	0	0	209	144	209	144	0	353
McGuire Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	498	37	498	37	0	535
Picatinny Arsenal	Gain	0	0	5	688	5	688	0	693
Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst	Realign	(132)	(54)	0	0	(132)	(54)	0	(186)
Naval Weapons Station Earle	Realign	0	(63)	2	0	2	(63)	0	(61)
New Jersey	**Total**	(823)	(4,845)	776	1,132	(47)	(3,713)	0	(3,760)
New Mexico									
Cannon Air Force Base	Close	(2,385)	(384)	0	0	(2,385)	(384)	(55)	(2,824)
Jenkins Armed Forces Reserve Center Albuquerque	Close	(35)	(1)	0	0	(35)	(1)	0	(36)
Kirtland Air Force Base	Gain	(7)	0	37	176	30	176	0	206
Holloman Air Force Base	Realign	(17)	0	0	0	(17)	0	0	(17)
White Sands Missile Range	Realign	(13)	(165)	0	0	(13)	(165)	0	(178)
New Mexico	**Total**	(2,457)	(550)	37	176	(2,420)	(374)	(55)	(2,849)

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State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
New York									
Armed Forces Reserve Center Amityville	Close	(24)	(4)	0	0	(24)	(4)	0	(28)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Niagara Falls	Close	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)
Carpenter U.S. Army Reserve Center,Poughkeepie	Close	(8)	(1)	0	0	(8)	(1)	0	(9)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Rome	Close	0	(290)	0	0	0	(290)	0	(290)
Navy Recruiting District Headquarters Buffalo	Close	(25)	(6)	0	0	(25)	(6)	(6)	(37)
Navy Reserve Center Glenn Falls	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Navy Reserve Center Horsehead	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Navy Reserve Center Watertown	Close	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)
Niagara Falls International Airport Air Guard Station	Close	(115)	(527)	0	0	(115)	(527)	0	(642)
United States Military Academy	Gain	0	0	226	38	226	38	0	264
Fort Totten / Pyle	Realign	(75)	(74)	0	0	(75)	(74)	0	(149)
Rome Laboratory	Realign	(13)	(124)	0	0	(13)	(124)	0	(137)
Schenectady County Air Guard Station	Realign	(10)	(9)	0	0	(10)	(9)	0	(19)
New York	**Total**	(294)	(1,035)	226	38	(68)	(997)	(6)	(1,071)

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Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
North Carolina									
Navy Reserve Center Asheville	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Niven U.S. Army Reserve Center, Albermarle	Close	(34)	0	0	5	(34)	5	0	(29)
Charlotte/Douglas International Airport	Gain	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	6
Fort Bragg	Gain	(1,352)	0	5,430	247	4,078	247	0	4,325
Seymore Johnson Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	345	17	345	17	0	362
Army Research Office, Durham	Realign	(1)	(113)	0	0	(1)	(113)	0	(114)
Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	Realign	(16)	(664)	64	8	48	(656)	(20)	(628)
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	Realign	(182)	(16)	0	15	(182)	(1)	(9)	(192)
Pope Air Force Base	Realign	(5,969)	(345)	1,148	1,153	(4,821)	808	(132)	(4,145)
North Carolina	**Total**	(7,561)	(1,138)	6,993	1,445	(568)	307	(161)	(422)
North Dakota									
Grand Forks Air Force Base	Realign	(2,290)	(355)	0	0	(2,290)	(355)	0	(2,645)
North Dakota	**Total**	(2,290)	(355)	0	0	(2,290)	(355)	0	(2,645)

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Ohio									
Army National Guard Reserve Center Mansfield	Close	(59)	(2)	0	0	(59)	(2)	0	(61)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Westerville	Close	(12)	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	(12)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Dayton	Close	0	(230)	0	0	0	(230)	0	(230)
Mansfield Lahm Municipal Airport Air Guard Station	Close	(63)	(171)	0	0	(63)	(171)	0	(234)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Akron	Close	(26)	0	0	0	(26)	0	0	(26)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Cleveland	Close	(24)	(1)	0	0	(24)	(1)	0	(25)
Parrott U.S. Army Reserve Center Kenton	Close	(9)	(1)	0	0	(9)	(1)	0	(10)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Whitehall	Close	(25)	0	0	0	(25)	0	0	(25)
Leased Space - OH	Close/Realign	0	(187)	0	0	0	(187)	0	(187)
Armed Forces Reserve Center Akron	Gain	0	0	37	0	37	0	0	37
Defense Supply Center Columbus	Gain	(2)	(960)	65	2,655	63	1,695	0	1,758
Rickenbacker International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Toledo Express Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	14	112	14	112	0	126
Wright Patterson Air Force Base	Gain	(69)	(729)	658	559	589	(170)	75	494
Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport	Gain	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	8
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Cleveland	Realign	(15)	(1,013)	0	0	(15)	(1,013)	0	(1,028)
Glenn Research Center	Realign	0	(50)	0	0	0	(50)	0	(50)
Rickenbacker Army National Guard Bldg 943 Columbus	Realign	(4)	0	0	0	(4)	0	0	(4)
Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(66)	(225)	0	0	(66)	(225)	0	(291)
Ohio	**Total**	(374)	(3,569)	774	3,335	400	(234)	75	241

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Oklahoma									
Armed Forces Reserve Center Broken Arrow	Close	(26)	0	32	0	6	0	0	6
Armed Forces Reserve Center Muskogee	Close	(14)	(2)	0	0	(14)	(2)	0	(16)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Tishomingo	Close	(30)	0	0	0	(30)	0	0	(30)
Krowse U.S. Army Reserve Center Oklahoma City	Close	(78)	(6)	0	0	(78)	(6)	0	(84)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Tulsa	Close	(32)	0	0	0	(32)	0	0	(32)
Oklahoma City (95th)	Close	(31)	(22)	0	0	(31)	(22)	0	(53)
Fort Sill	Gain	(892)	(176)	4,336	337	3,444	161	(3)	3,602
Tinker Air Force Base	Gain	(9)	(197)	9	552	0	355	0	355
Tulsa International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	22	81	22	81	0	103
Vance Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	93	6	93	6	0	99
Altus Air Force Base	Realign	(16)	0	0	0	(16)	0	0	(16)
Will Rogers World Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(19)	(145)	103	46	84	(99)	0	(15)
Oklahoma	**Total**	(1,147)	(548)	4,595	1,022	3,448	474	(3)	3,919
Oregon									
Navy Reserve Center Central Point	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Umatilla Army Depot	Close	(127)	(385)	0	0	(127)	(385)	0	(512)
Portland International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(112)	(452)	0	0	(112)	(452)	0	(564)
Oregon	**Total**	(246)	(837)	0	0	(246)	(837)	0	(1,083)

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Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
Pennsylvania									
Bristol	Close	(9)	(2)	0	0	(9)	(2)	0	(11)
Engineering Field Activity Northeast	Close	(4)	(188)	0	0	(4)	(188)	0	(192)
Kelly Support Center	Close	(174)	(136)	0	0	(174)	(136)	0	(310)
Naval Air Station Willow Grove	Close	(865)	(362)	0	0	(865)	(362)	(5)	(1,232)
Navy Crane Center Lester	Close	(1)	(54)	0	0	(1)	(54)	0	(55)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Reading	Close	(18)	0	0	0	(18)	0	0	(18)
North Penn U.S. Army Reserve Center, Norristown	Close	(22)	(1)	0	0	(22)	(1)	0	(23)
Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station	Close	(44)	(278)	0	0	(44)	(278)	0	(322)
Serrenti U.S. Army Reserve Center, Scranton	Close	(47)	(8)	0	0	(47)	(8)	0	(55)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Bloomsburg	Close	(20)	(2)	0	0	(20)	(2)	0	(22)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Lewisburg	Close	(9)	(2)	0	0	(9)	(2)	0	(11)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Williamsport	Close	(25)	(4)	0	0	(25)	(4)	0	(29)
W. Reese U.S. Army Reserve Center/OMS, Chester	Close	(9)	(1)	0	0	(9)	(1)	0	(10)
Letterkenny Army Depot	Gain	0	0	0	409	0	409	0	409
Naval Support Activity Philadelphia	Gain	0	(10)	0	301	0	291	0	291
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Lehigh	Gain	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	8
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Pittsburgh	Gain	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	7
Tobyhanna Army Depot	Gain	(1)	(82)	3	355	2	273	0	275
Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna	Realign	0	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	(15)
Human Resources Support Center Northeast	Realign	0	(174)	0	0	0	(174)	(9)	(183)
Marine Corps Reserve Center Johnstown	Realign	(86)	0	0	0	(86)	0	0	(86)
Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg	Realign	0	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	0	(11)
Navy Philadelphia Business Center	Realign	0	(63)	0	0	0	(63)	0	(63)

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Pitt U.S. Army Reserve Center, Corapolis	Realign	(119)	(101)	0	0	(119)	(101)	0	(220)
Pennsylvania	**Total**	(1,453)	(1,494)	18	1,065	(1,435)	(429)	(14)	(1,878)
Puerto Rico									
Army National Guard Reserve Center Humacao	Close	(26)	0	0	0	(26)	0	0	(26)
Lavergne U.S. Army Reserve Center Bayamon	Close	(25)	(1)	0	0	(25)	(1)	0	(26)
Aguadillla-Ramey U.S. Army Reserve Center/BMA-126	Realign	(10)	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	(10)
Camp Euripides Rubio, Puerto Nuevo	Realign	(43)	0	0	0	(43)	0	0	(43)
Fort Buchanan	Realign	(9)	(47)	0	0	(9)	(47)	0	(56)
Puerto Rico	**Total**	(113)	(48)	0	0	(113)	(48)	0	(161)
Rhode Island									
Harwood U.S. Army Reserve Center, Providence	Close	(20)	(4)	0	0	(20)	(4)	0	(24)
USARC Bristol	Close	(24)	0	0	0	(24)	0	0	(24)
Naval Station Newport	Gain	(122)	(225)	647	309	525	84	(76)	533
Quonset State Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	17	29	17	29	0	46
Rhode Island	**Total**	(166)	(229)	664	338	498	109	(76)	531
South Carolina									
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Charleston	Close	0	(368)	0	0	0	(368)	0	(368)
South Naval Facilities Engineering Command	Close	(6)	(492)	0	0	(6)	(492)	(45)	(543)
Fort Jackson	Gain	0	0	435	180	435	180	0	615
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort	Gain	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	12
McEntire Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	418	8	418	8	0	426
Shaw Air Force Base	Gain	(74)	(1)	816	76	742	75	0	817
Naval Weapons Station Charleston	Realign	(170)	(149)	45	24	(125)	(125)	0	(250)
South Carolina	**Total**	(250)	(1,010)	1,714	300	1,464	(710)	(45)	709

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
South Dakota									
Ellsworth Air Force Base	Close	(3,315)	(438)	0	0	(3,315)	(438)	(99)	(3,852)
Joe Foss Field Air Guard Station	Gain	(4)	0	32	27	28	27	0	55
South Dakota	**Total**	(3,319)	(438)	32	27	(3,287)	(411)	(99)	(3,797)
Tennessee									
U.S. Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Facility Kingsport	Close	(30)	(2)	0	0	(30)	(2)	0	(32)
Leased Space - TN	Close/Realign	0	(6)	0	0	0	(6)	0	(6)
McGee Tyson APT Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	58	190	58	190	0	248
Memphis International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	2	6	2	6	0	8
Naval Support Activity Mid South	Gain	0	0	372	601	372	601	88	1,061
Nashville International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(19)	(172)	0	0	(19)	(172)	0	(191)
Tennessee	**Total**	(49)	(180)	432	797	383	617	88	1,088

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
Texas									
Army National Guard Reserve Center # 2 Dallas	Close	(90)	0	0	0	(90)	0	0	(90)
Army National Guard Reserve Center (Hondo Pass) El Paso	Close	(106)	0	0	0	(106)	0	0	(106)
Army National Guard Reserve Center California Crossing	Close	(47)	0	0	0	(47)	0	0	(47)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Ellington	Close	(14)	(45)	0	0	(14)	(45)	0	(59)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Lufkin	Close	(10)	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	(10)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Marshall	Close	(15)	(1)	0	0	(15)	(1)	0	(16)
Army National Guard Reserve Center New Braunfels	Close	(106)	0	0	0	(106)	0	0	(106)
Brooks City Base	Close	(1,297)	(1,268)	0	0	(1,297)	(1,268)	(358)	(2,923)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Antonio	Close	(32)	(303)	0	0	(32)	(303)	0	(335)
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	Close	(2)	(18)	0	0	(2)	(18)	(129)	(149)
Naval Station Ingleside	Close	(1,901)	(260)	0	0	(1,901)	(260)	(57)	(2,218)
Navy Reserve Center Lubbock, TX	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Navy Reserve Center Orange,TX	Close	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	0	0	(11)
Red River Army Depot	Close	(9)	(2,491)	0	0	(9)	(2,491)	0	(2,500)
U.S. Army Reserve Center # 2 Houston	Close	(2)	0	0	0	(2)	0	0	(2)
Leased Space - TX	Close/Realign	(78)	(147)	0	0	(78)	(147)	0	(225)
Carswell ARS, Naval Air Station Fo	Gain	0	(12)	8	116	8	104	0	112
Dyess Air Force Base	Gain	(1,615)	(65)	1,925	129	310	64	0	374
Fort Bliss	Gain	(4,564)	(223)	15,918	370	11,354	147	0	11,501
Fort Sam Houston	Gain	(117)	0	7,765	1,624	7,648	1,624	92	9,364
Laughlin Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	102	80	102	80	0	182
Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth	Gain	(54)	(5)	330	41	276	36	2	314
Randolph Air Force Base	Gain	(576)	(174)	164	705	(412)	531	63	182

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Corpus Christi Army Depot	Realign	0	(92)	0	0	0	(92)	0	(92)
Ellington Field Air Guard Station	Realign	0	(3)	0	0	0	(3)	0	(3)
Fort Hood	Realign	(9,135)	(118)	9,062	0	(73)	(118)	0	(191)
Lackland Air Force Base	Realign	(2,489)	(1,223)	235	453	(2,254)	(770)	(116)	(3,140)
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	Realign	(926)	(89)	0	0	(926)	(89)	(10)	(1,025)
Sheppard Air Force Base	Realign	(2,519)	(158)	51	2	(2,468)	(156)	0	(2,624)
Texas	**Total**	(25,722)	(6,695)	35,560	3,520	9,838	(3,175)	(513)	6,150
Utah									
Deseret Chemical Depot	Close	(186)	(62)	0	0	(186)	(62)	0	(248)
Fort Douglas	Realign	(15)	(38)	0	0	(15)	(38)	0	(53)
Hill Air Force Base	Realign	(13)	(447)	291	24	278	(423)	0	(145)
Utah	**Total**	(214)	(547)	291	24	77	(523)	0	(446)
Vermont									
Burlington International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	3	53	3	53	0	56
Vermont	**Total**	0	0	3	53	3	53	0	56

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
Virginia									
Fort Monroe	Close	(1,393)	(1,948)	0	0	(1,393)	(1,948)	(223)	(3,564)
Leased Space - VA	Close/Realign	(6,199)	(15,754)	0	0	(6,199)	(15,754)	(972)	(22,925)
Defense Supply Center Richmond	Gain	0	(77)	0	83	0	6	0	6
Fort Belvoir	Gain	(466)	(2,281)	4,537	8,010	4,071	5,729	2,058	11,858
Fort Lee	Gain	(392)	(2)	6,531	1,151	6,139	1,149	56	7,344
Headquarters Battalion, Headquarters Marine Corps, Henderson Hall	Gain	(52)	(22)	453	206	401	184	81	666
Langley Air Force Base	Gain	(53)	(46)	780	68	727	22	0	749
Marine Corps Base Quantico	Gain	(50)	0	496	1,357	446	1,357	1,210	3,013
Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek	Gain	0	0	10	27	10	27	0	37
Naval Shipyard Norfolk	Gain	0	0	177	1,774	177	1,774	85	2,036
Naval Station Norfolk	Gain	(373)	(1,085)	3,820	356	3,447	(729)	89	2,807
Naval Support Activity Norfolk	Gain	(6)	0	573	205	567	205	16	788
Arlington Service Center	Realign	(224)	(516)	435	406	211	(110)	(383)	(282)
Center for Naval Research	Realign	(25)	(313)	0	0	(25)	(313)	0	(338)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Arlington	Realign	(7)	(401)	0	0	(7)	(401)	0	(408)
Fort Eustis	Realign	(3,863)	(852)	962	1,432	(2,901)	580	169	(2,152)
Naval Air Station Oceana	Realign	(110)	(3)	0	53	(110)	50	0	(60)
Naval Medical Center Portsmouth	Realign	(463)	(25)	28	0	(435)	(25)	(1)	(461)
Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren	Realign	0	(503)	0	169	0	(334)	(17)	(351)
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	Realign	0	(179)	0	0	0	(179)	0	(179)
Richmond International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(25)	(101)	0	0	(25)	(101)	0	(126)
U.S. Marine Corps Direct Reporting Program Manager Advanced Amphibious Assault	Realign	0	(32)	0	0	0	(32)	0	(32)

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Virginia	**Total**	(13,701)	(24,140)	18,802	15,297	5,101	(8,843)	2,168	(1,574)
Washington									
1LT Richard H. Walker U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(38)	0	0	0	(38)	0	0	(38)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Everett	Close	(57)	0	0	0	(57)	0	0	(57)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Tacoma	Close	(20)	0	0	0	(20)	0	0	(20)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Fort Lawton	Close	(53)	(54)	0	0	(53)	(54)	0	(107)
Vancover Barracks	Close	(29)	(16)	0	0	(29)	(16)	0	(45)
Fort Lewis	Gain	(2)	(1)	187	46	185	45	0	230
Human Resources Support Center Northwest	Gain	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	23
Naval Air Station Whidbey Island	Gain	(34)	0	0	173	(34)	173	0	139
Naval Station Bremerton	Gain	0	0	0	1,401	0	1,401	0	1,401
Fairchild Air Force Base	Realign	(26)	(172)	0	0	(26)	(172)	0	(198)
McChord Air Force Base	Realign	(460)	(143)	36	7	(424)	(136)	(7)	(567)
Submarine Base Bangor	Realign	0	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)
Washington	**Total**	(719)	(387)	223	1,650	(496)	1,263	(7)	760
West Virginia									
Bias U.S. Army Reserve Center, Huntington	Close	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)
Fairmont U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(88)	0	0	0	(88)	0	0	(88)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Moundsville	Close	(16)	0	0	0	(16)	0	0	(16)
Ewvra Sheppard Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	7	3	7	3	0	10
Yeager Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(27)	(129)	0	0	(27)	(129)	0	(156)
West Virginia	**Total**	(132)	(129)	7	3	(125)	(126)	0	(251)

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Wisconsin									
Gen Mitchell International Airport ARS	Close	(44)	(302)	24	56	(20)	(246)	0	(266)
Navy Reserve Center La Crosse	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Madison	Close	(23)	(3)	0	0	(23)	(3)	0	(26)
Olson U.S. Army Reserve Center, Madison	Close	(113)	0	0	0	(113)	0	0	(113)
U.S. Army Reserve Center O'Connell	Close	(11)	(1)	0	0	(11)	(1)	0	(12)
Armed Forces Reserve Center Madison	Gain	0	0	40	8	40	8	0	48
Dane County Airport	Gain	(4)	0	22	37	18	37	0	55
Fort McCoy	Realign	(379)	(82)	97	133	(282)	51	0	(231)
Wisconsin	**Total**	(581)	(388)	183	234	(398)	(154)	0	(552)
Wyoming									
Army Aviation Support Facility Cheyenne	Close	(23)	0	0	0	(23)	0	0	(23)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Thermopolis	Close	(19)	0	0	0	(19)	0	0	(19)
Cheyenne Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	21	58	21	58	0	79
Wyoming	**Total**	(42)	0	21	58	(21)	58	0	37
zz Germany, Korea, and Undistributed									
Undistributed or Overseas Reductions	Realign	(14,889)	(2)	718	670	(14,171)	668	0	(13,503)
zz Germany, Korea, and Undistributed	**Total**	(14,889)	(2)	718	670	(14,171)	668	0	(13,503)
	Grand Total	**(133,769)**	**(84,801)**	**122,987**	**66,578**	**(10,782)**	**(18,223)**	**2,818**	**(26,187)**

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

Appendix D
Legislation

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACT OF 1990
(As amended through FY 05 Authorization Act)

SEC. 2901. SHORT TITLE AND PURPOSE

(a) SHORT TITLE.--This part may be cited as the "Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990".

(b) PURPOSE.--The purpose of this part is to provide a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States.

SEC. 2902. THE COMMISSION

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.--There is established an independent commission to be known as the "Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission".

(b) DUTIES.--The Commission shall carry out the duties specified for it in this part.

(c) APPOINTMENT.--(1)(A) The Commission shall be composed of eight members appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate.

(B) The President shall transmit to the Senate the nominations for appointment to the Commission--

(i) by no later than January 3, 1991, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 102nd Congress;

(ii) by no later than January 25, 1993, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 103rd Congress; and

(iii) by no later than January 3, 1995, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 104th Congress.

(C) If the President does not transmit to Congress the nominations for appointment to the Commission on or before the date specified for 1993 in clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) or for 1995 in clause (iii) of such subparagraph, the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part with respect to that year shall be terminated.

(2) In selecting individuals for nominations for appointments to the Commission, the President should consult with--

(A) the Speaker of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of two members;

(B) the majority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of two members;

(C) the minority leader of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of one member; and

(D) the minority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of one member.

(3) At the time the President nominates individuals for appointment to the Commission for each session of Congress referred to in paragraph (1)(B), the President shall designate one such individual who shall serve as Chairman of the Commission.

(d) TERMS.--(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), each member of the Commission shall serve until the adjournment of Congress sine die for the session during which the member was appointed to the Commission.

(2) The Chairman of the Commission shall serve until the confirmation of a successor.

(e) MEETINGS.--(1) The Commission shall meet only during calendar years 1991, 1993, and 1995.

(2)(A) Each meeting of the Commission, other than meetings in which classified information is to be discussed, shall be open to the public.

(B) All the proceedings, information, and deliberations of the Commission shall be open, upon request, to the following:

(i) The Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Subcommittee on Readiness, Sustainability, and Support of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, or such other members of the Subcommittee designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(ii) The Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, or such other members of the Subcommittee designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(iii) The Chairmen and ranking minority party members of the Subcommittees on Military Construction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, or such other members of the Subcommittees designated by such Chairmen or ranking minority party members.

(f) VACANCIES.--A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment, but the individual appointed to fill the vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired portion of the term for which the individual's predecessor was appointed.

(g) PAY AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.--(1)(A) Each member, other than the Chairman, shall be paid at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission.

(B) The Chairman shall be paid for each day referred to in subparagraph (A) at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314, of title 5, United States Code.

(2) Members shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(h) DIRECTOR OF STAFF.--(1) The Commission shall, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, appoint a Director who has not served on active duty in the Armed Forces or as a civilian employee of the Department of Defense during the one-year period preceding the date of such appointment.

(2) The Director shall be paid at the rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(i) STAFF.--(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Director, with the approval of the Commission, may appoint and fix the pay of additional personnel.

(2) The Director may make such appointments without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and any personnel so appointed may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that an individual so appointed may not receive pay in excess of the annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(3)(A) Not more than one-third of the personnel employed by or detailed to the Commission may be on detail from the Department of Defense.

(B)(i) Not more than one-fifth of the professional analysts of the Commission staff may be persons detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission.

(ii) No person detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission may be assigned as the lead professional analyst with respect to a military department or defense agency.

(C) A person may not be detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission if, within 12 months before the detail is to begin, that person participated personally and substantially in any matter within the Department of Defense concerning the preparation of recommendations for closures or realignments of military installations.

(D) No member of the Armed Forces, and no officer or employee of the Department of Defense, may--

(i) prepare any report concerning the effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency of the performance on the staff of the Commission of any person detailed from the Department of Defense to that staff;

(ii) review the preparation of such a report; or

(iii) approve or disapprove such a report.

(4) Upon request of the Director, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail any of the personnel of that department or agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties under this part.

(5) The Comptroller General of the United States shall provide assistance, including the detailing of employees, to the Commission in accordance with an agreement entered into with the Commission.

(6) The following restrictions relating to the personnel of the Commission shall apply during 1992 and 1994:

(A) There may not be more than 15 persons on the staff at any one time.

(B) The staff may perform only such functions as are necessary to prepare for the transition to new membership on the Commission in the following year.

(C) No member of the Armed Forces and no employee of the Department of Defense may serve on the staff.

(j) OTHER AUTHORITY.--(1) The Commission may procure by contract, to the extent funds are available, the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) The Commission may lease space and acquire personal property to the extent funds are available.

(k) FUNDING.--(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission such funds as are necessary to carry out its duties under this part. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

(2) If no funds are appropriated to the Commission by the end of the second session of the 101st Congress, the Secretary of Defense may transfer, for fiscal year 1991, to the Commission funds from the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 207 of Public Law 100-526. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

(3)(A) The Secretary may transfer not more than $300,000 from unobligated funds in the account referred to in subparagraph (B) for the purpose of assisting the Commission in carrying out its duties under this part during October, November, and December 1995. Funds transferred under the preceding sentence shall remain available until December 31, 1995.

(B) The account referred to in subparagraph (A) is the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established under section 207(a) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(l) TERMINATION.--The Commission shall terminate on December 31, 1995.

(m) PROHIBITION AGAINST RESTRICTING COMMUNICATIONS.--Section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, shall apply with respect to communications with the Commission.

SEC. 2903. PROCEDURE FOR MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

(a) FORCE-STRUCTURE PLAN.--(1) As part of the budget justification documents submitted to Congress in support of the budget for the Department of Defense for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1994, and 1996, the Secretary shall include a force-structure plan for the Armed Forces based on an assessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to the national security during the six-year period beginning with the fiscal year for which the budget request is made and of the anticipated levels of funding that will be available for national defense purposes during such period.

(2) Such plan shall include, without any reference (directly or indirectly) to military installations inside the United States that may be closed or realigned under such plan--

(A) a description of the assessment referred to in paragraph (1);

(B) a description (i) of the anticipated force structure during and at the end of such period for each military department (with specifications of the number and type of units in the active and reserve forces of each such department), and (ii) of the units that will need to be forward based (with a justification thereof) during and at the end of each such period; and

(C) a description of the anticipated implementation of such force-structure plan.

(3) The Secretary shall also transmit a copy of each such force-structure plan to the Commission.

(b) SELECTION CRITERIA.--(1) The Secretary shall, by no later than December 31, 1990, publish in the *Federal Register* and transmit to the congressional defense committees the criteria proposed to be used by the Department of Defense in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part. The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the proposed criteria for a period of at least 30 days and shall include notice of that opportunity in the publication required under the preceding sentence.

(2)(A) The Secretary shall, by no later than February 15, 1991, publish in the *Federal Register* and transmit to the congressional defense committees the final criteria to be used in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part. Except as provided in subparagraph (B), such criteria shall be the final criteria to be used, making such recommendations unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress enacted on or before March 15, 1991.

(B) The Secretary may amend such criteria, but such amendments may not become effective until they have been published in the *Federal Register*, opened to public comment for at least 30 days, and then transmitted to the congressional defense committees in final form by no later than January 15 of the year concerned. Such amended criteria shall be the final criteria to be used, along with the force-structure plan referred to in subsection (a), in making such recommendations unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress enacted on or before February 15 of the year concerned.

(c) DOD RECOMMENDATIONS.--(1) The Secretary may, by no later than April 15, 1991, March 15, 1993, and March 1, 1995, publish in the *Federal Register* and transmit to the congressional defense committees and to the Commission a list of the military installations inside the United States that the Secretary recommends for closure or realignment on the basis of the force-structure plan and the final criteria referred to in subsection (b)(2) that are applicable to the year concerned.

(2) The Secretary shall include, with the list of recommendations published and transmitted pursuant to paragraph (1), a summary of the selection process that resulted in the recommendation for each installation, including a justification for each recommendation. The Secretary shall transmit the matters referred to in the preceding sentence not later than 7 days after the date of the transmittal to the congressional defense committees and the Commission of the list referred to in paragraph (1).

(3)(A) In considering military installations for closure or realignment, the Secretary shall consider all military installations inside the United States equally without regard to whether the installation has been previously considered or proposed for closure or realignment by the Department.

(B) In considering military installations for closure or realignment, the Secretary may not take into account for any purpose any advance conversion planning undertaken by an affected community with respect to the anticipated closure or realignment of an installation.

(C) For purposes of subparagraph (B), in the case of a community anticipating the economic effects of a closure or realignment of a military installation, advance conversion planning--

(i) shall include community adjustment and economic diversification planning undertaken by the community before an anticipated selection of a military installation in or near the community for closure or realignment; and

(ii) may include the development of contingency redevelopment plans, plans for economic development and diversification, and plans for the joint use (including civilian and military use, public and private use, civilian dual use, and civilian shared use) of the property or facilities of the installation after the anticipated closure or realignment.

(4) In addition to making all information used by the Secretary to prepare the recommendations under this subsection available to Congress (including any committee or member of Congress), the Secretary shall also make such information available to the Commission and the Comptroller General of the United States.

(5)(A) Each person referred to in subparagraph (B), when submitting information to the Secretary of Defense or the Commission concerning the closure or realignment of a military installation, shall certify that such information is accurate and complete to the best of that persons knowledge and belief.

(B) Subparagraph (A) applies to the following persons:

(i) The Secretaries of the military departments.

(ii) The heads of the Defense Agencies.

(iii) Each person who is in a position the duties of which include personal and substantial involvement in the preparation and submission of information and recommendations concerning the closure or realignment of military installations, as designated in regulations which the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, regulations which the Secretary of each military department shall prescribe for personnel within that military department, or regulations which the head of each Defense Agency shall prescribe for personnel within that Defense Agency.

(6) Any information provided to the Commission by a person described in paragraph (5)(B) shall also be submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives to be made available to the Members of the House concerned in accordance with the rules of that House. The information shall be submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives within 24 hours after the submission of the information to the Commission.

(d) REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMISSION.--(1) After receiving the recommendations from the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c) for any year, the Commission shall conduct public hearings on the recommendations. All testimony before the Commission at a public hearing conducted under this paragraph shall be presented under oath. [*The preceding sentence shall apply with respect to all public hearings conducted by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission after November 30, 1993.*]

(2)(A) The Commission shall, by no later than July 1 of each year in which the Secretary transmits recommendations to it pursuant to subsection (c), transmit to the President a report containing the Commission's findings and conclusions based on a review and analysis of the recommendations made by the Secretary, together with the Commission's recommendations for closures and realignments of military installations inside the United States.

(B) Subject to subparagraph (C), in making its recommendations, the Commission may make changes in any of the recommendations made by the Secretary if the Commission determines that the Secretary deviated substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria referred to in subsection (c)(1) in making recommendations.

(C) In the case of a change described in subparagraph (D) in the recommendations made by the Secretary, the Commission may make the change only if the Commission--

(i) makes the determination required by subparagraph (B);

(ii) determines that the change is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria referred to in subsection (c)(1);

(iii) publishes a notice of the proposed change in the *Federal Register* not less than 45 days before transmitting its recommendations to the President pursuant to paragraph (2); and

(iv) conducts public hearings on the proposed change.

(D) Subparagraph (C) shall apply to a change by the Commission in the Secretary's recommendations that would--

(i) add a military installation to the list of military installations recommended by the Secretary for closure;

(ii) add a military installation to the list of military installations recommended by the Secretary for realignment; or

(iii) increase the extent of a realignment of a particular military installation recommended by the Secretary.

(E) In making recommendations under this paragraph, the Commission may not take into account for any purpose any advance conversion planning undertaken by an affected community with respect to the anticipated closure or realignment of a military installation.

(3) The Commission shall explain and justify in its report submitted to the President pursuant to paragraph (2) any recommendation made by the Commission that is different from the recommendations made by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c). The Commission shall transmit a copy of such report to the congressional defense committees on the same date on which it transmits its recommendations to the President under paragraph (2).

(4) After July 1 of each year in which the Commission transmits recommendations to the President under this subsection, the Commission shall promptly provide, upon request, to any Member of Congress information used by the Commission in making its recommendations.

(5) The Comptroller General of the United States shall--

(A) assist the Commission, to the extent requested, in the Commission's review and analysis of the recommendations made by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (C); and

(B) by no later than April 15 of each year in which the Secretary makes such recommendations, transmit to the Congress and to the Commission a report containing a detailed analysis of the Secretary's recommendations and selection process.

(e) REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT.--(1) The President shall, by no later than July 15 of each year in which the Commission makes recommendations under subsection (d), transmit to the Commission and to the Congress a report containing the President's approval or disapproval of the Commission's recommendations.

(2) If the President approves all the recommendations of the Commission, the President shall transmit a copy of such recommendations to the Congress, together with a certification of such approval.

(3) If the President disapproves the recommendations of the Commission, in whole or in part, the President shall transmit to the Commission and the Congress the reasons for that disapproval. The Commission shall then transmit to the President, by no later than August 15 of

the year concerned, a revised list of recommendations for the closure and realignment of military installations.

(4) If the President approves all of the revised recommendations of the Commission transmitted to the President under paragraph (3), the President shall transmit a copy of such revised recommendations to the Congress, together with a certification of such approval.

(5) If the President does not transmit to the Congress an approval and certification described in paragraph (2) or (4) by September 1 of any year in which the Commission has transmitted recommendations to the President under this part, the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part with respect to that year shall be terminated.

SEC. 2904. CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

(a) IN GENERAL.--Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary shall--

(1) close all military installations recommended for closure by the Commission in each report transmitted to the Congress by the President pursuant to section 2903(e);

(2) realign all military installations recommended for realignment by such Commission in each such report;

(3) carry out the privatization in place of a military installation recommended for closure or realignment by the Commission in the 2005 report only if privatization in place is a method of closure or realignment of the military installation specified in the recommendations of the Commission in such report and is determined by the Commission to be the most cost-effective method of implementation of the recommendation;

(4) initiate all such closures and realignments no later than two years after the date on which the President transmits a report to the Congress pursuant to section 2903(e) containing the recommendations for such closures or realignments; and

(5) complete all such closures and realignments no later than the end of the six-year period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report pursuant to section 2903(e) containing the recommendations for such closures or realignments.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL.--(1) The Secretary may not carry out any closure or realignment recommended by the Commission in a report transmitted from the President pursuant to section 2903(e) if a joint resolution is enacted, in accordance with the provisions of section 2908: disapproving such recommendations of the Commission before the earlier of--

(A) the end of the 45-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits such report; or

(B) the adjournment of Congress sine die for the session during which such report is transmitted.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection and subsections (a) and (c) of section 2908, the days on which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three days to a day certain shall be excluded in the computation of a period.

SEC. 2905. IMPLEMENTATION

(a) IN GENERAL.--(1) In closing or realigning any military installation under this part, the Secretary may—

(A) take such actions as may be necessary to close or realign any military installation, including 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, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for use in planning and design, minor construction, or operation and maintenance;

(B) provide--

(i) economic adjustment assistance to any community located near a military installation being closed or realigned, and

(ii) community planning assistance to any community located near a military installation to which functions will be transferred as a result of the closure or realignment of a military installation, if the Secretary of Defense determines that the financial resources available to the community (by grant or otherwise) for such purposes are inadequate, and may use for such purposes funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for economic adjustment assistance or community planning assistance;

(C) carry out activities for the purposes of environmental restoration and mitigation at any such installation, and shall use for such purposes funds in the Account. [*Amendments to this subsection took effect on December 5, 1991.*]

(D) provide outplacement assistance to civilian employees employed by the Department of Defense at military installations being closed or realigned, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for outplacement assistance to employees; and

(E) reimburse other Federal agencies for actions performed at the request of the Secretary with respect to any such closure or realignment, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense and available for such purpose.

(2) In carrying out any closure or realignment under this part, the Secretary shall ensure that environmental restoration of any property made excess to the needs of the Department of Defense as a result of such closure or realignment be carried out as soon as possible with funds available for such purpose.

(b) MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.--(1) The Administrator of General Services shall delegate to the Secretary of Defense, with respect to excess and surplus real property, facilities, and personal property located at a military installation closed or realigned under this part--

(A) the authority of the Administrator to utilize excess property under subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code;

(B) the authority of the Administrator to dispose of surplus property under subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code;

(C) the authority to dispose of surplus property for public airports under sections 47151 through 47153 of title 49, United States Code; and

(D) the authority of the Administrator to determine the availability of excess or surplus real property for wildlife conservation purposes in accordance with the Act of

May 19, 1948 (16 U.S.C. 667b).

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B) and paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6), the Secretary of Defense shall exercise the authority delegated to the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (1) in accordance with--

(i) all regulations governing the utilization of excess property and the disposal of surplus property under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; and

(ii) all regulations governing the conveyance and disposal of property under section 13(g) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 U.S.C. App. 1622(g)).

(B) The Secretary may, with the concurrence of the Administrator of General Services--

(i) prescribe general policies and methods for utilizing excess property and disposing of surplus property pursuant to the authority delegated under paragraph (1); and

(ii) issue regulations relating to such policies and methods, which shall supersede the regulations referred to in subparagraph (A) with respect to that authority.

(C) The Secretary of Defense may transfer real property or facilities located at a military installation to be closed or realigned under this part, with or without reimbursement, to a military department or other entity (including a nonappropriated fund instrumentality) within the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard.

(D) Before any action may be taken with respect to the disposal of any surplus real property or facility located at any military installation to be closed or realigned under this part, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Governor of the State and the heads of the local governments concerned for the purpose of considering any plan for the use of such property by the local community concerned.

(E) If a military installation to be closed, realigned, or placed in an inactive status under this part includes a road used for public access through, into, or around the installation, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Governor of the State and the heads of the local governments concerned or the purpose of considering the continued availability of the road for public use after the installation is closed, realigned, or placed in an inactive status.

(3)(A) Not later than 6 months after the date of approval of the closure or realignment of a military installation under this part, the Secretary, in consultation with the redevelopment authority with respect to the installation, shall--

(i) inventory the personal property located at the installation; and

(ii) identify the items (or categories of items) of such personal property that the Secretary determines to be related to real property and anticipates will support the implementation of the redevelopment plan with respect to the installation.

(B) If no redevelopment authority referred to in subparagraph (A) exists with respect to an installation, the Secretary shall consult with--

(i) the local government in whose jurisdiction the installation is wholly located; or

(ii) a local government agency or State government agency designated for the purpose of such consultation by the chief executive officer of the State in which the installation is located.

(C)(i) Except as provided in subparagraphs (E) and (F), the Secretary may not carry out any of the activities referred to in clause (ii) with respect to an installation referred to in that clause until the earlier of--

(I) one week after the date on which the redevelopment plan for the installation is submitted to the Secretary;

(II) the date on which the redevelopment authority notifies the Secretary that it will not submit such a plan;

(III) twenty-four months after the date of approval of the closure or realignment of the installation; or

(IV) ninety days before the date of the closure or realignment of the installation.

(ii) The activities referred to in clause (i) are activities relating to the closure or realignment of an installation to be closed or realigned under this part as follows:

(I) The transfer from the installation of items of personal property at the installation identified in accordance with subparagraph (A).

(II) The reduction in maintenance and repair of facilities or equipment located at the installation below the minimum levels required to support the use of such facilities or equipment for nonmilitary purposes.

(D) Except as provided in paragraph (4), the Secretary may not transfer items of personal property located at an installation to be closed or realigned under this part to another installation, or dispose of such items, if such items are identified in the redevelopment plan for the installation as items essential to the reuse or redevelopment of the installation. In connection with the development of the redevelopment plan for the installation, the Secretary shall consult with the entity responsible for developing the redevelopment plan to identify the items of personal property located at the installation, if any, that the entity desires to be retained at the installation for reuse or redevelopment of the installation.

(E) This paragraph shall not apply to any personal property located at an installation to be closed or realigned under this part if the property--

(i) is required for the operation of a unit, function, component, weapon, or weapons system at another installation;

(ii) is uniquely military in character, and is likely to have no civilian use (other than use for its material content or as a source of commonly used components);

(iii) is not required for the reutilization or redevelopment of the installation (as jointly determined by the Secretary and the redevelopment authority);

(iv) is stored at the installation for purposes of distribution (including spare parts or stock items); or

(v)(I) meets known requirements of an authorized program of another Federal department or agency for which expenditures for similar property would be necessary, and (II) is the subject of a written request by the head of the department or agency.

(F) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (C)(i) and (D), the Secretary may carry out any activity referred to in subparagraph (C)(ii) or (D) if the Secretary determines that the carrying out of such activity is in the national security interest of the United States.

(4)(A) The Secretary may transfer real property and personal property located at a military installation to be closed or realigned under this part to the redevelopment authority with respect to the installation for purposes of job generation on the installation.

(B) With respect to military installations for which the date of approval of closure or realignment is after January 1, 2005, the Secretary shall seek to obtain consideration in connection with any transfer under this paragraph of property located at the installation in an amount equal to the fair market value of the property, as determined by the Secretary. The

transfer of property of a military installation under subparagraph (A) may be without consideration if the redevelopment authority with respect to the installation—

(i) agrees that the proceeds from any sale or lease of the property (or any portion thereof) received by the redevelopment authority during at least the first seven years after the date of the initial transfer of property under subparagraph (A) shall be used to support the economic redevelopment of, or related to, the installation; and

(ii) executes the agreement for transfer of the property and accepts control of the property within a reasonable time after the date of the property disposal record of decision or finding of no significant impact under the National Environmental policy act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(C) For purposes of subparagraph (B), the use of proceeds from a sale or lease described in such subparagraph to pay for, or offset the costs of, public investment on or related to the installation for any of the following purposes shall be considered a use to support the economic redevelopment of, or related to, the installation:

(i) Road construction.

(ii) Transportation management facilities.

(iii) Storm and sanitary sewer construction.

(iv) Police and fire protection facilities and other public facilities.

(v) Utility construction.

(vi) Building rehabilitation.

(vii) Historic property preservation.

(viii) Pollution prevention equipment or facilities.

(ix) Demolition.

(x) Disposal of hazardous materials generated by demolition.

(xi) Landscaping, grading, and other site or public improvements.

(xii) Planning for or the marketing of the development and reuse of the installation.

(D) The Secretary may recoup from a redevelopment authority such portion of the proceeds from a sale or lease described in subparagraph (B) as the Secretary determines appropriate if the redevelopment authority does not use the proceeds to support economic redevelopment of, or related to, the installation for the period specified in subparagraph (B).

(E)(i) The Secretary may transfer real property at an installation approved for closure or realignment under this part (including property at an installation approved for realignment which will be retained by the Department of Defense or another Federal agency after realignment) to the redevelopment authority for the installation if the redevelopment authority agrees to lease, directly upon transfer, one or more portions of the property transferred under this subparagraph to the Secretary or to the head of another department or agency of the Federal Government. Subparagraph (B) shall apply to a transfer under this subparagraph.

(ii) A lease under clause (i) shall be for a term of not to exceed 50 years, but may provide for options for renewal or extension of the term by the department or agency concerned.

(iii) A lease under clause (i) may not require rental payments by the United States.

(iv) A lease under clause (i) shall include a provision specifying that if the department or agency concerned ceases requiring the use of the leased property before the expiration of the term of the lease, the remainder of the lease term may be satisfied by the same or another

department or agency of the Federal Government using the property for a use similar to the use under the lease. Exercise of the authority provided by this clause shall be made in consultation with the redevelopment authority concerned.

(v) Notwithstanding clause (iii), if a lease under clause (i) involves a substantial portion of the installation, the department or agency concerned may obtain facility services for the leased property and common area maintenance from the redevelopment authority or the redevelopment authority's assignee as a provision of the lease. The facility services and common area maintenance shall be provided at a rate no higher than the rate charged to non-Federal tenants of the transferred property. Facility services and common area maintenance covered by the lease shall not include—

(I) municipal services that a State or local government is required by law to provide to all landowners in its jurisdiction without direct charge; or

(II) firefighting or security-guard functions.

(F) The transfer of personal property under subparagraph (A) shall not be subject to the provisions of subchapters II and III of chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code, if the Secretary determines that the transfer of such property is necessary for the effective implementation of a redevelopment plan with respect to the installation at which such property is located.

(G) The provisions of section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)) shall apply to any transfer of real property under this paragraph.

(H)(i) In the case of an agreement for the transfer of property of a military installation under this paragraph that was entered into before April 21, 1999, the Secretary may modify the agreement, and in so doing compromise, waive, adjust, release, or reduce any right, title, claim, lien, or demand of the United States, if—

(I) the Secretary determines that as a result of changed economic circumstances, a modification of the agreement is necessary;

(II) the terms of the modification do not require the return of any payments that have been made to the Secretary;

(III) the terms of the modification do not compromise, waive, adjust, release, or reduce an right, title, claim, lien, or demand of the United States with respect to in-kind consideration; and

(IV) the cash consideration to which the United States is entitled under the modified agreement, when combined with the cash consideration to be received by the United States for the disposal of other real property assets on the installation, are as sufficient as they were under the original agreement to fund the reserve account established under section 204(b)(7)(C) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act, with the depreciated value of the investment made with commissary store funds or nonappropriated funds in property disposed of pursuant to the agreement being modified, in accordance with section 2906(d).

(ii) When exercising the authority granted by clause (i), the Secretary may waive some or all future payments if, and to the extent that, the Secretary determines such waiver is necessary.

(iii) With the exception of the requirement that the transfer be without consideration, the requirements of subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) shall be applicable to any agreement modified pursuant to clause (i).

(I) In the case of an agreement for the transfer of property of a military installation under this paragraph that was entered into during the period beginning on April 21, 1999, and ending

on the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, at the request of the redevelopment authority concerned, the Secretary shall modify the agreement to conform to all the requirements of subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D). Such a modification may include the compromise, waiver, adjustment, release, or reduction of any right, title, claim, lien, or demand of the Untied States under the agreement.

(J) The Secretary may require any additional terms and conditions in connection with a transfer under this paragraph as such Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(5)(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Secretary shall take such actions as the Secretary determines necessary to ensure that final determinations under paragraph (1) regarding whether another department or agency of the Federal Government has identified a use for any portion of a military installation to be closed or realigned under this part, or will accept transfer of any portion of such installation, are made not later than 6 months after the date of approval of closure or realignment of that installation.

(B) The Secretary may, in consultation with the redevelopment authority with respect to an installation, postpone making the final determinations referred to in subparagraph (A) with respect to the installation for such period as the Secretary determines appropriate if the Secretary determines that such postponement is in the best interests of the communities affected by the closure or realignment of the installation.

(C)(i) Before acquiring non-Federal real property as the location for a new or replacement Federal facility of any type, the head of the Federal agency acquiring the property shall consult with the Secretary regarding the feasibility and cost advantages of using Federal property or facilities at a military installation closed or realigned or to be closed or realigned under this part as the location for the new or replacement facility. In considering the availability and suitability of a specific military installation, the Secretary and the head of the Federal agency involved shall obtain the concurrence of the redevelopment authority with respect to the installation and comply with the redevelopment plan for the installation.

(ii) Not later than 30 days after acquiring non-Federal real property as the location for a new or replacement Federal facility, the head of the Federal agency acquiring the property shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of the consultation under clause (i) and the reasons why military installations referred to in such clause that are located within the area to be served by the new or replacement Federal facility or within a 200-mile radius of the new or replacement facility, whichever area is greater, were considered to be unsuitable or unavailable for the site of the new or replacement facility.

(iii) This subparagraph shall apply during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 and ending on July 31, 2001.

(6)(A) Except as provided in this paragraph, nothing in this section shall limit or otherwise affect the application of the provisions of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11301 et seq.) to military installations closed under this part. For procedures relating to the use to assist the homeless of buildings and property at installations closed under this part after the date of the enactment of this sentence, see paragraph (7).

(B)(i) Not later than the date on which the Secretary of Defense completes the determination under paragraph (5) of the transferability of any portion of an installation to be closed under this part, the Secretary shall—

(I) complete any determinations or surveys necessary to determine whether any building or property referred to in clause (ii) is excess property, surplus property, or unutilized or underutilized property for the purpose of the information referred to in section 501(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 11411(a)); and

(II) submit to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development information on any building or property that is so determined.

(ii) The buildings and property referred to in clause (i) are any buildings or property located at an installation referred to in that clause for which no use is identified, or of which no Federal department or agency will accept transfer, pursuant to the determination of transferability referred to in that clause.

(C) Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits information to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under subparagraph (B)(ii), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall--

(i) identify the buildings and property described in such information that are suitable for use to assist the homeless;

(ii) notify the Secretary of Defense of the buildings and property that are so identified;

(iii) publish in the *Federal Register* a list of the buildings and property that are so identified, including with respect to each building or property the information referred to in section 501(c)(1)(B) of such Act; and

(iv) make available with respect to each building and property the information referred to in section 501(c)(1)(C) of such Act in accordance with such section 501(c)(1)(C).

(D) Any buildings and property included in a list published under subparagraph (C)(iii) shall be treated as property available for application for use to assist the homeless under section 501(d) of such Act.

(E) The Secretary of Defense shall make available in accordance with section 501(f) of such Act any buildings or property referred to in subparagraph (D) for which--

(i) a written notice of an intent to use such buildings or property to assist the homeless is received by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in accordance with section 501(d)(2) of such Act;

(ii) an application for use of such buildings or property for such purpose is submitted to the Secretary of Health and Human Services in accordance with section 501(e)(2) of such Act; and

(iii) the Secretary of Health and Human Services—

(I) completes all actions on the application in accordance with section 501(e)(3) of such Act; and

(II) approves the application under section 501(e) of such Act.

(F)(i) Subject to clause (ii), a redevelopment authority may express in writing an interest in using buildings and property referred to subparagraph (D), and buildings and property referred to in subparagraph (B)(ii) which have not been identified as suitable for use to assist the homeless under subparagraph (C), or use such buildings and property, in accordance with the redevelopment plan with respect to the installation at which such buildings and property are located as follows:

(I) If no written notice of an intent to use such buildings or property to assist the homeless is received by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in accordance with

section 501(d)(2) of such Act during the 60-day period beginning on the date of the publication of the buildings and property under subparagraph (C)(iii).

(II) In the case of buildings and property for which such notice is so received, if no completed application for use of the buildings or property for such purpose is received by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in accordance with section 501(e)(2) of such Act during the 90-day period beginning on the date of the receipt of such notice.

(III) In the case of buildings and property for which such application is so received, if the Secretary of Health and Human Services rejects the application under section 501(e) of such Act.

(ii) Buildings and property shall be available only for the purpose of permitting a redevelopment authority to express in writing an interest in the use of such buildings and property, or to use such buildings and property, under clause (i) as follows:

(I) In the case of buildings and property referred to in clause (i)(I), during the one-year period beginning on the first day after the 60-day period referred to in that clause.

(II) In the case of buildings and property referred to in clause (i)(II), during the one-year period beginning on the first day after the 90-day period referred to in that clause.

(III) In the case of buildings and property referred to in clause (i)(III), during the one-year period beginning on the date of the rejection of the application referred to in that clause.

(iii) A redevelopment authority shall express an interest in the use of buildings and property under this subparagraph by notifying the Secretary of Defense, in writing, of such an interest.

(G)(i) Buildings and property available for a redevelopment authority under subparagraph (F) shall not be available for use to assist the homeless under section 501 of such Act while so available for a redevelopment authority.

(ii) If a redevelopment authority does not express an interest in the use of buildings or property, or commence the use of buildings or property, under subparagraph (F) within the applicable time periods specified in clause (ii) of such subparagraph, such buildings or property shall be treated as property available for use to assist the homeless under section 501(a) of such Act.

(7)(A) The disposal of buildings and property located at installations approved for closure or realignment under this part after October 25, 1994, shall be carried out in accordance with this paragraph rather than paragraph (6).

(B)(i) Not later than the date on which the Secretary of Defense completes the final determinations referred to in paragraph (5) relating to the use or transferability of any portion of an installation covered by this paragraph, the Secretary shall--

(I) identify the buildings and property at the installation for which the Department of Defense has a use, for which another department or agency of the Federal Government has identified a use, or of which another department or agency will accept a transfer;

(II) take such actions as are necessary to identify any building or property at the installation not identified under subclause (I) that is excess property or surplus property;

(III) submit to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and to the redevelopment authority for the installation (or the chief executive officer of the State in

which the installation is located if there is no redevelopment authority for the installation at the completion of the determination described in the stem of this sentence) information on any building or property that is identified under subclause (II); and

(IV) publish in the Federal Register and in a newspaper of general circulation in the communities in the vicinity of the installation information on the buildings and property identified under subclause (II).

(ii) Upon the recognition of a redevelopment authority for an installation covered by this paragraph, the Secretary of Defense shall publish in the Federal Register and in a newspaper of general circulation in the communities in the vicinity of the installation information on the redevelopment authority.

(C)(i) State and local governments, representatives of the homeless, and other interested parties located in the communities in the vicinity of an installation covered by this paragraph shall submit to the redevelopment authority for the installation a notice of the interest, if any, of such governments, representatives, and parties in the buildings or property, or any portion thereof, at the installation that are identified under subparagraph (B)(i)(II). A notice of interest under this clause shall describe the need of the government, representative, or party concerned for the buildings or property covered by the notice.

(ii) The redevelopment authority for an installation shall assist the governments, representatives, and parties referred to in clause (i) in evaluating buildings and property at the installation for purposes of this subparagraph.

(iii) In providing assistance under clause (ii), a redevelopment authority shall—

(I) consult with representatives of the homeless in the communities in the vicinity of the installation concerned; and

(II) undertake outreach efforts to provide information on the buildings and property to representatives of the homeless, and to other persons or entities interested in assisting the homeless, in such communities.

(iv) It is the sense of Congress that redevelopment authorities should begin to conduct outreach efforts under clause (iii)(II) with respect to an installation as soon as is practicable after the date of approval of closure or realignment of the installation.

(D)(i) State and local governments, representatives of the homeless, and other interested parties shall submit a notice of interest to a redevelopment authority under subparagraph (C) not later than the date specified for such notice by the redevelopment authority.

(ii) The date specified under clause (i) shall be-

(I) in the case of an installation for which a redevelopment authority has been recognized as of the date of the completion of the determinations referred to in paragraph (5), not earlier than 3 months and not later than 6 months after the date of publication of such determination in a newspaper of general circulation in the communities in the vicinity of the installation under subparagraph (B)(i)(IV); and

(II) in the case of an installation for which a redevelopment authority is not recognized as of such date, not earlier than 3 months and not later than 6 months after the date of the recognition of a redevelopment authority for the installation.

(iii) Upon specifying a date for an installation under this subparagraph, the redevelopment authority for the installation shall--

(I) publish the date specified in a newspaper of general circulation in the communities in the vicinity of the installation concerned; and

(II) notify the Secretary of Defense of the date.

(E)(i) In submitting to a redevelopment authority under subparagraph (C) a notice of interest in the use of buildings or property at an installation to assist the homeless, a representative of the homeless shall submit the following:

(I) A description of the homeless assistance program that the representative proposes to carry out at the installation.

(II) An assessment of the need for the program.

(III) A description of the extent to which the program is or will be coordinated with other homeless assistance programs in the communities in the vicinity of the installation.

(IV) A description of the buildings and property at the installation that are necessary in order to carry out the program.

(V) A description of the financial plan, the organization, and the organizational capacity of the representative to carry out the program.

(VI) An assessment of the time required in order to commence carrying out the program.

(ii) A redevelopment authority may not release to the public any information submitted to the redevelopment authority under clause (i)(V) without the consent of the representative of the homeless concerned unless such release is authorized under Federal law and under the law of the State and communities in which the installation concerned is located.

(F)(i) The redevelopment authority for each installation covered by this paragraph shall prepare a redevelopment plan for the installation. The redevelopment authority shall, in preparing the plan, consider the interests in the use to assist the homeless of the buildings and property at the installation that are expressed in the notices submitted to the redevelopment authority under subparagraph (C).

(ii)(I) In connection with a redevelopment plan for an installation, a redevelopment authority and representatives of the homeless shall prepare legally binding agreements that provide for the use to assist the homeless of buildings and property, resources, and assistance on or off the installation. The implementation of such agreements shall be contingent upon the decision regarding the disposal of the buildings and property covered by the agreements by the Secretary of Defense under subparagraph (K) or (L).

(II) Agreements under this clause shall provide for the reversion to the redevelopment authority concerned, or to such other entity or entities as the agreements shall provide, of buildings and property that are made available under this paragraph for use to assist the homeless in the event that such buildings and property cease being used for that purpose.

(iii) A redevelopment authority shall provide opportunity for public comment on a redevelopment plan before submission of the plan to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under subparagraph (G).

(iv) A redevelopment authority shall complete preparation of a redevelopment plan for an installation and submit the plan under subparagraph (G) not later than 9 months after the date specified by the redevelopment authority for the installation under subparagraph (D).

(G)(i) Upon completion of a redevelopment plan under subparagraph (F), a redevelopment authority shall submit an application containing the plan to the Secretary of Defense and to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(ii) A redevelopment authority shall include in an application under clause (i) the following:

(I) A copy of the redevelopment plan, including a summary of any public comments on the plan received by the redevelopment authority under subparagraph (F)(iii).

(II) A copy of each notice of interest of use of buildings and property to assist the homeless that was submitted to the redevelopment authority under subparagraph (C), together with a description of the manner, if any, in which the plan addresses the interest expressed in each such notice and, if the plan does not address such an interest, an explanation why the plan does not address the interest.

(III) A summary of the outreach undertaken by the redevelopment authority under subparagraph (C)(iii)(II) in preparing the plan.

(IV) A statement identifying the representatives of the homeless and the homeless assistance planning boards, if any, with which the redevelopment authority consulted in preparing the plan, and the results of such consultations.

(V) An assessment of the manner in which the redevelopment plan balances the expressed needs of the homeless and the need of the communities in the vicinity of the installation for economic redevelopment and other development.

(VI) Copies of the agreements that the redevelopment authority proposes to enter into under subparagraph (F)(ii).

(H)(i) Not later than 60 days after receiving a redevelopment plan under subparagraph (G), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall complete a review of the plan. The purpose of the review is to determine whether the plan, with respect to the expressed interest and requests of representatives of the homeless--

(I) takes into consideration the size and nature of the homeless population in the communities in the vicinity of the installation, the availability of existing services in such communities to meet the needs of the homeless in such communities, and the suitability of the buildings and property covered by the plan for the use and needs of the homeless in such communities;

(II) takes into consideration any economic impact of the homeless assistance under the plan on the communities in the vicinity of the installation;

(III) balances in an appropriate manner the needs of the communities in the vicinity of the installation for economic redevelopment and other development with the needs of the homeless in such communities;

(IV) was developed in consultation with representatives of the homeless and the homeless assistance planning boards, if any, in the communities in the vicinity of the installation; and

(V) specifies the manner in which buildings and property, resources, and assistance on or off the installation will be made available for homeless assistance purposes.

(ii) It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall, in completing the review of a plan under this subparagraph, take into consideration and be receptive to the predominant views on the plan of the communities in the vicinity of the installation covered by the plan.

(iii) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may engage in negotiations and consultations with a redevelopment authority before or during the course of a review under

clause (i) with a view toward resolving any preliminary determination of the Secretary that a redevelopment plan does not meet a requirement set forth in that clause. The redevelopment authority may modify the redevelopment plan as a result of such negotiations and consultations.

(iv) Upon completion of a review of a redevelopment plan under clause (i), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall notify the Secretary of Defense and the redevelopment authority concerned of the determination of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under that clause.

(v) If the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development determines as a result of such a review that a redevelopment plan does not meet the requirements set forth in clause (i), a notice under clause (iv) shall include--

(I) an explanation of that determination; and

(II) a statement of the actions that the redevelopment authority must undertake in order to address that determination.

(I)(i) Upon receipt of a notice under subparagraph (H)(iv) of a determination that a redevelopment plan does not meet a requirement set forth in subparagraph (H)(i), a redevelopment authority shall have the opportunity to--

(I) revise the plan in order to address the determination; and

(II) submit the revised plan to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(ii) A redevelopment authority shall submit a revised plan under this subparagraph to such Secretaries, if at all, not later than 90 days after the date on which the redevelopment authority receives the notice referred to in clause (i).

(J)(i) Not later than 30 days after receiving a revised redevelopment plan under subparagraph (I), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall review the revised plan and determine if the plan meets the requirements set forth in subparagraph (H)(i).

(ii) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall notify the Secretary of Defense and the redevelopment authority concerned of the determination of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under this subparagraph.

(K)(i) Upon receipt of a notice under subparagraph (H)(iv) or (J)(ii) of the determination of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development that a redevelopment plan for an installation meets the requirements set forth in subparagraph (H)(i), the Secretary of Defense shall dispose of the buildings and property at the installation.

(ii) For purposes of carrying out an environmental assessment of the closure or realignment of an installation, the Secretary of Defense shall treat the redevelopment plan for the installation (including the aspects of the plan providing for disposal to State or local governments, representatives of the homeless, and other interested parties) as part of the proposed Federal action for the installation.

(iii) The Secretary of Defense shall dispose of buildings and property under clause (i) in accordance with the record of decision or other decision document prepared by the Secretary in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). In preparing the record of decision or other decision document, the Secretary shall give substantial deference to the redevelopment plan concerned.

(iv) The disposal under clause (i) of buildings and property to assist the homeless shall be without consideration.

(v) In the case of a request for a conveyance under clause (i) of buildings and property for public benefit under section 550 of title 40, United States Code, or sections 47151 through

47153 of title 49, United States Code, the sponsoring Federal agency shall use the eligibility criteria set forth in such section or such subchapter (as the case may be) to determine the eligibility of the applicant and use proposed in the request for the public benefit conveyance. The determination of such eligibility should be made before submission of the redevelopment plan concerned under subparagraph (G).

(L)(i) If the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development determines under subparagraph (J) that a revised redevelopment plan for an installation does not meet the requirements set forth in subparagraph (H)(i), or if no revised plan is so submitted, that Secretary shall--

(I) review the original redevelopment plan submitted to that Secretary under subparagraph (G), including the notice or notices of representatives of the homeless referred to in clause (ii)(II) of that subparagraph;

(II) consult with the representatives referred to in subclause (I), if any, for purposes of evaluating the continuing interest of such representatives in the use of buildings or property at the installation to assist the homeless;

(III) request that each such representative submit to that Secretary the items described in clause (ii); and

(IV) based on the actions of that Secretary under subclauses (I) and (II), and on any information obtained by that Secretary as a result of such actions, indicate to the Secretary of Defense the buildings and property at the installation that meet the requirements set forth in subparagraph (H)(i).

(ii) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may request under clause (i)(III) that a representative of the homeless submit to that Secretary the following:

(I) A description of the program of such representative to assist the homeless.

(II) A description of the manner in which the buildings and property that the representative proposes to use for such purpose will assist the homeless.

(III) Such information as that Secretary requires in order to determine the financial capacity of the representative to carry out the program and to ensure that the program will be carried out in compliance with Federal environmental law and Federal law against discrimination.

(IV) A certification that police services, fire protection services, and water and sewer services available in the communities in the vicinity of the installation concerned are adequate for the program.

(iii) Not later than 90 days after the date of the receipt of a revised plan for an installation under subparagraph (J), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall--

(I) notify the Secretary of Defense and the redevelopment authority concerned of the buildings and property at an installation under clause (i)(IV) that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development determines are suitable for use to assist the homeless; and

(II) notify the Secretary of Defense of the extent to which the revised plan meets the criteria set forth in subparagraph (H)(i).

(iv)(I) Upon notice from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development with respect to an installation under clause (iii), the Secretary of Defense shall dispose of buildings and property at the installation in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the redevelopment authority concerned.

(II) For purposes of carrying out an environmental assessment of the closure or realignment of an installation, the Secretary of Defense shall treat the redevelopment plan submitted by the redevelopment authority for the installation (including the aspects of the plan providing for disposal to State or local governments, representatives of the homeless, and other interested parties) as part of the proposed Federal action for the installation. The Secretary of Defense shall incorporate the notification of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under clause (iii)(I) as part of the proposed Federal action for the installation only to the extent, if any, that the Secretary of Defense considers such incorporation to be appropriate and consistent with the best and highest use of the installation as a whole, taking into consideration the redevelopment plan submitted by the redevelopment authority.

(III) The Secretary of Defense shall dispose of buildings and property under subclause (I) in accordance with the record of decision or other decision document prepared by the Secretary in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). In preparing the record of decision or other decision document, the Secretary shall give deference to the redevelopment plan submitted by the redevelopment authority for the installation.

(IV) The disposal under subclause (I) of buildings and property to assist the homeless shall be without consideration.

(V) In the case of a request for a conveyance under subclause (I) of buildings and property for public benefit under section 550 of title 40, United States Code, or sections 47151 through 47153 of title 49, United States Code, the sponsoring Federal agency shall use the eligibility criteria set forth in such section or such subchapter (as the case may be) to determine the eligibility of the applicant and use proposed in the request for the public benefit conveyance. The determination of such eligibility should be made before submission of the redevelopment plan concerned under subparagraph (G).

(M)(i) In the event of the disposal of buildings and property of an installation pursuant to subparagraph (K) or (L), the redevelopment authority for the installation shall be responsible for the implementation of and compliance with agreements under the redevelopment plan described in that subparagraph for the installation.

(ii) If a building or property reverts to a redevelopment authority under such an agreement, the redevelopment authority shall take appropriate actions to secure, to the maximum extent practicable, the utilization of the building or property by other homeless representatives to assist the homeless. A redevelopment authority may not be required to utilize the building or property to assist the homeless.

(N) The Secretary of Defense may postpone or extend any deadline provided for under this paragraph in the case of an installation covered by this paragraph for such period as the Secretary considers appropriate if the Secretary determines that such postponement is in the interests of the communities affected by the closure or realignment of the installation. The Secretary shall make such determinations in consultation with the redevelopment authority concerned and, in the case of deadlines provided for under this paragraph with respect to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(O) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "communities in the vicinity of the installation", in the case of an installation, means the communities that constitute the political jurisdictions (other than the State in which the installation is located) that comprise the redevelopment authority for the installation.

(P) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "other interested parties", in the case of an installation, includes any parties eligible for the conveyance of property of the installation under section 550 of title 40, United States Code, or sections 47151 through 47153 of title 49, United States Code, whether or not the parties assist the homeless.

(8)(A) Subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary may enter into agreements (including contracts, cooperative agreements, or other arrangements for reimbursement) with local governments for the provision of police or security services, fire protection services, airfield operation services, or other community services by such governments at military installations to be closed under this part, or at facilities not yet transferred or otherwise disposed of in the case of installations closed under this part, if the Secretary determines that the provision of such services under such agreements is in the best interests of the Department of Defense.

(B) The Secretary may exercise the authority provided under this paragraph without regard to the provisions of chapter 146 of title 10, United States Code.

(C) The Secretary may not exercise the authority under subparagraph (A) with respect to an installation earlier than 180 days before the date on which the installation is to be closed.

(D) The Secretary shall include in a contract for services entered into with a local government under this paragraph a clause that requires the use of professionals to furnish the services to the extent that professionals are available in the area under the jurisdiction of such government.

(c) APPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.--(1) The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall not apply to the actions of the President, the Commission, and, except as provided in paragraph (2), the Department of Defense in carrying out this part.

(2)(A) The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 shall apply to actions of the Department of Defense under this part (i) during the process of property disposal, and (ii) during the process of relocating functions from a military installation being closed or realigned to another military installation after the receiving installation has been selected but before the functions are relocated.

(B) In applying the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to the processes referred to in subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the military departments concerned shall not have to consider--

(i) the need for closing or realigning the military installation which has been recommended for closure or realignment by the Commission;

(ii) the need for transferring functions to any military installation which has been selected as the receiving installation; or

(iii) military installations alternative to those recommended or selected.

(3) A civil action for judicial review, with respect to any requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to the extent such Act is applicable under paragraph (2), of any act or failure to act by the Department of Defense during the closing, realigning, or relocating of functions referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (2)(A), may not be brought more than 60 days after the date of such act or failure to act.

(d) WAIVER.--The Secretary of Defense may close or realign military installations under this part without regard to--

(1) any provision of law restricting the use of funds for closing or realigning military installations included in any appropriations or authorization Act; and

(2) sections 2662 and 2687 of title 10, United States Code.

(e) TRANSFER AUTHORITY IN CONNECTION WITH PAYMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION COSTS.--(1)(A) Subject to paragraph (2) of this subsection and section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)), the Secretary may enter into an agreement to transfer by deed real property or facilities referred to in subparagraph (B) with any person who agrees to perform all environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities that are required for the property or facilities under Federal and State laws, administrative decisions, agreements (including schedules and milestones), and concurrences.

(B) The real property and facilities referred to in subparagraph (A) are the real property and facilities located at an installation closed or to be closed, or realigned or to be realigned, under this part that are available exclusively for the use, or expression of an interest in a use, of a redevelopment authority under subsection (b)(6)(F) during the period provided for that use, or expression of interest in use, under that subsection. The real property and facilities referred to in subparagraph (A) are also the real property and facilities located at an installation approved for closure or realignment under this part after 2001 that are available for purposes other than to assist the homeless.

(C) The Secretary may require any additional terms and conditions in connection with an agreement authorized by subparagraph (A) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(2) A transfer of real property or facilities may be made under paragraph (1) only if the Secretary certifies to Congress that--

(A) the costs of all environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities otherwise to be paid by the Secretary with respect to the property or facilities are equal to or greater than the fair market value of the property or facilities to be transferred, as determined by the Secretary; or

(B) if such costs are lower than the fair market value of the property or facilities, the recipient of the property or facilities agrees to pay the difference between the fair market value and such costs.

(3) In the case of property or facilities covered by a certification under paragraph (2)(A), the Secretary may pay the recipient of such property or facilities an amount equal to the lesser of—

(A) the amount by which the costs incurred by the recipient of such property or facilities for all environmental restoration, waste, management, and environmental compliance activities with respect to such property or facilities exceed the fair market value of such property or facilities as specified in such certification; or

(B) the amount by which the costs (as determined by the Secretary) that would otherwise have been incurred by the Secretary for such restoration, management, and activities with respect to such property or facilities exceed the fair market value of such property or facilities as so specified

(4) As part of an agreement under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall disclose to the person to whom the property or facilities will be transferred any information of the Secretary regarding the environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance

activities described in paragraph (1) that relate to the property or facilities. The Secretary shall provide such information before entering into the agreement.

(5) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to modify, alter, or amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) or the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

(6) Section 330 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall not apply to any transfer under this subsection to persons or entities described in subsection (a)(2) of such section 330, except in the case of releases or threatened releases not disclosed pursuant to paragraph (4).

SEC. 2906. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT 1990

(a) IN GENERAL.--(1) There is hereby established on the books of the Treasury an account to be known as the "Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990" which shall be administered by the Secretary as a single account.

(2) There shall be deposited into the Account--

(A) funds authorized for and appropriated to the Account;

(B) any funds that the Secretary may, subject to approval in an appropriation Act, transfer to the Account from funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for any purpose, except that such funds may be transferred only after the date on which the Secretary transmits written notice of, and justification for, such transfer to the congressional defense committees;

(C) except as provided in subsection (d), proceeds received from the lease, transfer, or disposal of any property at a military installation closed or realigned under this part the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is before January 1, 2005; and

(D) proceeds received after September 30, 1995, from the lease, transfer, or disposal of any property at a military installation closed or realigned under title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(3) The Account shall be closed at the time and in the manner provided for appropriation accounts under section 1555 of title 31, United States Code. Unobligated funds which remain in the Account upon closure shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury until transferred by law after the congressional defense committees receive the final report transmitted under subsection (c)(2).

(b) USE OF FUNDS.--(1) The Secretary may use the funds in the Account only for the purposes described in section 2905 with respect to military installations the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is before January 1, 2005, or, after September 30, 1995, for environmental restoration and property management and disposal at installations closed or realigned under title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note). After July 13, 2001, the Account shall be the sole source of Federal funds for environmental restoration, property management, and other caretaker costs associated with any real property at military installations closed or realigned under this part or such title II.

(2) When a decision is made to use funds in the Account to carry out a construction project under section 2905(a) and the cost of the project will exceed the maximum amount authorized by law for a minor military construction project, the Secretary shall notify in writing the congressional defense committees of the nature of, and justification for, the project and the amount of expenditures for such project. Any such construction project may be carried out without regard to section 2802(a) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) REPORTS.--(1)(A) No later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year in which the Secretary carries out activities under this part, the Secretary shall transmit a report to the congressional defense committees of the amount and nature of the deposits into, and the expenditures from, the Account during such fiscal year and of the amount and nature of other expenditures made pursuant to section 2905(a) during such fiscal year.

(B) The report for a fiscal year shall include the following:

(i) The obligations and expenditures from the Account during the fiscal year, identified by subaccount, for each military department and Defense Agency.

(ii) The fiscal year in which appropriations for such expenditures were made and the fiscal year in which funds were obligated for such expenditures.

(iii) Each military construction project for which such obligations and expenditures were made, identified by installation and project title.

(iv) A description and explanation of the extent, if any, to which expenditures for military construction projects for the fiscal year differed from proposals for projects and funding levels that were included in the justification transmitted to Congress under section 2907(1), or otherwise, for the funding proposals for the Account for such fiscal year, including an explanation of--

(I) any failure to carry out military construction projects that were so proposed; and

(II) any expenditures for military construction projects that were not so proposed.

(2) No later than 60 days after the termination of the authority of the Secretary to carry out a closure or realignment under this part with respect to military installations the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is before January 1, 2005, and no later than 60 days after the closure of the Account under subsection (a)(3), the Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an accounting of--

(A) all the funds deposited into and expended from the Account or otherwise expended under this part with respect to such installations; and

(B) any amount remaining in the Account.

(d) DISPOSAL OR TRANSFER OF COMMISSARY STORES AND PROPERTY PURCHASED WITH NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.--(1) If any real property or facility acquired, constructed, or improved (in whole or in part) with commissary store funds or nonappropriated funds is transferred or disposed of in connection with the closure or realignment of a military installation under this part the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is before January 1, 2005, a portion of the proceeds of the transfer or other disposal of property on that installation shall be deposited in the reserve account established under section 204(b)(7)(C) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(2) The amount so deposited shall be equal to the depreciated value of the investment made with such funds in the acquisition, construction, or improvement of that particular real property or facility. The depreciated value of the investment shall be computed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

(3) The Secretary may use amounts in the account (in such an aggregate amount as is provided in advance in appropriation Acts) for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, and improving--

(A) commissary stores; and

(B) real property and facilities for nonappropriated fund instrumentalities.

(4) As used in this subsection:

(A) The term "commissary store funds" means funds received from the adjustment of, or surcharge on, selling prices at commissary stores fixed under section 2685 of title 10, United States Code.

(B) The term "nonappropriated funds" means funds received from a nonappropriated fund instrumentality.

(C) The term "nonappropriated fund instrumentality" means an instrumentality of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces (including the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, the Navy Resale and Services Support Office, and the Marine Corps exchanges) which is conducted for the comfort, pleasure, contentment, or physical or mental improvement of members of the Armed Forces.

(e) ACCOUNT EXCLUSIVE SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECTS.—Except as provided in section 2906A(e) with respect to funds in the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005 under section 2906A and except for funds deposited into the Account under subsection (a), funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may not be used for purposes described in section 2905 (a)(1)(C). The prohibition in this subsection shall expire upon the closure of the Account under subsection (a)(3).

SEC. 2906A. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT 2005.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) If the Secretary makes the certifications required under section 2912(b), there shall be established on the books of the Treasury an account to be known as the "Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005" (in this section referred to as the "Account"). The Account shall be administered by the Secretary as a single account.

(2) There shall be deposited into the Account—

(A) funds authorized for and appropriated to the Account;

(B) any funds that the Secretary may, subject to approval in an appropriation Act, transfer to the Account from funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for any purpose, except that such funds may be transferred only after the date on which the Secretary transmits written notice of, and justification for, such transfer to the congressional defense committees; and

(C) except as provided in subsection (d), proceeds received from the lease, transfer, or disposal of any property at a military installation that is closed or realigned under this part pursuant to a closure or realignment the date of approval of which is after January 1, 2005.

(3) The Account shall be closed at the time and in the manner provided for appropriation accounts under section 1555 of title 31, United States Code. Unobligated funds which remain in the Account upon closure shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury until transferred by law after the congressional defense committees receive the final report transmitted under subsection (c)(2),

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—(1) The Secretary may use the funds in the Account only for the purposes described in section 2905 with respect to military installations the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is after January 1, 2005.

(2) When a decision is made to use funds in the Account to carry out a construction project under section 2905(a) and the cost of the project will exceed the maximum amount authorized by law for a minor military construction project, the Secretary shall notify in writing the congressional defense committees of the nature of, and justification for, the project and the amount of expenditures for' such project. Any such construction project may be carried out without regard to section 2802(a) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) REPORTS.—(1)(A) No later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year in which the Secretary carries out activities under this part using amounts in the Account, the Secretary shall transmit a report to the congressional defense committees of the amount and nature of the deposits into, and the expenditures from, the Account during such fiscal year and of the amount and nature of other expenditures made pursuant to section 2905(a) during such fiscal year.

(B) The report for a fiscal year shall include the following:

(i) The obligations and expenditures from the Account during the fiscal year, identified by subaccount, for each military department and Defense Agency.

(ii) The fiscal year in which appropriations for such expenditures were made and the fiscal year in which finds were obligated for such expenditures.

(iii) Each military construction project for which such obligations and expenditures were made, identified by installation and project title.

(iv) A description and explanation of the extent, if any, to which expenditures for military construction projects for the fiscal year differed from proposals for projects and funding levels that were included in the justification transmitted to Congress under section 2907(1), or otherwise, for the funding proposals for the Account for such fiscal year, including an explanation of—

(I) any failure to carry out military construction projects that were so proposed; and

(II) any expenditures for military construction projects that were not so proposed.

(2) No later than 60 days after the termination of the authority of the Secretary to carry out a closure or realignment under this part with respect to military installations the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is after January 1, 2005, and no later than 60 days after the closure of the Account under subsection (a)(3), the Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an accounting of—

(A) all the funds deposited into and expended from the Account or otherwise expended under this part with respect to such installations; and

(B) any amount remaining in the Account.

(d) DISPOSAL OR TRANSFER OF COMMISSARY STORES AND PROPERTY PURCHASED WITH NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.—(1) If any real property or facility acquired, constructed, or improved (in whole or in part) with commissary store funds or nonappropriated funds is transferred or disposed of in connection with the closure or realignment of a military installation under this part the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is after January 1, 2005, a portion of the proceeds of the transfer or other disposal of property on that installation shall be deposited in the reserve account established under section 204(b)(7)(C) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(2) The amount so deposited shall be equal to the depreciated value of the investment made with such funds in the acquisition, construction, or improvement of that particular real property or facility. The depreciated value of the investment shall be computed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(3) The Secretary may use amounts in the reserve account, without further appropriation, for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, and improving—

(A) commissary stores; and

(B) real property and facilities for nonappropriated fund instrumentalities.

(4) In this subsection, the terms commissary store funds", "nonappropriated funds", and "nonappropriated fund instrumentality" shall have the meaning given those terms in section 2906(d)(4).

(e) ACCOUNT EXCLUSIVE SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECTS.—Except as provided in section 2906(e) with respect to funds in the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 under section 2906 and except for funds deposited into the Account under subsection (a), funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may not he used for purposes described in section 2905(a)(1)(C). The prohibition in this subsection shall expire upon the closure of the Account under subsection (a)(3).

SEC. 2907. REPORTS

As part of the budget request for fiscal year 1993 and for each fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense, the Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees of Congress--

(1) a schedule of the closure and realignment actions to be carried out under this part in the fiscal year for which the request is made and an estimate of the total expenditures required and cost savings to be achieved by each such closure and realignment and of the time period in which these savings are to be achieved in each case, together with the Secretary's assessment of the environmental effects of such actions; and

(2) a description of the military installations, including those under construction and those planned for construction, to which functions are to be transferred as a result of such closures and realignments, together with the Secretary's assessment of the environmental effects of such transfers.

SEC. 2908. CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF COMMISSION REPORT

(a) TERMS OF THE RESOLUTION.--For purposes of section 2904(b), the term "joint resolution" means only a joint resolution which is introduced within the 10-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report to the Congress under section 2903(e), and--

(1) which does not have a preamble;

(2) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That Congress disapproves the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission as submitted by the President on ", the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date; and

(3) the title of which is as follows: "Joint resolution disapproving the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.".

(b) REFERRAL.--A resolution described in subsection (a) that is introduced in the House of Representatives shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives. A resolution described in subsection (a) introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(c) DISCHARGE.--If the committee to which a resolution described in subsection (a) is referred has not reported such a resolution (or an identical resolution) by the end of the 20-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report to the Congress under section 2903(e), such committee shall be, at the end of such period, discharged from further consideration of such resolution, and such resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar of the House involved.

(d) CONSIDERATION.--(1) On or after the third day after the date on which the committee to which such a resolution is referred has reported, or has been discharged (under subsection (c)) from further consideration of, such a resolution, it is in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for any Member of the respective House to move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution. A member may make the motion only on the day after the calendar day on which the Member announces to the House concerned the Member's intention to make the motion, except that, in the case of the House of Representatives, the motion may be made without such prior announcement if the motion is made by direction of the committee to which the resolution was referred. The motion is highly privileged in the House of Representatives and is privileged in the Senate and is not debatable. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution is agreed to, the respective House shall immediately proceed to consideration of the joint resolution without intervening motion, order, or other business, and the resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the respective House until disposed of.

(2) Debate on the resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 2 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. An amendment to the resolution is not in order. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. A motion to postpone, or a motion

to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the resolution is not in order. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to is not in order.

(3) Immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a resolution described in subsection (a) and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the appropriate House, the vote on final passage of the resolution shall occur.

(4) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a resolution described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

(e) CONSIDERATION BY OTHER HOUSE.--(1) If, before the passage by one House of a resolution of that House described in subsection (a), that House receives from the other House a resolution described in subsection (a), then the following procedures shall apply:

(A) The resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee and may not be considered in the House receiving it except in the case of final passage as provided in subparagraph (B)(ii).

(B) With respect to a resolution described in subsection (a) of the House receiving the resolution--

(i) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no resolution had been received from the other House; but

(ii) the vote on final passage shall be on the resolution of the other House.

(2) Upon disposition of the resolution received from the other House, it shall no longer be in order to consider the resolution that originated in the receiving House.

(f) RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.--This section is enacted by Congress--

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a resolution described in subsection (a), and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 2909. RESTRICTION ON OTHER BASE CLOSURE AUTHORITY

(a) IN GENERAL.--Except as provided in subsection (c), during the period beginning on November 5, 1990, and ending on April 15, 2006, this part shall be the exclusive authority for selecting for closure or realignment, or for carrying out any closure or realignment of, a military installation inside the United States.

(b) RESTRICTION.--Except as provided in subsection (c), none of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used, other than under this part, during the period specified in subsection (a)

(1) to identify, through any transmittal to the Congress or through any other public announcement or notification, any military installation inside the United States as

an installation to be closed or realigned or as an installation under consideration for closure or realignment; or

(2) to carry out any closure or realignment of a military installation inside the United States.

(c) EXCEPTION.--Nothing in this part affects the authority of the Secretary to carry out

(1) closures and realignments under title II of Public Law 100-526; and

(2) closures and realignments to which section 2687 of title 10, United States Code, is not applicable, including closures and realignments carried out for reasons of national security or a military emergency referred to in subsection (c) of such section.

SEC. 2910. DEFINITIONS

As used in this part:

(1) The term "Account" means the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 established by section 2906(a)(1).

(2) The term "congressional defense committees" means the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(3) The term "Commission" means the Commission established by section 2902.

(4) The term "military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, flood control, or other projects not under the primary jurisdiction or control of the Department of Defense. [*The preceding sentence shall take effect as of November 5, 1990, and shall apply as if it had been included in section 2910(4) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 on that date.*]

(5) The term "realignment" includes any action which both reduces and relocates functions and civilian personnel positions but does not include a reduction in force resulting from workload adjustments, reduced personnel or funding levels, or skill imbalances.

(6) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Defense.

(7) The term "United States" means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and any other commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

(8) The term "date of approval", with respect to a closure or realignment of an installation, means the date on which the authority of Congress to disapprove a recommendation of closure or realignment, as the case may be, of such installation under this part expires. [*The date of approval of closure of any installation approved for closure before November 30, 1993 shall be deemed to be November 30, 1993.*]

(9) The term "redevelopment authority", in the case of an installation to be closed or realigned under this part, means any 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. [*The above revision shall take effect as if included in the amendments made by section 2918 of Pub. L. 103-160.*]

(10) The term "redevelopment plan" in the case of an installation to be closed or realigned under this part, 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.

(11) The term "representative of the homeless" has the meaning given such term in section 501(i)(4) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11411(i)(4)).

SEC. 2911. CLARIFYING AMENDMENT

Section 2687(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended--

(1) by inserting "homeport facility for any ship," after "center,"; and

(2) by striking out "under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department" and inserting in lieu thereof "under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility,".

SEC. 2912. 2005 ROUND OF REALIGNMENTS AND CLOSURES OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) FORCE-STRUCTURE PLAN AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVENTORY.—

(1) PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION.—As part of the budget justification documents submitted to Congress in support of the budget for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2005, the Secretary shall include the following:

(A) A force-structure plan for the Armed Forces based on an assessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to the national security during the 20-year period beginning with fiscal year 2005, the probable end-strength levels and major military force units (including land force divisions, carrier and other major combatant vessels, air wings, and other comparable units) needed to meet these threats, and the anticipated levels of funding that will be available for national defense purposes during such period.

(B) A comprehensive inventory of military installations world-wide for each military department, with specifications of the number and type of facilities in the active and reserve forces of each military department.

(2) RELATIONSHIP OF PLAN AND INVENTORY.— Using the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory prepared under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall prepare (and include as part of the submission of such plan and inventory) the following:

(A) A description of the infrastructure necessary to support the force structure described in the force-structure plan.

(B) A discussion of categories of excess infrastructure and infrastructure capacity.

(C) An economic analysis of the effect of the closure or realignment of military installations to reduce excess infrastructure.

(3) SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the level of necessary versus excess infrastructure under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall consider the following:

(A) The anticipated continuing need for and availability of military installations outside the United States, taking into account current restrictions on the use of military installations outside the United States and the potential for future prohibitions or restrictions on the use of such military installations.

(B) Any efficiencies that may be gained from joint tenancy by more than one branch of the Armed Forces at a military installation.

(4) REVISION.—The Secretary may revise the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory; If the Secretary makes such a revision, the Secretary shall submit the revised plan or inventory to Congress not later than March 15, 2005. For purposes of selecting military installations for closure or realignment under this part in 2005, no revision of the force-structure plan or infrastructure inventory is authorized after that date.

(b) CERTIFICATION OF NEED FOR FURTHER CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS.—

(1) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—On the basis of the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory prepared under subsection (a) and the descriptions and economic analysis prepared under such subsection, the Secretary shall include as part of the submission of the plan and inventory—

(A) a certification regarding whether the need exists for the closure or realignment of additional military installations; and

(B) if such need exists, a certification that the additional round of closures and realignments would result in annual net savings for each of the military departments beginning not later than fiscal year 2011.

(2) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO CERTIFY.—If the Secretary does not include the certifications referred to in paragraph (1), the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part in 2005 shall be terminated.

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL EVALUATION.—

(1) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—If the certification is provided under subsection (b), the Comptroller General shall prepare an evaluation of the following:

(A) The force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory prepared under subsection (a) and the final selection criteria specified in section 2913, including an evaluation of the accuracy and analytical sufficiency of such plan, inventory, and criteria.

(B) The need for the closure or realignment of additional military installations.

(2) SUBMISSION.—The Comptroller General shall submit the evaluation to Congress not later than 60 days after the date on which the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory are submitted to Congress.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL ROUND; COMMISSION.—

(1) APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.—Subject to the certifications required under subsection (b), the President may commence an additional round for the selection of military installations for closure and realignment under this part in 2005 by transmitting

to the Senate, not later than March 15, 2005, nominations pursuant to section 2902(c) for the appointment of new members to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

(2) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO NOMINATE.—If the President does not transmit to the Senate the nominations for the Commission by March 15, 2005, the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part in 2005 shall be terminated.

(3) MEMBERS.—Notwithstanding section 2902(c)(1), the Commission appointed under the authority of this subsection shall consist of nine members.

(4) TERMS; MEETINGS; TERMINATION.—Notwithstanding subsections (d), (e)(1), and (1) of section 2902, the Commission appointed under the authority of this subsection shall meet during calendar year 2005 and shall terminate on April 15, 2006.

(5) FUNDING.—If no funds are appropriated to the Commission by the end of the second session of the 108th Congress for the activities of the Commission in 2005, the Secretary may transfer to the Commission for purposes of its activities under this part in that year such funds as the Commission may require to carry out such activities. The Secretary may transfer funds under the preceding sentence from any funds available to the Secretary. Funds so transferred shall remain available to the Commission for such purposes until expended.

SEC. 2913. SELECTION CRITERIA FOR 2005 ROUND.

(a) FINAL SELECTION CRITERIA.—The final criteria to be used by the Secretary in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part in 2005 shall be the military value and other criteria specified in subsections (b) and (c).

(b) MILITARY VALUE CRITERIA.— The military value criteria are as follows:

(1) The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness o the total force of the Department of Defense, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.

(2) The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace (including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions) at both existing and potential receiving locations.

(3) The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, 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.

(c) OTHER CRITERIA.—The other criteria that the Secretary shall use in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part in 2005 are as follows:

(1) 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.

(2) The economic impact on existing communities in the vicinity of military installations.

(3) The ability of the infrastructure of both the existing and potential receiving communities to support forces, missions, and personnel.

(4) The environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.

(d) PRIORITY GIVEN TO MILITARY VALUE.—The Secretary shall give priority consideration tot he military value criteria specified in subsection (b) in the making of recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations.

(e) EFFECT ON DEPARTMENT AND OTHER AGENCY COSTS.—The selection criteria relating to the cost savings or return on investment from the proposed closure or realignment of military installations shall take into account the effect of the proposed closure or realignment on the costs of any other activity of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency that may be required to assume responsibility for activities at the military installations.

(f) RELATION TO OTHER MATERIALS.—The final selection criteria specified in this section shall be the only criteria to be used, along with the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory referred to in section 2912, in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the Untied States under this part in 2005.

(g) RELATION TO CRITERIA FOR EARLIER ROUNDS.—Section 2903(b), and the selection criteria prepared under such section, shall not apply with respect to the process of making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations in 2005.

SEC. 2914. SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REALIGNMENTS AND CLOSURES FOR 2005 ROUND; COMMISSION CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.—If the Secretary makes the certifications required under section 2912(b), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees and the Commission, not later than May 16, 2005, a list of the military installations inside the United States that the Secretary recommends for closure or realignment on the basis of the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory prepared by the Secretary under section 2912 and the final selection criteria specified in section 2913.

(b) PREPARATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall comply with paragraphs (2) through (6) of section 2903(c) in preparing and transmitting the recommendations under this section. However, paragraph (6) of section 2903(e) relating to submission of information to Congress shall be deemed to require such submission within 48 hours.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT VIEWS.—(A) In making recommendations to the Commission in 2005, the Secretary shall consider any notice received from a local government in the vicinity of a military installation that the

government would approve of the closure or realignment of the installation,

(B) Notwithstanding the requirement in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall make the recommendations referred to in that subparagraph based on the force-structure plan, infrastructure inventory, and final selection criteria otherwise applicable to such recommendations.

(C) The recommendations shall include a statement of the result of the consideration of any notice described in subparagraph (A) that is received with respect to a military installation covered by such recommendations. The statement shall set forth the reasons for the result.

(d) COMMISSION REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this subsection, section 2903(d) shall apply to the consideration by the Commission of the recommendations transmitted by the Secretary in 2005. The Commission's report containing its findings and conclusions, based on a review and analysis of the Secretary's recommendations, shall be transmitted to the President not later than September 8, 2005.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS.—After September 8, 2005, the Commission shall promptly provide, upon request, to any Member of Congress information used by the Commission in making its recommendations.

(3) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORITY TO CONSIDER ADDITIONS TO CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT LISTS.—The Commission may not consider making a change in the recommendations of the Secretary that would add a military installation to the Secretary's list of installations recommended for closure or realignment unless, in addition to the requirements of section 2903(d)(2)(C)—

(A) the Commission provides the Secretary with at least a 15-day period, before making the change, in which to submit an explanation of the reasons why the installation was not included on the closure or realignment list by the Secretary; and

(B) the decision to add the installation for Commission consideration is supported by at least seven members of the Commission.

(4) TESTIMONY BY SECRETARY.—The Commission shall invite the Secretary to testify at a public hearing, or a closed hearing if classified information is involved, on any proposed change by the Commission to the Secretary's recommendations.

(5) REQUIREMENTS TO EXPAND CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.—In the report required under section 2903(d)(2)(A) that is to be transmitted under paragraph (1), the Commission may not make a change in the recommendations of the Secretary that would close a military installation not recommended for closure by the Secretary, would realign a military installation not recommended for closure or realignment by the Secretary, or would expand the extent of the realignment of a military installation recommended for realignment by the Secretary unless—

(A) at least two members of the Commission visit the military installation before the date of the transmittal of the report; and

(B) the decision of the Commission to make the change to recommend the closure of the military installation, the realignment of the installation, or the expanded realignment of the installation is supported by at least seven members of the Commission.

(6) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—The Comptroller General report required by section 2903(d)(5)(B) analyzing the recommendations of the Secretary and the selection process in 2005 shall be transmitted to the congressional defense committees not later than July 1, 2005.

(e) REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this subsection, section 2903(e) shall apply to the review by the President of the recommendations of the Commission under this section, and the actions, if any, of the Commission in response to such review, in 2005. The President shall review the recommendations of the Secretary and the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission under subsection (d) and prepare a report, not later than September ‘23, 2005, containing the President’s approval or disapproval of the Commission's recommendations.

(2) COMMISSION RECONSIDERATION.—If the Commission prepares a revised list of recommendations under section 2903(e)(3) in 2005 in response to the review of the President in that year under paragraph (1), the Commission shall transmit the revised list to the President not later than October 20, 2005.

(3) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO TRANSMIT.—If the President does not transmit to Congress an approval and certification described in paragraph (2) or (4) of section 2903(e) by November 7, 2005, the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part in 2005 shall be terminated.

(4) EFFECT OF TRANSMITTAL.—A report of the President under this subsection containing the President’s approval of the Commission’s recommendations is deemed to be a report under section 2903(e) for purposes of sections 2904 and 2908.

Appendix E
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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
1000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

November 15, 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION
ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

Subject: Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure

As a result of the Quadrennial Defense Review, we embarked on a comprehensive review of our defense and security needs toward transforming the force. New force structures must be accompanied by a new base structure. The first step was my request to the Chairman to direct the geographic combatant commanders to prepare, in coordination with their Service component commands, draft overseas basing plans for their respective areas of responsibility.

Congress authorized a base realignment and closure (BRAC) round in 2005. At a minimum, BRAC 2005 must eliminate excess physical capacity; the operation, sustainment and recapitalization of which diverts scarce resources from defense capability. However, BRAC 2005 can make an even more profound contribution to transforming the Department by rationalizing our infrastructure with defense strategy. BRAC 2005 should be the means by which we reconfigure our current infrastructure into one in which operational capacity maximizes *both* warfighting capability and efficiency. I am directing this process begin immediately, under the structure set out herein.

Two senior groups, as reflected in the attachment, will oversee and operate the BRAC 2005 process. The Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC), chaired by the Deputy Secretary, and composed of the Secretaries of the Military Departments and their Chiefs of Services, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)), will be the policy making and oversight body for the entire BRAC 2005 process.

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The subordinate Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG), chaired by the USD(AT&L) and composed of the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Department Assistant Secretaries for installations and environment, the Service Vice Chiefs, and the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment) (DUSD(I&E)), will oversee joint cross-service analyses of common business oriented functions and ensure the integration of that process with the Military Department and Defense Agency specific analyses of all other functions. The USD(AT&L) will have the authority and responsibility for issuing the operating policies and detailed direction necessary to conduct the BRAC 2005 analyses.

A primary objective of BRAC 2005, in addition to realigning our base structure to meet our post-Cold War force structure, is to examine and implement opportunities for greater joint activity. Prior BRAC analyses considered all functions on a service-by-service basis and, therefore, did not result in the joint examination of functions that cross services. While some unique functions may exist, those functions that are common across the Services must be analyzed on a joint basis.

Accordingly, the BRAC 05 analysis will be divided into two categories of functions.

- Joint cross-service teams will analyze the common business-oriented support functions and report their results through the ISG to the IEC.

- The Military Departments will analyze all service unique functions and report their results directly to the IEC.

Within 150 days of this memorandum, the ISG will recommend to the IEC the specific functions to receive joint analysis and the metrics for that analysis for my approval. The Military Departments through their representatives on the ISG, as well as the Defense Agencies, should communicate regularly with the ISG to ensure that their recommendations are fully consistent with the joint cross-service teams' recommendations.

A comprehensive infrastructure rationalization requires an analysis that examines a wide range of options for stationing and supporting forces and functions, rather than simply reducing capacity in a status-quo configuration. To that end, in accordance with the force structure plan and selection criteria, the ISG will recommend to the IEC for my approval a broad series of options for stationing and supporting forces and functions to increase efficiency and effectiveness. The Military Department and the joint cross-service analytical teams must consider all options endorsed by the IEC in the course of their analysis. The analytical teams may consider additional options, but they may not modify or dismiss those endorsed by the IEC without my approval.

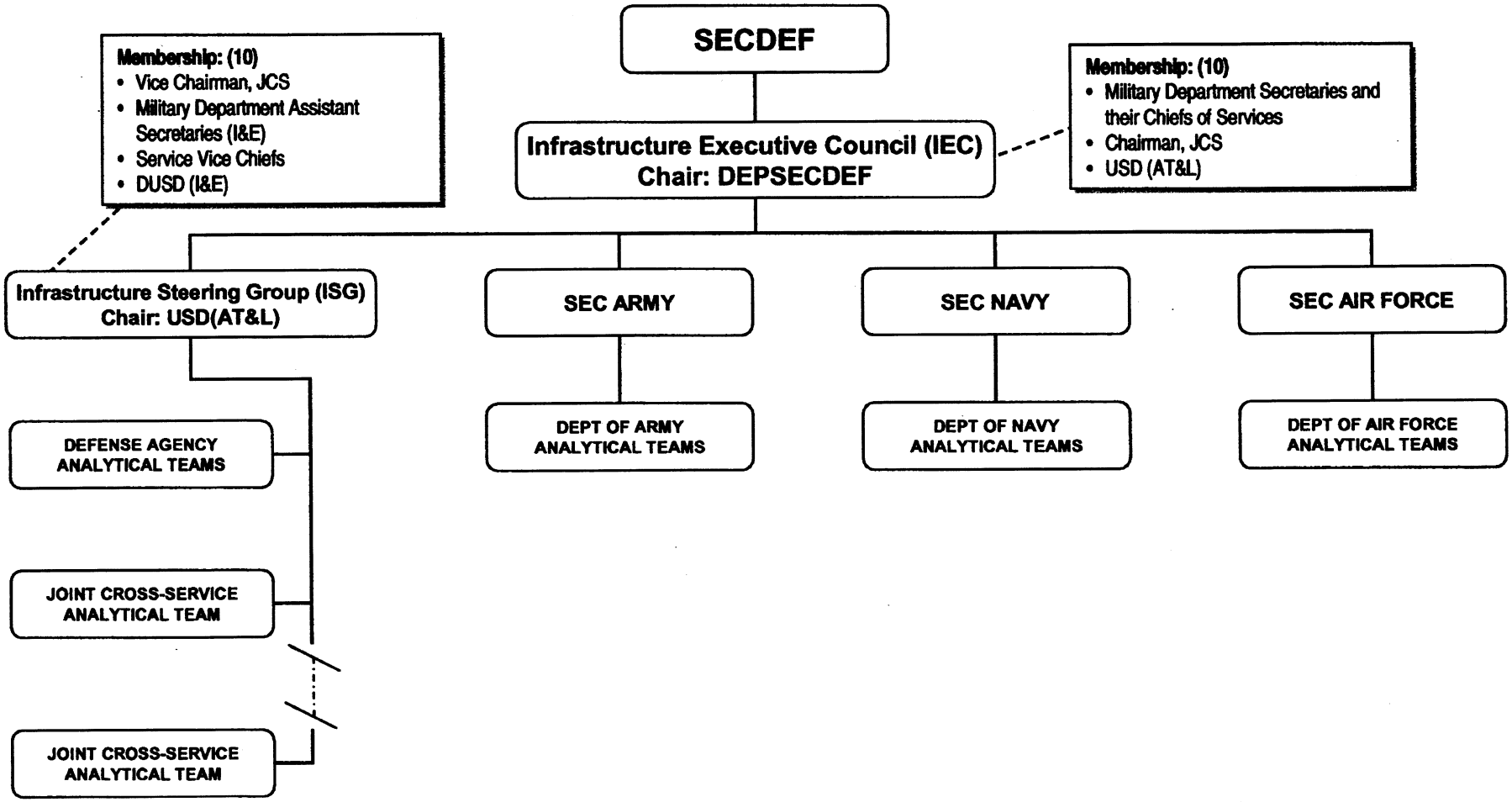
In accordance with section 2909 of BRAC 90, as amended, BRAC 2005, as directed by this memorandum, will be the exclusive means for selecting for closure or realignment, or for carrying out any closure or realignment of, a military installation located in the United States until April 15, 2006. This exclusivity clause does not apply to closures and realignments to which section 2687 of title 10, United States Code, is not applicable. Closures or realignments to which section 2687 is not applicable will require approval on the basis of guidance issued by the USD(AT&L). Competitive sourcing conducted under the provisions of OMB Circular A-76 may proceed independently.

In accordance with the direction of Congress expressed in the BRAC legislation, the Department will not make any binding closure or realignment decisions prior to the submission of final recommendations to the Commission no later than May 15, 2005. The process and structure outlined in this memorandum are designed to ensure the Department's ability to provide recommendations by this date and to meet several interim statutory requirements, including publishing draft selection criteria by December 31, 2003, and final criteria by February 16, 2004. In addition, the Department must provide Congress a force structure plan, inventory, capacity analysis, and certification of the need for BRAC with the FY 2005 budget documentation.

I cannot overemphasize the importance of BRAC 2005. This effort requires the focus and prioritization only senior leadership can bring. I am confident we can produce BRAC recommendations that will advance transformation, combat effectiveness, and the efficient use of the taxpayer's money.

Attachment
BRAC 2005 Organization

BRAC 2005 Leadership



THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
3010 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3010

ACQUISITION,
TECHNOLOGY
AND LOGISTICS

APR 16 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION
ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 2005) Policy Memorandum One - - Policy, Responsibilities, and Procedures

Background

The Secretary of Defense memorandum of November 15, 2002, established the authorities, organizational structure, goals, and objectives for the Department's implementation of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Sections 2901-2914 of Public Law 101-510, as amended (Appendix A))(BRAC). With few exceptions, BRAC establishes the exclusive procedures under which the Secretary of Defense may pursue realignment or closure of military installations inside the United States until April 15, 2006.

Purpose

This memorandum is the first in a series of Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) policy memoranda implementing the Secretary's memorandum. Except as noted below, this guidance supersedes all other Office of the Secretary of Defense Guidance for prior rounds of

base realignments and closures. The guidance herein establishes a foundation of policy, responsibilities, and procedures for developing the Secretary's realignment and closure recommendations for submission to the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (2005 Commission). USD(AT&L) will periodically publish additional policy memoranda throughout the BRAC process, as necessary.

Policy Guidance

This guidance applies to the Military Departments and Defense Agencies (DoD Components) and Joint Cross-Service Groups (JCSGs) in developing the Secretary's base realignment and closure recommendations for submission to the 2005 Commission for its review.

Thresholds for BRAC Actions

As provided in section 2909 of BRAC, the BRAC process is the exclusive means for selecting for closure or realignment, or for carrying out any closure or realignment of, a military installation inside the United States until April 15, 2006. Only those closures and realignments to which Section 2687 of title 10 does not apply may proceed outside the BRAC process, and then only after approval on the basis of guidance issued by the USD(AT&L). If, based on information existing on December 28, 2001, Section 2687 would apply to a proposed closure or realignment, BRAC will be the exclusive means for selecting for closure or realignment, or for carrying out that closure or realignment. However, even if Section 2687 does not apply to a proposed closure or realignment, Components may elect to evaluate that closure or realignment within the BRAC process.

Section 2687 applies to the closure of any military installation at which 300 or more DoD direct hire permanent civilians are authorized to be employed. Section 2687 defines a military installation as "a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility, which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, or Guam. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, or flood control projects."

Section 2687 also applies to the realignment of any military installation at which 300 or more DoD direct hire permanent civilians are authorized to be employed if that realignment will result in the reduction by more than 1000, or by more than 50 percent, in the number of DoD direct hire permanent civilians authorized to be employed at that installation. A realignment is "any action that both reduces and relocates functions and civilian personnel positions, but does not include a reduction

in force resulting from workload adjustments, reduced personnel or funding levels, skill imbalances, or other similar causes."

Section 2687 does not apply to the closure or realignment of a military installation if the President certifies to the Congress that such closure or realignment must be implemented for reasons of national security or military emergency.

Basis for Recommendations

Base realignment, closure, or consolidation studies that could result in a recommendation to the 2005 Commission of a base realignment or closure must:

- Be based on the Force Structure Plan and Infrastructure Inventory required by Section 2912 of BRAC and the final Selection Criteria required by Section 2913 of that Act;

- Use data that is certified accurate and complete in accordance with Section 2903(c)(5) of BRAC to analyze the base structure by like functional categories;

- Not take into account for any purpose any advance conversion planning undertaken by an affected community with respect to an anticipated closure or realignment;

- Consider any notice received from a local government in the vicinity of a military installation that the government would approve of the closure or realignment of the installation in accordance with Section 2914(b) of BRAC; and

- Consider all military installations inside the United States equally without regard to whether it has been previously considered or proposed for closure or realignment by the Department.

Responsibilities

Report to Congress Certifying the Need for BRAC 2005

Section 2912 of BRAC requires the Secretary to submit a report to Congress with the FY 2005 budget. This report will include a 20-year force structure plan, a comprehensive infrastructure inventory, and the Secretary's certification of the need for further realignments and closures. The USD(AT&L) will issue specific taskings

to the Joint Staff and DoD Components for information required to meet this reporting mandate. Absent such reports and certification, the BRAC process is terminated.

Interim and Final Selection Criteria

The BRAC 2005 Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG) will issue interim selection criteria consistent with Section 2913(b)-(d) of BRAC. Pending approval of final selection criteria for BRAC 2005, all DoD Components and JCSGs shall use these interim selection criteria in their analyses. Should changes in these interim selection criteria develop during the review and approval process, the interim selection criteria shall be amended by the ISG. Approved changes to the selection criteria must be incorporated in all prior analyses. Prior to December 13, 2003, the ISG, through the Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC), will recommend to the Secretary of Defense whether any changes to the interim selection criteria are appropriate. No later than December 31, 2003, the Secretary must publish in the Federal Register the proposed criteria to be used by the Secretary in making recommendations for the realignment and closure of military installations inside the United States and to announce a 30-day public comment period. At the same time, the Secretary must transmit these proposed criteria to the congressional defense committees.

At the end of the public comment period, the ISG will review all public comments received and incorporate appropriate suggestions. The ISG, through the IEC, will recommend final criteria to the Secretary of Defense. No later than February 16, 2004, the Secretary must publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the final criteria to be used by the Secretary in making recommendations for the realignment and closure of military installations in 2005.

Force Structure Plan

The Department's long-term force structure plan is a critical foundation of BRAC 2005. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall develop the force structure plan in accordance with Section 2912(a)(1)(A) of BRAC and submit the plan to the Secretary of Defense. This plan will be coordinated with the Military Departments and relevant agencies and offices to include: the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics; the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller); the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness); the General Counsel; and the Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation. Pending issuance of the final force structure plan by the Secretary of Defense, DoD Components shall use an interim force structure plan to be developed and issued in accordance with the above coordination procedures by

the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The interim force structure plan shall be issued no later than October 1, 2003. The final force structure plan shall be issued as soon as possible after final force decisions are made during preparation of the FY 2005 budget, but no later than February 2, 2004. Additional revisions to the final force structure plan may be made prior to submission of the FY 2006 budget. If revisions are made, DoD Components and JCSGs will ensure that all BRAC 2005 recommendations are based on the revised force structure plan.

Commissioner Nominations

BRAC requires that the President nominate commissioners no later than March 15, 2005, or the BRAC 2005 process will be terminated. The Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense will coordinate all matters relating to the Secretary's recommendations to the President regarding appointments to the 2005 Commission. All inquiries from individuals interested in serving on the Commission should be referred to the Special Assistant.

Commission Support

The USD (AT&L), assisted by the Director of Administration and Management and supported by the Military Departments, will provide the Department's support to the 2005 Commission required by Section 2902 of BRAC.

Primary Point of Contact

The USD (AT&L) shall be the primary point of contact for the Department of Defense with the 2005 Commission and the General Accounting Office (GAO). Each DoD Component shall designate to USD (AT&L) one or more points of contact with the 2005 Commission and the GAO. The USD (AT&L) will establish procedures for interaction with the 2005 Commission and GAO.

Procedures

BRAC 2005 Analytical Tools

Execution of the BRAC 2005 process will be facilitated by use of lead Services for selected areas. The first such assignments follow:

Optimization Methodology
During the BRAC 1995 process, a general optimization methodology was developed for use by the JCSGs. Each JCSG applied the methodology to develop an optimization model specific to the characteristics of the facilities under its purview. Each JCSG then used its model to generate alternatives

for consideration. The Department of the Navy will lead a tri-Departmental effort to review and update this methodology for use by the JCSGs during BRAC 2005. The review and update will ensure that the methodology not only addresses functional commonality to enhance cross-service analyses, but also reflects the policies and procedures developed for BRAC 2005.

Installation Visualization Tool (IVT)
The IVT is a planned capability to enhance the Department's overall ability to manage its infrastructure. This same capability can and should be used as a tool during the BRAC 2005 process. The ISG will develop requirements and priorities for developing the IVT through an integrated product team (IPT) established by USD (AT&L). The purpose of this application of IVT is to assist the JCSGs, the IEC and ISG, and DoD Components in their BRAC 2005 analyses. The Department of the Air Force will be the lead Service for this effort.

Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA)
The COBRA model used in previous BRAC rounds will be upgraded and loaded with revised standard cost assumptions. DoD Components and the JCSGs must use the COBRA model to calculate the costs, savings, and return on investment of proposed realignment and closure actions. The Department of the Army will be the lead Service for this effort.

Record Keeping

DoD Components and JCSGs participating in the BRAC 2005 analysis process shall, from the date of receipt of this memorandum, develop and keep:

- Descriptions of how base realignment and closure policies, analyses and recommendations were made, including minutes of all deliberative meetings;

- All policy, data, information, and analyses considered in making base realignment and closure recommendations;

- Descriptions of how recommendations met the final selection criteria and were based on the final force structure plan and infrastructure inventory; and

- Documentation for each recommendation to the Secretary of Defense to realign or close a military installation under the law.

Internal Control Plan (ICP)

DoD Components empowered to participate in the BRAC 2005 analysis process must develop and implement an internal control plan for base realignment, closure or consolidation studies to ensure the accuracy of data collection and analyses. Appendix B is the Department's ICP that will be the ICP for all JCSGs and will guide and regulate the DoD Component ICPs.

Data Certification

Section 2903(c)(5) of BRAC 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.

DoD Components and JCSGs shall establish procedures and designate appropriate personnel to certify that data and information collected for use in BRAC 2005 analyses are accurate and complete to the best of that person's knowledge and belief. DoD Components' and JCSGs' certification procedures should be incorporated within the required internal control plan and must be consistent with DoD certification procedures. Both are subject to audit by the General Accounting Office.

Inspector General of the Department of Defense

The Inspector General of the Department of Defense (IG DoD) shall be available to assist the DoD Components and JCSGs by providing advice on the development and implementation of the internal control plans, as well as reviewing and making recommendations related to the internal control plans. In addition, the IG DoD will assist by reviewing the accuracy of BRAC data and the certification process. The DoD Components and JCSGs are encouraged to make use of these IG DoD services as well as consultation with their audit agencies.

Criteria Measures/Factors

DoD Components and JCSGs must develop one or more measures/factors for applying each of the final selection criteria to base structure analyses. Measures/factors may vary for different categories of bases. DoD Components and JCSGs must document the measures/factors used for each of the final selection criteria.

Reserve Component Impacts

Considerable overall DoD savings can be realized through the joint use of Active and Reserve Component facilities, irrespective of Service affiliations. DoD Components and JCSGs shall evaluate opportunities to consolidate or relocate Active and Reserve Components onto any base that is retained in the base structure, and on any enclave of realigning and closing bases where such relocations make operational and economic sense to the Department.

In developing BRAC 2005 recommendations affecting Reserve component activities, DoD Components and JCSGs must complete Reserve component recruiting demographic studies required by DoD Directive 1225.7 to ensure that the impact on the Reserve components of specific realignments and closures are considered.

Release of Information/Guidance

Data and analyses used by the DoD Components and the JCSGs to evaluate military installations for realignment and closures will not be released until the Secretary has forwarded his recommendations to the 2005 Commission no later than May 16, 2005, unless specifically required by law.

The General Accounting Office (GAO), however, has a special role in assisting the Commission in its review and analysis of the Secretary's recommendations. Once the Secretary has submitted the Department's BRAC recommendations, the GAO must prepare a report detailing the Department of Defense's selection process. For these reasons, the GAO will be provided free and open access to the BRAC 2005 process except for deliberative sessions. Approved minutes of these deliberative sessions will be provided, upon request, to the GAO. DoD Components and JCSGs must keep records of all data/access provided to the GAO.

All participants in the BRAC 2005 process must sign a non-disclosure agreement before they are allowed access to the BRAC 2005 process. A copy of the DoD standard BRAC 2005 non-disclosure agreement is at Appendix C. The DoD Components may include additional information in their non-disclosure agreements, but the information included in the standard agreement must be included as a minimum.

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 government would approve of the closure or realignment of the installation.

DoD Components and JCSGs shall document any written correspondence or meetings with local government officials regarding such requests. In making any recommendations to the Secretary that do not support such community requests, the DoD Components and JCSGs shall explain the reasons for such a recommendation. This documentation will be provided to the Commission and congressional defense committees along with the Secretary's recommendations for base realignments and closures.

Timelines

The timelines, described in this memorandum, as well as key BRAC 2005 dates are depicted at Appendix D.

DoD Components shall disseminate this guidance and subsequent policy memoranda as widely as possible throughout their organizations.

E.C. Aldridge, Jr.
USD (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics)
Chairman, Infrastructure Steering Group

Attachments (4)
Appendix A BRAC 90 as amended
Appendix B OSD Internal Control Plan
Appendix C BRAC 2005 Non-Disclosure Agreement
Appendix D BRAC 2005 Timeline

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACT OF 1990

(As amended through FY 03 Authorization Act)

SEC. 2901. SHORT TITLE AND PURPOSE

(a) SHORT TITLE.--This part may be cited as the "Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990".

(b) PURPOSE.--The purpose of this part is to provide a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States.

SEC. 2902. THE COMMISSION

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.--There is established an independent commission to be known as the "Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission".

(b) DUTIES.--The Commission shall carry out the duties specified for it in this part.

(c) APPOINTMENT.--(1)(A) The Commission shall be composed of eight members appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate.

(B) The President shall transmit to the Senate the nominations for appointment to the Commission--

(i) by no later than January 3, 1991, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 102nd Congress;

(ii) by no later than January 25, 1993, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 103rd Congress; and

(iii) by no later than January 3, 1995, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 104th Congress.

(C) If the President does not transmit to Congress the nominations for appointment to the Commission on or before the date specified for 1993 in clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) or for 1995 in clause (iii) of such subparagraph, the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part with respect to that year shall be terminated.

(2) In selecting individuals for nominations for appointments to the Commission, the President should consult with--

(A) the Speaker of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of two members;

(B) the majority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of two members;

(C) the minority leader of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of one member; and

(D) the minority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of one member.

(3) At the time the President nominates individuals for appointment to the Commission for each session of Congress referred to in paragraph (1)(B), the President shall designate one such individual who shall serve as Chairman of the Commission.

(d) TERMS.--(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), each member of the Commission

shall serve until the adjournment of Congress sine die for the session during which the member was appointed to the Commission.

(2) The Chairman of the Commission shall serve until the confirmation of a successor.

(e) MEETINGS.--(1) The Commission shall meet only during calendar years 1991, 1993, and 1995.

(2)(A) Each meeting of the Commission, other than meetings in which classified information is to be discussed, shall be open to the public.

(B) All the proceedings, information, and deliberations of the Commission shall be open, upon request, to the following:

(i) The Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Subcommittee on Readiness, Sustainability, and Support of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, or such other members of the Subcommittee designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(ii) The Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, or such other members of the Subcommittee designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(iii) The Chairmen and ranking minority party members of the Subcommittees on Military Construction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, or such other members of the Subcommittees designated by such Chairmen or ranking minority party members.

(f) VACANCIES.--A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment, but the individual appointed to fill the vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired portion of the term for which the individual's predecessor was appointed.

(g) PAY AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.--(1)(A) Each member, other than the Chairman, shall be paid at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission.

(B) The Chairman shall be paid for each day referred to in subparagraph (A) at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314, of title 5, United States Code.

(2) Members shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(h) DIRECTOR OF STAFF.--(1) The Commission shall, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, appoint a Director who has not served on active duty in the Armed Forces or as a civilian employee of the Department of Defense during the one-year period preceding the date of such appointment.

(2) The Director shall be paid at the rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(i) STAFF.--(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Director, with the approval of the Commission, may appoint and fix the pay of additional personnel.

(2) The Director may make such appointments without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and any personnel so appointed may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that an individual so appointed may not receive pay in excess of the annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(3)(A) Not more than one-third of the personnel employed by or detailed to the Commission may be on detail from the Department of Defense.

(B)(i) Not more than one-fifth of the professional analysts of the Commission staff may be persons detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission.

(ii) No person detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission may be assigned as the lead professional analyst with respect to a military department or defense agency.

(C) A person may not be detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission if, within 12 months before the detail is to begin, that person participated personally and substantially in any matter within the Department of Defense concerning the preparation of recommendations for closures or realignments of military installations.

(D) No member of the Armed Forces, and no officer or employee of the Department of Defense, may--

(i) prepare any report concerning the effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency of the performance on the staff of the Commission of any person detailed from the Department of Defense to that staff;

(ii) review the preparation of such a report; or

(iii) approve or disapprove such a report.

(4) Upon request of the Director, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail any of the personnel of that department or agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties under this part.

(5) The Comptroller General of the United States shall provide assistance, including the detailing of employees, to the Commission in accordance with an agreement entered into with the Commission.

(6) The following restrictions relating to the personnel of the Commission shall apply during 1992 and 1994:

(A) There may not be more than 15 persons on the staff at any one time.

(B) The staff may perform only such functions as are necessary to prepare for the transition to new membership on the Commission in the following year.

(C) No member of the Armed Forces and no employee of the Department of Defense may serve on the staff.

(j) OTHER AUTHORITY.--(1) The Commission may procure by contract, to the extent funds are available, the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) The Commission may lease space and acquire personal property to the extent funds are available.

(k) FUNDING.--(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission such funds as are necessary to carry out its duties under this part. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

(2) If no funds are appropriated to the Commission by the end of the second session of the 101st Congress, the Secretary of Defense may transfer, for fiscal year 1991, to the Commission funds from the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 207 of Public Law 100-526. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

(3)(A) The Secretary may transfer not more than $300,000 from unobligated funds in the account referred to in subparagraph (B) for the purpose of assisting the Commission in carrying out its duties under this part during October, November, and December 1995. Funds transferred under the preceding sentence shall remain available until December 31, 1995.

(B) The account referred to in subparagraph (A) is the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established under section 207(a) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(l) TERMINATION.--The Commission shall terminate on December 31, 1995.

(m) PROHIBITION AGAINST RESTRICTING COMMUNICATIONS.--Section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, shall apply with respect to communications with the Commission.

SEC. 2903. PROCEDURE FOR MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

(a) FORCE-STRUCTURE PLAN.--(1) As part of the budget justification documents submitted to Congress in support of the budget for the Department of Defense for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1994, and 1996, the Secretary shall include a force-structure plan for the Armed Forces based on an assessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to the national security during the six-year period beginning with the fiscal year for which the budget request is made and of the anticipated levels of funding that will be available for national defense purposes during such period.

(2) Such plan shall include, without any reference (directly or indirectly) to military installations inside the United States that may be closed or realigned under such plan--

(A) a description of the assessment referred to in paragraph (1);

(B) a description (i) of the anticipated force structure during and at the end of such period for each military department (with specifications of the number and type of units in the active and reserve forces of each such department), and (ii) of the units that will need to be forward based (with a justification thereof) during and at the end of each such period; and

(C) a description of the anticipated implementation of such force-structure plan.

(3) The Secretary shall also transmit a copy of each such force-structure plan to the Commission.

(b) SELECTION CRITERIA.--(1) The Secretary shall, by no later than December 31, 1990, publish in the *Federal Register* and transmit to the congressional defense committees the criteria proposed to be used by the Department of Defense in making recommendations for the closure or

realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part. The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the proposed criteria for a period of at least 30 days and shall include notice of that opportunity in the publication required under the preceding sentence.

(2)(A) The Secretary shall, by no later than February 15, 1991, publish in the *Federal Register* and transmit to the congressional defense committees the final criteria to be used in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part. Except as provided in subparagraph (B), such criteria shall be the final criteria to be used, making such recommendations unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress enacted on or before March 15, 1991.

(B) The Secretary may amend such criteria, but such amendments may not become effective until they have been published in the *Federal Register*, opened to public comment for at least 30 days, and then transmitted to the congressional defense committees in final form by no later than January 15 of the year concerned. Such amended criteria shall be the final criteria to be used, along with the force-structure plan referred to in subsection (a), in making such recommendations unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress enacted on or before February 15 of the year concerned.

(c) DoD RECOMMENDATIONS.--(1) The Secretary may, by no later than April 15, 1991, March 15, 1993, and March 1, 1995, publish in the *Federal Register* and transmit to the congressional defense committees and to the Commission a list of the military installations inside the United States that the Secretary recommends for closure or realignment on the basis of the force-structure plan and the final criteria referred to in subsection (b)(2) that are applicable to the year concerned.

(2) The Secretary shall include, with the list of recommendations published and transmitted pursuant to paragraph (1), a summary of the selection process that resulted in the recommendation for each installation, including a justification for each recommendation. The Secretary shall transmit the matters referred to in the preceding sentence not later than 7 days after the date of the transmittal to the congressional defense committees and the Commission of the list referred to in paragraph (1).

(3)(A) In considering military installations for closure or realignment, the Secretary shall consider all military installations inside the United States equally without regard to whether the installation has been previously considered or proposed for closure or realignment by the Department.

(B) In considering military installations for closure or realignment, the Secretary may not take into account for any purpose any advance conversion planning undertaken by an affected community with respect to the anticipated closure or realignment of an installation.

(C) For purposes of subparagraph (B), in the case of a community anticipating the economic effects of a closure or realignment of a military installation, advance conversion planning--

(i) shall include community adjustment and economic diversification planning undertaken by the community before an anticipated selection of a military installation in or near the community for closure or realignment; and

(ii) may include the development of contingency redevelopment plans, plans for economic development and diversification, and plans for the joint use (including civilian

and military use, public and private use, civilian dual use, and civilian shared use) of the property or facilities of the installation after the anticipated closure or realignment.

(4) In addition to making all information used by the Secretary to prepare the recommendations under this subsection available to Congress (including any committee or member of Congress), the Secretary shall also make such information available to the Commission and the Comptroller General of the United States.

(5)(A) Each person referred to in subparagraph (B), when submitting information to the Secretary of Defense or the Commission concerning the closure or realignment of a military installation, shall certify that such information is accurate and complete to the best of that persons knowledge and belief.

(B) Subparagraph (A) applies to the following persons:

(i) The Secretaries of the military departments.

(ii) The heads of the Defense Agencies.

(iii) Each person who is in a position the duties of which include personal and substantial involvement in the preparation and submission of information and recommendations concerning the closure or realignment of military installations, as designated in regulations which the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, regulations which the Secretary of each military department shall prescribe for personnel within that military department, or regulations which the head of each Defense Agency shall prescribe for personnel within that Defense Agency.

(6) Any information provided to the Commission by a person described in paragraph (5)(B) shall also be submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives to be made available to the Members of the House concerned in accordance with the rules of that House. The information shall be submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives within 24 hours after the submission of the information to the Commission.

(d) REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMISSION.--(1) After receiving the recommendations from the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c) for any year, the Commission shall conduct public hearings on the recommendations. All testimony before the Commission at a public hearing conducted under this paragraph shall be presented under oath. [*The preceding sentence shall apply with respect to all public hearings conducted by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission after November 30, 1993.*]

(2)(A) The Commission shall, by no later than July 1 of each year in which the Secretary transmits recommendations to it pursuant to subsection (c), transmit to the President a report containing the Commission's findings and conclusions based on a review and analysis of the recommendations made by the Secretary, together with the Commission's recommendations for closures and realignments of military installations inside the United States.

(B) Subject to subparagraph (C), in making its recommendations, the Commission may make changes in any of the recommendations made by the Secretary if the Commission determines that the Secretary deviated substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria referred to in subsection (c)(1) in making recommendations.

(C) In the case of a change described in subparagraph (D) in the recommendations made by the Secretary, the Commission may make the change only if the Commission--

(i) makes the determination required by subparagraph (B);

(ii) determines that the change is consistent with the force-structure plan and final

criteria referred to in subsection (c)(1);

(iii) publishes a notice of the proposed change in the *Federal Register* not less than 45 days before transmitting its recommendations to the President pursuant to paragraph (2); and

(iv) conducts public hearings on the proposed change.

(D) Subparagraph (C) shall apply to a change by the Commission in the Secretary's recommendations that would--

(i) add a military installation to the list of military installations recommended by the Secretary for closure;

(ii) add a military installation to the list of military installations recommended by the Secretary for realignment; or

(iii) increase the extent of a realignment of a particular military installation recommended by the Secretary.

(E) In making recommendations under this paragraph, the Commission may not take into account for any purpose any advance conversion planning undertaken by an affected community with respect to the anticipated closure or realignment of a military installation.

(3) The Commission shall explain and justify in its report submitted to the President pursuant to paragraph (2) any recommendation made by the Commission that is different from the recommendations made by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c). The Commission shall transmit a copy of such report to the congressional defense committees on the same date on which it transmits its recommendations to the President under paragraph (2).

(4) After July 1 of each year in which the Commission transmits recommendations to the President under this subsection, the Commission shall promptly provide, upon request, to any Member of Congress information used by the Commission in making its recommendations.

(5) The Comptroller General of the United States shall--

(A) assist the Commission, to the extent requested, in the Commission's review and analysis of the recommendations made by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (C); and

(B) by no later than April 15 of each year in which the Secretary makes such recommendations, transmit to the Congress and to the Commission a report containing a detailed analysis of the Secretary's recommendations and selection process.

(e) REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT.--(1) The President shall, by no later than July 15 of each year in which the Commission makes recommendations under subsection (d), transmit to the Commission and to the Congress a report containing the President's approval or disapproval of the Commission's recommendations.

(2) If the President approves all the recommendations of the Commission, the President shall transmit a copy of such recommendations to the Congress, together with a certification of such approval.

(3) If the President disapproves the recommendations of the Commission, in whole or in part, the President shall transmit to the Commission and the Congress the reasons for that disapproval. The Commission shall then transmit to the President, by no later than August 15 of the year concerned, a revised list of recommendations for the closure and realignment of military installations.

(4) If the President approves all of the revised recommendations of the Commission

transmitted to the President under paragraph (3), the President shall transmit a copy of such revised recommendations to the Congress, together with a certification of such approval.

(5) If the President does not transmit to the Congress an approval and certification described in paragraph (2) or (4) by September 1 of any year in which the Commission has transmitted recommendations to the President under this part, the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part with respect to that year shall be terminated.

SEC. 2904. CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

(a) IN GENERAL.--Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary shall--

(1) close all military installations recommended for closure by the Commission in each report transmitted to the Congress by the President pursuant to section 2903(e);

(2) realign all military installations recommended for realignment by such Commission in each such report;

(3) carry out the privatization in place of a military installation recommended for closure or realignment by the Commission in the 2005 report only if privatization in place is a method of closure or realignment of the military installation specified in the recommendations of the Commission in such report and is determined by the Commission to be the most cost-effective method of implementation of the recommendation;

(4) initiate all such closures and realignments no later than two years after the date on which the President transmits a report to the Congress pursuant to section 2903(e) containing the recommendations for such closures or realignments; and

(5) complete all such closures and realignments no later than the end of the six-year period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report pursuant to section 2903(e) containing the recommendations for such closures or realignments.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL.--(1) The Secretary may not carry out any closure or realignment recommended by the Commission in a report transmitted from the President pursuant to section 2903(e) if a joint resolution is enacted, in accordance with the provisions of section 2908: disapproving such recommendations of the Commission before the earlier of--

(A) the end of the 45-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits such report; or

(B) the adjournment of Congress sine die for the session during which such report is transmitted.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection and subsections (a) and (c) of section 2908, the days on which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three days to a day certain shall be excluded in the computation of a period.

SEC. 2905. IMPLEMENTATION

(a) IN GENERAL.--(1) In closing or realigning any military installation under this part, the Secretary may—

(A) take such actions as may be necessary to close or realign any military installation, including 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, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for use in planning and design, minor construction, or operation and maintenance;

(B) provide--

(i) economic adjustment assistance to any community located near a military installation being closed or realigned, and

(ii) community planning assistance to any community located near a military installation to which functions will be transferred as a result of the closure or realignment of a military installation, if the Secretary of Defense determines that the financial resources available to the community (by grant or otherwise) for such purposes are inadequate, and may use for such purposes funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for economic adjustment assistance or community planning assistance;

(C) carry out activities for the purposes of environmental restoration and mitigation at any such installation, and shall use for such purposes funds in the Account. [*Amendments to this subsection took effect on December 5, 1991.*]

(D) provide outplacement assistance to civilian employees employed by the Department of Defense at military installations being closed or realigned, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for outplacement assistance to employees; and

(E) reimburse other Federal agencies for actions performed at the request of the Secretary with respect to any such closure or realignment, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense and available for such purpose.

(2) In carrying out any closure or realignment under this part, the Secretary shall ensure that environmental restoration of any property made excess to the needs of the Department of Defense as a result of such closure or realignment be carried out as soon as possible with funds available for such purpose.

(b) MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.--(1) The Administrator of General Services shall delegate to the Secretary of Defense, with respect to excess and surplus real property, facilities, and personal property located at a military installation closed or realigned under this part--

(A) the authority of the Administrator to utilize excess property under subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code;

(B) the authority of the Administrator to dispose of surplus property under subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code;

(C) the authority to dispose of surplus property for public airports under sections 47151 through 47153 of title 49, United States Code; and

(D) the authority of the Administrator to determine the availability of excess or surplus real property for wildlife conservation purposes in accordance with the Act of May 19, 1948 (16 U.S.C. 667b).

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B) and paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6), the Secretary of

Defense shall exercise the authority delegated to the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (1) in accordance with--

(i) all regulations governing the utilization of excess property and the disposal of surplus property under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; and

(ii) all regulations governing the conveyance and disposal of property under section 13(g) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 U.S.C. App. 1622(g)).

(B) The Secretary may, with the concurrence of the Administrator of General Services--

(i) prescribe general policies and methods for utilizing excess property and disposing of surplus property pursuant to the authority delegated under paragraph (1); and

(ii) issue regulations relating to such policies and methods, which shall supersede the regulations referred to in subparagraph (A) with respect to that authority.

(C) The Secretary of Defense may transfer real property or facilities located at a military installation to be closed or realigned under this part, with or without reimbursement, to a military department or other entity (including a nonappropriated fund instrumentality) within the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard.

(D) Before any action may be taken with respect to the disposal of any surplus real property or facility located at any military installation to be closed or realigned under this part, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Governor of the State and the heads of the local governments concerned for the purpose of considering any plan for the use of such property by the local community concerned.

(3)(A) Not later than 6 months after the date of approval of the closure or realignment of a military installation under this part, the Secretary, in consultation with the redevelopment authority with respect to the installation, shall--

(i) inventory the personal property located at the installation; and

(ii) identify the items (or categories of items) of such personal property that the Secretary determines to be related to real property and anticipates will support the implementation of the redevelopment plan with respect to the installation.

(B) If no redevelopment authority referred to in subparagraph (A) exists with respect to an installation, the Secretary shall consult with--

(i) the local government in whose jurisdiction the installation is wholly located; or

(ii) a local government agency or State government agency designated for the purpose of such consultation by the chief executive officer of the State in which the installation is located.

(C)(i) Except as provided in subparagraphs (E) and (F), the Secretary may not carry out any of the activities referred to in clause (ii) with respect to an installation referred to in that clause until the earlier of--

(I) one week after the date on which the redevelopment plan for the installation is submitted to the Secretary;

(II) the date on which the redevelopment authority notifies the Secretary that it will not submit such a plan;

(III) twenty-four months after the date of approval of the closure or realignment of the installation; or

(IV) ninety days before the date of the closure or realignment of the installation.

(ii) The activities referred to in clause (i) are activities relating to the closure or

realignment of an installation to be closed or realigned under this part as follows:

(I) The transfer from the installation of items of personal property at the installation identified in accordance with subparagraph (A).

(II) The reduction in maintenance and repair of facilities or equipment located at the installation below the minimum levels required to support the use of such facilities or equipment for nonmilitary purposes.

(D) Except as provided in paragraph (4), the Secretary may not transfer items of personal property located at an installation to be closed or realigned under this part to another installation, or dispose of such items, if such items are identified in the redevelopment plan for the installation as items essential to the reuse or redevelopment of the installation. In connection with the development of the redevelopment plan for the installation, the Secretary shall consult with the entity responsible for developing the redevelopment plan to identify the items of personal property located at the installation, if any, that the entity desires to be retained at the installation for reuse or redevelopment of the installation.

(E) This paragraph shall not apply to any personal property located at an installation to be closed or realigned under this part if the property--

(i) is required for the operation of a unit, function, component, weapon, or weapons system at another installation;

(ii) is uniquely military in character, and is likely to have no civilian use (other than use for its material content or as a source of commonly used components);

(iii) is not required for the reutilization or redevelopment of the installation (as jointly determined by the Secretary and the redevelopment authority);

(iv) is stored at the installation for purposes of distribution (including spare parts or stock items); or

(v)(I) meets known requirements of an authorized program of another Federal department or agency for which expenditures for similar property would be necessary, and (II) is the subject of a written request by the head of the department or agency.

(F) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (C)(i) and (D), the Secretary may carry out any activity referred to in subparagraph (C)(ii) or (D) if the Secretary determines that the carrying out of such activity is in the national security interest of the United States.

(4)(A) The Secretary may transfer real property and personal property located at a military installation to be closed or realigned under this part to the redevelopment authority with respect to the installation for purposes of job generation on the installation.

(B) With respect to military installations for which the date of approval of closure or realignment is after January 1, 2005, the Secretary shall seek to obtain consideration in connection with any transfer under this paragraph of property located at the installation in an amount equal to the fair market value of the property, as determined by the Secretary. The transfer of property of a military installation under subparagraph (A) may be without consideration if the redevelopment authority with respect to the installation—

(i) agrees that the proceeds from any sale or lease of the property (or any portion thereof) received by the redevelopment authority during at least the first seven years after the date of the initial transfer of property under subparagraph (A) shall be used to support the economic redevelopment of, or related to, the installation; and

(ii) executes the agreement for transfer of the property and accepts control of the property within a reasonable time after the date of the property disposal record of decision

or finding of no significant impact under the National Environmental policy act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(C) For purposes of subparagraph (B), the use of proceeds from a sale or lease described in such subparagraph to pay for, or offset the costs of, public investment on or related to the installation for any of the following purposes shall be considered a use to support the economic redevelopment of, or related to, the installation:

(i) Road construction.

(ii) Transportation management facilities.

(iii) Storm and sanitary sewer construction.

(iv) Police and fire protection facilities and other public facilities.

(v) Utility construction.

(vi) Building rehabilitation.

(vii) Historic property preservation.

(viii) Pollution prevention equipment or facilities.

(ix) Demolition.

(x) Disposal of hazardous materials generated by demolition.

(xi) Landscaping, grading, and other site or public improvements.

(xii) Planning for or the marketing of the development and reuse of the installation.

(D) The Secretary may recoup from a redevelopment authority such portion of the proceeds from a sale or lease described in subparagraph (B) as the Secretary determines appropriate if the redevelopment authority does not use the proceeds to support economic redevelopment of, or related to, the installation for the period specified in subparagraph (B).

(E)(i) The Secretary may transfer real property at an installation approved for closure or realignment under this part (including property at an installation approved for realignment which will be retained by the Department of Defense or another Federal agency after realignment) to the redevelopment authority for the installation if the redevelopment authority agrees to lease, directly upon transfer, one or more portions of the property transferred under this subparagraph to the Secretary or to the head of another department or agency of the Federal Government. Subparagraph (B) shall apply to a transfer under this subparagraph.

(ii) A lease under clause (i) shall be for a term of not to exceed 50 years, but may provide for options for renewal or extension of the term by the department or agency concerned.

(iii) A lease under clause (i) may not require rental payments by the United States.

(iv) A lease under clause (i) shall include a provision specifying that if the department or agency concerned ceases requiring the use of the leased property before the expiration of the term of the lease, the remainder of the lease term may be satisfied by the same or another department or agency of the Federal Government using the property for a use similar to the use under the lease. Exercise of the authority provided by this clause shall be made in consultation with the redevelopment authority concerned.

(v) Notwithstanding clause (iii), if a lease under clause (i) involves a substantial portion of the installation, the department or agency concerned may obtain facility services for the leased property and common area maintenance from the redevelopment authority or the redevelopment authority's assignee as a provision of the lease. The facility services and common area maintenance shall be provided at a rate no higher than the rate charged to non-Federal tenants of the transferred property. Facility services and common area maintenance covered by the lease

shall not include—

(I) municipal services that a State or local government is required by law to provide to all landowners in its jurisdiction without direct charge; or

(II) firefighting or security-guard functions.

(F) The transfer of personal property under subparagraph (A) shall not be subject to the provisions of subchapters II and III of chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code, if the Secretary determines that the transfer of such property is necessary for the effective implementation of a redevelopment plan with respect to the installation at which such property is located.

(G) The provisions of section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)) shall apply to any transfer of real property under this paragraph.

(H)(i) In the case of an agreement for the transfer of property of a military installation under this paragraph that was entered into before April 21, 1999, the Secretary may modify the agreement, and in so doing compromise, waive, adjust, release, or reduce any right, title, claim, lien, or demand of the United States, if—

(I) the Secretary determines that as a result of changed economic circumstances, a modification of the agreement is necessary;

(II) the terms of the modification do not require the return of any payments that have been made to the Secretary;

(III) the terms of the modification do not compromise, waive, adjust, release, or reduce an right, title, claim, lien, or demand of the United States with respect to in-kind consideration; and

(IV) the cash consideration to which the United States is entitled under the modified agreement, when combined with the cash consideration to be received by the United States for the disposal of other real property assets on the installation, are as sufficient as they were under the original agreement to fund the reserve account established under section 204(b)(7)(C) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act, with the depreciated value of the investment made with commissary store funds or nonappropriated funds in property disposed of pursuant to the agreement being modified, in accordance with section 2906(d).

(ii) When exercising the authority granted by clause (i), the Secretary may waive some or

all future payments if, and to the extent that, the Secretary determines such waiver is necessary.

(iii) With the exception of the requirement that the transfer be without consideration, the requirements of subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) shall be applicable to any agreement modified pursuant to clause (i).

(I) In the case of an agreement for the transfer of property of a military installation under this paragraph that was entered into during the period beginning on April 21, 1999, and ending on the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, at the request of the redevelopment authority concerned, the Secretary shall modify the agreement to conform to all the requirements of subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D). Such a modification may include the compromise, waiver, adjustment, release, or reduction of any right, title, claim, lien, or demand of the Untied States under the agreement.

(J) The Secretary may require any additional terms and conditions in connection with a transfer under this paragraph as such Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(5)(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Secretary shall take such actions as the Secretary determines necessary to ensure that final determinations under paragraph (1) regarding whether another department or agency of the Federal Government has identified a use for any portion of a military installation to be closed or realigned under this part, or will accept transfer of any portion of such installation, are made not later than 6 months after the date of approval of closure or realignment of that installation.

(B) The Secretary may, in consultation with the redevelopment authority with respect to an installation, postpone making the final determinations referred to in subparagraph (A) with respect to the installation for such period as the Secretary determines appropriate if the Secretary determines that such postponement is in the best interests of the communities affected by the closure or realignment of the installation.

(C)(i) Before acquiring non-Federal real property as the location for a new or replacement Federal facility of any type, the head of the Federal agency acquiring the property shall consult with the Secretary regarding the feasibility and cost advantages of using Federal property or facilities at a military installation closed or realigned or to be closed or realigned under this part as the location for the new or replacement facility. In considering the availability and suitability of a specific military installation, the Secretary and the head of the Federal agency involved shall obtain the concurrence of the redevelopment authority with respect to the installation and comply with the redevelopment plan for the installation.

(ii) Not later than 30 days after acquiring non-Federal real property as the location for a new or replacement Federal facility, the head of the Federal agency acquiring the property shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of the consultation under clause (i) and the reasons why military installations referred to in such clause that are located within the area to be served by the new or replacement Federal facility or within a 200-mile radius of the new or replacement facility, whichever area is greater, were considered to be unsuitable or unavailable for the site of the new or replacement facility.

(iii) This subparagraph shall apply during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 and ending on July 31, 2001.

(6)(A) Except as provided in this paragraph, nothing in this section shall limit or otherwise affect the application of the provisions of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless

Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11301 et seq.) to military installations closed under this part. For procedures relating to the use to assist the homeless of buildings and property at installations closed under this part after the date of the enactment of this sentence, see paragraph (7).

(B)(i) Not later than the date on which the Secretary of Defense completes the determination under paragraph (5) of the transferability of any portion of an installation to be closed under this part, the Secretary shall—

(I) complete any determinations or surveys necessary to determine whether any building or property referred to in clause (ii) is excess property, surplus property, or unutilized or underutilized property for the purpose of the information referred to in section 501(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 11411(a)); and

(II) submit to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development information on any building or property that is so determined.

(ii) The buildings and property referred to in clause (i) are any buildings or property located at an installation referred to in that clause for which no use is identified, or of which no Federal department or agency will accept transfer, pursuant to the determination of transferability referred to in that clause.

(C) Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits information to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under subparagraph (B)(ii), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall--

(i) identify the buildings and property described in such information that are suitable for use to assist the homeless;

(ii) notify the Secretary of Defense of the buildings and property that are so identified;

(iii) publish in the *Federal Register* a list of the buildings and property that are so identified, including with respect to each building or property the information referred to in section 501(c)(1)(B) of such Act; and

(iv) make available with respect to each building and property the information referred to in section 501(c)(1)(C) of such Act in accordance with such section 501(c)(1)(C).

(D) Any buildings and property included in a list published under subparagraph (C)(iii) shall be treated as property available for application for use to assist the homeless under section 501(d) of such Act.

(E) The Secretary of Defense shall make available in accordance with section 501(f) of such Act any buildings or property referred to in subparagraph (D) for which--

(i) a written notice of an intent to use such buildings or property to assist the homeless is received by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in accordance with section 501(d)(2) of such Act;

(ii) an application for use of such buildings or property for such purpose is submitted to the Secretary of Health and Human Services in accordance with section 501(e)(2) of such Act; and

(iii) the Secretary of Health and Human Services—

(I) completes all actions on the application in accordance with section 501(e)(3) of such Act; and

(II) approves the application under section 501(e) of such Act.

(F)(i) Subject to clause (ii), a redevelopment authority may express in writing an interest

in using buildings and property referred to subparagraph (D), and buildings and property referred to in subparagraph (B)(ii) which have not been identified as suitable for use to assist the homeless under subparagraph (C), or use such buildings and property, in accordance with the redevelopment plan with respect to the installation at which such buildings and property are located as follows:

(I) If no written notice of an intent to use such buildings or property to assist the homeless is received by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in accordance with section 501(d)(2) of such Act during the 60-day period beginning on the date of the publication of the buildings and property under subparagraph (C)(iii).

(II) In the case of buildings and property for which such notice is so received, if no completed application for use of the buildings or property for such purpose is received by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in accordance with section 501(e)(2) of such Act during the 90-day period beginning on the date of the receipt of such notice.

(III) In the case of buildings and property for which such application is so received, if the Secretary of Health and Human Services rejects the application under section 501(e) of such Act.

(ii) Buildings and property shall be available only for the purpose of permitting a redevelopment authority to express in writing an interest in the use of such buildings and property, or to use such buildings and property, under clause (i) as follows:

(I) In the case of buildings and property referred to in clause (i)(I), during the one-year period beginning on the first day after the 60-day period referred to in that clause.

(II) In the case of buildings and property referred to in clause (i)(II), during the one-year period beginning on the first day after the 90-day period referred to in that clause.

(III) In the case of buildings and property referred to in clause (i)(III), during the one-year period beginning on the date of the rejection of the application referred to in that clause.

(iii) A redevelopment authority shall express an interest in the use of buildings and property under this subparagraph by notifying the Secretary of Defense, in writing, of such an interest.

(G)(i) Buildings and property available for a redevelopment authority under subparagraph (F) shall not be available for use to assist the homeless under section 501 of such Act while so available for a redevelopment authority.

(ii) If a redevelopment authority does not express an interest in the use of buildings or property, or commence the use of buildings or property, under subparagraph (F) within the applicable time periods specified in clause (ii) of such subparagraph, such buildings or property shall be treated as property available for use to assist the homeless under section 501(a) of such Act.

(7)(A) The disposal of buildings and property located at installations approved for closure or realignment under this part after October 25, 1994, shall be carried out in accordance with this paragraph rather than paragraph (6).

(B)(i) Not later than the date on which the Secretary of Defense completes the final determinations referred to in paragraph (5) relating to the use or transferability of any portion of an installation covered by this paragraph, the Secretary shall--

(I) identify the buildings and property at the installation for which the Department

of Defense has a use, for which another department or agency of the Federal Government has identified a use, or of which another department or agency will accept a transfer;

(II) take such actions as are necessary to identify any building or property at the installation not identified under subclause (I) that is excess property or surplus property;

(III) submit to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and to the redevelopment authority for the installation (or the chief executive officer of the State in which the installation is located if there is no redevelopment authority for the installation at the completion of the determination described in the stem of this sentence) information on any building or property that is identified under subclause (II); and

(IV) publish in the Federal Register and in a newspaper of general circulation in the communities in the vicinity of the installation information on the buildings and property identified under subclause (II).

(ii) Upon the recognition of a redevelopment authority for an installation covered by this paragraph, the Secretary of Defense shall publish in the Federal Register and in a newspaper of general circulation in the communities in the vicinity of the installation information on the redevelopment authority.

(C)(i) State and local governments, representatives of the homeless, and other interested parties located in the communities in the vicinity of an installation covered by this paragraph shall submit to the redevelopment authority for the installation a notice of the interest, if any, of such governments, representatives, and parties in the buildings or property, or any portion thereof, at the installation that are identified under subparagraph (B)(i)(II). A notice of interest under this clause shall describe the need of the government, representative, or party concerned for the buildings or property covered by the notice.

(ii) The redevelopment authority for an installation shall assist the governments, representatives, and parties referred to in clause (i) in evaluating buildings and property at the installation for purposes of this subparagraph.

(iii) In providing assistance under clause (ii), a redevelopment authority shall—

(I) consult with representatives of the homeless in the communities in the vicinity of the installation concerned; and

(II) undertake outreach efforts to provide information on the buildings and property to representatives of the homeless, and to other persons or entities interested in assisting the homeless, in such communities.

(iv) It is the sense of Congress that redevelopment authorities should begin to conduct outreach efforts under clause (iii)(II) with respect to an installation as soon as is practicable after the date of approval of closure or realignment of the installation.

(D)(i) State and local governments, representatives of the homeless, and other interested parties shall submit a notice of interest to a redevelopment authority under subparagraph (C) not later than the date specified for such notice by the redevelopment authority.

(ii) The date specified under clause (i) shall be-

(I) in the case of an installation for which a redevelopment authority has been recognized as of the date of the completion of the determinations referred to in paragraph (5), not earlier than 3 months and not later than 6 months after the date of publication of such determination in a newspaper of general circulation in the communities in the vicinity of the installation under subparagraph (B)(i)(IV); and

(II) in the case of an installation for which a redevelopment authority is not

recognized as of such date, not earlier than 3 months and not later than 6 months after the date of the recognition of a redevelopment authority for the installation.

(iii) Upon specifying a date for an installation under this subparagraph, the redevelopment authority for the installation shall--

(I) publish the date specified in a newspaper of general circulation in the communities in the vicinity of the installation concerned; and

(II) notify the Secretary of Defense of the date.

(E)(i) In submitting to a redevelopment authority under subparagraph (C) a notice of interest in the use of buildings or property at an installation to assist the homeless, a representative of the homeless shall submit the following:

(I) A description of the homeless assistance program that the representative proposes to carry out at the installation.

(II) An assessment of the need for the program.

(III) A description of the extent to which the program is or will be coordinated with other homeless assistance programs in the communities in the vicinity of the installation.

(IV) A description of the buildings and property at the installation that are necessary in order to carry out the program.

(V) A description of the financial plan, the organization, and the organizational capacity of the representative to carry out the program.

(VI) An assessment of the time required in order to commence carrying out the program.

(ii) A redevelopment authority may not release to the public any information submitted to the redevelopment authority under clause (i)(V) without the consent of the representative of the homeless concerned unless such release is authorized under Federal law and under the law of the State and communities in which the installation concerned is located.

(F)(i) The redevelopment authority for each installation covered by this paragraph shall prepare a redevelopment plan for the installation. The redevelopment authority shall, in preparing the plan, consider the interests in the use to assist the homeless of the buildings and property at the installation that are expressed in the notices submitted to the redevelopment authority under subparagraph (C).

(ii)(I) In connection with a redevelopment plan for an installation, a redevelopment authority and representatives of the homeless shall prepare legally binding agreements that provide for the use to assist the homeless of buildings and property, resources, and assistance on or off the installation. The implementation of such agreements shall be contingent upon the decision regarding the disposal of the buildings and property covered by the agreements by the Secretary of Defense under subparagraph (K) or (L).

(II) Agreements under this clause shall provide for the reversion to the redevelopment authority concerned, or to such other entity or entities as the agreements shall provide, of buildings and property that are made available under this paragraph for use to assist the homeless in the event that such buildings and property cease being used for that purpose.

(iii) A redevelopment authority shall provide opportunity for public comment on a redevelopment plan before submission of the plan to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under subparagraph (G).

(iv) A redevelopment authority shall complete preparation of a redevelopment plan for an

installation and submit the plan under subparagraph (G) not later than 9 months after the date specified by the redevelopment authority for the installation under subparagraph (D).

(G)(i) Upon completion of a redevelopment plan under subparagraph (F), a redevelopment authority shall submit an application containing the plan to the Secretary of Defense and to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(ii) A redevelopment authority shall include in an application under clause (i) the following:

(I) A copy of the redevelopment plan, including a summary of any public comments on the plan received by the redevelopment authority under subparagraph (F)(iii).

(II) A copy of each notice of interest of use of buildings and property to assist the homeless that was submitted to the redevelopment authority under subparagraph (C), together with a description of the manner, if any, in which the plan addresses the interest expressed in each such notice and, if the plan does not address such an interest, an explanation why the plan does not address the interest.

(III) A summary of the outreach undertaken by the redevelopment authority under subparagraph (C)(iii)(II) in preparing the plan.

(IV) A statement identifying the representatives of the homeless and the homeless assistance planning boards, if any, with which the redevelopment authority consulted in preparing the plan, and the results of such consultations.

(V) An assessment of the manner in which the redevelopment plan balances the expressed needs of the homeless and the need of the communities in the vicinity of the installation for economic redevelopment and other development.

(VI) Copies of the agreements that the redevelopment authority proposes to enter into under subparagraph (F)(ii).

(H)(i) Not later than 60 days after receiving a redevelopment plan under subparagraph (G), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall complete a review of the plan. The purpose of the review is to determine whether the plan, with respect to the expressed interest and requests of representatives of the homeless--

(I) takes into consideration the size and nature of the homeless population in the communities in the vicinity of the installation, the availability of existing services in such communities to meet the needs of the homeless in such communities, and the suitability of the buildings and property covered by the plan for the use and needs of the homeless in such communities;

(II) takes into consideration any economic impact of the homeless assistance under the plan on the communities in the vicinity of the installation;

(III) balances in an appropriate manner the needs of the communities in the vicinity of the installation for economic redevelopment and other development with the needs of the homeless in such communities;

(IV) was developed in consultation with representatives of the homeless and the homeless assistance planning boards, if any, in the communities in the vicinity of the installation; and

(V) specifies the manner in which buildings and property, resources, and assistance on or off the installation will be made available for homeless assistance purposes.

(ii) It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall, in completing the review of a plan under this subparagraph, take into consideration and be receptive to the predominant views on the plan of the communities in the vicinity of the installation covered by the plan.

(iii) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may engage in negotiations and consultations with a redevelopment authority before or during the course of a review under clause (i) with a view toward resolving any preliminary determination of the Secretary that a redevelopment plan does not meet a requirement set forth in that clause. The redevelopment authority may modify the redevelopment plan as a result of such negotiations and consultations.

(iv) Upon completion of a review of a redevelopment plan under clause (i), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall notify the Secretary of Defense and the redevelopment authority concerned of the determination of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under that clause.

(v) If the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development determines as a result of such a review that a redevelopment plan does not meet the requirements set forth in clause (i), a notice under clause (iv) shall include--

(I) an explanation of that determination; and

(II) a statement of the actions that the redevelopment authority must undertake in order to address that determination.

(I)(i) Upon receipt of a notice under subparagraph (H)(iv) of a determination that a redevelopment plan does not meet a requirement set forth in subparagraph (H)(i), a redevelopment authority shall have the opportunity to--

(I) revise the plan in order to address the determination; and

(II) submit the revised plan to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(ii) A redevelopment authority shall submit a revised plan under this subparagraph to such Secretaries, if at all, not later than 90 days after the date on which the redevelopment authority receives the notice referred to in clause (i).

(J)(i) Not later than 30 days after receiving a revised redevelopment plan under subparagraph (I), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall review the revised plan and determine if the plan meets the requirements set forth in subparagraph (H)(i).

(ii) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall notify the Secretary of Defense and the redevelopment authority concerned of the determination of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under this subparagraph.

(K)(i) Upon receipt of a notice under subparagraph (H)(iv) or (J)(ii) of the determination of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development that a redevelopment plan for an installation meets the requirements set forth in subparagraph (H)(i), the Secretary of Defense shall dispose of the buildings and property at the installation.

(ii) For purposes of carrying out an environmental assessment of the closure or realignment of an installation, the Secretary of Defense shall treat the redevelopment plan for the installation (including the aspects of the plan providing for disposal to State or local governments, representatives of the homeless, and other interested parties) as part of the proposed Federal action for the installation.

(iii) The Secretary of Defense shall dispose of buildings and property under clause (i) in accordance with the record of decision or other decision document prepared by the Secretary in

accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). In preparing the record of decision or other decision document, the Secretary shall give substantial deference to the redevelopment plan concerned.

(iv) The disposal under clause (i) of buildings and property to assist the homeless shall be without consideration.

(v) In the case of a request for a conveyance under clause (i) of buildings and property for public benefit under section 550 of title 40, United States Code, or sections 47151 through 47153 of title 49, United States Code, the sponsoring Federal agency shall use the eligibility criteria set forth in such section or such subchapter (as the case may be) to determine the eligibility of the applicant and use proposed in the request for the public benefit conveyance. The determination of such eligibility should be made before submission of the redevelopment plan concerned under subparagraph (G).

(L)(i) If the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development determines under subparagraph (J) that a revised redevelopment plan for an installation does not meet the requirements set forth in subparagraph (H)(i), or if no revised plan is so submitted, that Secretary shall--

(I) review the original redevelopment plan submitted to that Secretary under subparagraph (G), including the notice or notices of representatives of the homeless referred to in clause (ii)(II) of that subparagraph;

(II) consult with the representatives referred to in subclause (I), if any, for purposes of evaluating the continuing interest of such representatives in the use of buildings or property at the installation to assist the homeless;

(III) request that each such representative submit to that Secretary the items described in clause (ii); and

(IV) based on the actions of that Secretary under subclauses (I) and (II), and on any information obtained by that Secretary as a result of such actions, indicate to the Secretary of Defense the buildings and property at the installation that meet the requirements set forth in subparagraph (H)(i).

(ii) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may request under clause (i)(III) that a representative of the homeless submit to that Secretary the following:

(I) A description of the program of such representative to assist the homeless.

(II) A description of the manner in which the buildings and property that the representative proposes to use for such purpose will assist the homeless.

(III) Such information as that Secretary requires in order to determine the financial capacity of the representative to carry out the program and to ensure that the program will be carried out in compliance with Federal environmental law and Federal law against discrimination.

(IV) A certification that police services, fire protection services, and water and sewer services available in the communities in the vicinity of the installation concerned are adequate for the program.

(iii) Not later than 90 days after the date of the receipt of a revised plan for an installation under subparagraph (J), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall--

(I) notify the Secretary of Defense and the redevelopment authority concerned of the buildings and property at an installation under clause (i)(IV) that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development determines are suitable for use to assist the homeless;

and

(II) notify the Secretary of Defense of the extent to which the revised plan meets the criteria set forth in subparagraph (H)(i).

(iv)(I) Upon notice from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development with respect to an installation under clause (iii), the Secretary of Defense shall dispose of buildings and property at the installation in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the redevelopment authority concerned.

(II) For purposes of carrying out an environmental assessment of the closure or realignment of an installation, the Secretary of Defense shall treat the redevelopment plan submitted by the redevelopment authority for the installation (including the aspects of the plan providing for disposal to State or local governments, representatives of the homeless, and other interested parties) as part of the proposed Federal action for the installation. The Secretary of Defense shall incorporate the notification of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under clause (iii)(I) as part of the proposed Federal action for the installation only to the extent, if any, that the Secretary of Defense considers such incorporation to be appropriate and consistent with the best and highest use of the installation as a whole, taking into consideration the redevelopment plan submitted by the redevelopment authority.

(III) The Secretary of Defense shall dispose of buildings and property under subclause (I) in accordance with the record of decision or other decision document prepared by the Secretary in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). In preparing the record of decision or other decision document, the Secretary shall give deference to the redevelopment plan submitted by the redevelopment authority for the installation.

(IV) The disposal under subclause (I) of buildings and property to assist the homeless shall be without consideration.

(V) In the case of a request for a conveyance under subclause (I) of buildings and property for public benefit under section 550 of title 40, United States Code, or sections 47151 through 47153 of title 49, United States Code, the sponsoring Federal agency shall use the eligibility criteria set forth in such section or such subchapter (as the case may be) to determine the eligibility of the applicant and use proposed in the request for the public benefit conveyance. The determination of such eligibility should be made before submission of the redevelopment plan concerned under subparagraph (G).

(M)(i) In the event of the disposal of buildings and property of an installation pursuant to subparagraph (K) or (L), the redevelopment authority for the installation shall be responsible for the implementation of and compliance with agreements under the redevelopment plan described in that subparagraph for the installation.

(ii) If a building or property reverts to a redevelopment authority under such an agreement, the redevelopment authority shall take appropriate actions to secure, to the maximum extent practicable, the utilization of the building or property by other homeless representatives to assist the homeless. A redevelopment authority may not be required to utilize the building or property to assist the homeless.

(N) The Secretary of Defense may postpone or extend any deadline provided for under this paragraph in the case of an installation covered by this paragraph for such period as the Secretary considers appropriate if the Secretary determines that such postponement is in the interests of the communities affected by the closure or realignment of the installation. The Secretary shall make such determinations in consultation with the redevelopment authority

concerned and, in the case of deadlines provided for under this paragraph with respect to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(O) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "communities in the vicinity of the installation", in the case of an installation, means the communities that constitute the political jurisdictions (other than the State in which the installation is located) that comprise the redevelopment authority for the installation.

(P) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "other interested parties", in the case of an installation, includes any parties eligible for the conveyance of property of the installation under section 550 of title 40, United States Code, or sections 47151 through 47153 of title 49, United States Code, whether or not the parties assist the homeless.

(8)(A) Subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary may enter into agreements (including contracts, cooperative agreements, or other arrangements for reimbursement) with local governments for the provision of police or security services, fire protection services, airfield operation services, or other community services by such governments at military installations to be closed under this part, or at facilities not yet transferred or otherwise disposed of in the case of installations closed under this part, if the Secretary determines that the provision of such services under such agreements is in the best interests of the Department of Defense.

(B) The Secretary may exercise the authority provided under this paragraph without regard to the provisions of chapter 146 of title 10, United States Code.

(C) The Secretary may not exercise the authority under subparagraph (A) with respect to an installation earlier than 180 days before the date on which the installation is to be closed.

(D) The Secretary shall include in a contract for services entered into with a local government under this paragraph a clause that requires the use of professionals to furnish the services to the extent that professionals are available in the area under the jurisdiction of such government.

(c) APPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.--(1) The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall not apply to the actions of the President, the Commission, and, except as provided in paragraph (2), the Department of Defense in carrying out this part.

(2)(A) The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 shall apply to actions of the Department of Defense under this part (i) during the process of property disposal, and (ii) during the process of relocating functions from a military installation being closed or

realigned to another military installation after the receiving installation has been selected but before the functions are relocated.

(B) In applying the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to the processes referred to in subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the military departments concerned shall not have to consider--

(i) the need for closing or realigning the military installation which has been recommended for closure or realignment by the Commission;

(ii) the need for transferring functions to any military installation which has been selected as the receiving installation; or

(iii) military installations alternative to those recommended or selected.

(3) A civil action for judicial review, with respect to any requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to the extent such Act is applicable under paragraph (2), of any act or failure to act by the Department of Defense during the closing, realigning, or relocating of functions referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (2)(A), may not be brought more than 60 days after the date of such act or failure to act.

(d) WAIVER.--The Secretary of Defense may close or realign military installations under this part without regard to--

(1) any provision of law restricting the use of funds for closing or realigning military installations included in any appropriations or authorization Act; and

(2) sections 2662 and 2687 of title 10, United States Code.

(e) TRANSFER AUTHORITY IN CONNECTION WITH PAYMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION COSTS.--(1)(A) Subject to paragraph (2) of this subsection and section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)), the Secretary may enter into an agreement to transfer by deed real property or facilities referred to in subparagraph (B) with any person who agrees to perform all environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities that are required for the property or facilities under Federal and State laws, administrative decisions, agreements (including schedules and milestones), and concurrences.

(B) The real property and facilities referred to in subparagraph (A) are the real property and facilities located at an installation closed or to be closed, or realigned or to be realigned, under this part that are available exclusively for the use, or expression of an interest in a use, of a redevelopment authority under subsection (b)(6)(F) during the period provided for that use, or expression of interest in use, under that subsection. The real property and facilities referred to in subparagraph (A) are also the real property and facilities located at an installation approved for closure or realignment under this part after 2001 that are available for purposes other than to assist the homeless.

(C) The Secretary may require any additional terms and conditions in connection with an agreement authorized by subparagraph (A) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(2) A transfer of real property or facilities may be made under paragraph (1) only if the Secretary certifies to Congress that--

(A) the costs of all environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities otherwise to be paid by the Secretary with respect to

the property or facilities are equal to or greater than the fair market value of the property or facilities to be transferred, as determined by the Secretary; or

(B) if such costs are lower than the fair market value of the property or facilities, the recipient of the property or facilities agrees to pay the difference between the fair market value and such costs.

(3) In the case of property or facilities covered by a certification under paragraph (2)(A), the Secretary may pay the recipient of such property or facilities an amount equal to the lesser of—

(A) the amount by which the costs incurred by the recipient of such property or facilities for all environmental restoration, waste, management, and environmental compliance activities with respect to such property or facilities exceed the fair market value of such property or facilities as specified in such certification; or

(B) the amount by which the costs (as determined by the Secretary) that would otherwise have been incurred by the Secretary for such restoration, management, and activities with respect to such property or facilities exceed the fair market value of such property or facilities as so specified

(4) As part of an agreement under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall disclose to the person to whom the property or facilities will be transferred any information of the Secretary regarding the environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities described in paragraph (1) that relate to the property or facilities. The Secretary shall provide such information before entering into the agreement.

(5) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to modify, alter, or amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) or the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

(6) Section 330 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall not apply to any transfer under this subsection to persons or entities described in subsection (a)(2) of such section 330, except in the case of releases or threatened releases not disclosed pursuant to paragraph (4).

(f) TRANSFER AUTHORITY IN CONNECTION WITH CONSTRUCTION OR PROVISION OF MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING.--(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may enter into an agreement to transfer by deed real property or facilities located at or near an installation closed or to be closed under this part with any person who agrees, in exchange for the real property or facilities, to transfer to the Secretary housing units that are constructed or provided by the person and located at or near a military installation at which there is a shortage of suitable housing to meet the requirements of members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.

(2) A transfer of real property or facilities may be made under paragraph (1) only if--

(A) the fair market value of the housing units to be received by the Secretary in exchange for the property or facilities to be transferred is equal to or greater than the fair market value of such property or facilities, as determined by the Secretary; or

(B) in the event the fair market value of the housing units is less than the fair market value of property or facilities to be transferred, the recipient of the property or facilities agrees to pay to the Secretary the amount equal to the excess of the fair market value of the property or facilities over the fair market value of the housing units.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of section 2906(a), the Secretary may deposit funds

received under paragraph (2)(B) in the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund established under section 2883(a) of title 10, United States Code.

(4) The Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing each agreement proposed to be entered into under paragraph (1), including the consideration to be received by the United States under the agreement. The Secretary may not enter into the agreement until the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date the congressional defense committees receive the report regarding the agreement.

(5) The Secretary may require any additional terms and conditions in connection with an agreement authorized by this subsection as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(g) ACQUISITION OF MANUFACTURED HOUSING.--(1) In closing or realigning any military installation under this part, the Secretary may purchase any or all right, title, and interest of a member of the Armed Forces and any spouse of the member in manufactured housing located at a manufactured housing park established at an installation closed or realigned under this part, or make a payment to the member to relocate the manufactured housing to a suitable new site, if the Secretary determines that--

(A) it is in the best interests of the Federal Government to eliminate or relocate the manufactured housing park; and

(B) the elimination or relocation of the manufactured housing park would result in an unreasonable financial hardship to the owners of the manufactured housing.

(2) Any payment made under this subsection shall not exceed 90 percent of the purchase price of the manufactured housing, as paid by the member or any spouse of the member, plus the cost of any permanent improvements subsequently made to the manufactured housing by the member or spouse of the member.

(3) The Secretary shall dispose of manufactured housing acquired under this subsection through resale, donation, trade or otherwise within one year of acquisition.

SEC. 2906. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT 1990

(a) IN GENERAL.--(1) There is hereby established on the books of the Treasury an account to be known as the "Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990" which shall be administered by the Secretary as a single account.

(2) There shall be deposited into the Account--

(A) funds authorized for and appropriated to the Account;

(B) any funds that the Secretary may, subject to approval in an appropriation Act, transfer to the Account from funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for any purpose, except that such funds may be transferred only after the date on which the Secretary transmits written notice of, and justification for, such transfer to the congressional defense committees;

(C) except as provided in subsection (d), proceeds received from the lease, transfer, or disposal of any property at a military installation closed or realigned under this part the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is before January 1, 2005; and

(D) proceeds received after September 30, 1995, from the lease, transfer, or

disposal of any property at a military installation closed or realigned under title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(3) The Account shall be closed at the time and in the manner provided for appropriation accounts under section 1555 of title 31, United States Code. Unobligated funds which remain in the Account upon closure shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury until transferred by law after the congressional defense committees receive the final report transmitted under subsection (c)(2).

(b) USE OF FUNDS.--(1) The Secretary may use the funds in the Account only for the purposes described in section 2905 with respect to military installations the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is before January 1, 2005, or, after September 30, 1995, for environmental restoration and property management and disposal at installations closed or realigned under title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note). After July 13, 2001, the Account shall be the sole source of Federal funds for environmental restoration, property management, and other caretaker costs associated with any real property at military installations closed or realigned under this part or such title II.

(2) When a decision is made to use funds in the Account to carry out a construction project under section 2905(a) and the cost of the project will exceed the maximum amount authorized by law for a minor military construction project, the Secretary shall notify in writing the congressional defense committees of the nature of, and justification for, the project and the amount of expenditures for such project. Any such construction project may be carried out without regard to section 2802(a) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) REPORTS.--(1)(A) No later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year in which the Secretary carries out activities under this part, the Secretary shall transmit a report to the congressional defense committees of the amount and nature of the deposits into, and the expenditures from, the Account during such fiscal year and of the amount and nature of other expenditures made pursuant to section 2905(a) during such fiscal year.

(B) The report for a fiscal year shall include the following:

(i) The obligations and expenditures from the Account during the fiscal year, identified by subaccount, for each military department and Defense Agency.

(ii) The fiscal year in which appropriations for such expenditures were made and the fiscal year in which funds were obligated for such expenditures.

(iii) Each military construction project for which such obligations and expenditures were made, identified by installation and project title.

(iv) A description and explanation of the extent, if any, to which expenditures for military construction projects for the fiscal year differed from proposals for projects and funding levels that were included in the justification transmitted to Congress under section 2907(1), or otherwise, for the funding proposals for the Account for such fiscal year, including an explanation of--

(I) any failure to carry out military construction projects that were so proposed; and

(II) any expenditures for military construction projects that were not so

proposed.

(2) No later than 60 days after the termination of the authority of the Secretary to carry out a closure or realignment under this part with respect to military installations the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is before January 1, 2005, and no later than 60 days after the closure of the Account under subsection (a)(3), the Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an accounting of--

(A) all the funds deposited into and expended from the Account or otherwise expended under this part with respect to such installations; and

(B) any amount remaining in the Account.

(d) DISPOSAL OR TRANSFER OF COMMISSARY STORES AND PROPERTY PURCHASED WITH NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.--(1) If any real property or facility acquired, constructed, or improved (in whole or in part) with commissary store funds or nonappropriated funds is transferred or disposed of in connection with the closure or realignment of a military installation under this part the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is before January 1, 2005, a portion of the proceeds of the transfer or other disposal of property on that installation shall be deposited in the reserve account established under section 204(b)(7)(C) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(2) The amount so deposited shall be equal to the depreciated value of the investment made with such funds in the acquisition, construction, or improvement of that particular real property or facility. The depreciated value of the investment shall be computed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

(3) The Secretary may use amounts in the account (in such an aggregate amount as is provided in advance in appropriation Acts) for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, and improving--

(A) commissary stores; and

(B) real property and facilities for nonappropriated fund instrumentalities.

(4) As used in this subsection:

(A) The term "commissary store funds" means funds received from the adjustment of, or surcharge on, selling prices at commissary stores fixed under section 2685 of title 10, United States Code.

(B) The term "nonappropriated funds" means funds received from a nonappropriated fund instrumentality.

(C) The term "nonappropriated fund instrumentality" means an instrumentality of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces (including the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, the Navy Resale and Services Support Office, and the Marine Corps exchanges) which is conducted for the comfort, pleasure, contentment, or physical or mental improvement of members of the Armed Forces.

(e) ACCOUNT EXCLUSIVE SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECTS.—Except as provided in section 2906A(e) with respect to funds in the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005 under section 2906A and except for funds deposited into the Account under subsection (a), funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may not be used for purposes described in section 2905 (a)(1)(C). The prohibition in this subsection shall expire upon the closure of the Account under subsection (a)(3).

SEC. 2906A. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT 2005.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) If the Secretary makes the certifications required under section 2912(b), there shall be established on the books of the Treasury an account to be known as the "Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005" (in this section referred to as the "Account"). The Account shall be administered by the Secretary as a single account.

(2) There shall be deposited into the Account—

(A) funds authorized for and appropriated to the Account;

(B) any funds that the Secretary may, subject to approval in an appropriation Act, transfer to the Account from funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for any purpose, except that such funds may be transferred only after the date on which the Secretary transmits written notice of, and justification for, such transfer to the congressional defense committees; and

(C) except as provided in subsection (d), proceeds received from the lease, transfer, or disposal of any property at a military installation that is closed or realigned under this part pursuant to a closure or realignment the date of approval of which is after January 1, 2005.

(3) The Account shall be closed at the time and in the manner provided for appropriation accounts under section 1555 of title 31, United States Code. Unobligated funds which remain in the Account upon closure shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury until transferred by law after the congressional defense committees receive the final report transmitted under subsection (c)(2),

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—(1) The Secretary may use the funds in the Account only for the purposes described in section 2905 with respect to military installations the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is after January 1, 2005.

(2) When a decision is made to use funds in the Account to carry out a construction project under section 2905(a) and the cost of the project will exceed the maximum amount authorized by law for a minor military construction project, the Secretary shall notify in writing the congressional defense committees of the nature of, and justification for, the project and the amount of expenditures for' such project. Any such construction project may be carried out without regard to section 2802(a) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) REPORTS.—(1)(A) No later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year in which the Secretary carries out activities under this part using amounts in the Account, the Secretary shall transmit a report to the congressional defense committees of the amount and nature of the deposits into, and the expenditures from, the Account during such fiscal year and of the amount and nature of other expenditures made pursuant to section 2905(a) during such fiscal year.

(B) The report for a fiscal year shall include the following:

(i) The obligations and expenditures from the Account during the fiscal year, identified by subaccount, for each military department and Defense Agency.

(ii) The fiscal year in which appropriations for such expenditures were made and the fiscal year in which finds were obligated for such expenditures.

(iii) Each military construction project for which such obligations and expenditures were made, identified by installation and project title.

(iv) A description and explanation of the extent, if any, to which expenditures for military construction projects for the fiscal year differed from proposals for projects and funding levels that were included in the justification transmitted to Congress under section 2907(1), or otherwise, for the funding proposals for the Account for such fiscal year, including an explanation of—

(I) any failure to carry out military construction projects that were so proposed; and

(II) any expenditures for military construction projects that were not so proposed.

(2) No later than 60 days after the termination of the authority of the Secretary to carry out a closure or realignment under this part with respect to military installations the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is after January 1, 2005, and no later than 60 days after the closure of the Account under subsection (a)(3), the Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an accounting of—

(A) all the funds deposited into and expended from the Account or otherwise expended under this part with respect to such installations; and

(B) any amount remaining in the Account.

(d) DISPOSAL OR TRANSFER OF COMMISSARY STORES AND PROPERTY PURCHASED WITH NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.—(1) If any real property or facility acquired, constructed, or improved (in whole or in part) with commissary store funds or nonappropriated funds is transferred or disposed of in connection with the closure or realignment of a military installation under this part the date of approval of closure or realignment of which is after January 1, 2005, a portion of the proceeds of the transfer or other disposal of property on that installation shall be deposited in the reserve account established under section 204(b)(7)(C) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(2) The amount so deposited shall be equal to the depreciated value of the investment made with such funds in the acquisition, construction, or improvement of that particular real property or facility. The depreciated value of the investment shall be computed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(3) The Secretary may use amounts in the reserve account, without further appropriation, for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, and improving—

(A) commissary stores; and

(B) real property and facilities for nonappropriated fund instrumentalities.

(4) In this subsection, the terms commissary store funds", "nonappropriated funds", and "nonappropriated fund instrumentality" shall have the meaning given those terms in section 2906(d)(4).

(e) ACCOUNT EXCLUSIVE SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECTS.—Except as provided in section 2906(e) with respect to funds in the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 under section 2906 and except for funds deposited into the Account under subsection (a), funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may not he used for purposes described in section 2905(a)(1)(C). The prohibition in this subsection shall expire

upon the closure of the Account under subsection (a)(3).

SEC. 2907. REPORTS

As part of the budget request for fiscal year 1993 and for each fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense, the Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees of Congress--

(1) a schedule of the closure and realignment actions to be carried out under this part in the fiscal year for which the request is made and an estimate of the total expenditures required and cost savings to be achieved by each such closure and realignment and of the time period in which these savings are to be achieved in each case, together with the Secretary's assessment of the environmental effects of such actions; and

(2) a description of the military installations, including those under construction and those planned for construction, to which functions are to be transferred as a result of such closures and realignments, together with the Secretary's assessment of the environmental effects of such transfers.

SEC. 2908. CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF COMMISSION REPORT

(a) TERMS OF THE RESOLUTION.--For purposes of section 2904(b), the term "joint resolution" means only a joint resolution which is introduced within the 10-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report to the Congress under section 2903(e), and--

(1) which does not have a preamble;

(2) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That Congress disapproves the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission as submitted by the President on ", the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date; and

(3) the title of which is as follows: "Joint resolution disapproving the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.".

(b) REFERRAL.--A resolution described in subsection (a) that is introduced in the House of Representatives shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives. A resolution described in subsection (a) introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(c) DISCHARGE.--If the committee to which a resolution described in subsection (a) is referred has not reported such a resolution (or an identical resolution) by the end of the 20-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report to the Congress under section 2903(e), such committee shall be, at the end of such period, discharged from further consideration of such resolution, and such resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar of the House involved.

(d) CONSIDERATION.--(1) On or after the third day after the date on which the committee to which such a resolution is referred has reported, or has been discharged (under subsection (c))

from further consideration of, such a resolution, it is in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for any Member of the respective House to move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution. A member may make the motion only on the day after the calendar day on which the Member announces to the House concerned the Member's intention to make the motion, except that, in the case of the House of Representatives, the motion may be made without such prior announcement if the motion is made by direction of the committee to which the resolution was referred. The motion is highly privileged in the House of Representatives and is privileged in the Senate and is not debatable. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution is agreed to, the respective House shall immediately proceed to consideration of the joint resolution without intervening motion, order, or other business, and the resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the respective House until disposed of.

(2) Debate on the resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 2 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. An amendment to the resolution is not in order. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. A motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the resolution is not in order. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to is not in order.

(3) Immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a resolution described in subsection (a) and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the appropriate House, the vote on final passage of the resolution shall occur.

(4) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a resolution described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

(e) CONSIDERATION BY OTHER HOUSE.--(1) If, before the passage by one House of a resolution of that House described in subsection (a), that House receives from the other House a resolution described in subsection (a), then the following procedures shall apply:

(A) The resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee and may not be considered in the House receiving it except in the case of final passage as provided in subparagraph (B)(ii).

(B) With respect to a resolution described in subsection (a) of the House receiving the resolution--

(i) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no resolution had been received from the other House; but

(ii) the vote on final passage shall be on the resolution of the other House.

(2) Upon disposition of the resolution received from the other House, it shall no longer be in order to consider the resolution that originated in the receiving House.

(f) RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.--This section is enacted by Congress--

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House,

respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a resolution described in subsection (a), and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 2909. RESTRICTION ON OTHER BASE CLOSURE AUTHORITY

(a) IN GENERAL.--Except as provided in subsection (c), during the period beginning on November 5, 1990, and ending on April 15, 2006, this part shall be the exclusive authority for selecting for closure or realignment, or for carrying out any closure or realignment of, a military installation inside the United States.

(b) RESTRICTION.--Except as provided in subsection (c), none of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used, other than under this part, during the period specified in subsection (a)

(1) to identify, through any transmittal to the Congress or through any other public announcement or notification, any military installation inside the United States as an installation to be closed or realigned or as an installation under consideration for closure or realignment; or

(2) to carry out any closure or realignment of a military installation inside the United States.

(c) EXCEPTION.--Nothing in this part affects the authority of the Secretary to carry out

(1) closures and realignments under title II of Public Law 100-526; and

(2) closures and realignments to which section 2687 of title 10, United States Code, is not applicable, including closures and realignments carried out for reasons of national security or a military emergency referred to in subsection (c) of such section.

SEC. 2910. DEFINITIONS

As used in this part:

(1) The term "Account" means the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 established by section 2906(a)(1).

(2) The term "congressional defense committees" means the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(3) The term "Commission" means the Commission established by section 2902.

(4) The term "military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, flood control, or other projects not under the primary jurisdiction or control of the Department of Defense. [*The preceding sentence shall take effect as of November 5, 1990, and shall apply as if it had been included in section 2910(4) of the Defense*

Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 on that date.]

(5) The term "realignment" includes any action which both reduces and relocates functions and civilian personnel positions but does not include a reduction in force resulting from workload adjustments, reduced personnel or funding levels, or skill imbalances.

(6) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Defense.

(7) The term "United States" means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and any other commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

(8) The term "date of approval", with respect to a closure or realignment of an installation, means the date on which the authority of Congress to disapprove a recommendation of closure or realignment, as the case may be, of such installation under this part expires. [*The date of approval of closure of any installation approved for closure before November 30, 1993 shall be deemed to be November 30, 1993.*]

(9) The term "redevelopment authority", in the case of an installation to be closed or realigned under this part, means any 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. [*The above revision shall take effect as if included in the amendments made by section 2918 of Pub. L. 103-160.*]

(10) The term "redevelopment plan" in the case of an installation to be closed or realigned under this part, 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.

(11) The term "representative of the homeless" has the meaning given such term in section 501(i)(4) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11411(i)(4)).

SEC. 2911. CLARIFYING AMENDMENT

Section 2687(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended--

(1) by inserting "homeport facility for any ship," after "center,"; and

(2) by striking out "under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department" and inserting in lieu thereof "under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility,".

SEC. 2912. 2005 ROUND OF REALIGNMENTS AND CLOSURES OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) FORCE-STRUCTURE PLAN AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVENTORY.—

(1) PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION.—As part of the budget justification documents submitted to Congress in support of the budget for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2005, the Secretary shall include the following:

(A) A force-structure plan for the Armed Forces based on an assessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to the national security during the 20-year period beginning with fiscal year 2005, the probable end-strength levels and major military force units (including land force divisions, carrier and other major combatant vessels, air wings, and other comparable units) needed to meet these threats, and the anticipated levels of funding that will be available for national defense purposes during such period.

(B) A comprehensive inventory of military installations world-wide for each military department, with specifications of the number and type of facilities in the active and reserve forces of each military department.

(2) RELATIONSHIP OF PLAN AND INVENTORY.— Using the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory prepared under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall prepare (and include as part of the submission of such plan and inventory) the following:

(A) A description of the infrastructure necessary to support the force structure described in the force-structure plan.

(B) A discussion of categories of excess infrastructure and infrastructure capacity.

(C) An economic analysis of the effect of the closure or realignment of military installations to reduce excess infrastructure.

(3) SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the level of necessary versus excess infrastructure under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall consider the following:

(A) The anticipated continuing need for and availability of military installations outside the United States, taking into account current restrictions on the use of military installations outside the United States and the potential for future prohibitions or restrictions on the use of such military installations.

(B) Any efficiencies that may be gained from joint tenancy by more than one branch of the Armed Forces at a military installation.

(4) REVISION.—The Secretary may revise the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory; If the Secretary makes such a revision, the Secretary shall submit the revised plan or inventory to Congress as part of the budget justification documents submitted to Congress for fiscal year 2006.

(b) CERTIFICATION OF NEED FOR FURTHER CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS.—

(1) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED—On the basis of the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory prepared under subsection (a) and the descriptions and economic analysis prepared under such subsection, the Secretary shall include as part of the submission of the plan and inventory—

(A) a certification regarding whether the need exists for the closure or realignment of additional military installations; and

(B) if such need exists, a certification that the additional round of closures and realignments would result in annual net savings for each of the military departments beginning not later than fiscal year 2011.

(2) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO CERTIFY.—If the Secretary does not include the certifications referred to in paragraph (1), the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part in 2005 shall be terminated.

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL EVALUATION.—

(1) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—If the certification is provided under subsection (b), the Comptroller General shall prepare an evaluation of the following:

(A) The force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory prepared under subsection (a) and the final selection criteria prepared under section 2913, including an evaluation of the accuracy and analytical sufficiency of such plan, inventory, and criteria.

(B) The need for the closure or realignment of additional military installations.

(2) SUBMISSION.—The Comptroller General shall submit the evaluation to Congress not later than 60 days after the date on which the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory are submitted to Congress.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL ROUND; COMMISSION.—

(1) APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.—Subject to the certifications required under subsection (b), the President may commence an additional round for the selection of military installations for closure and realignment under this part in 2005 by transmitting to the Senate, not later than March 15, 2005, nominations pursuant to section '2902(c) for the appointment of new members to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

(2) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO NOMINATE.—If the President does not transmit to the Senate the nominations for the Commission by March 15, 2005, the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part in 2005 shall be terminated.

(3) MEMBERS.—Notwithstanding section 2902(c) (1), the Commission appointed under the authority of this subsection shall consist of nine members.

(4) TERMS; MEETINGS; TERMINATION.—Notwithstanding subsections (d), (e)(1), and (1) of section 2902, the Commission appointed under the authority of this subsection shall meet during calendar year 2005 and shall terminate on April 15, 2006.

(5) FUNDING.—If no funds are appropriated to the Commission by the end of the second session of the 108th Congress for the activities of the Commission in 2005, the Secretary may transfer to the Commission for purposes of its activities under this part in that year such funds as the Commission may require to carry out such activities. The Secretary may transfer funds under the preceding sentence from any funds available to the Secretary. Funds so transferred shall remain available to the Commission for such purposes until expended.

SEC. 2913. SELECTION CRITERIA FOR 2005 ROUND.

(a) PREPARATION OF PROPOSED SELECTION CRITERIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 31, 2003, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the criteria proposed to be used by the Secretary in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part in 2005.

(2) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for public

comment on the proposed criteria for a period of at least 30 days and shall include notice of that opportunity in the publication required under this subsection.

(b) MILITARY VALUE AS PRIMARY CONSIDERATION.— The selection criteria prepared by the Secretary shall ensure that military value is the primary consideration in the making of recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations under this part in 2005. Military value shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) Preservation of training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces to guarantee future availability of such areas to ensure the readiness of the Armed Forces.

(2) Preservation of military installations in the United States as staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions.

(3) Preservation of military installations throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas in the United States for training purposes.

(4) The impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.

(5) Contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.

(c) SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS.—The selection criteria for military installations shall also address at a minimum the following:

(1) 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.

(2) The economic impact on existing communities in the vicinity of military installations.

(3) The ability of both existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions, and personnel.

(4) The impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.

(d) EFFECT ON DEPARTMENT AND OTHER AGENCY COSTS.—Any selection criteria proposed by the Secretary relating to the cost savings or return on investment from the proposed closure or realignment of military installations shall take into account the effect of the proposed closure or realignment on the costs of any other activity of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency that may be required to assume responsibility for activities at the military installations.

(e) FINAL SELECTION CRITERIA.—Not later than February 16, 2004, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the final criteria to be used in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part in 2005. Such criteria shall be the final criteria to be used, along with the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory referred to in section 2912, in making such recommendations unless disapproved by an Act of Congress enacted on or before March 15, 2004.

(f) RELATION TO CRITERIA FOR EARLIER ROUNDS.— Section 2903(b), and the selection criteria prepared under such section, shall not apply with respect to the process of making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations in 2005.

SEC. 2914. SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REALIGNMENTS AND CLOSURES FOR 2005 ROUND; COMMISSION CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.—If the Secretary makes the certifications required under section 2912(b), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees and the Commission, not later than May 16, 2005, a list of the military installations inside the United States that the Secretary recommends for closure or realignment on the basis of the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory prepared by the Secretary under section 2912 and the final selection criteria prepared by the Secretary under section 2913.

(b) PREPARATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall comply with paragraphs (2) through (6) of section 2903(c) in preparing and transmitting the recommendations under this section. However, paragraph (6) of section 2903(e) relating to submission of information to Congress shall be deemed to require such submission within 48 hours.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT VIEWS.—(A) In making recommendations to the Commission in 2005, the Secretary shall consider any notice received from a local government in the vicinity of a military installation that the government would approve of the closure or realignment of the installation,

(B) Notwithstanding the requirement in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall make the recommendations referred to in that subparagraph based on the force-structure plan, infrastructure inventory, and final selection criteria otherwise applicable to such recommendations.

(C) The recommendations shall include a statement of the result of the consideration of any notice described in subparagraph (A) that is received with respect to a military installation covered by such recommendations. The statement shall set forth the reasons for the result.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS TO RETAIN BASES IN INACTIVE STATUS.—In making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations, the Secretary may recommend that an installation be placed in an inactive status if the Secretary determines that—

(1) the installation may be needed in the future for national security purposes; or

(2) retention of the installation is otherwise in the interest of the United States.

(d) COMMISSION REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this subsection, section 2 903(d) shall apply to the consideration by the Commission of the recommendations transmitted by the Secretary in 2005. The Commission's report containing its findings and conclusions,

based on a review and analysis of the Secretary's recommendations, shall be transmitted to the President not later than September 8, 2005.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS.—After September 8, 2005, the Commission shall promptly provide, upon request, to any Member of Congress information used by the Commission in making its recommendations.

(3) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORITY TO ADD TO CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT LISTS.—The Commission may not consider making a change in the recommendations of the Secretary that would add a military installation to the Secretary's list of installations recommended for closure or realignment unless, in addition to the requirements of section 2903(d)(2)(C)—

(A) the Commission provides the Secretary with at least a 15-day period, before making the change, in which to submit an explanation of the reasons why the installation was not included on the closure or realignment list by the Secretary; and

(B) the decision to add the installation for Commission consideration is supported by at least seven members of the Commission.

(4) TESTIMONY BY SECRETARY.—The Commission shall invite the Secretary to testify at a public hearing, or a closed hearing if classified information is involved, on any proposed change by the Commission to the Secretary's recommendations.

(5) SITE VISIT.—In the report required under section 2903(d)(2)(A) that is to be transmitted under paragraph (1), the Commission may not recommend the closure of a military installation not recommended for closure by the Secretary under subsection (a) unless at least two members of the Commission visit the installation before the date of the transmittal of the report.

(6) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—The Comptroller General report required by section 2903(d)(5)(B) analyzing the recommendations of the Secretary and the selection process in 2005 shall be transmitted to the congressional defense committees not later than July 1, 2005.

(e) REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this subsection, section 2903(e) shall apply to the review by the President of the recommendations of the Commission under this section, and the actions, if any, of the Commission in response to such review, in 2005. The President shall review the recommendations of the Secretary and the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission under subsection (d) and prepare a report, not later than September '23, 2005, containing the President's approval or disapproval of the Commission's recommendations.

(2) COMMISSION RECONSIDERATION.—If the Commission prepares a revised list of recommendations under section 2903(e)(3) in 2005 in response to the review of the President in that year under paragraph (1), the Commission shall transmit the revised list to the President not later than October 20, 2005.

(3) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO TRANSMIT.—If the President does not transmit to Congress an approval and certification described in paragraph (2) or (4) of section 2903(e) by November 7, 2005, the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part in 2005 shall he terminated.

(4) EFFECT OF TRANSMITTAL.—A report of the President under this subsection containing the President's approval of the Commission's recommendations is deemed to be a report under section 2903(e) for purposes of sections 2904 and 2908.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE INTERNAL CONTROL PLAN FOR THE 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE PROCESS

PURPOSE

This guidance establishes the policies and responsibilities that constitute the Office of the Secretary Defense (OSD) Base Realignment and Closure Internal Control Plan (ICP). It is to be used to implement the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-510 as amended) (BRAC) and the Secretary's November 15, 2002, "Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure" memorandum and all subsequent policy memoranda outlining the DoD BRAC 2005 process. It is designed to delineate broad lines of authority and responsibilities of the OSD approach to BRAC 2005, ensure that base realignment and closure analysis and recommendations are based on accurate and complete data, and ensure that the process is properly documented and auditable. Each Military Department and Defense Agency is responsible for developing specific Internal Control Plans to supplement this guidance. This guidance supersedes all other Office of the Secretary of Defense ICP guidance issued in previous BRAC rounds.

AUTHORITY

With few exceptions, BRAC establishes the exclusive procedures under which the Secretary of Defense may pursue realignment or closure of military installations within the United States. The law authorizes the establishment of an independent Commission to review the Secretary of Defense's recommendations for realigning and closing military installations. The Secretary's recommendations must be based on the force structure plan and final selection criteria required by Sections 2912 and 2913 of BRAC. When developing recommendations, the Secretary of Defense must consider all military installations on an equal basis without regard to prior consideration for realignment or closure. The Secretary of Defense has established and chartered the Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC) and the Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG) as the BRAC 2005 deliberative bodies responsible for leadership, direction, and guidance. These two groups will ensure that the policies, procedures, and responsibilities set forth in this ICP support and produce comprehensive analyses to form the basis for the Secretary's recommendations to the Commission.

General

The responsibilities assigned by this ICP are designed to provide an "unbroken chain" of accountability for each subelement of information used by DoD in the BRAC process. This systematic approach provides:

- Uniform guidance defining data requirements and sources
- Systems for verifying accuracy of data at all levels of command
- Procedures to check the accuracy of the analyses made from the data
- Protection of data to prevent premature dissemination

In addition to the requirements above, the ICP defines the certification requirements prescribed in Section 2903(c)(5) of BRAC. This plan also specifies the process and required documentation to be used in developing the BRAC 2005 recommendations. Finally, the Military Departments, Defense Agencies, and OSD will incorporate comprehensive auditor participation to ensure a thorough assessment of the data and process. Also, audits will assess specific applications of data calls and the accuracy of the data collection process.

The BRAC 2005 process is designed to provide a structured, systematic approach for developing base realignment and closure recommendations for submittal to the Commission in May 2005. Throughout the process, all military installations shall be considered equally, without regard to prior consideration for realignment or closure. The base realignment and closure recommendations resulting from this process will be based on the force structure plan, infrastructure inventory, and selection criteria. Although an interim force structure plan and selection criteria may be used initially, the final DoD BRAC 2005 recommendations shall be based on the force structure plan and infrastructure inventory developed and submitted to Congress in accordance with Section 2912 of BRAC, and the final published selection criteria.

INTERNAL CONTROL MECHANISMS

The objective of the internal control mechanisms is to ensure the accuracy, completeness, and integrity of the information upon which the Secretary of Defense recommendations for base realignments and closures will be based. The two principal control mechanisms are organization and documentation.

Organization Controls

Under the oversight and guidance of the Secretary, there are two groups within the DoD which have primary responsibilities for assisting the Secretary: the IEC, chaired by the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the ISG, chaired by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)).

To ensure the integrity of the BRAC process, these two groups are separated by distinct functional boundaries and levels of authority. The Chair and membership of the IEC/ISG have already been determined and approved by the Secretary. The attachment to the

Secretary's November 15, 2002, memorandum depicts the organizational relationship between these oversight groups, the Joint Cross-Service Groups (JCSGs), and the Military Departments.

> **Infrastructure Executive Council:** The IEC is the policy making and oversight body for the entire BRAC process, chaired by the Deputy Secretary of Defense. The IEC is the approval authority for all base realignment and closure recommendations to the Secretary of Defense. The IEC is responsible for forwarding approved JCSG recommendations to the Military Departments and Defense Agencies. In addition, the IEC also provides guidance to the Military Departments, JCSGs, and Defense Agencies on complex issues referred directly to them.

> **Infrastructure Steering Group:** The ISG is the group responsible for overseeing the joint cross-service analyses of common business oriented functions and ensuring the integration of those processes with the Military Departments' and Defense Agencies' specific analyses of all other functions. Additionally, the ISG will provide progress reports to the IEC. This group will be chaired by the USD(AT&L). It should also be noted that the USD(AT&L) has been assigned the authority and responsibility for issuing the operating policies and detailed direction necessary to conduct the BRAC 2005 analyses by the Secretary of Defense.

The Inspector General of the Department of Defense (IG DoD) will advise the IEC and ISG on the implementation of this ICP. IG DoD auditors will review the activities of the IEC/ISG, and designated JCSGs to ensure such activities comply with the requirements of the ICP.

Documentation Controls for the IEC, ISG, and JCSGs

The following outlines document controls for the IEC, ISG, and JCSGs to ensure accuracy and auditablity of the information used in the BRAC 2005 analyses. The Military Departments and Defense Agencies will establish similar document controls for their BRAC processes.

The BRAC 2005 process will be recorded and clearly documented to ensure the integrity of the process performed by the IEC, ISG, JCSGs, Military Departments and Defense Agencies. Furthermore, controls will be implemented to ensure that the information used by the JCSGs in their analysis is certified for accuracy and completeness, and that the information is used consistently by OSD, the Military Departments, and the Defense Agencies throughout the BRAC 2005 process. To protect the integrity of the BRAC 2005 documentation prepared, handled, or processed by the JCSGs, the JCSGs will adhere to the following control elements:

> **Data Collection:** Information used for analyses and/or decision making will be obtained from the Military Departments and the Defense Agencies. The mechanism for requesting JCSG data from the Military Departments and the

Defense Agencies will be in the form of electronic and/or hard copy information requests issued to the Military Departments and Defense Agencies. The Military Departments and Defense Agencies will use their BRAC 2005 internal control mechanisms for collecting the requested information and ensuring such information is certified for accuracy and completeness before it is forwarded to the respective JCSG. Only certified information will be used to develop BRAC 2005 recommendations.

Certification: Section 2903(c)(5) of BRAC requires that all information used to develop and make realignment and closure recommendations submitted to the Secretary of Defense and/or the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission must be certified as accurate and complete to the best of the certifier's knowledge and belief. The preparation of responses to the information requests by the Military Departments and Defense Agencies will adhere to the BRAC 2005 certification procedures and the internal control plans implemented for those entities.

Any data file forwarded to the JCSGs by the Military Departments or Defense Agencies must be certified. Data and information gathered from authoritative or official sources external to DoD (such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics national employment data) need only be certified as to the source if the sources' accuracy can be determined by the audit community in accordance with U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) guidance. Additional instructions regarding data certification will be issued in subsequent policy guidance.

Record Keeping: Minutes will be maintained of all deliberative meetings of the IEC, ISG, JCSGs, Military Departments, and Defense Agencies. Each group will record attendance, provide a synopsis of items discussed and include all decisions and recommendations. To assist in this effort, individuals with BRAC experience will be available to support each JCSG. The Chairs of each designated group will be responsible for overseeing and enforcing attendance at each meeting as well as approving substitutions on a case by case basis. The Chairs will also be responsible for ensuring that only certified data provided by the Military Departments and Defense Agencies is used in the deliberative process. The overall responsibility for safeguarding BRAC 2005 data and information rests with the Chairs of each group. However, this does not relieve each and every individual involved in the BRAC 2005 process from the responsibility to protect internal/deliberative information involved in the BRAC 2005 process. Records of non-deliberative meetings are not required.

Oral Briefings: On occasion, the IEC, ISG and JCSGs may receive formal and informal briefings from inside and outside the Federal Government. To ensure a record of all information provided to these groups is maintained, the content of all oral briefings must be captured in the minutes prepared for the meeting at which a particular briefing was presented. All briefing slides and electronic presentations will be attached to the minutes recorded for the meeting. While these briefings

may be useful in developing policies or suggesting methods for making measurements or evaluations, no data from such briefings may be accepted by the groups, unless such data is independently validated and certified in accordance with these procedures.

Outside Studies: During the BRAC 2005 process, studies and reports that originated outside the process may be brought to the attention of any designated BRAC group. While these studies may be useful in developing policies and/or suggesting methods for making measurements or evaluations, no data from such briefings may be accepted by the groups, unless such data is independently validated and certified in accordance with these procedures.

Technical Experts: Technical experts may be used to support the development and/or the refinement of the analytical efforts of the JCSGs. The Military Departments and Defense Agencies will identify such technical experts to the JCSGs and each individual will be briefed on the sensitivity of BRAC data. Each JCSG that utilizes technical experts will maintain a list of individuals authorized to access their data. When technical experts provide information, expertise, or data that a JCSG considers relevant and appropriate for analyses, the experts shall be requested to submit that information or data in writing with the required certification. Technical experts will be granted only limited access to BRAC 2005 data and information that will allow them to assist the JCSGs in the development and/or refinement of analytical efforts. The use of technical experts will be communicated, either orally or in writing, to the ISG.

Non-Disclosure Agreements: Each IEC, ISG and JCSG member will sign a BRAC 2005 non-disclosure agreement. Additionally, all other individuals working within the process or providing support to the process (including IG DoD, technical experts, contractors, etc.) will be required to sign non-disclosure agreements (The DoD standard agreement is at Appendix C to "Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 2005) Policy Memorandum One -- Policy, Responsibilities, and Procedures" memorandum).

ACCESS TO BRAC 2005 INFORMATION

To protect the integrity of the BRAC 2005 process, all files, data, and materials relating to that process are deemed deliberative and internal to DoD. All requests for release of BRAC 2005 data and materials, including those under the Freedom of Information Act, received prior to the Secretary forwarding his realignment and closure recommendations to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be forwarded to the Military Department BRAC authority concerned, or the DUSD(I&E) with respect to JCSGs. All BRAC 2005 documents, including electronic media, will have the following statements either as a header or footer, as appropriate:

The members of the IEC, ISG, JCSGs, and the OSD BRAC office are entrusted to have access to BRAC 2005 data and information that originated from either the Military Departments or the Defense Agencies. Consistent with the organization controls set forth in this ICP, access will not be granted to any individual, to include technical experts or outside consultants, without the consent of the Chairs of the designated JCSGs that control the data. Such access carries a responsibility for ensuring that BRAC 2005 data and information is treated as sensitive and predecisional. The members of the IEC, ISG, and JCSGs are required to protect the BRAC 2005 process from either improper or unofficial disclosures. The Chair of each designated BRAC group will ensure all assigned and substitute members of his or her group are informed that no internal deliberations or data will be discussed or shared with anyone outside their group without specific Chair approval. The group members must also take precautions to prevent the acceptance of information that is not certified or may be forwarded to a JCSG through channels other than those identified in this document and BRAC 2005 policy guidance.

AUDIT ACCESS TO RECORDS

The Comptroller General is required to submit a report to Congress and the Commission containing a detailed analysis of the Secretary's recommendations and selection process shortly after the Secretary provides his BRAC recommendations to the Commission. To facilitate this review, the Department will allow the GAO auditors full and open access to all elements of the DoD process, except for deliberative meetings, and to all data supporting the Secretary's final recommendations as it is being developed and implemented. Copies of the deliberative meeting minutes will be made available to the GAO as they are signed by the Chair.

Full and open access to the BRAC 2005 process and data will be granted to the Inspector General of the Department of Defense. Furthermore, the audit agencies of the Military Departments and Defense Agencies participating in BRAC 2005 will review and validate data collected and analyzed by their Departments and Agencies. GAO, the DoD Inspector General, and the relevant audit agencies will coordinate their efforts to avoid duplication of effort.

DISSEMINATION

All members of the IEC, ISG, JCSGs, Military Departments, and Defense Agencies must use every precaution to prevent the improper release of and/or access to BRAC 2005 data

and information. Not only is access restricted to those individuals officially approved to take part in the BRAC 2005 process, care must also be taken to avoid inadvertent dissemination through telephone conversation, facsimile "FAX", or electronic "E-mail" transmission. Dissemination of information that is not discussed in this ICP will only be made with the expressed documented approval of the USD(AT&L).

The USD(AT&L) will disseminate this ICP to the applicable JCSGs, Military Departments, and Defense Agencies. The Military Departments and Defense Agencies will incorporate this guidance in their ICPs for use within their Departments or Agencies. The USD(AT&L) will be advised of any control violations or weaknesses that are identified through application of this ICP or of any modifications that may be needed.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS/INTERACTIONS

The BRAC 2005 round will motivate local communities to solicit information from the DoD on the process and data used to develop recommendations. Protecting the integrity of the DoD BRAC 2005 process requires OSD, Military Departments, and Defense Agencies to designate key individuals and processes that will address community and congressional inquiries.

CHANGES TO ICP

As the USD(AT&L) issues supplemental guidance that affects this ICP, Military Departments and Defense Agencies will incorporate this guidance into their respective ICPs.

Nondisclosure Agreement

My duties include work assignments and responsibilities in which I may acquire personal knowledge of or access to information concerning the development of recommendations relating to potential closure or realignment of military installations in the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005 process. I understand and agree that it is my duty and obligation to comply with the provisions of this agreement respecting such information, and that my violation of this agreement may result in disciplinary action.

1. I understand that the development of any BRAC 2005 information, written or oral, pursuant to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended, is an official, sensitive, and deliberative process. "Written" information includes all electronic and hard copy forms of communication. I further understand that the development of such information is not limited to final documents or products, but also includes all draft and feeder documents, briefings and notes, as well as any other related oral or written communication.

2. The public and all levels of federal, state, and local government have a right to expect and trust that the BRAC 2005 process will be conducted objectively and impartially. Any unauthorized disclosure of BRAC information undermines that expectation and trust and is therefore prohibited. Unauthorized disclosures may also constitute a violation of law and DoD or Military Department directives, regulations, instructions, policies, or guidance. I promise not to disclose any BRAC information, except as specifically authorized.

3. I further understand that any document or any other written communication, whether draft or final, is the official property and record of the Department of Defense and shall be retained, disseminated, released, and destroyed in accordance with requirements of law and applicable DoD or Military Department directives, regulations, instructions, policies or guidance.

4. I understand that the provision of this agreement bind me personally until the Secretary of Defense transmits BRAC recommendations to the Commission and Congress even if I am reassigned to other duties or stations, retire, or otherwise cease employment or any contract, agency, or other relationship or association with the Department of Defense.

_____ _____

Signature Date

_____

Name Printed

FY 2002 National Defense Authorization Act
BRAC 2005 Timeline

Now thru
May 16, 05 — DoD Deliberative Process. DoD undertakes internal data gathering and analytic process necessary to formulate recommendations and meet the statutory reporting requirements outlined below.

Dec 31, 03 — Draft Selection Criteria. Not later than this date the Secretary of Defense "shall publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the criteria proposed to be used by the Secretary in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United states." There is a 30 day public comment period.

Feb ~, 04 — Force Structure Plan & Infrastructure Inventory to Congress. As part of the FY 05 Budget justification documents submitted to Congress, the Secretary shall include the following:

- A "force-structure plan for the Armed Forces based on an assessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to the national security during the 20-year period beginning with fiscal year 2005, the probable end-strength levels and major military force units (including land force divisions, carrier and other major combatant vessels, air wings, and other comparable units) needed to meet these threats, and the anticipated levels of funding that will be available for national defense purposes during such period."
- A "comprehensive inventory of military installations world-wide for each military department, with specifications of the number and type of facilities in the active and reserve forces of each military department."
- A "description of infrastructure necessary to support the force structure described in the force structure plan."
- A "discussion of excess categories of excess infrastructure and infrastructure capacity."
- An "economic analysis of the effect of the closure or realignment of military installations to reduce excess infrastructure."
- A "certification regarding whether the need exists for the closure or realignment of additional military installations; and if such need exists, a certification that the additional round of closures and realignments would result in annual net savings for each of the military departments beginning not later than fiscal year 2011."

Feb 16, 04 — Final Selection Criteria. Not later than this date the Secretary of Defense shall "publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the final criteria to be used in making recommendations for the closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States."

Mar 15, 04 — Deadline for Congressional disapproval of Final Selection Criteria

Apr ~, 04 Comptroller General Evaluation. Not later than 60 days after the date on which the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory are submitted to Congress, the Comptroller General shall prepare an evaluation of the force-structure plan, infrastructure inventory, selection criteria, and the need for the closure and realignment of additional military installations

Feb ~, 05 Revisions to Force-Structure Plan and Infrastructure Inventory. If the Secretary has made any revisions to the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory, the Secretary shall submit those revisions to Congress as part of the FY 06 Budget justification documents

Mar 15, 05 Nomination of Commissioners. Not later than this date, the President must transmit to the Senate nominations for the appointment of new members to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

May 16, 05 Secretary of Defense Recommendations. Not later than this date, the Secretary must publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees and the Commission, a list of the military installations that the Secretary recommends for closure or realignment.

Jul 1, 05 Comptroller General Analysis. Not later than this date, the Comptroller General shall transmit to the congressional defense committees, a report containing a detailed analysis of the Secretary's recommendations and selection process.

Sep 8, 05 Commission's Recommendations. Not later than this date, the Commission must transmit to the President "a report containing its findings and conclusions based on a review and analysis of the Secretary's recommendations."

Sep 23, 05 President's Approval or Disapproval of Commission Recommendations. Not later than this date, the President shall transmit to the Commission and to the Congress, "a report containing the President's approval or disapproval of the Commission's recommendations."

If the President approves the recommendations, the recommendations are binding 45 "legislative" days after Presidential transmission or adjournment sine die, unless Congress enacts joint resolution of disapproval.

Oct 20, 05 Commission's Revised Recommendations. If the President disapproves the Commission's initial recommendations, the Commission must submit revised recommendations to the President not later than this date.

Nov 7, 05 President's Approval or Disapproval of Revised Recommendations. The President must approve the revised recommendations and transmit approval to Congress by this date or the process ends. The recommendations become binding 45 "legislative" days after Presidential transmission or adjournment sine die, unless Congress enacts joint resolution of disapproval.

Apr 15, 06 Commission terminates

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

3010 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3010

ACQUISITION,
TECHNOLOGY
AND LOGISTICS

JUN 27 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
INFRASTRUCTURE STEERING GROUP
CHAIRMEN, BRAC 2005 JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUPS

Subject: Interim Selection Criteria

The DoD Components and Joint Cross-Service Groups will use the attached interim selection criteria to begin framing data calls and initiating analysis of the Department's functions and installations pending the issuance of the final criteria. Military value criteria shall receive primary consideration in the analytical process. The interim criteria, issued pursuant to "Policy Memorandum One--Policy, Responsibilities, and Procedures" dated April 16, 2003, address the requirements of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2002.

The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) statute requires the Department to develop selection criteria to use in its analytical process. The BRAC statute requires that by December 31, 2003, the Department publish draft selection criteria in the *Federal Register* for a thirty day public comment period. After the public comment period the Department must submit the final criteria to the congressional defense committees by February 14, 2004. Unless the criteria are explicitly disapproved by an Act of Congress the section criteria become final on March 15, 2004.

Michael W. Wynne
Acting USD (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics)
Chairman, Infrastructure Steering Group

Attachment
As stated

Interim Selection Criteria

Military Value

1. The current and future mission requirements and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force, including impacts on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.

2. The availability and condition of land, facilities and associated airspace, including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions, at both existing and potential receiving locations.

3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.

4. The cost and manpower implications.

Return on Investment

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.

Impacts

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.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
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ACQUISITION,
TECHNOLOGY
AND LOGISTICS

OCT 14 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMEN, JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUPS

SUBJECT: Policy Memorandum Two--BRAC 2005 Military Value Principles

The Department has determined that the most appropriate way to ensure that military value is the primary consideration in making closure and realignment recommendations is to determine military value through the exercise of military judgment built upon a quantitative analytical foundation. The quantitative analytical foundation is built by the Joint Cross-Service Groups and Military Departments applying the BRAC selection criteria to rank the facilities for which they have responsibility. The exercise of military judgment occurs through the application of principles. Limited in number and written broadly, the principles enumerate the essential elements of military judgment. The Military Departments and the Joint Cross-Service Groups shall use the attached principles when applying military judgment in their deliberative processes.

Michael W. Wynne
Acting USD (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics)
Chairman, Infrastructure Steering Group

Attachment:
As Stated

BRAC Principles

Recruit and Train: The Department must attract, develop, and retain active, reserve, civilian, and contractor personnel who are highly skilled and educated and have access to effective, diverse, and sustainable training space in order to ensure current and future readiness, to support advances in technology, and to respond to anticipated developments in joint and service doctrine and tactics.

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.

Organize: The Department needs force structure sized, composed, and located to match the demands of the National Military Strategy, effectively and efficiently supported by properly aligned headquarters and other DoD organizations, and that takes advantage of opportunities for joint basing.

Equip: The Department needs research, development, acquisition, test, and evaluation capabilities that efficiently and effectively place superior technology in the hands of the warfighter to meet current and future threats and facilitate knowledge-enabled and net-centric warfare.

Supply, Service, and Maintain: The Department needs access to logistical and industrial infrastructure capabilities optimally integrated into a skilled and cost efficient national industrial base that provides agile and responsive global support to operational forces.

Deploy & Employ (Operational): The Department needs secure installations that are optimally located for mission accomplishment (including homeland defense), that support power projection, rapid deployable capabilities, and expeditionary force needs for reach-back capability, that sustain the capability to mobilize and surge, and that ensure strategic redundancy.

Intelligence: The Department needs intelligence capabilities to support the National Military Strategy by delivering predictive analysis, warning of impending crises, providing persistent surveillance of our most critical targets, and achieving horizontal integration of networks and databases.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
3010 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3010

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DEC 7 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR INFRASTRUCTURE EXECUTIVE COUNSEL MEMBERS
INFRASTRUCTURE STEERING GROUP (ISG) MEMBERS
CHAIRMEN, JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUPS (JCSG)

SUBJECT: Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 2005) Policy Memorandum Three – Selection Criterion 5

Background

The Secretary of Defense's memorandum of November 15, 2002, established the authorities, organizational structure, goals, and objectives for the Department's development of BRAC 2005 recommendations. Policy Memoranda One and Two provided further guidance on implementing BRAC 2005. This memorandum is the third in a series of Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) policy memoranda implementing BRAC 2005. The USD (AT&L) will issue additional policy guidance, as necessary, throughout the BRAC process.

Purpose

This memorandum describes how BRAC selection 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"* will be implemented during the BRAC process. Selection criterion 5 will be assessed against all scenarios considered during the BRAC scenario analysis process. This memorandum applies to the Military Departments and Joint Cross-Service Groups (JCSGs).

Policy Memorandum One, dated April 16, 2003, directed the Military Departments and the JCSGs to use the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) model to calculate costs, savings, and payback (formerly known as return on investment) of proposed realignment and closure actions. Policy Memorandum One also directed the Department of the Army to take the lead in recommending improvements in the COBRA model and in revising standard cost factors used with the model.

COBRA provides a uniform methodology for estimating and itemizing projected costs and savings associated with BRAC closure and realignment scenarios. This guidance, applicable to the Military Departments and the JCSGs, establishes policy and procedures for use of the updated COBRA model when evaluating BRAC selection

criterion 5. It includes policy, responsibilities, and procedures for COBRA use, and discusses how the model's outputs will be used to support the overall BRAC 2005 process. Additionally, this memorandum specifies how the Department will comply with the requirement to take into account the effect of a proposed closure or realignment on the costs of any other activity of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency that may be required to assume responsibility for activities at an affected military installation.

Policy Guidance

General

The Military Departments and JCSGs, hereafter referred to as the "scenario proponents," are required to use the COBRA model in assessing proposed realignment and closure scenarios during their selection criterion 5 assessments. To perform these assessments, proponents must load scenario-specific data into the COBRA model. This data, used in combination with model algorithms and standard cost factors already developed and pre-loaded into the model, will result in an estimate of costs, savings, and payback for the proposed closure/realignment scenario. The COBRA model uses a Windows format and is easily tailored to provide a variety of reports and information, including payback year, one-time costs, 6-year costs and savings, annual recurring costs and savings, and 20-year net present value (NPV).

Due to the complexity of the COBRA model, four documents will be issued that supplement the policies and procedures in this memorandum. To ensure consistent implementation of the COBRA model in support of selection criterion 5 assessments, all users of the model should become familiar with the content of these documents:

- COBRA Users Manual
- COBRA Algorithm Documentation
- COBRA Analyst Template
- COBRA User Checklist

To obtain needed COBRA data input, scenario proponents will develop COBRA related questions that will be included in scenario data calls. These COBRA-related questions focus exclusively on data not previously gathered concerning specific losing and receiving installations. Scenario data calls will be prepared by the scenario proponents and collected by the appropriate Military Department or Defense Agency.

COBRA results may suggest minor changes in the scenario that would reduce costs or improve long term savings. Comparative assessments of COBRA results for scenarios may enable Military Departments and JCSGs to eliminate scenarios that are inferior to others from a cost perspective.

Responsibilities

Proponents will maintain a list of all scenarios evaluated by COBRA as well as a COBRA summary sheet on each scenario evaluated during the deliberative process. COBRA results and recommendations will be presented in the format provided herein.

Because the updated COBRA software contains many pre-loaded base characteristics and standard cost factors designed to simplify BRAC analysis, access to the COBRA model is restricted to internal Department of Defense use until the release of final recommendations.

Key Terms and Procedures

The following guidance provides instructions on key COBRA calculations. More complete and detailed guidance is provided to COBRA users in the four documents listed in the General section above. A review of these documents is required before using the model.

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.

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.

Close: Any action that ceases or relocates all current missions of an installation and eliminates or relocates all current personnel positions (military, civilian and contractor), except for personnel required for caretaking, conducting any ongoing environmental cleanup, or property disposal. Retention of a small enclave, not associated with the main mission of the base, is still a closure. (To ensure the application of a specific COBRA algorithm, users are instructed to use a "deactivate" button for closures where an enclave is going to be maintained).

Realign: Includes any action that both reduces and relocates functions and civilian personnel positions, but does not include a reduction in force resulting from workload adjustments, reduced personnel or funding levels, or skill imbalances.

Proposal: A description of one or more potential closure or realignment actions that have not been declared as a scenario for formal analysis by either a JCSG or a Military Department. Normally includes detail on the transfer of units, missions or other

work activity; facilities or locations that would close or lose such effort; facilities or locations that would gain from the losing locations; tenants or other missions or functions that would be affected by the action. A proposal can come from ideas or options derived from Optimization Tools. Proposals must be catalogued at the JCSG or MilDep level for tracking

Scenario: A proposal that has been declared for formal analysis by a Military Department/JCSG deliberative body. The content of a scenario is the same as the content of a proposal. The only difference is that it has been declared for analysis by a deliberative body. Once declared, a scenario is registered at the ISG by inputting it into the ISG BRAC Scenario Tracking Tool.

Scenario Analysis: The process to formally evaluate a scenario against all eight selection criteria.

Candidate recommendations: A scenario that a JCSG or Military Department has formally analyzed against all eight selection criteria and which it recommends 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.

Payback (formerly known as "return on investment")

Scenario proponents will calculate payback (in years) for each proposed closure or realignment recommendation. In accordance with guidance herein, all costs and savings attributable over time to a closure or realignment scenario must be calculated, including costs and/or savings at receiving locations. Costs or savings elements that are identified, but determined insignificant, need not be reported in the recommendation. However, scenario proponents must maintain a record of these determinations with each scenario file to document that these cost or savings elements have been considered during the scenario analysis.

Discount and Inflation Rates

OMB establishes a discount rate for government-wide use in February each year, to be used for the succeeding twelve months. Based on the most current guidance provided in OMB Circular A-94, dated February 2004, COBRA will use the average of the 10-year real discount rate and the 30-year real discount rate to create the required 20-year rate. This average rate is presently 3.15 percent and is already pre-loaded into the COBRA model. If a significant change in the real discount rate is realized in 2005, the OSD BRAC Office will update COBRA standard factors and forward them to scenario proponents to be used to update COBRA results.

Costs and savings data entered into the COBRA model during the scenario analysis process must be entered in fiscal year 2005 dollars. When data is in other than fiscal year 2005 dollars, it must be converted using the table below. To convert then-year dollars to fiscal year 2005 dollars, multiply the then-year dollar by the appropriate adjustment factor. For example, to convert 1999 or 2008 dollars to 2005 dollars, multiply those amounts by 1.163 and 0.929, respectively.

Table for Converting Then-Year Dollars to 2005 Dollars*

	1998	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Factor	1.191	1.163	1.133	1.100	1.069	1.044	1.020
	2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Factor	1.000	0.977	0.953	0.929	0.906	0.88	0.86

* *Derived from the "National Defense Budget Estimates for FY 2005," Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), March 2004, Table 5-5, Total Column.*

Medical Costs

COBRA already incorporates discrete cost assumptions based upon a variety of factors including the type of patient population served and the non-DoD medical care options such as TRICARE and MEDICARE available to the DoD-served population. Scenario proponents must manually enter any costs or savings from hospital contracts.

Homeowners Assistance Program (HAP)

The US Army Corps of Engineers will provide a list of installations that have a reasonable possibility of having a HAP program approved if the installation is selected for closure or realignment. That list will be incorporated into the COBRA model algorithms and HAP costs for these installations will automatically be included in COBRA calculations.

Land Purchases

If scenario proponents plan a land purchase to support a scenario option, this estimated expense must be manually entered as a unique one-time cost.

Force Structure and Manpower Changes

The costs or savings associated with force structure changes are not included in the COBRA calculations because they were previously identified in the Force Structure Plan and are not associated with the BRAC action to close or realign an installation. To

do otherwise would be to inappropriately credit costs or savings to the BRAC action. The manpower costs or savings associated with the BRAC action, however, should be included in the COBRA calculations because they are a direct result of the BRAC recommendation and are not the result of previously identified force structure changes.

Military Construction

When a scenario requires new construction or renovation of an existing facility, scenario proponents will input anticipated construction requirements in terms of facility analysis category (FAC) code, square footage, and other known requirements. The model uses this input to project a military construction cost.

Military Construction Cost Avoidance

When a scenario affects a losing installation where recapitalization resources for an existing facility are programmed, the savings associated with this facility are already captured by the model's recapitalization calculation. Therefore, scenario proponents will not enter any construction cost avoidances (savings) for this type of military construction.

When a scenario affects an installation at which there is a military construction project, authorized and appropriated in Fiscal Year 2005 or earlier, for a new facility that creates new footprint or supports new missions, such that the project is no longer required due to the BRAC action, scenario proponents must manually enter the construction cost avoidance (savings) associated with that project.

Designation of Receiving Bases

When a scenario involves the relocation of 100 or more personnel (any combination of military or civilian), scenario proponents must identify a specific receiving base for that scenario. For scenarios involving relocation of less than 100 personnel, scenario proponents may, but do not have to identify a specific receiving site. If they do not identify a specific receiving location, they must establish a generic "base x" within the COBRA model to act as the surrogate receiving base for these smaller units or activities. The COBRA Users Manual referenced previously highlights the detailed information that must be entered in the model to characterize the BRAC closure or realignment action as it impacts both losing and receiving installations.

DoD Tenants and Enclaves

Scenario proponents (Military Departments and JCSGs) will consider the impact of a scenario on each tenant or supported activity occupying an installation, including Reserve Component organizations, regardless of Military Service. All costs associated with relocating tenants affected by the scenario to receiving sites should be included in

the COBRA calculations. In some cases, the scenario may specify the creation of an installation enclave to avoid the transfer of tenant/supported activities. If an enclave is specified, scenario proponents must enter into COBRA each FAC code for a facility to be included in the enclave, along with required construction and any other costs to outfit the enclave. The candidate recommendation must include an explanation of any planned enclaves, including affected units/activities.

Unemployment Costs

Military Departments and Defense Agencies annually budget unemployment contributions to the Federal Employees Compensation Account for DoD military and civilian employees. COBRA automatically calculates this cost based on the DoD employees whose unemployment is directly attributed to closures and realignments.

Standard Factors for COBRA

All of the standard factors used in COBRA algorithms reflect standard rates which will be applied consistently in all closure and realignment scenario calculations. A single COBRA standard-factors file will be issued with the COBRA model and will not be changed without OSD approval.

Environmental Restoration Costs

Restoration costs are expenses associated with clean up and reclamation of environmentally contaminated areas. Since the Department of Defense has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether a base is closed, realigned, or remains open, environmental restoration costs at closing bases are not to be considered in the cost of closure calculations. The Department will consider the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration in its Selection Criterion 8 analysis, through the review of certified data regarding pre-existing, known environmental restoration projects at installations that are identified during scenario development as candidates for closure or realignment. More detailed information on the consideration of environmental restoration costs within BRAC analyses is provided in separate policy guidance.

Other Environmental Costs

Environmental compliance, pollution prevention, and conservation expenses are already captured in the COBRA model through the installation Base Operating Support costs. Other environmental costs that are capacity-related, such as costs associated with increases or changes in the environmental carrying capacity of an installation, must be manually added to the COBRA model. For instance, if a scenario would exceed the capacity of the wastewater treatment plant at the receiving site, then the scenario

proponent must decide whether to upgrade the old facility or build a new wastewater treatment plant to accommodate the scenario. Likewise, the scenario proponent must calculate the impact on landfills, other waste treatment facilities, and pollution control equipment. Scenario proponents will enter such expenses as construction or rehabilitation costs.

BRAC 2005 Effects on other Department of Defense Activities or other Federal Agencies

Section 2913(d) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended, requires the Department's cost and savings criteria to "*take into account the effect of the proposed closure or realignment on the costs of any other activity of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency that may be required to assume responsibility for activities at the military installations.*"

By estimating the costs and savings to the Department of Defense associated with a proposed closure or realignment action, the COBRA model takes into account the effect of the proposed closure or realignment action on the costs of all DoD activities, satisfying the requirements of Section 2913(d) with respect to activities of the Department of Defense.

The COBRA model cannot determine the effect of the proposed action on the costs of "any other Federal agency that may be required to assume responsibility for activities" at a closing or realigning installation because it does not include estimates of non-DoD entity costs or savings. Furthermore, independently estimating the costs and savings to these agencies may be inadequate because such information is outside the control of the Department and therefore any effort to estimate these costs would be highly speculative. Additionally, the non-DoD agency may choose to relocate rather than remain and assume base operating responsibilities, potentially achieving savings that would skew any DoD cost estimates. Consequently, the Department cannot rely on the COBRA model or undertake independent estimates of the costs and savings to these agencies in order to take into account the effect on these costs and satisfy the requirements of Section 2913(d) with respect to non-DoD Federal agencies.

In order to satisfy the requirements of Section 2913(d) with respect to non-DoD Federal agencies, when a scenario directly impacts a non-DoD Federal agency, the scenario proponent will first assume that such agency will be required to assume responsibility for base operating activities on the military installation. The scenario proponent will further assume that because such agency will be required to assume base operating responsibilities it did not have before the proposed action, the effect of the action will be to increase that agency's costs. The scenario proponent will document these effects for consideration by decision makers as further described below.

BRAC 2005 COBRA Results and Recommendations

The following format will be used to display scenario COBRA payback projections for each BRAC 2005 candidate recommendation:

> The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $_____. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $_____. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $_____ with a payback expected in _____ years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $_____.

If a proponent's BRAC 2005 scenario affects another Federal agency, the following additional paragraph will be added to the candidate recommendation:

> "This recommendation affects _____, a non-DoD Federal agency. In the absence of access to credible cost and savings information for that agency or knowledge regarding whether that agency will remain on the installation, the Department assumed that the non-DoD Federal agency will be required to assume new base operating responsibilities on the affected installation. The Department further assumed that because of these new base operating responsibilities, the effect of the recommendation on the non-DoD agency would be an increase in its costs. As required by Section 2913(d) of the BRAC statute, the Department has taken the effect on the costs of this agency into account when making this recommendation."

Michael W. Wynne
Acting USD (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics)
Chairman, Infrastructure Steering Group

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
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ACQUISITION, TECHNOLOGY AND LOGISTICS

DEC 17 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR INFRASTRUCTURE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS
INFRASTRUCTURE STEERING GROUP MEMBERS
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
CHAIRMEN, JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUPS

SUBJECT: Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 2005) Policy Memorandum Four - Selection Criteria 7 and 8

Background

The Secretary of Defense memorandum of November 15, 2002, established the authorities, organizational structure, goals, and objectives for the Department's development of BRAC 2005 recommendations. Policy Memoranda One through Three provide further guidance on implementing BRAC 2005. This memorandum is the fourth in a series of Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) policy memorandum implementing BRAC 2005. The USD (AT&L) will issue additional policy guidance, as necessary, throughout the BRAC process.

Purpose

This guidance clarifies how the Department will (1) assess a community's infrastructure to determine the ability of the community to support military missions and forces, and the quality of life that it can provide to military personnel and their families; and (2) consider the environmental impact of different closure and realignment scenarios as it develops its closure and realignment recommendations. This memorandum applies to the Military Departments and Joint Cross-Service Groups (JCSGs).

Policy Guidance

I. Selection Criterion Seven

A. *Policy*

Selection Criterion 7 examines "the ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions, and personnel." In order to assess a community against criterion 7, the Department has identified ten community attributes – demographics, child care, cost of living, education, employment, housing,

medical, safety/crime, transportation, and utilities – that it believes best capture the criterion.

B. *Reports*

The criterion 7 Joint Process Action Team (JPAT), created by the ISG to develop a Department of Defense (DoD)-wide approach to applying criterion 7, provided the Military Departments and the Joint Cross-Service Groups (JCSGs) with a report for each military installation using the template at Appendix A. The criterion 7 reports, using certified data, summarize the ten attributes of the community in which a military installation is located. The specific data used to create the reports is resident in the OSD Military Value Analysis Database and will be made available for review by the Military Departments and JCSGs. The JPAT will also maintain the data in a single database.

C. *Implementation*

The Military Departments and JCSGs will use the criterion 7 reports to compare the ability of different communities' infrastructure to support missions, forces, and personnel associated with individual scenarios. The Military Department with real property responsibility for an installation that may be affected by multiple scenarios will also consider the ability of the community's infrastructure to support missions, forces, and personnel associated with all scenarios affecting that installation. When the same community infrastructure is utilized by installations of two or more Military Departments, the Military Departments will consider the ability of the community's infrastructure to support missions, forces, and personnel associated with all scenarios affecting those installations. In the event a decision to close or realign an installation or activity is determined using an element of Criterion 7 as the discriminating factor, the responsible Military Service or Joint Cross Service Group will notify the JPAT 7 Executive Agent Functional Representative (AF/DPX) in writing. In these instances, the JPAT 7 team will review the particular element identified, ensuring accuracy.

II. Selection Criterion Eight

A. *Policy*

Selection criterion 8 assesses "the environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities" of closure and realignment recommendations. The environmental impacts that the Department must consider under criterion 8 fall into three areas: environmental resource impacts; impacts of costs related to potential environmental restoration; and impacts of costs related to potential waste management and environmental compliance activities. The Department will consider these impacts as discussed below.

1. *Environmental Resources Impacts*

In order to assess and consider the environmental resource impacts of different scenarios, the Department has identified ten environmental resource areas for consideration: Air Quality; Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources; Dredging; Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas; Marine Mammals/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries; Noise; Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat; Waste Disposal; Water Resources; and Wetlands.

2. *Impact of Potential Environmental Restoration Costs*

The Department will consider the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration through the review of certified data for pre-existing, known environmental restoration projects at installations that are identified during scenario development as candidates for closure or realignment. In this regard, the certified data considered by decision makers will only include the FY03 current estimate of costs to complete for Installation Restoration (IR) sites managed and reported under the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA). It is important to note that under DERA, the costs are generally calculated on a "clean-to-current-use" clean-up standard. The cost of environmental restoration will not dictate any installation closure decision but will be noted by the appropriate Military Department and DLA in the installation environmental profile, the summary of scenario environmental impacts, and the summary of cumulative scenarios' environmental impact discussed below. The presence of IR sites is considered as a land use constraint for installations receiving missions as a result of a realignment decision. Since the Department of Defense has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether a base is closed, realigned, or remains open, environmental restoration costs at closing bases will not be considered in the cost of closure calculations.

Decision makers should be aware that although the remediation of munitions contamination is a form of environmental restoration, the costs of remediating munitions contamination on operational ranges are not captured in the existing estimated cost to complete for IR sites. Additionally, estimates of such costs are not available in an auditable or certifiable form without site survey and preliminary analysis of contamination, which is not attainable within the BRAC analytical timeframe. Experience to date has shown that the cost to remediate ranges varies from small to very significant amounts depending on a variety of aspects. These aspects are the type, quantity, and location of potential munitions used over the entire life of the range; potential other uses of the range such as open burn, open detonation and burial sites; potential future land-use use of the range; and the lack of an agreed upon process for identifying and removing such hazards. In order to consider the impact of these costs in the absence of credible estimates, when a Military Department develops a scenario summary for a scenario that involves a closure of an operational range, it will identify the potential impact of closing an operational range where the extent of financial liability is

uncertain. For example, the scenario summary might note: "Decision makers should be aware that the closure decision contemplated in this scenario would necessitate the closure of X ranges and the remediation of any munitions contaminants on the ranges. The cost and time required to remediate the ranges is uncertain and may be significant, potentially limiting near-term reuse of the range portion of the facility."

3. *Impact of Potential Waste Management and Environmental Compliance Costs*

Recurring and non-recurring environmental compliance and waste management costs are captured in Criterion 5 using the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) estimates of Base Operating Support (BOS) costs generated for each scenario being evaluated as part of the scenario analysis process. Any one-time waste management and compliance costs associated with closing a facility (e.g., costs generated as result of operating permit closure regulations) or similar one-time costs associated with realignment actions (expanding treatment or compliance operation permits) are also identified in COBRA. The Military Departments, and DLA for property it exclusively operates as a stand-alone installation, will ensure that these one-time costs are included in the summary of scenario environmental impacts and the summary of cumulative scenarios' environmental impact so that decision makers can consider the impact of these costs in their criterion 8 consideration.

B. *Reports*

1. *Installation Environmental Profiles*

The Military Departments with real property responsibility for installations, and DLA for property it exclusively operates as a stand-alone installation, have prepared environmental profiles in the format provided at Appendix B for their respective installations. The profiles use certified environmental data of a particular installation and array the environmental resource areas and cost data to present the current picture of that installation's environmental condition and its ability to assume new missions given that condition. Decision makers will use these profiles in their BRAC scenario analyses. Each profile will also serve as a guide to the raw environmental data regarding a particular installation and allow the decision maker to consider how a particular scenario may impact the environmental condition at that installation(s).

2. *Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts*

For those scenarios that the Military Departments and JCSGs have conducted a COBRA run and believe need to receive complete criteria review, the scenario proponent will request that a Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts be prepared using the template at Appendix C. The purpose of this summary report is to summarize the environmental impacts of a particular scenario thereby providing the decision makers

with information they need to fully consider environmental impacts. The Military Department with real property responsibility for the affected installation(s) and DLA for property it exclusively operates as a stand-alone installation will prepare the summaries upon request. The Summary will consist of an overview of the certified data and potential impacts, including the impacts of costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities, as explained above.

3. *Summary of Cumulative Environmental Impacts*

The third report is the Summary of Cumulative Environmental Impacts on a particular installation. Using the template at Appendix D, the Military Departments, and DLA for property it exclusively operates as a stand-alone installation, will summarize the cumulative environmental impacts of all candidate recommendations affecting a particular installation. The Summary of Cumulative Impacts will be compiled from the individual scenario summaries prepared earlier.

C. *Implementation*

The Military Departments and the JCSGs are responsible for adhering to the criterion 8 policy contained herein. The Military Departments and JCSGs will use certified environmental data, installation profiles, scenario impact summaries, and cumulative environmental impact summaries in their deliberative assessments of BRAC closure and realignment decisions. The Military Departments and DLA are responsible for preparing these documents and providing analytical assistance as necessary.

Michael W. Wynne
(Acting USD (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics)
Chairman, Infrastructure Steering Group

Appendices
A) Criterion 7 Report Template
B) Criterion 8 Installation Environmental Profile Template
C) Criterion 8 Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts Template
D) Criterion 8 Summary of Cumulative Environmental Impacts Template

Appendix A Template

Installation Criteria 7 Profile

Notional AFB, State

Demographics

The following tables provide a short description of the area near the installation/activity. Notional AFB is **9.4** miles from **Cityville**, State (XX) the nearest city with a population of 100,000 or more. The nearest Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is

MSA	Population
Cityville, XX	**302,963**

The following entities comprise the Military Housing Area (MHA):

County/City	Population
Jones	**153,963**
Smith	**1,025**
Allen	**33,646**
Lee	**9,040**
Moore	**74,769**
Roberts	**23,339**
Total	**295,782**

Child Care

This attribute captures the number of nationally accredited child-care centers within the local community: **25**

Cost of Living

Cost of Living provides a relative measure of cost of living in the local community. General Schedule (GS) Locality pay provides a relative scale to compare local salaries with government salaries and Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) is an indicator of the local rental market. In-state tuition is an indicator of the support provided by the state for active duty family members to participate in higher-level education opportunities.

Median Household Income	(US Avg $41,994)	**$40,500**
Median House Value	(US Avg $119,600)	**$85,600**
GS Locality Pay	("Rest of US" 10.9%)	**13%**
O-3 with dependents BAH Rate		**$1,124**
In-state tuition for family member		**Yes**
In-state tuition continues if member PCSs out of state		**Yes**

Education

This attribute defines the population in local school districts and identifies capacity. The pupil/teacher ratio, graduation rate, 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.

NOTE: "MFR" means a Memorandum for the Record is on file at the installation/activity/agency to document problems in obtaining the required information. Reasons for not being able to obtain information may be that the school district refused to provide the information or the school district does not use or track the information.

If the installation/activity/agency has incomplete information from the local school system in order to accurately compute a score in this area, the number of school districts reporting information will be captured in addition to the computed answer.

School District(s) Capacity		**26,323**
Students Enrolled		**25,326**
Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio		**16:1**
High School Students Enrolled		**3121**
Average High School Graduation Rate	(US Avg 67.3%)	**67%**
Average composite SAT I score	(US Avg 1026)	**920**
Average ACT score	(US Avg 20.8)	**27**
Available Graduate/PhD Programs		**12**
Available Colleges and or Universities		**3**
Available Vocational and or Technical Schools		**1**

Employment

Unemployment and job growth rates provide a relative merit of job availability in the local community. National rates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics are also provided.

The unemployment rates for the last five years:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	**3.8%**	**4.1%**	**5.5%**	**6.4%**	**5.6%**
National	4.2%	4.0%	4.7%	5.8%	6.0%

The annual job growth rates for the last five years:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	**1.2%**	**1.3%**	**1.1%**	**1.0%**	**1.2%**
National	1.5%	2.4%	.03%	-.31%	.86%

Housing

This attribute provides an indication of availability of housing, both sales and rental, in the local community. Note: According to the 2000 Census, Vacant Sale and Vacant Rental Units do not equal total Vacant Housing Units. Vacant housing units may also include units that are vacant but not on the market for sale or rent.

Total Vacant Housing Units	**235**
Vacant Sale Units	**135**
Vacant Rental Units	**75**

Medical Providers
This attribute provides an indicator of availability of medical care for military and DoD civilians in the local community. The table reflects the raw number of physicians/beds and ratio of physicians/beds to population.

	# Physicians	# Beds	Population
Local Community	**705**	**940**	**302,963**
Ratio	**1:430**	**1:322**	
National Ratio (2003)	1:421.2	1:373.7	

Safety/Crime
The local community's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Index for 2002 per 100,000 people and the national UCR based on information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for 2002:

Local UCR	**3012**
National UCR	4118.8

Transportation
Distance to an airport shows convenience and availability of airline transportation. Public transportation shows potential for members and DoD civilians to use it to commute to/from work under normal circumstances and for leisure.

Distance from Notional AFB to nearest commercial airport: **8** miles
Is Notional AFB served by regularly scheduled public transportation? **No**

Utilities
This attribute identifies a local community's water and sewer systems' ability to receive 1,000 additional people.

Does the local community's water system have the ability to meet an expanded need of an additional 1,000 people moving in the local community? **Yes**

Does the local community's sewer system have the ability to meet an expanded need of an additional 1,000 people moving in the local community? **Yes**

Appendix B Template

Installation Environmental Profile

Installation X Environmental Profile

(DON will list the activities on Installation X who submitted certified data)

1. Air Quality (DoD Questions #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. [Specific summary of data regarding Installation X]

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Questions #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the Profile is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office or a Tribal Historic Preservation Office facilitates management of these sites.

b. [Specific summary of data regarding Installation X]

3. Dredging (DoD Questions # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. [Specific summary of data regarding Installation X]

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Questions #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. [Specific summary of data regarding Installation X]

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Questions #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. [Specific summary of data regarding Installation X]

6. Noise (DoD Questions # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps may then be used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. [Specific summary of data regarding Installation X]

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Questions #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES and critical habitat. The profile identifies the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they do not result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. [Specific summary of data regarding Installation X]

8. Waste Management (DoD Questions # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. [Specific summary of data regarding Installation X]

9. Water Resources (DoD Questions # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies, particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), by which Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The Amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand, existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. [Specific summary of data regarding Installation X]

10. Wetlands (DoD Questions # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. [Specific summary of data regarding Installation X]

Appendix C Template

Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts

[Describe scenario specifically: description must cite all specific details explored in the COBRA runs] *Below is an illustration with hypothetical installations and their impacts.*

General Environmental Impacts

Environmental Resource Area	Camp Swampy Losing Training Asset	Base Oceanview receiving training asset
Air Quality	No Impact	Oceanview is in moderate nonattainment for carbon monoxide and severe nonattainment for ozone. Conformity determination may have to be conducted.
Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources	Disposition of the historic barracks will have to be determined	No impact
Dredging	No Impact	No impact
Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas	No impact	There may be an impact on approximately 1,000 acres of sensitive resource area.
Marine Mammals/Marine Resources/ Marine Sanctuaries	No impact	No impact
Noise	Noise will be reduced at Camp Swampy	Noise will increase at Base Oceanview but may not affect local community
Threatened& Endangered Species/Critical Habitat	No impact	Increased monitoring of species X may be required to ensure training will not impact the breeding habitat during the months of April and May
Waste Management	Reduces waste disposals associated with the training assets.	Increases waste disposal associated with the training assets.
Water Resources	Reduces water resources.	Increases water consumption, but Oceanview has sufficient water resources to accommodate training assets
Wetlands	No impact	No Impact

Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts (cont'd)

Impacts of Costs

	Camp Swampy	Base Oceanview
Environmental Restoration	Restoration Costs through FY 03 and Cost to Complete estimate	Restoration Costs through FY 03 and Cost to Complete estimate
Waste Management	None	None
Environmental Compliance	None	Air conformity assessment may be required; requirement for expanded air permits may be likely; the cost is approximately $X

Appendix D Template

Summary of Cumulative Environmental Impacts

[Here list all the candidate recommendations that serve as an additional function at Base X]

1. *Candidate # 23 – describe each scenario referring to original individual Summary document*
2. *Candidate # 28 – brief description*
3. *Candidate #30 – brief description]*

Below is an illustration with a hypothetical installation and impacts.

Environmental Resource Area	Base X (Gaining Installation)
Air Quality	Base X is in moderate nonattainment for carbon monoxide and severe nonattainment for ozone. Candidate #23 will require Conformity determination be conducted, but existing air credits should accommodate new mission.
Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources	No impact
Dredging	Candidate #28 requires a deepening of the existing channel.
Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas	Due to Candidate #30 there will be an impact on approximately 1,000 acres of sensitive natural resource area.
Marine Mammals/Marine Resources/ Marine Sanctuaries	No impact
Noise	Candidate #23 will increase at Base X but will not affect local community
Threatened& Endangered Species/Critical Habitat	Candidate #23 – increased monitoring of species Y will be required to ensure training will not impact the breeding habitat during the months of April and May
Waste Management	All 3 candidates increase waste disposal associated with the training assets.
Water Resources	All 3 candidates increase water consumption, but Base X has sufficient water resources to accommodate training assets
Wetlands	No Impact

Summary of Cumulative Environmental Impacts (cont'd)

Impacts of Costs

	Base Overview
Environmental Restoration	Restoration Costs through FY 03 and Cost to Complete estimate
Waste Management	None
Environmental Compliance	Scenario #23 - Air conformity assessment required; requirement for expanded air permits likely and the estimate for the cost to obtain the permits is approximately $X

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

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ACQUISITION,
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DEC 10 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR INFRASTRUCTURE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS
INFRASTRUCTURE STEERING GROUP MEMBERS
CHAIRMEN, JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUPS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (HOMELAND DEFENSE)
COMMANDER, NORTHERN COMMAND
COMMANDER, PACIFIC COMMAND

SUBJECT: Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 2005) Policy Memorandum Five – Homeland Defense

Background

The Secretary of Defense memorandum of November 15, 2002, established the authorities, organizational structure, goals, and objectives for the Department's development of BRAC 2005 recommendations. Policy Memoranda One through Four provided further guidance on implementing BRAC 2005. This memorandum is the fifth in a series of Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD AT&L) policy memoranda implementing BRAC 2005. The USD (AT&L) will publish additional policy memoranda, as necessary, throughout the BRAC process.

Purpose

This guidance clarifies how the Department will ensure consideration of homeland defense missions in the development of the Secretary's realignment and closure recommendations for submission to the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (2005 Commission) and applies to the Military Departments and Joint Cross-Service Groups (JCSGs).

Policy Guidance

The security of our nation, whether expressed as homeland defense, domestic preparedness, homeland security, or fighting the war on terrorism, is an important DoD mission. Criterion two of the final BRAC selection criteria specifically requires DoD Components to consider "[t]he availability and condition of land, facilities and associated

airspace . . . and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions" when making closure and realignment recommendations.

The Department's homeland defense mission has three major elements: homeland defense against direct attacks to the United States, including in the air and maritime approaches; civil support to the nation as requested by lead federal agencies and approved by the Secretary of Defense; and enabling activities to improve national and coalition capabilities for homeland security, to include sharing expertise, technology, and training.

In order to ensure that the infrastructure requirements of the diversity of Homeland Defense missions are accommodated in the BRAC process, the Military Departments and JCSGs shall use the most recent coordination draft of the "DoD Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support", pending finalization of that Strategy, as well as other guidance documents issued by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Homeland Defense)(ASD(HD)), to assist them in ensuring we retain the capabilities necessary to support the homeland defense mission. The Military Departments and JCSGs should consult with the ASD(HD) and CMDRs NORTHCOM and PACOM (through the Joint Staff, J-8), as necessary to clarify the information contained in those documents.

When consulting with the ASD(HD) and the CMDRs NORTHCOM and PACOM, the Military Departments and JCSGs must ensure that all those involved in the consultation adhere strictly to the internal controls specified in "Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure Policy Memorandum One – Policy, Responsibilities, and Procedures". These internal controls include the requirement that all persons with access to BRAC 2005 information sign a non-disclosure agreement. A copy of the DoD standard non-disclosure agreement is at Appendix C of that memorandum.

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Acting USD (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics)
Chairman, Infrastructure Steering Group

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ACQUISITION,
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MEMORANDUM FOR INFRASTRUCTURE EXECUTIVE COUNSEL MEMBERS
INFRASTRUCTURE STEERING GROUP (ISG) MEMBERS
CHAIRMEN, JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUPS (JCSGs)

SUBJECT: Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 2005)
Policy Memorandum Six – Selection Criterion 6

Background

The Secretary of Defense's memorandum of November 15, 2002, established the authorities, organizational structure, goals, and objectives for the Department's development of BRAC 2005 recommendations. Policy Memoranda One through Five provided further guidance on implementing BRAC 2005. This memorandum is the sixth in a series of Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) policy memoranda implementing BRAC 2005. The USD (AT&L) will issue additional policy guidance, as necessary, throughout the BRAC process.

Purpose

This memorandum provides guidance for applying selection criterion 6, "the economic impact on existing communities in the vicinity of military installations," in the Department of Defense's BRAC 2005 process. Selection criterion 6 will be assessed against all scenarios considered during the BRAC scenario analysis process using an Economic Impact Tool (EIT). The EIT provides a uniform methodology for estimating the total direct and indirect job changes associated with BRAC closure and realignment scenarios. This guidance, applicable to the Military Departments and the Joint Cross Service Groups (JCSGs), establishes policy and procedures for use of the EIT when applying BRAC selection criterion 6.

Policy Guidance

General

The Military Departments and JCSGs will use the EIT to assess the economic impact of scenarios on communities. The EIT will measure the total potential job change in the economic area and the total potential job changes as a percentage of total employment in the economic area for each scenario. The direct job changes for each scenario, used in combination with information preloaded in the EIT, will provide an

estimate of indirect job changes. The sum of the direct and indirect job changes provides a scenario's total potential job changes.

To assist in assessing the relative economic impact of a scenario, the EIT will also produce a Portable Document Format (PDF) document (a sample is provided at Appendix A) that displays the economic region of influence (ROI) population and employment, the installation's authorized manpower, the authorized manpower as a percentage of the ROI's employment, the total job change (sum of direct and indirect job changes), and the total job change as a percentage of ROI employment. Additionally, the PDF document will provide graphs displaying the total employment from 1988-2002, the annual unemployment rates from 1990-2003, and the per capita income from 1988-2002 for each ROI. These graphs will provide users with a reference for determining the relative impact a scenario might have on a local community's economy.

There is no need for separate consideration of the cumulative economic impact of the prior BRAC rounds (1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995) in BRAC 2005 deliberations. In BRAC 1995, the Department developed a separate method for assessing cumulative economic impact because at that time, in 1995, the full economic impact of the prior BRAC rounds had not yet been realized. Some of the closures and realignments from the prior rounds had not been fully implemented, so special consideration was given to the economic impacts that were yet to occur.

For BRAC 2005, this is no longer the case. The prior BRAC rounds have been implemented, and the historical data that users review in the EIT covers all years in which a prior round BRAC economic impacts occurred. Because these impacts are already reflected in the EIT historical data, there will be no separate consideration in BRAC 2005 of cumulative economic impact of prior BRAC actions.

The EIT relies on the assignment of military installations/activities to an economic region of influence (ROI). If a Military Department or JCSG believes an installation may have been incorrectly assigned to an economic ROI or an installation is not present in the EIT, that Military Department or JCSG should contact Mr. Mike McAndrew, Deputy Director, Base Realignment and Closure Office. He can be reached at 703-693-6170. If the EIT is modified, all users will be notified and asked to rerun the EIT for scenarios potentially affected by the change.

Responsibilities

The Military Departments and JCSGs, using certified data, shall collect the direct job changes for each action within a scenario. The following definitions for job changes are provided:

- Job Changes (Out): The number of authorizations for DoD military personnel, military students, civilian employees, and mission support contractors jobs to be

eliminated or relocated, by installation, as a result of BRAC actions, by fiscal year from 2006 through 2011.

- Job Changes (In): The number of authorizations for DoD military personnel, military students, civilian employees, and mission support contractors to be gained, by installation, as a result of BRAC actions, by fiscal year from 2006 through 2011.

To ensure a proper accounting and complete analysis of economic impact, it is essential for Military Departments and JCSGs to enter information on **all** job changes, including job gains, into the EIT, for their scenarios.

The Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) model provides a report that displays the direct job changes for the DoD military personnel, military student, and civilian employees (see example screen at Appendix B). The Military Departments and JCSGs must obtain mission support contractor information from existing certified data or from a scenario-specific data call. To obtain the number of mission support contractors through a scenario-specific data call, the Military Departments and JCSGs will include the following question in their scenario data call:

> Report the number of contractor mission support employees whose positions would be directly affected by the proposed BRAC action.
>
> Definition: "Contractor mission support employees" are contractor employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civil servants or military personnel. Such mission support contractors provide direct support to the installation mission. Examples of mission support contractors include intelligence analysts, technicians, aircraft, ship, vehicle, or weapon system maintenance staff and information technology specialists; the key factor must be that mission support contractors perform the same mission tasks as military personnel or civilian employees.
>
> When counting mission support contractors, determine the number of full-time equivalents (FTE). A FTE is defined by 8 hours of work per working day.
>
> Do Not Include: Following types of contractor personnel should not be included because they do not fit the definition of contractor mission support employees: Contractors for Base Sustainment or Base Operations Support (BOS), such as grounds keeping, facilities maintenance, plumbing, and general purpose utility work, and non-appropriated fund employees. (These personnel do not perform military missions. Their economic impact

will be estimated separately as part of the BRAC 2005 economic impact methodology.)

Historical Economic Data

The Military Departments and JCSGs will consider the total potential job change in the ROI and the total potential job changes as a percentage of total employment in the ROI viewed in the context of historical economic data.

For historical context, the Military Departments and JCSGs will consider for each ROI:

- Total Employment: 1988-2002, Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce
- Annual Unemployment Rates: 1990-2003, Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor
- Per Capita Income: 1988-2002, Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce

These years were selected to capture the most recent official actual (not estimated) economic data and the economic effects of the prior BRAC rounds. The historical data will provide broad economic perspectives of the areas associated with potential BRAC actions. By displaying the historical data, BRAC decision makers will be able to view the estimated job changes in a larger economic context. For example, they will be able to determine if the proposed action will affect a community that, in economic terms, is performing better or worse than national averages on key selected indicators.

Applying Measures and Historical Economic Data

This guidance does not establish threshold values for economic impact measures and historical economic data. Rather, scenario proponents will use the measures and historic economic data for relative comparisons of the economic impacts of potential BRAC recommendations. Scenario proponents will develop their candidate recommendations through a comprehensive analysis on the basis of the force structure plan, all of the final selection criteria, and all other relevant legal and policy requirements.

BRAC 2005 Economic Impact Results and Recommendations

The scenario proponents shall use the following language to document consideration of criterion 6 for each candidate recommendation:

> "Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction/increase of XXX jobs (YYY direct jobs and ZZZ indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the [fill in name of the metropolitan statistical area, metropolitan division, micropolitan statistical area or county] economic area, which is x.x percent of economic area employment."

If the percentage of economic area employment affected is less than 0.1 percent, then scenario proponents shall use the phrase "less than 0.1 percent" in the last phrase of these statements. (That is, the language should not report percentages in the hundredths of a percent, i.e., "0.07 percent." Simply state "less than 0.1 percent.")

Economic Impact Assessment for Multiple Candidate Recommendations in the Same ROI

The Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG) and Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC) will review candidate recommendations. There will be instances where multiple candidate recommendations will impact the same ROI. The OSD BRAC Office will work with the relevant JCSGs and Military Departments to analyze the economic impact of multiple candidate recommendations in a single ROI, and provide that analysis to the ISG and IEC for use during their review.

Michael W. Wynne
Acting USD (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics)
Chairman, Infrastructure Steering Group

Attachment
As Stated

Economic Impact Report By Action

SAMPLE EIT OUTPUT

Scenario Tracking Number: SAMPLE 01

Appendix A

Deliberative Document – For Discussion Purposes Only – Do Not Release Under FOIA

As of: Mon Dec 13 12:35:44 EST 2004

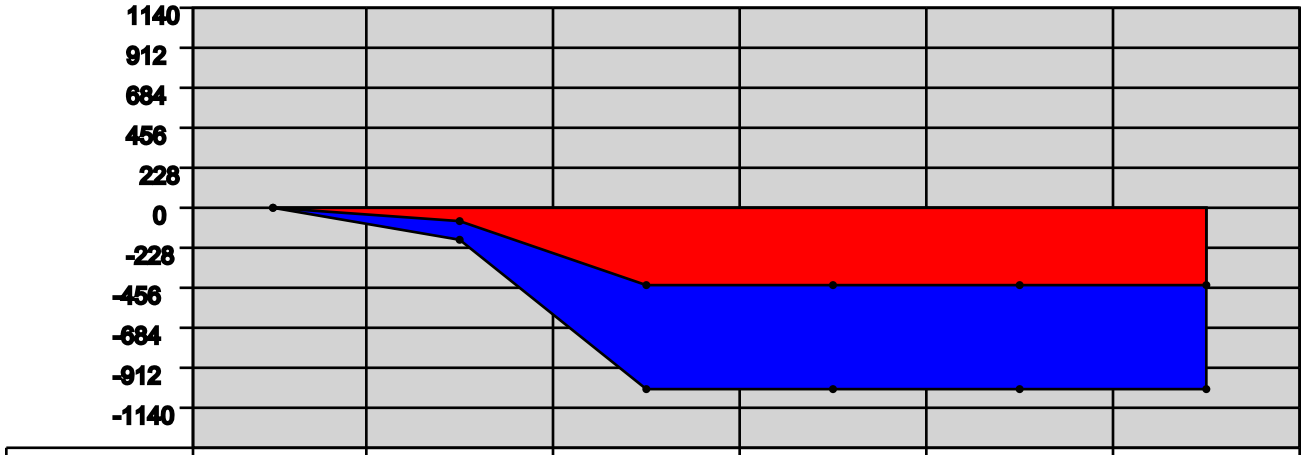
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: SAMPLE EIT OUTPUT
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
Base: BAILEY'S CROSSROADS
Action: Move Lease 1

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	3,895,337
ROI Employment (2002):	2,771,791
Authorized Manpower (2005):	695
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	0.03%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-1,039
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-0.04%

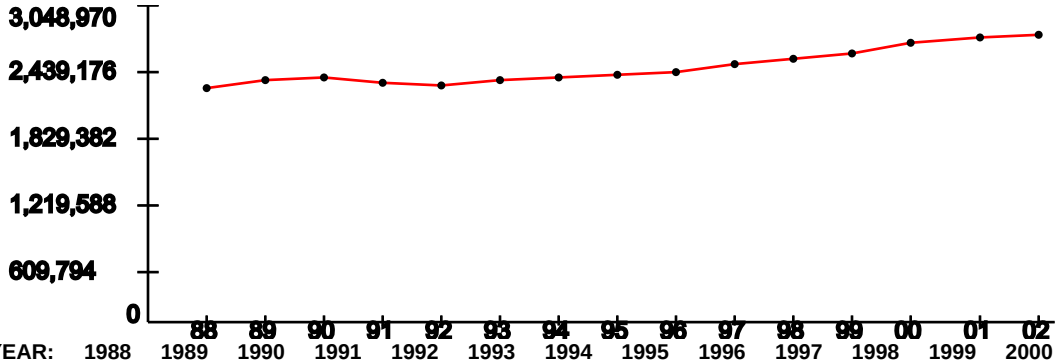
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	-5	-109	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	-97	-389	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect/Induced:	0	-76	-439	-439	-439	-439
TOTAL:	0	-178	-1039	-1039	-1039	-1,039

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division Trend Data

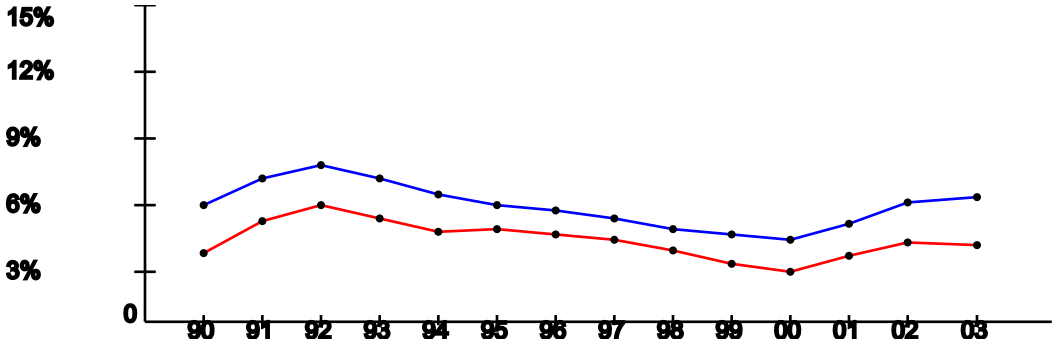
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.1	1.12	1.15	1.2	1.22	1.23

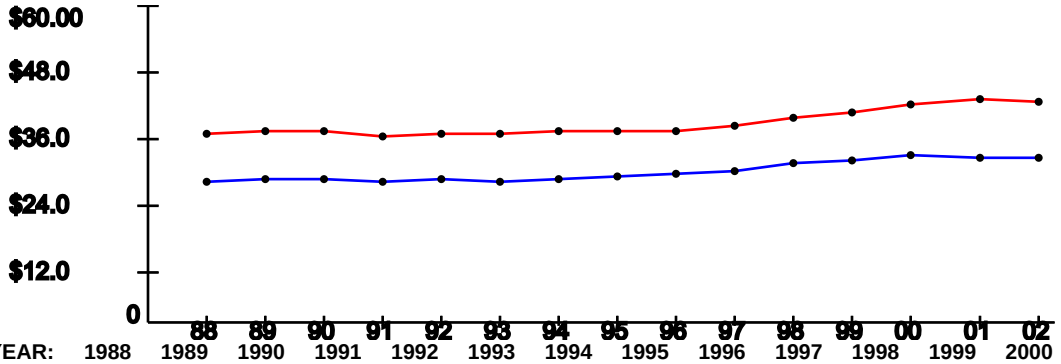
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	3.42%	4.87%	5.6%	5%	4.4%	4.48%	4.23%	3.94%	3.47%	2.82%	2.53%	3.27%	3.89%	3.75%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$35.91	$36.47	$36.33	$35.74	$36.05	$36.18	$36.42	$36.33	$36.47	$37.51	$38.94	$40.22	$41.65	$42.28	$42.06
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

As of: Mon Dec 13 12:35:44 EST 2004

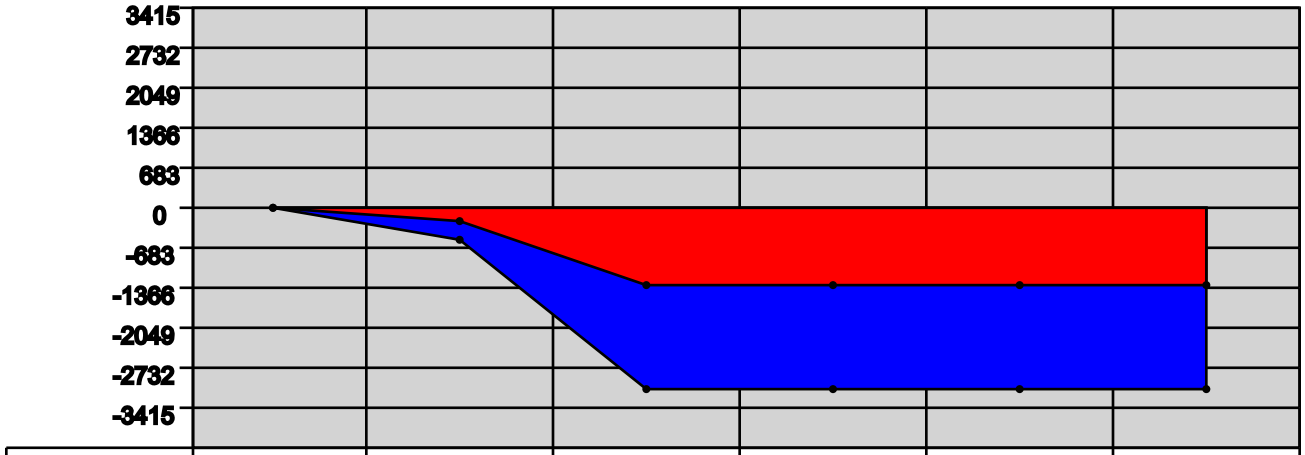
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: SAMPLE EIT OUTPUT
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
Base: CRYSTAL CITY LEASE
Action: Move Lease 2

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	3,895,337
ROI Employment (2002):	2,771,791
Authorized Manpower (2005):	1,816
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	0.07%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-3,105
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-0.11%

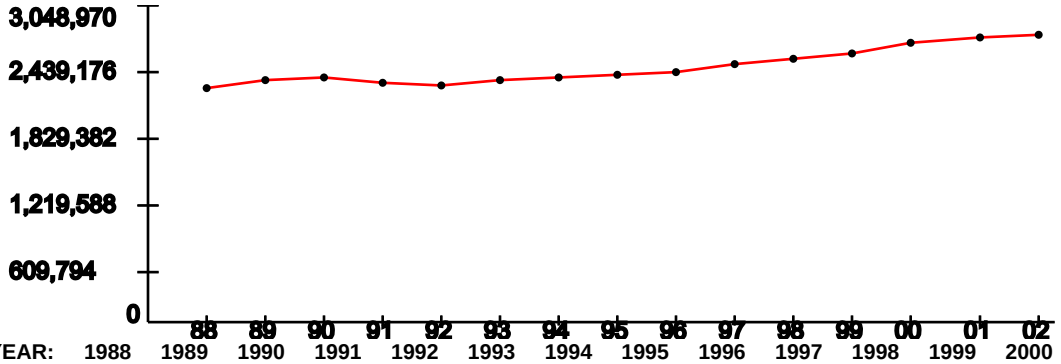
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	-54	-267	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	-269	-1201	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect/Induced:	0	-237	-1314	-1314	-1314	-1314
TOTAL:	0	-560	-3105	-3105	-3105	-3,105

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division Trend Data

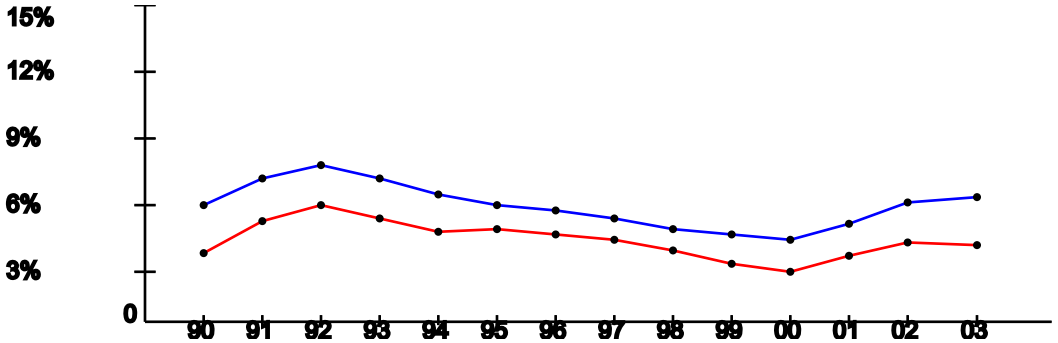
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.1	1.12	1.15	1.2	1.22	1.23

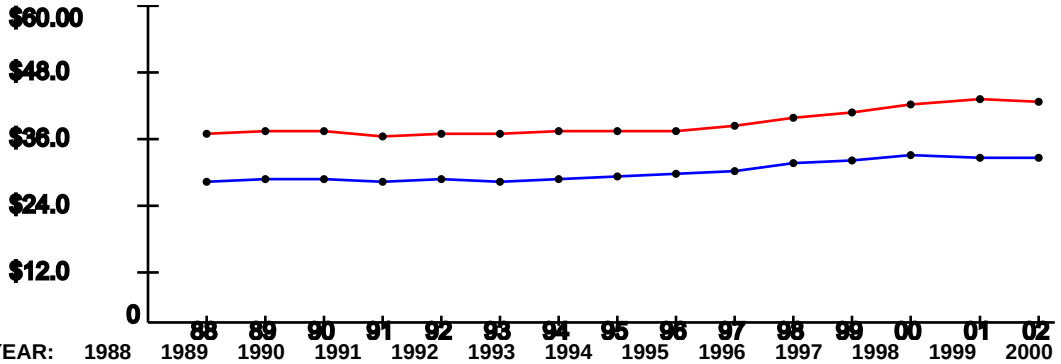
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	3.42%	4.87%	5.6%	5%	4.4%	4.48%	4.23%	3.94%	3.47%	2.82%	2.53%	3.27%	3.89%	3.75%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$35.91	$36.47	$36.33	$35.74	$36.05	$36.18	$36.42	$36.33	$36.47	$37.51	$38.94	$40.22	$41.65	$42.28	$42.06
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

As of: Mon Dec 13 12:35:44 EST 2004

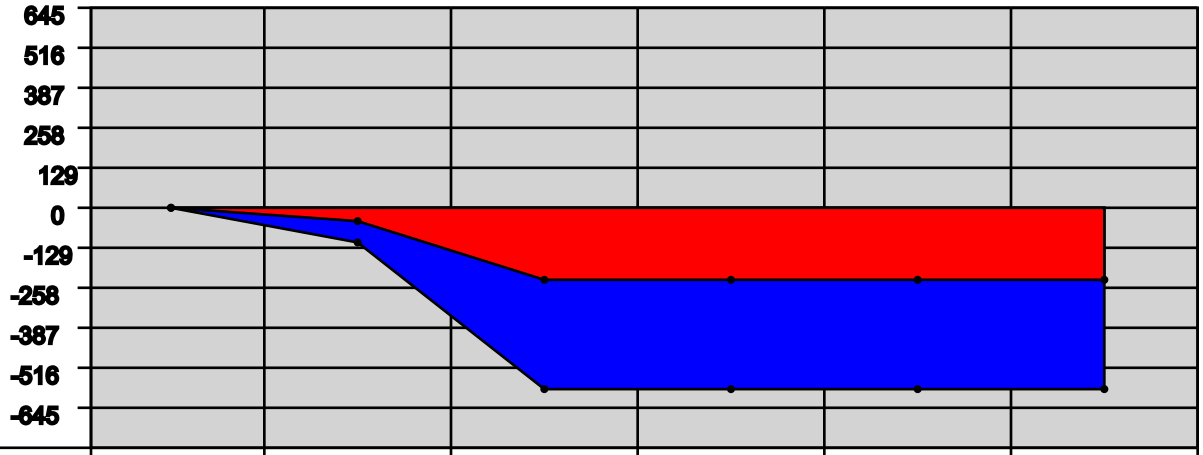
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: SAMPLE EIT OUTPUT
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
Base: BALSTON LEASE
Action: Move Lease 3

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	3,895,337
ROI Employment (2002):	2,771,791
Authorized Manpower (2005):	98
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	0%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-589
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-0.02%

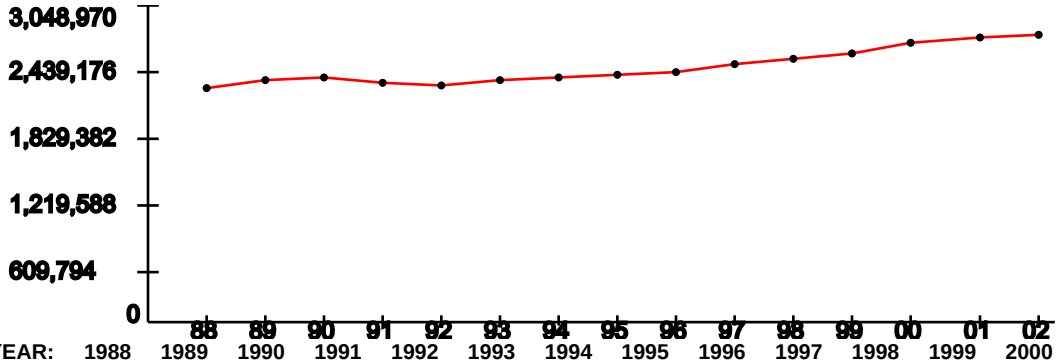
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	-52	-210	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	-18	-75	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect/Induced:	0	-46	-234	-234	-234	-234
TOTAL:	0	-116	-589	-589	-589	-589

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division Trend Data

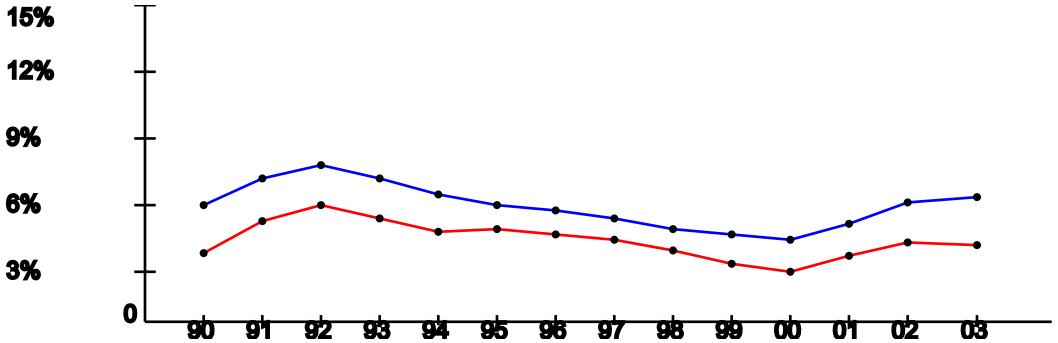
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.1	1.12	1.15	1.2	1.22	1.23

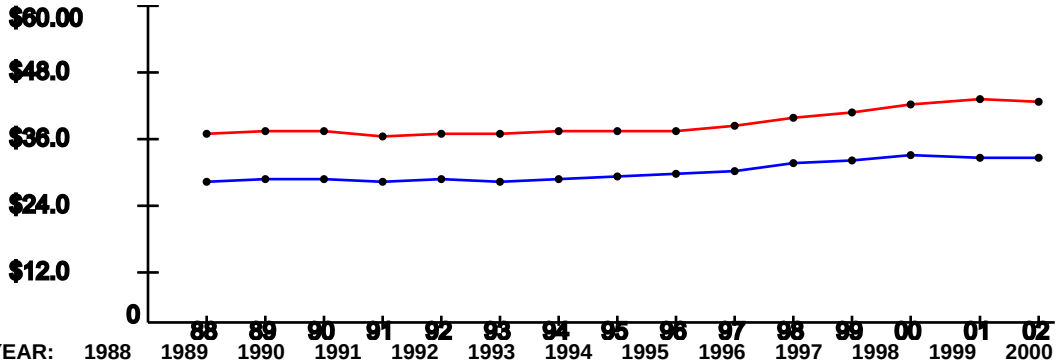
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	3.42%	4.87%	5.6%	5%	4.4%	4.48%	4.23%	3.94%	3.47%	2.82%	2.53%	3.27%	3.89%	3.75%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$35.91	$36.47	$36.33	$35.74	$36.05	$36.18	$36.42	$36.33	$36.47	$37.51	$38.94	$40.22	$41.65	$42.28	$42.06
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

As of: Mon Dec 13 12:35:44 EST 2004

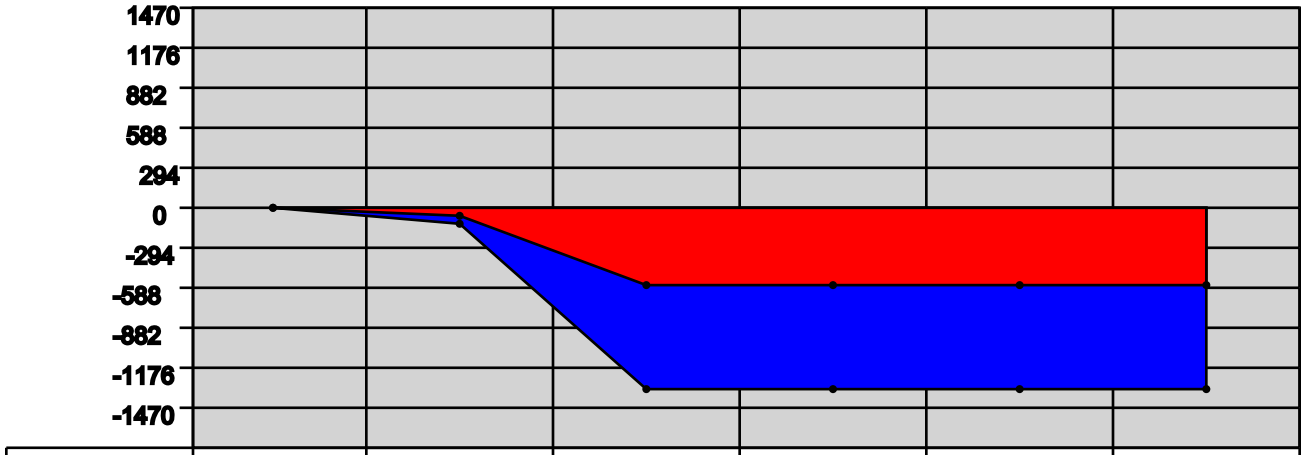
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: SAMPLE EIT OUTPUT
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
Base: HOFFMAN LEASE
Action: Move Lease 4

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	3,895,337
ROI Employment (2002):	2,771,791
Authorized Manpower (2005):	2,316
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	0.08%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-1,339
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-0.05%

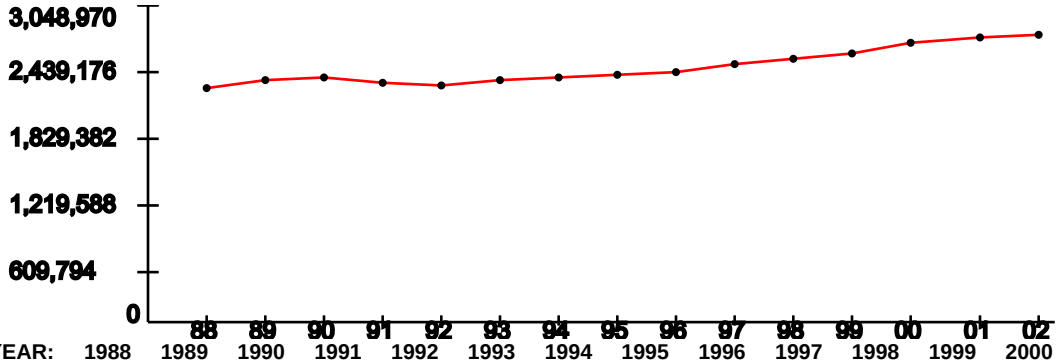
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	-24	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	-72	-668	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect/Induced:	0	-54	-575	-575	-575	-575
TOTAL:	0	-126	-1339	-1339	-1339	-1,339

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division Trend Data

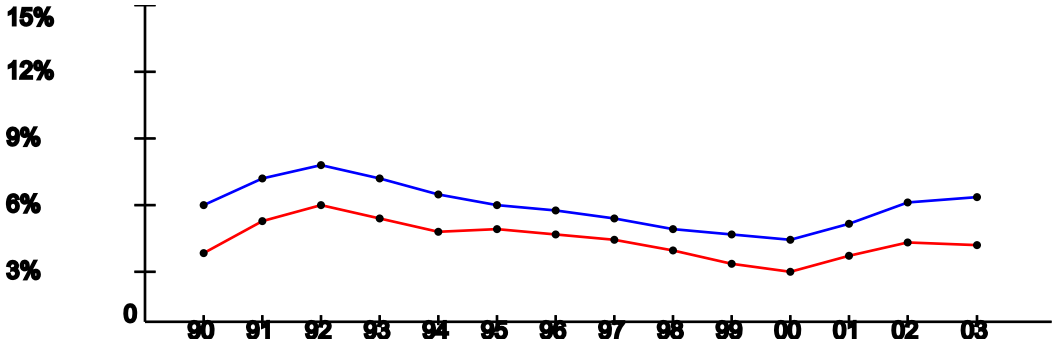
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.1	1.12	1.15	1.2	1.22	1.23

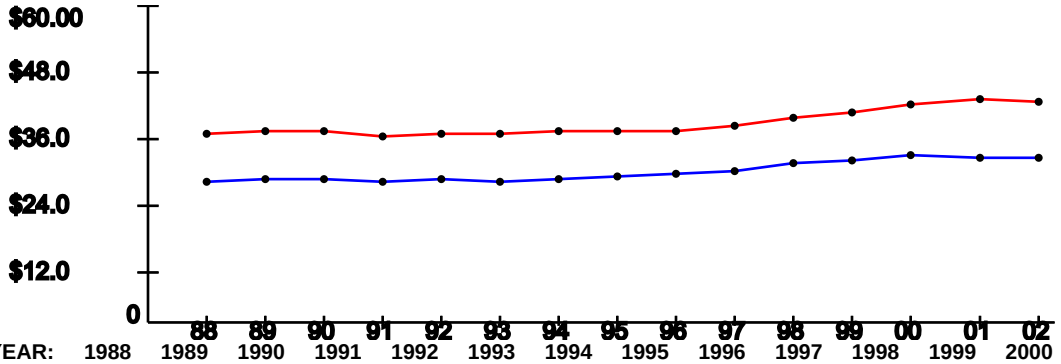
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	3.42%	4.87%	5.6%	5%	4.4%	4.48%	4.23%	3.94%	3.47%	2.82%	2.53%	3.27%	3.89%	3.75%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$35.91	$36.47	$36.33	$35.74	$36.05	$36.18	$36.42	$36.33	$36.47	$37.51	$38.94	$40.22	$41.65	$42.28	$42.06
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

COBRA ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v6.04)
Data As Of 12/07/2004 1:04:38 PM, Report Created 12/10/2004 9:51:23 AM

Department : Army
Scenario File : SAMPLE.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Empty NCR Lease Sites
Std Fctrs File : H:\Backup\COBRA 2-6-04\Army COBRA 6.04\BRAC2005.SFF

LEASE LOCATION 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Jobs Gained-Mil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Mil	0	5	109	0	0	0	114
NET CHANGE-Mil	0	-5	-109	0	0	0	-114
Jobs Gained-Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Civ	0	97	389	0	0	0	486
NET CHANGE-Civ	0	-97	-389	0	0	0	-486
Jobs Gained-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET CHANGE-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LEASE LOCATION 2

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Jobs Gained-Mil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Mil	0	54	267	0	0	0	321
NET CHANGE-Mil	0	-54	-267	0	0	0	-321
Jobs Gained-Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Civ	0	269	1,201	0	0	0	1,470
NET CHANGE-Civ	0	-269	-1,201	0	0	0	-1,470
Jobs Gained-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET CHANGE-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LEASE LOCATION 3

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Jobs Gained-Mil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Mil	0	52	210	0	0	0	262
NET CHANGE-Mil	0	-52	-210	0	0	0	-262
Jobs Gained-Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Civ	0	18	75	0	0	0	93
NET CHANGE-Civ	0	-18	-75	0	0	0	-93
Jobs Gained-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET CHANGE-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LEASE LOCATION 4

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Jobs Gained-Mil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Mil	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
NET CHANGE-Mil	0	0	-24	0	0	0	-24
Jobs Gained-Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Civ	0	72	668	0	0	0	740
NET CHANGE-Civ	0	-72	-668	0	0	0	-740
Jobs Gained-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET CHANGE-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COBRA ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v6.04)
Data As Of 12/07/2004 1:04:38 PM, Report Created 12/10/2004 9:51:23 AM

Department : Army
Scenario File : SAMPLE.CBR
Option Pkg Name: Empty NCR Lease Sites
Std Fctrs File : H:\Backup\COBRA 2-6-04\Army COBRA 6.04\BRAC2005.SFF

LEASE LOCATION 1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Jobs Gained-Mil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Mil	0	5	109	0	0	0	114
NET CHANGE-Mil	0	-5	-109	0	0	0	-114
Jobs Gained-Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Civ	0	97	389	0	0	0	486
NET CHANGE-Civ	0	-97	-389	0	0	0	-486
Jobs Gained-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET CHANGE-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LEASE LOCATION 2

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Jobs Gained-Mil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Mil	0	54	267	0	0	0	321
NET CHANGE-Mil	0	-54	-267	0	0	0	-321
Jobs Gained-Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Civ	0	269	1,201	0	0	0	1,470
NET CHANGE-Civ	0	-269	-1,201	0	0	0	-1,470
Jobs Gained-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET CHANGE-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LEASE LOCATION 3

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Jobs Gained-Mil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Mil	0	52	210	0	0	0	262
NET CHANGE-Mil	0	-52	-210	0	0	0	-262
Jobs Gained-Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Civ	0	18	75	0	0	0	93
NET CHANGE-Civ	0	-18	-75	0	0	0	-93
Jobs Gained-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET CHANGE-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LEASE LOCATION 4

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Jobs Gained-Mil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Mil	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
NET CHANGE-Mil	0	0	-24	0	0	0	-24
Jobs Gained-Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Civ	0	72	668	0	0	0	740
NET CHANGE-Civ	0	-72	-668	0	0	0	-740
Jobs Gained-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobs Lost-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET CHANGE-Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
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ACQUISITION,
TECHNOLOGY
AND LOGISTICS

JAN 4 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR INFRASTRUCTURE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS
INFRASTRUCTURE STEERING GROUP MEMBERS
CHAIRMEN, JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUPS

SUBJECT: Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 2005) Policy Memorandum Seven – Surge

Background

The Secretary of Defense's memorandum of November 15, 2002, established the authorities, organizational structure, goals, and objectives for the Department's development of BRAC 2005 recommendations. Policy Memoranda One through Six provided further guidance on implementing BRAC 2005. This memorandum is the seventh in a series of Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD AT&L) policy memoranda implementing BRAC 2005. The USD (AT&L) will publish additional policy memoranda, as necessary, throughout the BRAC process.

Purpose

This guidance clarifies how the Department has and will meet the statutory requirements to consider surge in the development of the Secretary's realignment and closure recommendations for submission to the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (2005 Commission) and applies to the Military Departments and Joint Cross-Service Groups (JCSGs).

The need to surge can arise for any number of reasons, including contingencies, mobilizations, or extended changes in force levels. Section 2822 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136) requires the Secretary of Defense to "assess the probable threats to national security and, as part of such assessment, determine the potential, prudent, [sic] surge requirements to meet those threats." This section further provides that the Secretary shall use the surge requirements determination in the base realignment and closure process. Additionally, Section 2832 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375) modified the previously published BRAC selection criteria to add "surge" to criterion three. This memorandum establishes the framework through which the Department can comply with these requirements.

Policy Guidance

A. Requirements v. Capabilities

To execute the defense strategy, U.S. forces need flexible, adaptive, and decisive joint capabilities that can operate across the full spectrum of military contingencies. In the past, force development, including that to accommodate surge, was requirements-driven, based on specific threats. However, in today's security environment, it is impossible to predict with confidence which nations, combinations of nations, or non-state actors may threaten U.S. interests at home or abroad. To mitigate this risk, the United States must anticipate a broad range of capabilities that an adversary might employ and the necessary capabilities, including the capability to surge, that the United States must field to dissuade, deter, or defeat the adversary. The requirements of Sections 2832 and 2822 will be fully realized through this capabilities-based analysis.

B. Determining Surge Capabilities

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act, as amended, requires any closure or realignment recommendations to be based on the force structure plan, infrastructure inventory, and final selection criteria. With regard to the force structure plan, each JCSG and Military Department must demonstrate correlations between the probable threats, probable end-strength levels, major military force units, and anticipated funding levels listed in the force structure plan, and the configuration of facilities supporting their functional areas that will result from their candidate recommendations. As a part of this evaluation of future required capabilities, the Military Departments and JCSGs will determine any surge capabilities necessary to meet probable threats and projected changes in force structure.

C. Assess Capacity Available to Surge

The first stage of the BRAC process, capacity analysis, includes common definitions for the functions that fall within the JCSGs' or Military Departments' area of responsibility and metrics that will measure capacity. Characterization of potential excess capacity allows the JCSGs and Military Departments to assess what capacity is available to surge.

D. Value the Capability to Accommodate Surge

In the next stage of the BRAC process, called military value analysis, each JCSG and Military Department must evaluate the infrastructure supporting their functions within the framework provided by the BRAC selection criteria. Within these criteria, criteria one and three capture the concept of surge. Criterion one requires the Department to consider "current and future" mission capabilities and criterion three requires the

Department to assess the "ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements." Through the selection of attributes for criteria one and three, weighing those attributes, and establishing metrics to measure those attributes, each JCSG and Military Department ensures that surge is appropriately reflected in its military value analysis.

E. Assess Surge in Scenario Analysis

In the final stage of the process, scenario analysis, the Department analyzes alternative configurations of its infrastructure against the force structure plan and the selection criteria to arrive at candidate closure and realignment recommendations. This analysis represents another opportunity to fully consider surge capabilities because it incorporates surge considerations made during the evaluation of capabilities necessary to support the force structure plan, and the capacity and military value analyses. Additionally, within this analysis, the Department can ensure that it retains the capability to surge by retaining difficult-to-reconstitute assets. In 1999, after four rounds of BRAC, the Department looked closely at its ability to accommodate surge and found that even after four rounds of BRAC it could accommodate the reconstitution of a robust force structure because it had recognized the military value of "difficult-to-reconstitute" assets during the earlier BRAC processes.

"Difficult-to-reconstitute" assets consist of infrastructure that is not readily commercially available for military use. These assets go beyond physical structures to include elements of topography and the ability to use the assets as required to fulfill a military need. In contrast, "reconstitutible assets" are physical facilities and structures that can easily be constructed (e.g., buildings, hangars, piers, runways and shops). These assets are costly to operate and maintain, and require periodic recapitalization.

In making closure and realignment recommendations the JCSGs and Military Departments should ensure that their analysis recognizes the military value of "difficult-to-reconstitute" assets. Through careful development of closure and realignment recommendations that recognize this value, the JCSGs and Military Departments will retain sufficient difficult-to-reconstitute assets to respond to surge, accommodate a significant reconstitution of the force, and support all forces, including those currently based outside the United States.

Michael W. Wynne
Acting USD (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics)
Chairman, Infrastructure Steering Group

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ACQUISITION,
TECHNOLOGY
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JAN 4 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR INFRASTRUCTURE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS
INFRASTRUCTURE STEERING GROUP MEMBERS
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
CHAIRMEN, JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUPS

SUBJECT: Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 2005) Policy Memorandum Eight - Selection Criterion 8

Background

The Secretary of Defense's memorandum of November 15, 2002, established the authorities, organizational structure, goals, and objectives for the Department's development of BRAC 2005 recommendations. Policy Memoranda One through Seven provided further guidance on implementing BRAC 2005. This memorandum supplements Policy Memorandum Four by providing additional guidance regarding leased property.

Purpose

Selection criterion 8 assesses "the environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities" of closure and realignment recommendations. Through criterion 8, the Department considers the environmental impact of different closure and realignment scenarios as it develops its closure and realignment recommendations. This guidance supplements guidance previously provided on how the Department will consider the environmental impact of different closure and realignment scenarios as it develops its closure and realignment recommendations.

Policy Guidance

Policy Memorandum Four provided for the development of Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts using the template at Appendix C of that memorandum. The purpose of this Summary is to identify the environmental impacts of a particular scenario in order to provide decision makers with the information they need to fully consider environmental impacts. The Military Department with real property responsibility for the affected installation(s), or DLA for property it operates exclusively as a stand-alone installation, is responsible for preparing the Summary. The Summary will consist of an overview of the certified data and potential impacts, including the costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.

For those scenarios where the losing installation is leased property, the scenario proponent may assume, absent data to the contrary, that the owner of that property will continue to lease it for similar purposes; consequently, it may be assumed that departing such a leased location will not adversely affect the environment. Furthermore, because the owner of the leased property will become responsible for all environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities at the leased location upon termination of the lease, the scenario proponent may assume that the closure or realignment scenario will not result in costs related to environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance, unless the lease expressly requires such activities before the lease may be terminated (in which case these costs should be included in the Summary). Absent any such lease requirements, the scenario proponent need only request that a Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts be completed by the Military Department or DLA for the gaining installation.

For those scenarios where the gaining installation is leased property, the scenario proponent may assume that the owner of that property will be responsible for all environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities at the leased property. The scenario proponent also may assume that the movement of personnel to the leased location will not result in adverse environmental consequences, and that costs related to environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance will be incurred by the lease owner. If applicable, the scenario proponent need only request that a Summary of Environmental Impacts be completed by the Military Department or DLA for the losing installation.

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JAN 4 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR INFRASTRUCTURE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS
INFRASTRUCTURE STEERING GROUP MEMBERS
JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUP CHAIRMAN

Subject: 2005 Base Closure and Realignment Selection Criteria

The Ronald Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, Public Law 108-375, amended the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, Public Law 101-510, to specify the selection criteria. Specifically, the amendment revised the criteria previously published by the Secretary of Defense by adding the word "surge" to criterion three. The amendment also revised the wording, but not the meaning, of criteria one and seven, to avoid the use of the possessive.

The Department shall use the attached 2005 Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Selection Criteria, along with the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory, to make recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States, as defined in the base closure statute. This direction supersedes any previous direction regarding selection criteria for the BRAC 2005 process. The 2005 BRAC Commission will also use these criteria in their review of the Department of Defense's final recommendations.

Michael W. Wynne
Acting USD (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics)
Chairman, Infrastructure Steering Group

Attachment:
As stated

Final Selection Criteria
Department of Defense Base Closure and Realignment

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration tot military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

Military Value

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 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, surge, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.

4. The cost of operations and the manpower implications.

Other Considerations

5. The extent and timing of potential costs and savings, 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 the infrastructure of both the existing and potential receiving communities 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.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT REPORT

VOLUME I

PART 2 OF 2: DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS

MAY 2005

Preface

Volume I, Part 2 of 2

This information has been assembled to support the 2005 Department of Defense recommendations for base closures and realignments inside the United States.

The Secretary of Defense transmitted his recommended closures and realignments to the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission and to the Congress on May 13, 2005, and published them in the *Federal Register* on May 16, 2005, pursuant to Public Law 101-510, as amended.

Part 1 of 2 of Volume I of this report contains an overview of the process and summarizes the results.

This is Part 2 of 2 of Volume I. It contains the statutory recommendations, justifications, and process summaries that the Secretary of Defense transmitted to the Commission and the Congress. Part 2 is organized as follows:

Section 1	Department of the Army	Army-1
Section 2	Department of the Navy	DoN-1
Section 3	Department of the Air Force	Air Force-1
Section 4	Education and Training Joint Cross-Service Group	E&T-1
Section 5	Headquarters and Support Activities Joint Cross-Service Group	H&SA-1
Section 6	Industrial Joint Cross-Service Group	Ind-1
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Section 9	Supply and Storage Joint Cross-Service Group	S&S-1
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Department of the Army

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

The Secretary of Defense stated that, while BRAC 2005 must pursue the reduction of excess capacity, it "can make an even more profound contribution to transforming the Department by rationalizing our infrastructure with defense strategy. BRAC 2005 should be the means by which we reconfigure our current infrastructure into one in which operational capacity maximizes *both* warfighting capability and efficiency."

The Secretary of the Army's memorandum entitled "Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure" stated that the Army's full participation in BRAC 2005 would enable the Service to realign its infrastructure in a way that maximizes both efficiency and warfighting capability. The Secretary of the Army further emphasized the importance of adhering to BRAC law. He indicated that the Army would treat all of its installations fairly in the process and stressed that no binding decisions would be made prior to the Secretary of Defense's submission of final recommendations to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Multiple levels of the Department of the Army participated in the BRAC 2005 process. The Executive Office, Headquarters (EOH), the Army's most senior deliberative group, is made up of the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, and the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army. The EOH issued planning guidance, reviewed analytical assessments, and approved candidate recommendations for submission to the Secretary of Defense.

The Army's BRAC Senior Review Group (SRG), co-chaired by the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army and Under Secretary of the Army, included both uniformed and civilian members of the Army's senior leadership, and served as a deliberative and coordinating body for the EOH. The BRAC SRG evaluated potential Army recommendations for EOH consideration, supervised the efforts of the Army Joint Cross-Service Group (JCSG) representatives, and provided overall planning guidance and direction to the Department's BRAC analytical group, The Army Basing Study (TABS) Group.

The TABS Group, directed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Infrastructure Analysis, executed the Army analyses and coordinated the Army's BRAC 2005 effort. The group's mission was to conduct a comprehensive assessment of Army installations in compliance with established BRAC law and criteria; to evaluate alternatives; and to develop, document, and publish candidate recommendations for submission to OSD. The TABS Group ensured that the

Army's approach was consistent with the DoD force structure plan, the DoD installation inventory, BRAC selection criteria, and the requirements of Public Law 101-510, as amended.

Strategy

The Army is transforming from a force designed for deterring a well-defined and understood adversary to a post-Cold War era expeditionary force designed for continuous operations over a broad spectrum of threats ranging from traditional to potentially catastrophic. Instead of focusing on a single, well-defined threat or region, the Army is developing a range of complementary and interdependent capabilities that can dominate a range of adversaries and situations. Transformation enables the Army to utilize advantages and mitigate vulnerabilities to sustain its strategic position in the world.

The Army's Modular Force Initiative is reshaping the fighting force—transforming into modular brigade units to become a larger, more powerful, more flexible deployable force. The Army is relocating the fighting force—rebasing its overseas units in the continental United States. It is rebalancing the fighting force—transforming the Reserve and Active force mix. The Army is creating a more Joint force—actively participating in Department of Defense efforts for greater joint operations and increased focus on homeland defense missions. The Army is becoming a far better force—a campaign quality, Joint and Expeditionary Army with the capabilities to provide relevant and ready combat power to the Combatant Commanders from a portfolio of installations that trains, sustains, enhances the readiness and well-being of the Joint Team, and provides a platform for rapid deployment.

The Secretary of the Army's strategy for BRAC 2005 is to utilize BRAC to establish a streamlined portfolio of installations with optimized military value and a significantly reduced cost of ownership that:

- Facilitates transformation, Joint operations, and Joint business functions;
- Accommodates rebasing of overseas units within the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS); and
- Divests of an accumulation of installations that are no longer relevant and are less effective in supporting the Joint and Expeditionary Army.

BRAC 2005 is a critical component of Army transformation. The BRAC process enables the Army to reshape the infrastructure supporting the current and future forces, making them even more relevant and combat ready for the Combatant Commander. Through participation in BRAC 2005, the Army realigns its infrastructure to optimize its warfighting capability and efficiency.

Selection Process

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended (part A of Title XXIX, Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) sets the legal baseline for BRAC, although several

significant changes were made for BRAC 2005. The guidelines for the BRAC Selection Criteria were, for the first time, explicitly written into the law. The Army used the BRAC Selection Criteria during its analyses and ensured that military value (Criteria 1-4) was the primary consideration in making its BRAC 2005 recommendations.

To frame its process and begin to develop potential BRAC actions, the Army employed the selection criteria, along with the Force Structure Plan and Installation Inventory submitted to Congress. The law specifies that all BRAC recommendations must be based on the criteria, plan, and inventory; thus, these three requirements formed the analytical foundation for the BRAC 2005 analysis.

The military value (MV) criteria provided the Army a comprehensive, proven technique to compare and select installations to accomplish Army transformation. With BRAC, the Army Modular Force Initiative, return of forces from overseas, and transformation of the Reserve Components will occur within the timeframe necessary to satisfy operational needs. The military value criteria specifically directed attention to staging areas in support of homeland defense, maintenance of a diversity of climate and terrain in support of training, and surge capacity.

The Army began its BRAC 2005 selection process by determining its installation study list, which included and considered all installations on its property list, except those excluded by BRAC law. Using these guidelines, the Army developed a study list of 97 installations (including 10 leased sites).

Full transformation of the Army necessitated transformation of Reserve Component (RC) facilities, as well. There are more than 4,000 Army Reserve and Guard facilities. Due to the sheer number of facilities and the difficulty of comparing RC capabilities to Active Component (AC) capabilities, the Army invited the Adjutants General from each state and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command commanders to conduct analyses of RC facilities against military value criteria and Reserve operational requirements. The military value criteria were used to identify existing or new installations in the same demographic area that provide enhanced homeland defense, training, and mobilization capabilities. The Army sought to create multi-component facilities (Guard and Reserve) and multi-service, Joint facilities to further enhance mission accomplishment.

The Army collected and maintained data from the study-list installations, which became key inputs in selection process analyses. The BRAC process required that all information used to develop and make recommendations be certified as accurate and complete to the best of the certifier's knowledge and belief. In this data collection effort, the TABS Group received continuous support from installation administrators, Major Command trusted agents, and Installation Management Agency trusted agents.

While data collection provided the Army with an inventory of assets at its installations, capacity analysis determined the excesses and shortages that existed within this inventory. Using the Force Structure Plan, the Army assessed the requirements and determined excesses and shortages across various metrics. In addition, by studying surge, the Army assessed possible future requirements and determined how its capacity inventory accommodated uncertainty.

The Army then determined the military value of each installation, the primary consideration for BRAC 2005 recommendations. The Army assessed installations using a common set of 40 attributes that were linked to the military value criteria. The Army defined military value through attributes designed to capture current and future capability and not simply current use. This capabilities-based approach permitted the Army to assess relative installation capabilities to contribute to Army mission accomplishment now and in the future. The military value of each installation is the summed collective scores across weighted attributes, and the Army ranked its installations from 1 to 97.

These intermediate results were the starting point for scenario development. The Army developed strategy-based scenarios that sought to facilitate transformation, rebasing of overseas units, Joint operations, and Joint business functions. Potential stationing actions sought to move units and activities from installations with lower MV to installations with higher MV to take advantage of excess capacity and divest of less-relevant or less-effective installations.
Once a scenario had been developed, the Army considered the remaining four selection criteria to determine their impacts on the scenario. For criteria 5-8, the Army evaluated scenarios by using the DoD-sanctioned models that, respectively, calculated cost and savings information, assessed economic impact, evaluated the ability of a local community to support Army requirements, and provided environmental analysis.

The Army developed and analyzed numerous scenarios and selected candidate recommendations for submission to the Infrastructure Executive Council. From this list the Secretary of Defense determined the final Army BRAC 2005 recommendations for submission to the Secretary of Defense.

Conclusion

The Army's BRAC 2005 strategy and process supported the development of recommendations that enhance military value, advance the Modular Force Initiative, accommodate the rebasing of overseas units, reduce cost of ownership, contribute to Joint operations and Joint business function opportunities, and enable the transformation of the Reserve Components and the rebalancing of Active and Reserve forces. These recommendations maintain necessary surge capabilities, enhance homeland defense missions, and continue the transformation to a more relevant and ready Joint and Expeditionary Army.

The recommendations approved by the Secretary of Defense follow:

Fort Wainwright, AK

Recommendation: Realign Fort Wainwright, AK, by relocating the Cold Regions Test Center (CRTC) headquarters from Fort Wainwright, AK, to Fort Greely, AK.

Justification: This recommendation relocates CRTC headquarters to Fort Greely to improve efficiency of operations and enhance personnel safety. Sufficient capacity exists at Fort Greely. There would be no impact on Force Structure. This recommendation relocates headquarters closer to the CRTC's test mission execution on the Bolio Lake Range Complex. This complex, although realigned under Fort Wainwright in BRAC 95, is only 10 miles south of Fort Greely but 100 miles from Fort Wainwright's cantonment area. This action would enhance interoperability and reduce costs by permitting personnel to live closer to their primary work site, thus, avoiding a 200 mile round trip between quarters and work sites. Decreases the risks associated with the required year-round travel in extreme weather conditions. Results in more efficient and cost effective monitoring & control of arctic testing of transformational systems. This recommendation did not consider other locations since the CRTC headquarters only manages testing at one site.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $0.05M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a saving of $0.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.05M with a payback expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $0.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fairbanks metropolitan area since Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely are in the same metropolitan area. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: The local area infrastructure is sufficient to support this recommendation. A review of community attributes (Child Care, Cost of Living, Education, Employment, Housing, Medical Health, Population Center, Safety, Transportation, and Utilities) revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the local community's infrastructure to support forces, missions, and personnel. Fort Greely is in the same MSA and MHA as Fort Wainwright; therefore, the Army uses the same information for Local Area for both installations. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance

activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Fort Gillem, GA

Recommendation: Close Fort Gillem, GA. Relocate the Headquarters, 1st US Army to Rock Island Arsenal, IL. Relocate the 2nd Recruiting Brigade to Redstone Arsenal, AL. Relocate the 52nd Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Group to Fort Campbell, KY. Relocate the 81st RRC Equipment Concentration Site to Fort Benning, GA. Relocate the 3rd US Army Headquarters support office to Shaw Air Force Base, SC. Relocate the Headquarters US Forces Command (FORSCOM) VIP Explosive Ordnance Support to Pope Air Force Base, NC. Close the Army-Air Force Exchange System (AAFES) Atlanta Distribution Center and establish an enclave for the Georgia Army National Guard, the remainder of the 81st RRC units and the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) Forensics Laboratory.

Justification: This recommendation closes Fort Gillem, an Army administrative installation and an AAFES distribution center. The recommendation moves the major tenant organizations to Rock Island Arsenal, Redstone Arsenal, Fort Benning, and Fort Campbell. It also moves small components of the Headquarters 3rd US Army and US Army Forces Command to Pope AFB and Shaw AFB. It enhances the Army's military value, is consistent with the Army's Force Structure Plan, and maintains adequate surge capabilities to address future unforeseen requirements. This closure allows the Army to employ excess capacities at installations that can accomplish more than administrative missions.

The closure of Fort Gillem also enables the stationing of its tenant units at locations that will increase their ability to associate with like units and promote coordination of efforts. Both the 52nd EOD Group and the 2nd Recruiting Brigade have regional missions in the Southeastern United States. The 52nd EOD Group was co-located with operational forces at Fort Campbell to provide training opportunities. The 2nd Recruiting Brigade is recommended to relocate to Redstone Arsenal because of its central location in the Southeast and its access to a transportation center in Huntsville, AL. The Army is converting the 1st US Army Headquarters into the single Headquarters for oversight of Reserve and National Guard mobilization and demobilization. To support this conversion the Army decided to relocate 1st Army to Rock Island Arsenal, a central location in the United States. The 81st RRC Equipment concentration Site is relocated to Fort Benning where there are improved training opportunities with operational forces.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $56.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of $85.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $35.3M with a payback expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $421.5M.

This recommendation affects: the U.S. Post Office, FEMA, FAA, GSA and the Civil Air Patrol, non-DoD Federal agencies. In the absence of access to credible cost and savings information for these agencies or knowledge regarding whether these agencies will remain on the installation, the Department assumed that the non-DoD Federal agencies will be required to assume new base operating responsibilities on the affected installation. The Department further assumed that because of these new base operating responsibilities, the effect of the recommendation on the non-DoD agencies would be an increase in their costs. As required by Section 2913(d) of the BRAC statute, the Department has taken the effect on the costs of these agencies into account when making this recommendation.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,824 jobs (1,067 direct and 737 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA metropolitan statistical area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructures of the local communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. When moving from Fort Gillem to Rock Island Arsenal, the following local area capability improved: Cost of Living and Population. The following capabilities are less robust: Housing, Education, Employment, and Medical. When moving from Fort Gillem to Fort Campbell, the following local attributes are improved: Cost of Living and Population. The following capabilities are not as robust: Housing, Education, Employment, Medical, Safety and Transportation. When moving from Fort Gillem to Redstone Arsenal, the following local attributes are improved: Cost of Living and Population. The following capabilities are not as robust: Child Care, Housing, Medical, and Transportation. When moving from Fort Gillem to Fort Benning, the following local capability is improved: Population. The following capabilities are not as robust: Housing, Employment, Medical, and Safety. When moving from Fort Gillem to Pope AFB, the following capabilities are improved: Cost of Living and Population. The following capabilities are not as robust: Housing, Employment, Medical, Safety and Transportation. When moving from Fort Gillem to Shaw AFB, the following local capabilities are improved: Cost of Living and Population. The following capabilities are not as robust: Housing, Education, Medical, Transportation and Safety. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Closure of Fort Gillem will necessitate consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that historic properties are continued to be protected. The closure of ranges at Fort Gillem will require clearance of munitions and remediation of any munition constituents. The remediation costs for these ranges may be significant and the time required for completing remediation is uncertain. Groundwater and surface water resources will require restoration and/or monitoring to prevent further environmental impacts. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases to impaired waterways may be required at Rock Island, Fort Campbell, and Fort Benning to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve USEPA Water Quality Standards. Air Conformity determination and New Source Review and permitting effort

and consultations with tribes regarding cultural resources will be required at Fort Campbell. This recommendation has the potential to impact noise and threatened and endangered species or critical habitat at Fort Campbell. An Air Conformity Analysis will be required at Fort Benning. Construction at Pope AFB may have to occur on acreage already constrained by TES. This recommendation has the potential to impact wetlands at Pope AFB and Shaw AFB. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or waste management. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.3M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Fort Gillem reports $18M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, these costs were not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Fort McPherson, GA

Recommendation: Close Fort McPherson, GA. Relocate the Headquarters US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), and the Headquarters US Army Reserve Command (USARC) to Pope Air Force Base, NC. Relocate the Headquarters 3rd US Army to Shaw Air Force Base, SC. Relocate the Installation Management Agency Southeastern Region Headquarters and the US Army Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Southeastern Region Headquarters to Fort Eustis, VA. Relocate the Army Contracting Agency Southern Region Headquarters to Fort Sam Houston.

Justification: This recommendation closes Fort McPherson, an administrative installation, and moves the tenant headquarters organizations to Fort Sam Houston, Fort Eustis, Pope AFB and Shaw AFB. It enhances the Army's military value, is consistent with the Army's Force Structure Plan, and maintains adequate surge capabilities to address future unforeseen requirements. This closure allows the Army to employ excess capacities at installations that can accomplish more than administrative missions. The organization relocations in this recommendation also create multifunctional, multi-component and multi-Service installations that provide a better level of service at a reduced cost.

The recommended relocations also retain or enhance vital linkages between the relocating organizations and other headquarters activities. FORSCOM HQs is relocated to Pope AFB where it will be co-located with a large concentration of operational forces. The USARC HQs has a mission relationship with FORSCOM that is enhanced by leaving the two co-located. 3rd Army is relocated to Shaw AFB where it will be collocated with the Air Force component command of CENTCOM. The IMA and NETCOM HQs are moved to Fort Eustis because of recommendations to consolidate the Northeastern and Southeastern regions of these two commands into one Eastern Region at Fort Eustis. The ACA Southern Region HQs is moved to

Fort Sam Houston where it is recommended to consolidate with the ACA Southern Hemisphere Region HQs, and where it will co-locate with other Army service providing organizations.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $197.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a saving of $111.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $82.1M with a payback expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $895.2M.

This recommendation affects the U.S. Post Office, a non-DoD Federal agency. In the absence of access to credible cost and savings information for that agency or knowledge regarding whether that agency will remain on the installation, the Department assumed that the non-DoD Federal agency will be required to assume new base operating responsibilities on the affected installation. The Department further assumed that because of these new base operating responsibilities, the effect of the recommendation on the non-DoD agency would be an increase in its costs. As required by Section 2913(d) of the BRAC statute, the Department has taken the effect on the costs of this agency into account when making this recommendation.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,123 jobs (4,303 direct and 2,820 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA metropolitan statistical area, which is 0.3 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructures of the local communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. When moving from Fort McPherson to Pope AFB, the following local capability is improved: Cost of Living. The following local area capabilities are not as robust: Housing, Employment, Medical and Safety. When moving from Fort McPherson to Fort Eustis, the following local capabilities are improved: Cost of Living and Transportation. The following local area capabilities are not as robust: Housing, Education, and Medical Health. When moving from Fort McPherson to Fort Sam Houston, the following local capability is improved: Cost of Living. The following local area capabilities are not as robust: Employment, Medical and Safety. When moving from Fort McPherson to Shaw AFB, the following local capability is improved: Cost of Living. The following local area capabilities are not as robust: Housing, Education, Medical and Safety. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Closure of Fort McPherson will necessitate consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office. Closure of operational ranges will likely necessitate clearance of munitions and remediation of any munition constituents. The remediation costs for these ranges may be significant and the time required for completing remediation is uncertain. Fort McPherson has contaminated water resources that will require restoration and/or monitoring. A new source review will be required at Fort Sam Houston. An Air Conformity

determination and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required at Fort Eustis. A minor air permit revision may be necessary at Pope AFB. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases to impaired waterways may be required at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Eustis to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Construction at Pope AFB may have to occur on acreage already constrained by TES. This recommendation has the potential to impact wetlands at Pope AFB and Shaw AFB. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or waste management. This recommendation will require spending approximately $2.5M for environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Fort McPherson reports $129.7M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, these costs were not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Fort Bragg, NC

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

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

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

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $334.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $446.1M. Annual recurring costs to the Department after implementation is $23.8M, with no payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $639.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fayetteville, NC and Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL, metropolitan statistical areas. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the local community's infrastructure to support missions, forces, and personnel. Of the ten attributes evaluated (Child Care, Cost of Living, Education, Employment, Housing, Medical Health, Population Center, Safety, Transportation, and Utilities) two levels of support declined (Cost of Living, Education) when moving activities from Fort Bragg to Eglin AFB. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

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

Fort Monmouth, NJ

Recommendation: Close Fort Monmouth, NJ. Relocate the US Army Military Academy Preparatory School to West Point, NY. Relocate the Joint Network Management System Program Office to Fort Meade, MD. Relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the procurement management and related support functions for Depot

Level Reparables to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and designate them as Inventory Control Point functions, detachment of Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. Relocate Information Systems, Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Electronics Research and Development & Acquisition (RDA) to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. Relocate the elements of the Program Executive Office for Enterprise Information Systems and consolidate into the Program Executive Office, Enterprise Information Systems at Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Fort Belvoir, VA by relocating and consolidating Sensors, Electronics, and Electronic Warfare Research, Development and Acquisition activities to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and by relocating and consolidating Information Systems Research and Development and Acquisition (except for the Program Executive Office, Enterprise Information Systems) to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign Army Research Institute, Fort Knox, KY, by relocating Human Systems Research to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign Redstone Arsenal, AL, by relocating and consolidating Information Systems Development and Acquisition to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign the PM Acquisition, Logistics and Technology Enterprise Systems and Services (ALTESS) facility at 2511 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Arlington, VA, a leased installation, by relocating and consolidating into the Program Executive Office, Enterprise Information Systems at Fort Belvoir, VA.

Justification: The closure of Fort Monmouth allows the Army to pursue several transformational and BRAC objectives. These include: Consolidating training to enhance coordination, doctrine development, training effectiveness and improve operational and functional efficiencies, and consolidating RDA and T&E functions on fewer installations. Retain DoD installations with the most flexible capability to accept new missions. Consolidate or co-locate common business functions with other agencies to provide better level of services at a reduced cost.

The recommendation relocates the US Army Military Academy Preparatory School to West Point, NY and increases training to enhance coordination, doctrine development, training effectiveness and improve operational and functional efficiencies.

The recommendation establishes a Land C4ISR Lifecycle Management Command (LCMC) to focus technical activity and accelerate transition. This recommendation addresses the transformational objective of Network Centric Warfare. The solution of the significant challenges of realizing the potential of Network Centric Warfare for land combat forces requires integrated research in C4ISR technologies (engineered networks of sensors, communications, information processing), and individual and networked human behavior. The recommendation increases efficiency through consolidation. Research, Development and Acquisition (RDA), Test and Evaluation (T&E) of Army Land C4ISR technologies and systems is currently split

among three major sites – Fort Monmouth, NJ, Fort Dix, NJ, Adelphi, MD and Fort Belvoir, VA and several smaller sites, including Redstone Arsenal and Fort Knox. Consolidation of RDA at fewer sites achieves efficiency and synergy at a lower cost than would be required for multiple sites. This action preserves the Army's "commodity" business model by near collocation of Research, Development, Acquisition, and Logistics functions. Further, combining RDA and T&E requires test ranges – which cannot be created at Fort Monmouth.

The closure of Fort Monmouth and relocation of functions which enhance the Army's military value, is consistent with the Army's Force Structure Plan, and maintains adequate surge capabilities. Fort Monmouth is an acquisition and research installation with little capacity to be utilized for other purposes. Military value is enhanced by relocating the research functions to under-utilized and better equipped facilities; by relocating the administrative functions to multi-purpose installations with higher military and administrative value; and by co-locating education activities with the schools they support. Utilizing existing space and facilities at the gaining installations, maintains both support to the Army Force Structure Plan, and capabilities for meeting surge requirements.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $822.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $395.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $143.7M with a payback expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1,025.8M.

This recommendation affects non-DoD Federal agencies. These include, the U.S. Post Office, the Department of Justice and the General Services Administration. In the absence of access to credible cost and savings information for those agencies or knowledge regarding whether those agencies will remain on the installation, the Department assumed that the non-DoD Federal Agencies will be required to assume new base operating responsibilities on the affected installation. The Department further assumed that because of these new base operating responsibilities, the affect of the recommendations on the non-DoD agencies would be an increase in cost. As required by Section 2913 (d) of the BRAC statute, the Department has taken the effect on the cost of these agencies into account when making this recommendation.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 9,737 jobs (5,272 direct and 4,465 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division, which is 0.8 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 20 jobs (11 direct and 9 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Elizabethtown, KY Metropolitan Division, which is 0.03 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,218 jobs (694 direct and 524 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is 0.04 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 63 jobs (37 direct and 26 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Huntsville, AL Metropolitan Division, which is 0.03 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential increase of 9,834 jobs (5,042 direct and 4,792 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Baltimore-Towson, MD Metropolitan Division, which is 0.6 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential increase of 422 jobs (264 direct and 158 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Metropolitan Division, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential increase of 89 jobs (49 direct and 40 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Columbus, OH Metropolitan Division, which is 0.01 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of communities to support forces, missions, and personnel. When moving from Fort Monmouth to Aberdeen, MD, the following local area capabilities improve: Cost of Living and Medical Health. The following attributes decline: Safety and Transportation. When moving from Fort Monmouth to West Point, the following local area capabilities improve: Education and Employment. The following attribute declines: Housing. When moving from Fort Monmouth to Fort Belvoir, the following local area capabilities improve: Employment and Medical Health. The following attributes decline: Education and Safety. When moving from Fort Monmouth to Fort Meade, the following local area capabilities improve: Cost of Living and Medical Health. The following attributes decline: Education and Safety. When moving from Fort Monmouth to Columbus, OH, the following local area capabilities improved: Cost of living, Employment, and Medical Health. The following attribute declines: Safety. When moving from Fort Belvoir to Aberdeen, MD, the following local area capabilities improve: Cost of living and Education. The following attributes decline: Employment, Safety and Transportation. When moving from Fort Knox to Aberdeen, MD, the following local area capabilities improve: Housing, Employment, and Medical Health. The following attributes decline: Cost of Living, Safety, and Transportation. When moving from Redstone Arsenal to Aberdeen, MD, the following local area capabilities improve: Child Care, Housing, and Medical Health. The following attributes decline: Employment, Safety, Population Center, and Transportation. When moving from Arlington, VA, to Aberdeen, MD, the following attributes decline: Population Center, and Transportation.

Environmental Impact: Closure of Fort Monmouth will necessitate consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that sites are continued to be protected. Fort Monmouth's

previous mission-related activities will result in land use constraints/sensitive resource area impacts. An Air Conformity Analysis and a New Source Review and permitting effort is required at Aberdeen, West Point, and Fort Belvoir. The extent of the cultural resources on Aberdeen, West Point, and Fort Belvoir are uncertain. Potential impacts may occur as result of increased times delays and negotiated restrictions. Additional operations at Aberdeen, West Point, and Fort Belvoir may further impact threatened/endangered species leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Due to the increase in personnel there would be a minimal impact on waste production and water consumption at Defense Supply Center Columbus (DSCC), OH. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $2.95M for environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Fort Monmouth reports $2.9M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, these costs were not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Fort Hood, TX

Recommendation: Realign Fort Hood, TX, by relocating a Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and Unit of Employment (UEx) Headquarters to Fort Carson, CO.

Justification: This recommendation ensures Army BCTs and support units are located at installations capable of training modular formations, both mounted and dismounted, at home station with sufficient land and facilities to test, simulate, or fire all organic weapon systems. This recommendation enhances the military value of the installations and the home station training and readiness of the units at the installations by relocating units to installations that can best support the training and maneuver requirements associated with the Army's transformation.

This recommendation relocates to Fort Carson, CO, a Heavy BCT that will be temporarily stationed at Fort Hood in FY06, and a Unit of Employment Headquarters. The Army is temporarily stationing this BCT to Fort Hood in FY06 due to operational necessity and to support current operational deployments in support of the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). However, based on the BRAC analysis, Fort Hood does not have sufficient facilities and available maneuver training acreage and ranges to support six permanent heavy BCTs and numerous other operational units stationed there. Fort Carson has sufficient capacity to support these units. The Army previously obtained approval from the Secretary of Defense to temporarily station a third BCT at Fort Carson in FY05. Due to Fort Carson's capacity, the BRAC analysis indicates that the Army should permanently station this third BCT at Fort Carson.

This relocation never pays back because it involves the relocation of a newly activated unit. No permanent facilities exist to support the unit.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $435.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $579.5M. Annual recurring costs to the Department after implementation are $45.3M. This recommendation never pays back. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $980.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential increase of 8,167 jobs (4,945 direct and 3,222 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX metropolitan area, which is 4.4 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community infrastructure attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the community to support forces, missions, and personnel. When moving activities from Fort Hood to Fort Carson, one attribute improved (Population Center) and one (Education) was not as robust. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: A New Source Review and permitting effort will be required. at Fort Carson. To preserve archeological/cultural resources at Fort Carson, training restrictions may be imposed and increased operational delays and costs are possible. Tribal consultations may be required. Further analysis will be required to determine the extent of new noise impacts at Fort Carson. Added operations may impact threatened and endangered species at Fort Carson and result in further training restrictions. Distribution of potable water is severely restricted at Fort Carson. Increased missions at the installation may result in additional restrictions or mitigation requirements. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.1M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Red River Army Depot, TX

Recommendation: Close Red River Army Depot, TX. Relocate the storage and demilitarization functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK. Relocate the munitions maintenance functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK, and Blue Grass Army Depot, KY. Relocate the depot maintenance of Armament and

Structural Components, Combat Vehicles, Depot Fleet/Field Support, Engines and Transmissions, Fabrication and Manufacturing, Fire Control Systems and Components, and Other to Anniston Army Depot, AL. Relocate the depot maintenance of Powertrain Components, and Starters/Generators to Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA. Relocate the depot maintenance of Construction Equipment to Anniston Army Depot, AL, and Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA. Relocate the depot maintenance of Tactical Vehicles to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA and Letterkenny Depot, PA. Relocate the depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA. Disestablish the supply, storage, and distribution functions for tires, packaged Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants, and compressed gases. Relocate the storage and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot to the Defense Distribution Depot, Oklahoma City, OK.

Justification: This recommendation supports the strategy of minimizing the number of industrial base sites performing depot maintenance for ground and missile systems. The receiving depots have greater maintenance capability, higher facility utilization and greater opportunities for inter-service workloading. This recommendation reinforces Anniston's and Letterkenny's roles as Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence for Combat Vehicles (Anniston) and Missile Systems (Letterkenny).

This recommendation decreases the cost of depot maintenance operations by consolidation and elimination of 30 percent of duplicate overhead structures required to operate multiple depot maintenance activities. This recommendation also increases opportunities for inter-service workloading by transferring maintenance workload to the Marine Corps.

This recommendation relocates storage, demilitarization, and munitions maintenance functions to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, and thereby reduces redundancy and removes excess from Red River Munitions Center.

This recommendation allows DoD to create centers of excellence, generate efficiencies, and create deployment networks servicing all Services.

This recommendation relocates the storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Defense Distribution Depot Oklahoma City at Tinker Air Force Base. It also contributes to the elimination of unnecessary redundancies and duplication, and streamlines supply and storage processes.

The disestablishment of the wholesale supply, storage, and distribution functions for all packaged POL, tires, and compressed gas products supports transformation by privatizing these functions. Privatization of packaged POL, tires, and compressed gas products will eliminate inventories, infrastructure and personnel associated with these functions and products.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $456.2M. The net present value of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $216.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $76.5M with a payback expected in 4 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $539.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,176 jobs (2,500 direct and 1,676 indirect) over the 2006 -2011 period in the Texarkana, TX - Texarkana, AR Metropolitan Statistical area, which is 6.2 percent of the economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces and personnel. When moving from Red River Army Depot to Tobyhanna, 5 attributes improve (child care, medical health, safety, population center, and transportation) and 1 declines (employment). When moving from Red River to Letterkenny Army Depot, 2 attributes decline (child care and housing) and one improves (safety). When moving from Red River to Anniston Army Depot, 3 attributes improve (child care, cost of living and population center) and 1 declines (housing). When moving from Red River to Tinker, seven attributes improve (population, child care, education, employment, housing, medical and transportation) and one attribute declines (crime). There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Closure of Red River Army Depot may require consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that cultural sites are continued to be protected. Closure of operational ranges at Red River will necessitate clearance of munitions and remediation of any munitions constituents. The remediation costs for these ranges may be significant and the time required for completing remediation is uncertain. Contaminated areas at Red River will require restoration and/or monitoring. An Air Conformity Analysis is required at Anniston, Tobyhanna, and Letterkenny. Anniston is located over a sole-source aquifer, which may require additional mitigation measures/pollution prevention to protect the aquifer from increased depot maintenance activities. The industrial wastewater treatment plant at Anniston may require upgrades. Additional operations at Tinker may impact wetlands, which may lead to operational restrictions. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or threatened and endangered species or critical habitat.
This recommendation will require spending approximately $4.8M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Red River reports $49.1M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, these costs were not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Fort Monroe, VA

Recommendation: Close Fort Monroe, VA. Relocate the US Army Training & Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Headquarters, the Installation Management Agency (IMA) Northeast Region Headquarters, the US Army Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Northeast Region Headquarters and the Army Contracting Agency Northern Region Office to Fort Eustis, VA. Relocate the US Army Accessions Command and US Army Cadet Command to Fort Knox, KY.

Justification: This recommendation closes Fort Monroe, an administrative installation, and moves the tenant Headquarters organizations to Fort Eustis and Fort Knox. It enhances the Army's military value, is consistent with the Army's Force Structure Plan, and maintains adequate surge capabilities to address future unforeseen requirements. The closure allows the Army to move administrative headquarters to multi-purpose installations that provide the Army more flexibility to accept new missions. Both Fort Eustis and Fort Knox have operational and training capabilities that Fort Monroe lacks and both have excess capacity that can be used to accept the organizations relocating from Fort Monroe.

The recommended relocations also retain or enhance vital linkages between them relocating organizations and other headquarters activities. TRADOC HQs is moved to Fort Eustis in order to remain within commuting distance of the Joint Forces Command (JFCOM) HQs in Norfolk, VA. JFCOM oversees all joint training across the military. IMA and NETCOM HQs are moved to Fort Eustis because of recommendations to consolidate the Northeastern and Southeastern regions of these two commands into one Eastern Region at Fort Eustis. The ACA Northern Region is relocated to Fort Eustis because its two largest customers are TRADOC and IMA. The Accessions and Cadet Commands are relocated to Fort Knox because of recommendations to locate the Army's Human Resources Command at Fort Knox. The HRC recommendation includes the collocation of the Accessions and Cadet Commands with the Recruiting Command, already at Fort Knox and creates a Center of Excellence for military personnel and recruiting functions by improving personnel life-cycle management.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $72.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a saving of $146.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $56.9M with a payback expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $686.6M.

This recommendation affects the U.S. Post Office, a non-DoD Federal agency. In the absence of access to credible cost and savings information for that agency or knowledge regarding whether that agency will remain on the installation, the Department assumed that the non-DoD Federal agency will be required to assume new base operating responsibilities on the affected installation. The Department further assumed that because of these new base operating responsibilities, the effect of the recommendation on the non-DoD agency would be an increase in its costs. As required by Section 2913(d) of the BRAC statute, the Department has taken the effect on the costs of this agency into account when making this recommendation.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2,275 jobs (1,013 direct and 1,262 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC metropolitan statistical area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. When moving from Fort Monroe to Fort Eustis, the following local area capabilities improved: Child Care, Population and Transportation. When moving from Fort Monroe to Fort Knox, the following local area capabilities improved: Child Care, Cost of Living, Education and Safety. The following capabilities are not as robust: Employment and Medical. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Closure of Fort Monroe will necessitate consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that historic properties are continued to be protected. Increased operational delays and costs are likely at Fort Knox in order to preserve cultural resources and tribal consultations may be necessary. An Air Conformity determination and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required at Fort Eustis. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Fort Eustis to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. This recommendation will require spending approximately $2.0M for environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Although no restoration costs were reported, Fort Monroe has a probable Military Munitions Response Program site that may require some combination of UXO sweeps, clearance, munition constituent cleanup, remediation, and land use controls. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open no cost for environmental remediate was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Maneuver Training

Recommendation: Realign Fort Knox, KY, by relocating the Armor Center and School to Fort Benning, GA, to accommodate the activation of an Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) at Fort Knox, KY, and the relocation of engineer, military police, and combat service support units from Europe and Korea. Realign Fort McCoy, WI, by relocating the 84th Army Reserve Regional Training Center to Fort Knox, KY.

Justification: This recommendation enhances military value, improves training and deployment capabilities, better utilizes training resources, and creates significant efficiencies and cost savings

while maintaining sufficient surge capability to address future unforeseen requirements. It properly locates Operational Army units in support of the Army's force structure plans and modular force transformation.

This recommendation supports the consolidation of the Armor and Infantry Centers and Schools at Fort Benning and creates a Maneuver Center of Excellence for ground forces training and doctrine development. It consolidates both Infantry and Armor One Station Unit Training (OSUT), which allows the Army to reduce the total number of Basic Combat Training locations from five to four.

This recommendation also relocates the 84th ARRTC to Fort Knox and supports another recommendation which relocates Army Reserve Command and Control units to Fort McCoy. These relocations enhance command and control within the Army Reserve, and promote interaction between the Active and Reserve Components.

This recommendation directly supports the Army's operational unit stationing and training requirements by using available facilities, ranges, training land at Fort Knox, KY (vacated by the Armor Center and School) to effectively and efficiently relocate various Combat Support and Combat Service Support units returning from overseas, and as the installation platform for the activation of a new Infantry BCT. These units are a combination of the relocation of Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS) – related units returning from overseas and the activation of units as part of the Army's modular force transformation.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $773.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $244.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $123.3M with a payback expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $948.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 8,521 jobs (6,100 direct and 2,421 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Elizabethtown, KY Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 12.9 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 834 jobs (497 direct and 337 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Monroe County, WI area, which is 3.5 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community infrastructure attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. When moving activities from Fort McCoy to Fort Knox, five improved (Child Care, Cost of Living, Education, Population Center and Transportation) and one (Employment) was not as robust. When moving from Fort Knox to Fort Benning, the

following local area capabilities improved: Employment, Population Center, and Transportation; and the following local area capabilities are not as robust: Cost of Living, Education, and Safety. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Tribal consultations may be necessary at Fort Knox and Fort Benning. An Air Conformity Analysis and New Source Review will be required at Fort Benning. Noise analysis and monitoring is required at Fort Knox and Fort Benning to determine the extent of new noise impacts.. Additional operations may impact TES at Fort Benning, leading to additional restrictions on operations. Fort Knox range is located over the recharge zone of a sole-source aquifer, which may result in future regulatory limitations on training activities. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards at Fort Benning. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.3M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Operational Army (IGPBS)

Recommendation: Realign Fort Bliss, TX by relocating air defense artillery units to Fort Sill and relocating 1st Armored Division and various echelon above division units from Germany and Korea to Fort Bliss, TX. Realign Fort Sill by relocating an artillery (Fires) brigade to Fort Bliss. Realign Fort Hood, TX by relocating maneuver battalions, a support battalion, and aviation units to Fort Bliss, TX. Realign Fort Riley, KS by inactivating various units, activating a Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and relocating 1st Infantry Division units and various echelons above division units from Germany and Korea to Fort Riley, KS. Realign Fort Campbell, KY, by relocating an attack aviation battalion to Fort Riley, KS.

Justification: This proposal ensures the Army has sufficient infrastructure, training land and ranges to meet the requirements to transform the Operational Army as identified in the Twenty Year Force Structure Plan. It also ensures the Army maintains adequate surge capacity. As part of the modular force transformation, the Army is activating 10 new combat arms brigades for a total of 43 active component brigade combat teams (BCTs). Including the results of the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS), the number of BCTs stationed in the United States will rise from twenty-six to forty. Relocating the units listed in this recommendation to Fort Bliss, Fort Riley, and Fort Sill takes advantage of available infrastructure and training land. Fort Bliss and Fort Riley are installations capable of training modular formations, both mounted and dismounted, at home station with sufficient land and facilities to test, simulate, or fire all organic weapon systems. This recommendation enhances home station training and readiness of the units at all installations.

Relocating 1st Armored Division units and echelons above division (EAD) units to Fort Bliss will transform it from an institutional training installation into a major mounted maneuver training installation. This avoids overcrowding and overuse at other installations by stationing them at one of the installations with the greatest capacity. It also creates a potential opportunity for enhanced Operational Testing due to the close proximity of Fort Bliss to White Sands Missile Range.

Relocating an Air Defense Artillery (ADA) unit to Fort Sill supports the establishment of the Net Fires Center, combining the Artillery and ADA schools at Fort Sill and provides a force stabilization opportunity for soldiers in this unit. Relocating the Artillery (Fires) Brigade to Fort Bliss collocates the artillery with the maneuver units at Fort Bliss and vacates space at Fort Sill for the ADA unit.

Realigning Fort Riley by inactivating an Engineer Brigade Headquarters, two other engineer units, two maneuver battalions and other smaller units beginning in FY 06 directly supports the Army's modular force transformation. It also facilitates activating a BCT in FY 06, and relocating 1st Infantry Division Headquarters, the Division Support Command Headquarters, Aviation Brigade units and other units returning from overseas to Fort Riley. The relocation of an attack aviation battalion from Fort Campbell to Fort Riley supports the formation of a multi-functional aviation brigade at Fort Riley.

The Army obtained approval to temporarily station a BCT at Fort Hood in 2005 and another BCT at Fort Bliss in 2006. This recommendation validates the stationing of that BCT at Fort Bliss and relocates two maneuver battalions, an armored reconnaissance squadron and a support battalion from Fort Hood to support the activation at Fort Bliss. Relocating these battalions will provide the assets necessary to accomplish the activation. Relocating aviation units from Fort Hood supports the activation of a multi-functional aviation brigade.

While this recommendation does not in BRAC terms save money, the costs are mitigated by the non-BRAC savings that will accrue to the Department from the closure or realignment of the overseas locations from which these units come. Those non-BRAC savings amount to $4,400M during the 6 year period, and approximately $20,000M of 20 year net present value savings.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $3,946M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $5,229M. Annual recurring costs to the Department after implementation are $294.7M, with no payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $7,826.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 748 jobs (434 direct and 314 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Clarksville, TN-KY Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.6 percent of economic region of influence employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 8,522 jobs (5,136 direct and 3,386 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 4.5 percent of economic region of influence employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community infrastructure attributes revealed some issues regarding the ability of the communities to support forces, missions, and personnel. The City of El Paso, TX (Fort Bliss) and the City of Manhattan, KS (Fort Riley) must cooperate fully and quickly to assess requirements and implement them, especially in the areas of housing and schools. When moving activities from Fort Hood to Fort Bliss, four attributes improved (Housing, Medical Health, Safety, and Population Center) and one (Employment) is not as robust. When moving activities from Fort Campbell to Fort Riley, three attributes improved (Housing, Employment, and Safety) and two (Child Care and Population Center) are not as robust. When moving activities from Fort Bliss to Fort Sill, two attributes improved (Cost of Living, and Employment) and six (Housing, Education, Medical Health, Safety Population Center and Utilities) are not as robust. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: An Air Conformity determination and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required at Fort Bliss. To preserve cultural and archeological resources, training restrictions may be imposed and increased operational delays and costs are possible at Fort Bliss and tribal consultations may be required. Tribal negotiations may be required at Fort Riley to expand use near listed areas. Added operations at Riley and Sill may impact threatened and endangered species and result in further restrictions. Development of a Programmatic Agreement, tribal consultations, and evaluations to determine significance of cultural and historical resources will be required at Fort Sill. Further analysis will be required to determine the extent of new noise impacts at Bliss, Riley, and Sill. This recommendation results in significant additional water demands for the Fort Bliss region and therefore the installation will likely have to purchase or develop new potable water sources if groundwater sources are not sufficient. Further analysis will be required to assess long-term regional water impacts. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Fort Sill to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve USEPA Water Quality Standards. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $2.6M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Alabama

Recommendation: Realign Birmingham Armed Forces Reserve Center, Birmingham, Alabama, by relocating Detachment 1, 450th Military Police Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center(AFRC) on or near Birmingham Air National Guard Base, Birmingham, Alabama, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the Alabama National Guard units from the following Alabama ARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Graham, Fort Hanna and Fort Terhune, Birmingham, Alabama, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Wright United States Army Reserve Center, Mobile, Alabama and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Mobile, Alabama, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Alabama National Guard units from the following Alabama ARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Ganey, and Fort Hardeman, Mobile, Alabama, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Faith Wing United States Army Reserve Center on Fort McClellan, Alabama and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Pelham Range in Anniston, Alabama.

Close the Finnell United States Army Reserve Center and the Area Maintenance Support Activity, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and the Vicksburg United States Army Reserve Center, Vicksburg, Mississippi, and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA) in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC and AMSA shall have the capability to accommodate the 31st Chemical Brigade from the Northport Alabama Army National Guard Readiness Center, and units from the Fort Powell-Shamblin Alabama Army National Guard Readiness Center, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Screws Army Reserve Center in Montgomery, Alabama; close the Cleveland Abbot Army Reserve Center, Tuskegee, Alabama; close the Harry Gary, Jr. Army Reserve Center, in Enterprise, Alabama; close the Quarles-Flowers Army Reserve Center in Decatur, Alabama; close the Grady Anderson Army Reserve Center, Troy, Alabama; and relocate all units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) at the Alabama Army National Guard Joint Forces Headquarters Complex in Montgomery, AL, if the Army is able to acquire suitable property for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate ARNG units currently located on the Alabama Army National Guard Joint Forces Headquarters Complex in Montgomery, Alabama, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Alabama. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes nine Army Reserve Centers and one Area Maintenance Support Activity throughout the state of Alabama and constructs five multi component/service, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers, and one Area Maintenance Support Facility capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing fifteen geographically separated facilities into five modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. The Department understands that the State of Alabama will close ALARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Graham, Fort Hanna, Fort Terhune, Fort Ganey, Fort Hardeman and Fort Powell-Shamblin and realign the Northport Alabama Army National Guard Readiness Center by relocating the 31st Chemical Brigade to the new AFRC. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $72.8M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $109.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $31.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $17.8M with a payback expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $140.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 40 jobs (28 direct and 12 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Birmingham-Hoover Alabama metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 44 jobs (28 direct and 16 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Vicksburg, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 32 jobs (22 direct and 10 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Mobile, Alabama Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 171 jobs (103 direct and 68 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Montgomery, Alabama Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 19 jobs (10 direct and 9 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Enterpise-Ozark, Alabama Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 23 jobs (15 direct and 8 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Troy, Alabama Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 5 jobs (3 direct and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Tuskegee, Alabama Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Wetlands Survey may need to be conducted at Birmingham IAP to determine impact. This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals,

resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.4M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Arizona

Recommendation: Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Allen Hall near Tucson Arizona and the Area Maintenance Support Activity 18 on Fort Huachuca, Arizona by relocating all units from the closed facilities to an Armed Forces Reserve Center and maintenance facility on the Arizona Army National Guard Silverbell Army Heliport/Pinal Air Park in Marana, Arizona, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the Arizona National Guard 860th MP Company and the 98th Troop Command from Papago Park Readiness Center, if the State of Arizona decides to relocate those units.

Close the Deer Valley United States Army Reserve Center (#2) in Phoenix and re-locate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on the Arizona Army National Guard Buckeye Training Site. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Army National Guard Phoenix Readiness Center, if the State of Arizona decides to relocate those units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Arizona. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes two Army Reserve centers, closes an Army Maintenance Support Activity and constructs two multi component, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRCs), in the State of Arizona, capable of accommodating National Guard and Army Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing units from six geographically separated facilities into two modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. Relocating units to Buckeye will allow them to utilize a large local training area while maintaining a reasonably close commuting distance from Phoenix. The Department understands that the State of Arizona will close the

Army National Guard Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop Phoenix, Arizona, and realign the Papago Park Army National Guard Readiness Center by relocating the 860th Military Police Company and the 98th Troop Command. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs. This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $1.8M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $31.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $5.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $5.9M with a payback expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $51.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 113 jobs (60 direct and 53 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Tucson, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands.
This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.06M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Arkansas

Recommendation: Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Arkadelphia, Arkansas and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Arkadelphia, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Arkadelphia if the State of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Camden, Arkansas and relocate units into an Armed Forces Reserve Center by converting the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Camden if the state decides to alter their facility.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, El Dorado, Arkansas and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in El Dorado, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, El Dorado if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Realign the Army Reserve Center, Darby, Arkansas, by relocating the 341st Engineer Company and elements of the 75th Division (Exercise) from buildings #2552-2560, 2516, and 2519, Fort Chaffee, AR into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center, on Fort Chaffee, AR. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the following Arkansas National Guard Readiness Centers: the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Charleston, AR, the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Van Buren, AR, and the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Fort Smith, AR, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site (ECS), Barling, Arkansas and relocate units to a new Joint Maintenance Facility on Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. The new Joint Maintenance Facility shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) on Fort Chaffee if the State of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Hot Springs, Arkansas and the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Activity (OMS), Malvern, AR and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on property located in Hot Springs, AR, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas Army National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center in Hot Springs, AR if the State of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Jonesboro, Arkansas and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Field Maintenance Site in Jonesboro, AR if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Jonesboro, AR, the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center,

Paragould, AR and the Field Maintenance Site (FMS), Jonesboro, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units. Close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Northwest Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers and Bentonville, Arkansas if the State of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

Close the Stone United States Army Reserve Center, Pine Bluff, Arkansas and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Pine Bluff if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Arkansas. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes seven Army Reserve centers, one Equipment Concentration Site and one Organizational Maintenance Site and constructs eight multi-component, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRCs) and one multi-component, maintenance facility throughout the State of Arkansas, capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing twenty-six geographically separated facilities into nine modern, multi-component facilities. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. The Department understands that the State of Arkansas will close fifteen Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Charleston, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Jonesboro, Paragould, El Dorado, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, Bentonville, and Hot Springs, the Fort Chaffee Combined Support Maintenance Shop and the Jonesboro Field Maintenance Shop. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs. This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $63.3M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $118.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $97.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $5.8M with a payback expected in 31 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $38.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 48 jobs (34 direct and 14 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Pine Bluff Arkansas metropolitan statistical area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 37 jobs (24 direct and 13 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the El Dorado/Union County micropolitan statistical area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.1M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in California

Recommendation: Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Moffett Field, California, the George Richey United States Army Reserve Center, San Jose, California, and the Jones Hall United States Army Reserve Center, Mountain View, California and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an Organizational Maintenance Shop on existing Army Reserve property on Moffett Field, California. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate California National Guard Units from the following California ARNG Readiness Centers: Sunnyvale, California, San Lorenzo, California, Redwood City, California, and the Organizational Maintenance Shop, San Jose, California, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Desiderio United States Army Reserve Center, Pasadena, California, the Schroeder Hall United States Army Reserve Center, Long Beach, California, the Hazard Park United States Army Reserve Center, Los Angeles, California, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on property being transferred to the Army Reserve from the General Services Administration at Bell, California. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate California National Guard Units from the following California ARNG Readiness Centers: Bell, California, and Montebello, California, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of California. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes six Army Reserve centers, two Naval Reserve Centers, and one Marine Corps Reserve Center, throughout the State of California, and constructs two multi component, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRCs), capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing fifteen geographically separated facilities into two modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. The Department understands that the State of California will close five California Army Guard Armories: Sunnyvale, San Lorenzo, Redwood City, Bell, and Montebello, California, and the Organizational Maintenance Shop, San Jose, California. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

The implementation of this recommendation and creation of these new AFRCs will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $6.3M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $78.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $41.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $8.9M with a payback expected in 10 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $46.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4 jobs (3 direct and 1 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 106 jobs (72 direct and 34 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Los Angles-Long Beach-Glendale Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.3M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. Installation has no jurisdictional wetlands. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Connecticut

Recommendation: Close Turner US Army Reserve Center, Fairfield, CT, close Sutcovey US Army Reserve Center, Waterbury, CT; close Danbury US Army Reserve Center Danbury, CT, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Maintenance Facility in Newtown, CT, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities adjacent to the existing CT Army National Guard Armory in Newtown, CT. The new AFRC and OMS shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following facilities: Connecticut Army National Guard Armories in Naugatuck, Norwalk and New Haven, CT, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the US Army Reserve Center, Middletown, CT, the Organizational Maintenance Shop, Middletown, CT; the SGT Libby US Army Reserve Center, New Haven, CT; the Organizational Maintenance Shop, New Haven, CT; the Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Activity #69, Milford, CT and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center, Organizational Maintenance Shop and Army Maintenance Support Activity in Middletown, Connecticut, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC, OMS and AMSA shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following facilities: Connecticut Army National Guard Armories in Putnam, Manchester, New Britain and the CTARNG facility in Newington, CT if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Connecticut. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes five US Army Reserve Centers, one Army Maintenance Support Activity and two Organizational Maintenance Shops throughout the state of Connecticut and constructs two Armed Forces Reserve Centers and collocated Organizational Maintenance Shops and one Army Maintenance Support Activity capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. The Department understands that the State of Connecticut will close seven Connecticut Army National Guard Centers: Naugatuck, Norwalk, New Haven, Putnam, Manchester, New Berlin and Newington, Connecticut. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $52.1M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $128.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $107.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $5.8M with a payback expected in 36 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $47.5M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 26 jobs (18 direct and 8 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 33 jobs (21 direct and 12 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the New Haven-Milford, CT metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.2M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Delaware

Recommendation: Close the Major Robert Kirkwood United States Army Reserve Center and its organizational maintenance shop in Newark, DE and re-locate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and organizational maintenance support facility in Newark, DE, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Delaware Army National Guard units from the William Nelson Armory in Middletown, DE, if the state decided to relocate those units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Delaware. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes an Army Reserve Center in Newark, DE and relocates units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and organizational maintenance support facility capable of accommodating Delaware Army National Guard units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing two facilities into one. The Department understands that the State of Delaware will close the William Nelson

Armory in Middletown, DE. The Armed Forces Reserve Center will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from the closed facilities into the new AFRC.

The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers, and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $10.9M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $13.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $9.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.9M with a payback expected in 19 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $0.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 13 jobs (9 direct and 4 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ metropolitan division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require

spending approximately $0.03M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Georgia

Recommendation: Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Columbus, GA and relocate and consolidate those units together with Army Reserve Units currently on Fort Benning into a new United States Army Reserve Center on Fort Benning, GA.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Georgia. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes one United States Army Reserve Center in Columbus, GA and relocates units together with United States Army Reserve units currently on Fort Benning into a new United States Army Reserve Center on Fort Benning, GA. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by reducing the number of separate DoD installations and by relocating a U.S. Army Reserve Center to an existing base. This recommendation supports the recommendation to close Fort Gillem by providing a relocation site for the vehicles and equipment stored at the Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site (ECS).

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers, and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $52.8M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and

communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $21.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $3.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $5.0M with a payback expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $44.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 103 jobs (65 direct and 38 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Columbus, GA-AL metropolitan statistical area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may impact air quality and water quality at Fort Benning. Due to the increase in personnel and new construction, an Air Conformity Analysis will be required. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.008M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. Installation has no jurisdictional wetlands. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Hawaii

Recommendation: Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Hilo (SFC Minoru Kunieda), HI and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Keaukaha Military Reservation if the Army can acquire suitable land for the construction of the new facilities. The New AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Hawaii National Guard units from the following Hawaii ARNG Armories: Keaau and Honokaa if the state decides to relocate those units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Hawaii. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army
Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes one Army Reserve Center in Hilo, HI and constructs a multi component, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) on Keaukaha Military Reservation, Hawaii. The Department understands that the State of Hawaii will close two Hawaii Army National Guard Armories: Keaau and Honokaa, HI. The Armed Forces Reserve Center will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from the closed facilities into the new AFRC.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $17.4M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $56.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $26.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department to the Department after implementation are $9.1M with a payback expected in 7 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $62.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 181 jobs (118 direct and 63 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Hilo County metropolitan area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Keuakaha Military Reservation has potential contamination from underground storage tanks, and hazardous waste and pesticide storage areas. The installation reported potential for lead-based paint contaminated soil. There is the potential for encountering storm water permitting issues. These conditions may impose restrictions or delays that impact proposed construction. This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.1M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Illinois

Recommendation: Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Marion, IL, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Carbondale, IL, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Illinois National Guard Units from the following Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Cairo, IL and Carbondale, IL, if the State of Illinois decides to relocate those units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Centralia, IL and the United States Army Reserve Center in Fairfield, IL, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Mt. Vernon, IL. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Illinois National Guard Units from the following Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Mt. Vernon (17B75), IL, Mt. Vernon (17B73), IL, and Salem (17C65), IL, if the State of Illinois decides to relocate those units.

Close the Armed Forces Reserve Center in Waukegan, IL and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Lake County, IL, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Illinois National Guard Units from the Army National Guard Readiness Center in Waukegan, IL, if the State of Illinois decides to relocate those units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Illinois. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create

significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes four United States Army Reserve Centers and constructs three multi-component, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRCs), throughout the State of Illinois, capable of accommodating National Guard, Army Reserve, Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing ten geographically separated facilities into three modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. The Department understands that the State of Illinois will close six Illinois Army Guard Armories: Cairo, IL, Carbondale, IL, Mount Vernon, IL, Mount Vernon, IL, Salem, IL, and Waukegan, IL. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs. The implementation of this recommendation and creation of these new AFRCs will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $29.8M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $42.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $28.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $3.5M with a payback expected in 14 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $6.5M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 49 jobs (32 direct and 17 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Carbondale, IL micropolitan area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.05M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Indiana

Recommendation: Close Lafayette United States Army Reserve Center in Lafayette, IN and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) on the site of the existing Indiana Army Guard Armory (18B75) Lafayette, IN, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the Indiana National Guard units from the following Indiana ARNG Readiness Centers: Boswell, IN, Attica, IN, Delphi, IN, Remington, IN, Monticello, IN, and Darlington, IN, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Realign Charles H. Seston United States Army Reserve Center by relocating the 402nd Engineer Company and Detachment 1 of the 417th Petroleum Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in the vicinity of Greenwood and Franklin, IN, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the Indiana National Guard units from the Camp Atterbury Army National Guard Readiness Center (building #500), and the 219th Area Support Group Readiness Center (Building #4), Camp Atterbury, IN, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Indiana. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes one Army Reserve Center in the state of Indiana and constructs two multi component, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to an existing base. The Department understands that the State of Indiana will close the following INARNG Readiness Centers: Boswell, IN, Attica, IN, Delphi, IN, Remington, IN, Monticello, IN, Darlington, IN, and Camp Atterbury, IN. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $34.7M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $47.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $33.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.7M with a payback expected in 22 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $6.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 32 jobs (21 direct and 11 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Lafayette, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 16 jobs (12 direct and 4 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.02M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Iowa

Recommendation: Close the Recruiting Battalion Headquarters and Military Entrance Processing Station (MEPS) leased facilities in Des Moines and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and MEPS at Camp Dodge, IA. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Army National Guard Readiness Center located at Camp Dodge, IA, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center and the Area Maintenance Support Activity in Middletown, IA and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) with an Organizational Maintenance and Vehicle Storage Facility on Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, IA. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Burlington Army National Guard Readiness Center located in Burlington, IA, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Muscatine, IA and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Muscatine, IA, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Muscatine Army National Guard Readiness Center located in Muscatine, IA, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Armed Forces Reserve Center in Cedar Rapids, IA and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) with an Organizational Maintenance Facility (OMF) in Cedar Rapids, IA, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Cedar Rapids Army

National Guard Readiness Center and its Organizational Maintenance Facility located in Cedar Rapids, IA, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Iowa. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes three Army Reserve Centers, one Area Maintenance Support Activity, one Recruiting Battalion, and one Military Entrance Processing Station, throughout the State of Iowa and constructs three multi component, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers, two Organizational Maintenance Facilities, and one MEPS, capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing eight geographically separated facilities into four modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to an existing base. The Department understands that the State of Iowa will close IAARNG Readiness Centers: Camp Dodge, IA, Burlington, IA, Muscatine, IA, and Cedar Rapids, IA. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $20.5M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $68.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a saving of $16.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $19.4M with a payback expected in 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $201.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 303 jobs (218 direct and 85 indirect jobs) over

the 2006 – 2011 period in the Des Moines Iowa Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.06M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Kentucky

Recommendation: Close the Richmond US Army Reserve Center, Maysville US Army Reserve Center and relocate and consolidate those units with Army Reserve units currently on Bluegrass Army Depot into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) and Field Maintenance Facility (FMS) on Blue Grass Army Depot, KY. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Kentucky National Guard units located on Bluegrass Army Depot, KY, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Paducah Memorial United States Army Reserve Center and the Paducah #2 United States Army Reserve Center and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) and Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) adjacent to the Paducah Airport, Paducah, KY, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC and FMS shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Paducah Army National Guard Readiness Center and the Kentucky Army National Guard Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) #2, Paducah, KY, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Kentucky. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the

Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes four Army Reserve Centers throughout the state of Kentucky and constructs two multi component, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers, and two Field Maintenance Shops capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing seven geographically separated facilities into two modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to an existing base. The Department understands that the State of Kentucky will close the Blue Grass Station and the Paducah Army National Guard Readiness Centers and the Kentucky Army National Guard Organizational Maintenance Shop, Paducah, KY. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $5.8M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $25.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $6.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $4.2M with a payback expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $34.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 284 jobs (18 direct and 106 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Maysville, KY Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 48 jobs (31 direct and 17 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Paducah, KY-IL metropolitan statistical area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Due to presence of cultural resources and a very limited portion of the installation having been surveyed, surveys may have to occur at Blue Grass. Blue Grass Army Depot has a limited ability to accept new missions due to threatened and endangered species. This recommendation has no impact on air quality, dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.04M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. Installation has no jurisdictional wetlands. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Louisiana

Recommendation: Close the Roberts United States Army Reserve Center Baton Rouge, LA and the Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center, Baton Rouge, LA, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Field Maintenance Shop on suitable state property adjacent to the Baton Rouge Airport (State Property). The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Louisiana National Guard Units from the Army National Guard Readiness Center located in Baton Rouge, LA and the Army National Guard Organizational Maintenance Shop #8 located in Baton Rouge, LA if the State of Louisiana decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close United States Army Reserve Center, Shreveport, LA, and the United States Army Reserve Center, Bossier City, LA and relocate all Reserve Component units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be constructed on or adjacent to the Naval-Marine Corps Reserve Center, Shreveport in Bossier City, LA if the Army is able to acquire suitable property for construction of the facilities.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Louisiana. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes three Army Reserve centers, one Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center and constructs two multi component or joint, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRCs), throughout the State of Louisiana, capable of accommodating National Guard, Army Reserve, Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve units.

This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing six separate facilities into two modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. The Department understands that the State of Louisiana will close the Louisiana Army National Guard Readiness Center in Baton Rouge and Organizational Maintenance Shop # 8 in Baton Rouge. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

The implementation of this recommendation and creation of these new AFRCs will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $20.0M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $30.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a saving of $17.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $13.6M with a payback expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $147.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 235 jobs (158 direct and 77 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Baton Rouge, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.05M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Maryland (AFRC Frederick, MD)

Recommendation: Close the Flair Memorial Armed Forces Reserve Center and its organizational maintenance shop in Frederick, MD and re-locate US Army Reserve and US Marine Corps Reserve units to new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center and organizational maintenance support facility on Fort Detrick, MD.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Maryland. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes one Army Reserve Center and one Organizational Maintenance Shop in Frederick, MD and constructs a multi service, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop on Fort Detrick, MD. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by reducing the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to an existing base.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $10.0M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $6.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of $1.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.7M with a payback expected in 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $17.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 38 jobs (22 direct and 16 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD metropolitan division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: An Air Conformity determination and a New Source Review and permitting effort will be required at Fort Detrick. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.2M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. Installation has no jurisdictional wetlands. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has

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

RC Transformation in Massachusetts

Recommendation: Close the Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site 65 Annex, Ayer, MA and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Ayer, MA; realign the Devens Reserve Forces Training Area, MA, by relocating the 323d Maintenance Facility, and the Regional Training Site Maintenance to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center complex in Ayer, MA; realign Ayer Area 3713 by relocating storage functions to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center complex in Ayer, MA. Realign the Marine Corps Reserve Center Ayer, MA, by relocating the 1/25th Marines Maintenance Facility, Marine Corps Reserve Electronic Maintenance Section, and Maintenance Company/4th Marine Battalion to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center complex in Ayer, MA. The new Armed Forces Reserve Center complex shall have the capability to accommodate all Reserve units affected by this recommendation including Army National Guard units from the Ayer Armory and Consolidated Support Maintenance Shop, Ayer, MA, if the state decides to relocate the National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Massachusetts. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes one Equipment Concentration Site Annex, realigns a Reserve Forces Training Area and a US Marine Corps Reserve Center, and constructs a multi component, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Center in Ayer, Massachusetts. The Department understands that the State of Massachusetts will close: one Massachusetts Army National Guard Armory and one Consolidated Support Maintenance Site, Ayer, Massachusetts. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from the closed facilities to the new AFRC complex.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $28.8M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $85.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $ 79.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.7M with a payback expected in 100+ years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $60.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Worchester, MA metropolitan. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.005M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Michigan

Recommendation: Close the US Army Reserve Center Stanford C. Parisian in Lansing, MI, close the Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Activity #135 in Battle Creek, MI, and re-locate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Custer Reserve Training Center, MI.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Michigan. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create

significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes one Army Reserve Center in Lansing, MI and one Area Maintenance Support Activity in Battle Creek, MI and constructs a multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) capable of accommodating Reserve units. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to a new AFRC.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $9.0M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $7.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of $1.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.1M with a payback expected in 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department after implementation are a savings of $21.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 37 jobs (25 direct and 12 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Lansing – East Lansing MI metropolitan statistical area, which is 0.01 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.03M for waste management and/or environmental compliance

activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Minnesota

Recommendation: Close US Army Reserve Center Faribault, MN and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center at Faribault Industrial Park if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Faribault Minnesota Army National Guard Armory, if the state decides to relocate those units.

Close US Army Reserve Center Cambridge, MN and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Cambridge, MN if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Minnesota ARNG units from the Cambridge Minnesota Army National Guard Armory, if the state decides to relocate those units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Minnesota. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes two US Army Reserve Centers throughout the State of Minnesota and constructs two Armed Forces Reserve Centers capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. The Department understands that the State of Minnesota will close two Minnesota Army National Guard Armories: Faribault and Cambridge, MN. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing four geographically separated facilities into two modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business practices.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $3.0M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $17.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $17.8M. Annual recurring costs to the Department after implementation are $0.006M. This recommendation never pays back. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $17.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Faribault County, MN or Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI area. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.04M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Missouri

Recommendation: Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Greentop, MO, and relocate units to a new United States Army Reserve Center in Kirksville, MO, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities.

Close the Jefferson Barracks United States Army Reserve Center, and re-locate units into a new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center on Jefferson Barracks, MO, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Missouri Army National Guard Units from the Readiness Center in Jefferson Barracks if the State of Missouri decides to relocate those units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Missouri. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes two Army Reserve centers and constructs one Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) and one United States Army Reserve Center, in the State of Missouri, capable of accommodating National Guard and Army Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing four separate facilities into two modern Reserve Centers. These facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. The Department understands that the State of Missouri will close one Missouri Army Guard Readiness Centers on Jefferson Barracks. The Armed Forces Reserve Center will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRC.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $5.5M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $28.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $0.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department

after implementation are $6.4M with a payback expected in 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $61.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 121 jobs (67 direct and 54 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Minor revisions to the air permit may be needed at Lambert IAP AGS (Jefferson Barracks). It may be necessary to build on constrained acreage at Lambert. A wetlands survey may need to be conducted at Lambert. This recommendation has no impact cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.5M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Montana

Recommendation: Close Galt Hall Army Reserve Center in Great Falls, MT and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, MT.

Close Army Reserve Center Veuve Hall (building #26) and Area Maintenance Support Activity #75 on Fort Missoula, MT, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Missoula, MT if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Montana National Guard units from the Montana Army National Guard Armory in Missoula, MT, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Montana. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes two US Army Reserve Centers and one Army Maintenance Support Activity throughout the State of Montana and constructs two Armed Forces Reserve Centers capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to an existing base. The Department understands that the State of Montana will close one Montana Army National Guard Armory in Missoula, MT. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $19.5M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $26.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $19.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.5M with a payback expected in 23 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $4.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 27 jobs (17 direct and 10 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Great Falls, MT Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Additional operations may impact T&E species and/or critical habitats and wetlands at Malstrom. This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.09M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Nebraska

Recommendation: Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Wymore, NE, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in the vicinity of Beatrice, NE, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Nebraska National Guard Units from the following Nebraska ARNG Readiness Centers: Fairbury, NE, Falls City, NE and Troop C, 1-167th Cavalry in Beatrice, NE, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Columbus, NE, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Columbus, NE, The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Nebraska National Guard Units from the Nebraska ARNG Readiness Center, Columbus, NE, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Hastings, NE, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Greenlief Training Site in Nebraska. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Nebraska National Guard Units from the following Nebraska ARNG Readiness Centers: Grand Island, NE, Crete, NE, and Hastings, NE, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Kearney, NE, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Kearney, NE if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Nebraska National Guard Units from the Nebraska ARNG Readiness Center, Kearney, NE, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in McCook, NE, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in McCook, NE, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Nebraska National Guard Units from the Nebraska ARNG Readiness Center, McCook, NE, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Nebraska. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes five Army Reserve centers, and constructs five multicomponent, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRCs), throughout the State of Nebraska, capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units.

This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing thirteen geographically separated facilities into five modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. The Department understands that the State of Nebraska will close eight Nebraska Army Guard Armories: Grand Island, Crete, Hastings, Fairbury, Falls City, Columbus, Kearney, and McCook, NE. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

The implementation of this recommendation and creation of these new AFRCs will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives. This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $31.4M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and

communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $33.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $6.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $6.2M with a payback expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $53.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 48 jobs (31 direct and 17 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Columbus, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 48 jobs (31 direct and 17 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Grand Island NE Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 12 jobs (8 direct and 4 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Kearney, NE Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.07M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in New Hampshire

Recommendation: Close Paul Doble Army Reserve Center in Portsmouth, NH; and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and associated training and maintenance facilities adjacent to Pease Air National Guard Base, NH, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC and complex will have the capability to accommodate New Hampshire National Guard units from the following New Hampshire ARNG Armories: Rochester, Portsmouth, Somersworth and Dover, NH, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of New Hampshire. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes one Armed Forces Reserve Center in Portsmouth, NH and constructs a multi-component, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Center on land adjacent to Pease Air National Guard Base. The Department understands that the State of New Hampshire will close four New Hampshire Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Rochester, Portsmouth, Somersworth and Dover. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from the closed facilities into the new AFRC.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $14.6M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $54.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $44.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $3.1M with a payback expected in 26 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $12.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 73 jobs (44 direct and 29 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH metropolitan division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Additional operations at Pease-Newington Air Reserve Base may impact sensitive resource areas and constrain operations. A wetlands survey may need to be conducted to determine impact to wetlands at Pease-Newington. This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.2M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in New Jersey

Recommendation: Close the Nelson Brittin Army Reserve Center in Camden, NJ and relocate units to a new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center in Camden, NJ, if the Army can acquire suitable land for the construction of the new facilities. The New AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the New Jersey ARNG Armory, Burlington, if the state decides to relocate those units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of New Jersey. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes Brittin Army Reserve Center in Camden, NJ and constructs a multi component, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Camden, NJ. This recommendation reduces costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing two separate facilities into one modern AFRC. The Department understands that the State of New Jersey will close one National Guard Armory in Burlington, NJ. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate units to the new multi functional AFRC in Camden, NJ.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation. This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $14.5M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $15.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $2.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $3.0M with a payback expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $26.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 64 jobs (35 direct and 29 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.01M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in New Mexico

Recommendation: Close the Jenkins Armed Forces Reserve Center located in Albuquerque, New Mexico and re-locate the units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Kirtland Air Force Base.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of New Mexico. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) located in Albuquerque, New Mexico and relocates units to a new multi functional AFRC on Kirtland Air Force Base, NM. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating a geographically separate facility onto an existing base. Reducing the number of DoD installations also reduces the manpower costs required to sustain multiple facilities.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $0.8M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $17.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $4.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $3.0M with a payback expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $24.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction 65 jobs (36 direct and 29 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Albuquerque, NM metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: A minor revision to the existing air permits may be necessary at Kirtland AFB. Kirtland may have to modify their hazardous waste program due to incoming mission. Additional operations at Kirtland may impact wetlands. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.5M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in New York

Recommendation: Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Stewart-Newburg, NY and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Stewart Army Sub Post adjacent to Stewart Air National Guard Base, NY. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate New York National Guard units from the Readiness Center at Newburg, NY, if the State of New York decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center and Army Maintenance Support Activity, Niagara Falls, NY and construct a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on the existing site in Niagara Falls, NY. The New AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the NY National Guard units from the Niagara Falls Readiness Center, if the state of New York decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the BG Theodore Roosevelt United States Army Reserve Center, Uniondale, NY, the Amityville Armed Forces Reserve Center (Army Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve), Amityville, NY, and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an Organizational Maintenance Shop on federal property licensed to the New York Army National Guard in Farmingdale, NY. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate New York National Guard units from the following New York Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Bayshore, Freeport, Huntington Station, Patchogue and Riverhead, and Organizational Maintenance Shop 21, Bayshore, NY, if the State of New York decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of New York. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes four Army Reserve centers and constructs three multi-component, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRCs), throughout the State of New York, capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing three geographically separated facilities into three modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. The Department understands that the State of New York will close six New York Army Guard Armories: Niagara Falls, Bayshore, Freeport, Huntington Station, Patchogue and Riverhead, and Organizational Maintenance Shop 21 Bayshore, NY. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

The implementation of this recommendation and creation of these new AFRCs will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $81.6M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $103.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $88.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $4.0M with a payback expected in 47 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $46.5M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 37 jobs (28 direct and 9 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Nassau-Suffolk County, NY metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1 job (1 direct and 0 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.1M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in North Carolina

Recommendation: Close the Army Reserve Adrian B. Rhodes Armed Forces Reserve Center in Wilmington, NC, close the Rock Hill Armed Forces Reserve Center in Rock Hill, South Carolina, close the Niven Armed Forces Reserve Center in Albermarle, NC and relocate all Army and Navy units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) and Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) in Wilmington, NC, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of North Carolina. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes two Army Reserve Centers in the state of North Carolina and one Army Reserve Center in the state of South Carolina and constructs a multi component, multi functional, Armed Forces Reserve Center capable of accommodating Navy and Army Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing three geographically separated facilities into a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center.

The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $10.2M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and

increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $9.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of $5.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.6M with a payback expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a saving of $30.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 43 jobs (29 direct and 14 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Albemarle, NC Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.03M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in North Dakota

Recommendation: Close 96th RRC David Johnson USARC in Fargo, ND and relocate into a new Reserve Center on Hector Field Air National Guard Base.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of North Dakota. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the

Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes a United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) located in Fargo, ND and relocates units to a new USARC on Hector Field Air National Guard Base, ND. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to an existing base.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facility and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $4.0M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $7.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $8.1M. Annual recurring costs to the Department after implementation are $0.02M. This recommendation never pays back. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $8.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fargo, ND economic area. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Wetlands Survey may need to be conducted at Hector Field Air National Guard Base to determine impact. This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.01M for waste management and/or environmental compliance

activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Ohio

Recommendation: Close the Scouten Army Reserve Center, Mansfield, OH and the Parrott Army Reserve Center, Kenton, OH, and relocate all units to a new AFRC at Mansfield Air National Guard Base located at Mansfield-Lahm Airport. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following facilities: Ohio ARNG Armories in Mansfield and Ashland, OH, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close US Army Reserve Center, Springfield OH, and relocate all units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on the Springfield Air National Guard Base, Springfield, OH. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following facility: Ohio ARNG Readiness Center, Springfield, OH; if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close Fort Hayes US Army Reserve Center, Columbus, OH and Whitehall US Army Reserve Center, Whitehall, OH and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following facilities: Ohio ARNG Armories Howey (Columbus), Sullivant (Columbus), Newark, Westerville and Oxford, OH, Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, Building #943 if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Ohio. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes five US Army Reserve Centers throughout the state of Ohio and constructs three Armed Forces Reserve Centers capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing thirteen geographically separated facilities into three modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers.

This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to an existing base. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create

improved business practices. The Department understands that the State of Ohio will close eight Ohio Army National Guard Centers: Mansfield, Ashland, Springfield, Howey (Columbus), Sullivant (Columbus), Newark, Westerville, and Oxford, OH and realign Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base Building #943 by relocating the Regional Training Institute to the new AFRC. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $74.4M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $134.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $93.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $9.3M with a payback expected in 18 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $1.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 56 jobs (41 direct and 15 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Columbus, OH metropolitan statistical area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 139 jobs (71 direct and 68 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Mansfield, OH metropolitan statistical area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: A minor air permit revision may be needed at Springfield-Beckley AGS and Mansfield ANG Base and new permits may be needed at DSCC OH. The recommendation may require building on constrained acreage at Springfield-Beckley and Mansfield. Additional operations may impact sensitive resource areas at Springfield-Beckley. The hazardous waste program at Springfield-Beckley and Mansfield may need to be modified.

Treatment works at Mansfield may need to be modified. Air emission permits and storm water management permits may be required at DSCC OH. Additional operations at Springfield-Beckley and Mansfield may impact wetlands, which may restrict operations. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.9M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Oklahoma

Recommendation: Close the Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Broken Arrow located in Broken Arrow, OK and relocate the Army Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve and Naval Reserve units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and consolidated maintenance facility in Broken Arrow, OK if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Broken Arrow, Eufaula, Okmulgee, Tahlequah, Haskell, Cushing, Wagoner and the Field Maintenance Shop (FMS 14) located in Okmulgee, if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Keathley and Burris United States Army Reserve Centers located in Lawton and Chickasha, OK; close the Wichita Falls United States Army Reserve Center in Wichita Falls, TX; close the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 6th United States Army Reserve Centers and Equipment Concentration Site (ECS) located on Fort Sill and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Sill, OK and a new United States Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site to be collocated with the Oklahoma Army National Guard Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site on Fort Sill. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Lawton, Frederick, Anadarko, Chickasha, Marlow, Walters, and Healdton; realign B/1-158 Field Artillery (MLRS) from the Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Center located in Duncan if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Floyd Parker United States Army Reserve Center in McAlester, OK and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Consolidated Field Maintenance Shop on the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, McAlester, OK. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers: the Field Maintenance Shop in Durant, OK; the Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers in Atoka, Allen, Hartshorne, Madill, McAlester and Tishomingo, OK; the Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Center and Field Maintenance Shop in Edmond, OK if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Ashworth United States Army Reserve Center located in Muskogee, OK and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Muskogee, OK, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Henryetta, Muskogee, Okemah, Pryor, and Stilwell, OK if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Farr United States Army Reserve Center, Antlers, OK, the Roush United States Army Reserve Center, Clinton, OK, the Smalley United States Army Reserve Center, Norman, OK and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Consolidated Maintenance Facility on the Norman Military Complex, Norman, OK. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard facilities: Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers in Tonkawa, OK, Konawa, OK, Wewoka, OK, Oklahoma City (23rd Street), OK, the 23d Street Field Maintenance Shop in Oklahoma City, the Consolidated Maintenance Facility on the Norman Military Complex, Norman, OK and C CO, 700th Support Battalion from the Readiness Center, Edmond, OK if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Manuel Perez and Billy Krowse United States Army Reserve Centers located in Oklahoma City, OK. Relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in West Oklahoma City, OK, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard facilities: Readiness Centers located in Southwest Oklahoma City (44th Street), El Reno, Minco, and Pawnee, the Oklahoma Army National Guard 1345 Transportation Company and the 345th Quartermaster Water Support Battalion from Midwest City if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Robbins United States Army Reserve Center located in Enid, OK and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Consolidated Field Maintenance Shop on Vance Air Force Base, OK. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard facilities: Enid, Alva, Woodward, Blackwell, Cherokee, Watonga, and the National Guard Field Maintenance Shop in Enid, OK if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Oklahoma. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes eleven Army Reserve centers, realigns five Army Reserve facilities and constructs seven joint or multi-component, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRCs) throughout the State of Oklahoma, capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing units from sixty-four geographically separated facilities into seven modern, multi-component facilities. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. The Department understands that the State of Oklahoma will close forty Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers, close five Maintenance Facilities, realign two Readiness Centers and one Maintenance Facility. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $61.9M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $168.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $98.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $16.5M with a payback expected in 11 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $63.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 46 jobs (30 direct and 16 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Johnston County, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 25 jobs (16 direct and 9 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Muskogee, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 162 jobs (84 direct and 78 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the

Oklahoma City, OK, metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 36 jobs (26 direct and 10 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Tulsa OK Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Potential cultural resource impacts may occur at McAlester, since resources must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at McAlester and Fort Sill to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA Water Quality Standards. Modification of hazardous waste program at Vance may be necessary. This recommendation has no impact on air quality, dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.6M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Oregon

Recommendation: Close Sears Hall United States Army Reserve Center in Portland, OR, close Sharff Hall United States Army Reserve Center in Portland, OR, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Camp Withycombe, OR. The new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) shall have the capability to accommodate Oregon National Guard units currently on Camp Withycombe and from the following Oregon ARNG Armories: Lake Oswego Armory, Maison Armory, and Jackson Band Armory, OR, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Oregon. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes two Army Reserve Centers in the State of Oregon and constructs a multi component, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Center capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to an existing base.

This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing three geographically separated facilities into a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center. The Department understands that the State of Oregon will close: Lake Oswego Armory in Lake Oswego, OR and realign the Jackson Band Armory, and the Maison Armory. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from the closed and realigning facilities to the new AFRC complex.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $36M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering the existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs, would reduce costs to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $24.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $23.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.3M with a payback expected in 100+ years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $19.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Metropolitan area. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.02M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Lewisburg, PA, the United States Army Reserve Center in Bloomsburg, PA, the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Bloomsburg, PA, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in the Lewisburg / Bloomsburg, PA area, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate PA National Guard Units from the following Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Lewisburg, PA, Sunbury, PA, and Berwick, PA, if the Commonwealth of PA decides to relocate those units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Williamsport, PA, the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Williamsport, PA, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in Williamsport, PA, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Pennsylvania National Guard Units from the Army National Guard Readiness Center in Williamsport, PA, if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania decides to relocate those units.

Close the Reese United States Army Reserve Center in Chester, PA, the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Chester, PA, the Germantown Veterans Memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Philadelphia, PA, the Horsham Memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Horsham, PA, the 1LT Ray S. Musselman Memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Norristown, PA, and the North Penn memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Norristown, PA, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility at Willow Grove Joint Reserve Base, PA. The Army shall establish an enclave at Willow Grove Joint Reserve Base, PA, to retain essential facilities to support activities of the Reserve Components.

Close the Wilson Kramer United States Army Reserve Center in Bethlehem, PA, and the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Bethlehem, PA, and relocate units to a new United States Army Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in the Allentown/ Bethlehem, PA area, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities.

Close the Philadelphia Memorial United States Armed Forces Reserve Center in Philadelphia, PA, the Philadelphia Memorial United States Armed Forces Reserve Center Organizational Maintenance Shop in Philadelphia, PA, and relocate Army Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in Bristol, PA, on the existing Bristol Veterans Memorial Reserve Center site.

Close the Serrenti Memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Scranton, PA, the Serrenti Memorial United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Scranton, PA, the United States Army Reserve Center in Wilkes-Barre, PA, the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Wilkes-Barre, PA, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in Scranton, PA, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the Commonwealth of PA. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes eleven Army Reserve Centers, one Armed Forces Reserve Center, and seven Organizational Maintenance Shops, throughout the Commonwealth of PA and constructs six multi-component, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers, with six co-located Organizational Maintenance Facilities, capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing sixteen geographically separated facilities into six modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to an existing base. The Department understands that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will close PAARNG Readiness Centers: Lewisburg, PA, Sunbury, PA, Berwick, PA, and Williamsport, PA. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $110.4M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and

increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $142.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $81.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $14.2M with a payback expected in 10 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $58.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 18 jobs (11 direct and 7 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Lewisburg, PA Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 66 jobs (44 direct and 22 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 77 jobs (55 direct and 22 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Scranton – Wilkes Barre Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 46 jobs (29 direct and 17 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Williamsport, PA metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 34 jobs (22 direct and 12 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may impact air quality at NAS Willow-Grove, which is in a region projected/proposed for non-attainment for PM2.5 and Ozone (8-hour). Due to new construction an Air Conformity Analysis and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal

resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.4M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Puerto Rico

Recommendation: Close the US Army Reserve Center 1st Lieutenant Paul Lavergne, Bayamon, PR and relocate the 973rd Combat Support (CS) Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on United States Army Reserve property in Ceiba, PR, and relocate all other units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) on Fort Buchanan, PR. Realign the US Army Reserve Center Captain E. Rubio Junior, Puerto Nuevo, PR, by relocating the 807th Signal Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Buchanan, PR. The new AFRC on Fort Buchanan, PR shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Puerto Rico Army Guard San Juan Readiness Center, San Juan, PR, if Puerto Rico decides to relocate those National Guard units. The new AFRC facility in Ceiba, PR shall have the capability to accommodate Puerto Rico National Guard units from the following PRARNG Readiness Centers: Humacao, Juncos, and Ceiba, PR, if Puerto Rico decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Realign United States Army Reserve Center Captain E. Rubio Junior, Puerto Nuevo, PR, by relocating the 8th Brigade, 108th DIV (IT) to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Allen, PR.

Realign United States Army Reserve Center Ramey, Aguadilla, PR by relocating the 249th Quartermaster Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Mayaguez, PR, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land. The new facility shall have the capability to accommodate Puerto Rico National Guard units from the Puerto Rico Army National Guard Readiness Center Mayaguez, if Puerto Rico decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout Puerto Rico. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes one and realigns four US Army Reserve Centers throughout Puerto Rico and constructs four multi component, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to an existing base. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing five geographically separated facilities into three modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. These joint facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. The Department understands that Puerto Rico will close PRARNG Readiness Centers: Humacao, Juncos, Ceiba, and Mayaguez, PR. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $36.4M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $87.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $64.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $7.3M with a payback expected in 15 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $8.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 161 jobs (95 direct and 66 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR MSA metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 15 jobs (10 direct and 5 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of the community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support

missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Additional operations at Fort Buchanan may impact threatened and endangered leading to additional restrictions on construction, training, or operations.
This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.1M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Rhode Island

Recommendation: Close the Bristol Army Reserve Center, Bristol, RI, the Harwood Army Reserve Center, Providence, RI, the Warwick Army Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop, Warwick, RI. Relocate all units to a new Army Reserve Center on Newport Naval Base, RI.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Rhode Island. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes three Army Reserve Centers in Bristol, Harwood and Warwick, RI; and closes one Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Warwick, RI and constructs a multi functional Army Reserve Center (AFRC) on Newport Naval Base, RI. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to an existing base.

The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $20.8M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $32.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is cost of $9.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $4.6M with a payback expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $35.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 108 jobs (48 direct and 60 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Station Newport is in serious Non Attainment for Ozone (1-hr). Consultation with state historic preservation authorities may be necessary at Newport. This recommendation may impact waste management and water resources at Newport. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $41,000 for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Tennessee

Recommendation: Close the Guerry United States Army Reserve Center, Chattanooga, TN, and Bonney Oaks United States Army Reserve Center, Chattanooga, TN, and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) on Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant, Chattanooga, TN.

Close the Kingsport Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC), the Kingsport Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS), and the Army Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA), Kingsport, TN, and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Field Maintenance Shop on Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Kingsport, TN. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Tennessee National Guard units from the Kingsport Armed Forces Reserve Center, Kingsport, TN, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.
Close the United States Army Reserve Center outside of Fort Campbell (located in Clarksville TN), KY, and relocate units, along with units currently in buildings #6912 and #2907 on Fort Campbell into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) and Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) on Fort Campbell, KY. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Clarksville Army National Guard Readiness Center, Clarksville, TN, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Tennessee. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes four Army Reserve Centers, one Area Maintenance Support Activity and one Organizational Maintenance Shop throughout the State of Tennessee and constructs three multi component, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers, one Field Maintenance Shop, and one Organizational Maintenance Shop capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing nine geographically separated facilities into three modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to an existing base.

The Department understands that the State of Tennessee will close the Clarksville Army National Guard Readiness Center, Clarksville, TN. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $23.8M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $36.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $28.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.7M with a payback expected in 18 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $1.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 39 jobs (32 direct and 7 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: An Air Conformity Analysis and New Source Review is required at Holston and Fort Campbell. Significant mitigation measures and training restrictions to limit releases may be required at Holston and Fort Campbell to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standard. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.5M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the

installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Texas

Recommendation: Close the Tharp United States Army Reserve Center, Amarillo, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Amarillo, TX, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Amarillo, Pampa, and Hale Co, TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Brownsville, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Brownsville, TX, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Center in Brownsville, TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Boswell, TX and the United States Army Reserve Center, Callaghan, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on existing Federal property on Camp Bullis, TX. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Center in Hondo, TX, A Company and Headquarters Company, 1st of the 141st Infantry, the Fifth Army ITAAS, the Regional Training Site-Intelligence, and the Texas Army National Guard Area Support Medical Battalion, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Grimes United States Army Reserve Center, Abilene, TX and relocate B Company of the 413th Civil Affairs Battalion and the Area Maintenance Support Activity 11 Sub-Shop to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a Field Maintenance Shop on Dyess Air Force Base, TX. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Abilene, Coleman, and Snyder, TX, and the Texas Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop, Abilene, TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Seguera, TX, the United States Army Reserve Center, Benavidez, TX, the United States Army Reserve Center, Fort Bliss, TX, the United States Army Reserve Center, McGregor Range, TX and the United States Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site, McGregor Range, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a Consolidated Equipment Concentration Site and Maintenance Facility on Fort Bliss, TX. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Bliss and Hondo Pass, TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Herzog United States Army Reserve Center, Dallas, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on the existing Grand Prairie Reserve Complex, Grand Prairie,

TX. Realign the 490th Civil Affairs Battalion from the Grimes United States Army Reserve Center and relocate the unit into the new AFRC. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Arlington, TX, and California Crossing, TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Pasadena, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a Field Maintenance Shop in (East) Houston, TX, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Baytown, Pasadena, and Ellington Field, TX, and the Texas Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop located on Ellington Field, TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close United States Army Reserve Center #2, Perimeter Park, TX and United States Army Reserve Center #3, Houston, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a consolidated Field Maintenance Shop in (Northwest) Houston, TX, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Beaumont, Port Arthur, Port Neches, and Orange, TX, and the Texas Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop located in Port Neches, TX if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Miller United States Army Reserve Center, Huntsville, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Huntsville, TX, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Center in Huntsville, TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Muchert United States Army Reserve Center, Dallas, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center Lewisville, TX, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Denton, Irving, and Denison, TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Lufkin, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Lufkin, TX, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Lufkin and Nacogdoches, TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Alice, TX and the United States Army Reserve Center, NAS Kingsville, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on NAS Kingsville, TX, if the Army determines the property is suitable for construction. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas

ARNG Readiness Centers: Alice and Kingsville, TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the Watts-Guillot United States Army Reserve Center, Texarkana, TX and realign the Hooks Army Reserve Center on Red River Army Depot by relocating units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Red River Army Depot, TX. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Atlanta, and Texarkana, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close Round Rock United States Army Reserve Center (leased) and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a consolidated Field Maintenance Shop in Round Rock, TX, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Centers in Austin and Taylor, TX, and the Texas Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop in Austin, TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, San Marcos, TX, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in San Marcos, TX, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: San Marcos, Sequin, and New Braunfels, TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units. Close the Hanby-Hayden United States Army Reserve Center, Mesquite, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an Organizational Maintenance Shop on United States Army Reserve property in Seagoville, TX. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Dallas #2, Kaufman and Terrell (including the Organizational Maintenance Shop), TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Tyler, TX and the United States Army Reserve Center, Marshall, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a Field Maintenance Shop in Tyler, TX, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Athens, Tyler, Henderson, Kilgore, Marshall, and Corsicana, TX, and the Field Maintenance Shop in Marshall, TX, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Texas. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

The recommendation closes twenty-four Army Reserve centers and one equipment concentration site, realigns one Army Reserve Center, and constructs seventeen multicomponent, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRCs), throughout the State of Texas, capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing seventy-seven geographically separated facilities into seventeen modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. The Department understands that the State of Texas will close forty-three Texas Army Guard Armories: Abilene, Alice, Amarillo, Arlington, Atlanta, Athens, Austin, Baytown, Beaumont, Brownsville, California Crossing, Coleman, Corsicana, Dallas #2, Denison, Denton, Ellington Field, Fort Bliss, Henderson, Hondo, Hondo Pass, Huntsville, Irving, Kaufman, Kilgore, Kingsville, Lufkin, Marshall, Nacogdoches, New Braunfels, Orange, Pampa, Pasadena, Hale Co, Port Arthur, Port Neches, San Marcos, Sequin, Snyder, Taylor, Terrell, Texarkana and Tyler, TX; close six Army National Guard Field Maintenance Facilities in Abilene, Austin, Marshall, Ellington Field, Port Neches and Terrell; and realign Camp Bullis. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $231.3M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $375.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $220.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $36.0M with a payback expected in 12 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $133.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in the maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 period, as follows:

Economic Area	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Austin-Round Rock, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area	106	39	145	Less than 0.1

Dallas – Plano - Irving, TX, Metropolitan Division	137	73	210	Less than 0.1
El Paso, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area	106	82	188	Less than 0.1
Houston-Baytown-Sugarland, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area	61	43	104	Less than 0.1
Lufkin, TX, Micropolitan Statistical Area	10	5	15	Less than 0.1
San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area	106	89	195	Less than 0.1
Tyler, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area	16	9	25	Less than 0.1

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: An Air Conformity determination and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required at Fort Bliss. To preserve cultural and archeological resources, training restrictions may be imposed and increased operational delays and costs are possible at Fort Bliss and NAS Kingsville. Tribal consultations may be required at Fort Bliss. This recommendation may require minor air permit modifications at Dyess. This recommendation may also impact noise and wetlands at Dyess. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.9M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Vermont

Recommendation: Close Chester Memorial Army Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop, Chester, VT and Berlin Army Reserve Center, Berlin, VT and relocate all units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an Organizational Maintenance Facility in the vicinity of White River Junction, VT if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC and OMS shall have the capability to

accommodate units from the following facilities: Vermont Army National Guard Armories in Ludlow, North Springfield and Windsor, VT, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close Army Reserve Center, Courcelle Brothers and associated Organizational Maintenance Shop, Rutland, VT; close Army Reserve Army Maintenance Support Activity, Rutland, VT and relocate all units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Facility in the vicinity of Rutland, VT, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC and Maintenance Activity shall have the ability to accommodate units from the following facility: Vermont Army National Guard Armory Rutland, VT; if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Vermont. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

The recommendation closes four US Army Reserve Centers, one Area Maintenance Support Activity and two Organizational Maintenance Shops throughout the State of Vermont and constructs two Armed Forces Reserve Centers and collocated Organizational Maintenance facilities capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing eleven geographically separated facilities into two modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers with maintenance facilities. These new facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business practices. The Department understands that the State of Vermont will close four Vermont Army National Guard Centers: Ludlow, North Springfield, Windsor and Rutland, VT. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $30.1M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $61.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $57.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.4M with a payback expected in 100+ years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $41.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Ludlow, VT or Rutland County, VT economic areas. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.8M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Washington

Recommendation: Close Mann Hall Army Reserve Center, Area Maintenance Support Shop #80 and Walker Army Reserve Center in Spokane, WA and relocate units to a new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop on Fairchild Air Force Base. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following Washington ARNG facilities: Washington ARNG Armory and Organizational Maintenance Shop, Geiger Field, WA, if the state decides to relocate those units.

Close Wagenaar Army Reserve Center Pasco, WA and relocate units to a new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center. Realign Pendleton Army Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center by moving all assigned units to the new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following Washington ARNG facility: Washington ARNG Ellensburg Readiness Center, if the state decides to relocate those units.

Close the Oswald United States Army Reserve Center, Everett, WA, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in the Everett, WA area if the Army is able to acquire suitable

land for construction of the new facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following Washington ARNG facilities: Washington ARNG Everett Readiness Center and Snohomish Readiness Center, if the state decides to relocate those units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Washington. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes four US Army Reserve Centers and one Area Maintenance Support Activity, realigns one Army Reserve Center and constructs three multi component, multi functional Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRCs) throughout the State of Washington, capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation also reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing nine geographically separated facilities into three modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business practices. The Department understands that the State of Washington will close four Washington Army National Guard Centers: Geiger Field, Everett, Snohomish and Ellensburg; and one Organizational Maintenance Shop, Geiger Field, WA. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $24.5M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and

increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $61.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $33.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $8.2M with a payback expected in 9 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $46.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 70 jobs (38 direct and 32 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Spokane, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 89 jobs (57 direct and 32 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: A minor air permit revision may be needed at Fairchild. Additional operations may impact cultural, archeological, or tribal resources at Fairchild. Environmental consultation is required at Fairchild and Wagenaar USARC, due to the presence of species of concern. This recommendation may impact wetlands at Fairchild. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.4M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in West Virginia

Recommendation: Close the Elkins US Army Reserve Center and its supporting Maintenance Shop in Beverly, WV and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in the vicinity

of Elkins, WV, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate West Virginia Army National Guard Units from the Readiness Center in Elkins, WV if the State decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close the 1LT Harry Colburn US Army Reserve Center and its supporting Maintenance Shop in Fairmont, WV and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in the vicinity of Fairmont, WV, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate West Virginia National Guard Units from the Readiness Center in Fairmont, WV if the State decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Close SSG Roy Kuhl US Army Reserve Center and Maintenance Facility in Ripley and the MAJ Elbert Bias USAR Center, Huntington, WV and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in the vicinity of Ripley, WV, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate West Virginia National Guard Units from the West Virginia Army National Guard Readiness Center in Spencer, West Virginia if the State of West Virginia decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of West Virginia. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes four Army Reserve centers, three supporting Maintenance Shops and constructs three multi-component, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRCs), throughout the State of West Virginia, capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing ten separate facilities into three modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. These multi-component facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. The Department understands that the State of West Virginia will close three West Virginia Army Guard Armories: Spencer, Fairmont, Elkins, WV. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

The implementation of this recommendation and creation of these new AFRCs will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $43.6M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $29.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of $4.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $7.6M with a payback expected in 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $77.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 135 jobs (88 direct and 47 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Fairmont, WV metropolitan statistical area, which is 0.5 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1 job (1 direct and 0 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.08M for waste management and/or environmental compliance

activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Wisconsin

Recommendation: Close the Truman Olson and G.F. O'Connell US Army Reserve Centers in Madison, WI and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Madison, WI, if the Army can acquire suitable land for the construction of the new facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Army National Guard units from the following Wisconsin Army National Guard Armories; the Madison Armory (Bowman Street), Madison Armory / OMS 9, and the Madison Armory (2400 Wright Street), if the state decides to relocate those units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Wisconsin. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes two Army Reserve Centers and realigns three Wisconsin Army National Guard Armories and constructs a multi-service, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Madison, WI. The Department understands that the State of Wisconsin will realign the Madison Armory (Bowman Street) by relocating the 64th Troop Command; the Madison Armory / OMS 9, by re-locating the 54th Civil Support Team, the Madison Armory (2400 Wright Street) by re-locating the 641st Troop Command. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these facilities to the new AFRC.

This is a joint proposal with the Navy that supports actions to close the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Madison, WI, the Navy Reserve Center, La Crosse, WI and the Navy Reserve Center in Dubuque, IA. This recommendation reduces costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing two separate facilities and units from three overcrowded facilities into one modern AFRC.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $12.7M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $10.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a saving of $37.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $10.8M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $139.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 173 jobs (125 direct and 48 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Madison, WI metropolitan statistical area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.03M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RC Transformation in Wyoming

Recommendation: Close Wyoming Army National Guard (WYARNG) Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF) in Cheyenne, WY (DA leased facility) and relocate Army National Guard units and aviation functions to a new WYARNG AASF, Readiness Center, and Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) on F.E. Warren Air Force Base, WY. The new readiness center/FMS shall have the capability to accommodate Army National Guard units from the Joint Force Headquarters Complex in Cheyenne, WY, if the state decides to relocate those units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Wyoming. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes a WYARNG AASF, two WYARNG armories and constructs an AASF, readiness center and FMS on F.E. Warren Air Force Base, WY. This recommendation reduces costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing an AASF and consolidating with other units in the Cheyenne area into a single facility onto an existing Air Force Base. The Department understands that the State of Wyoming will close the Thermopolis Armory (vacant-no units relocating) and the Joint Force Headquarters Armory (adjacent to F.E. Warren Air Force Base). The new facility will have the capability to accommodate these units if the state decides to relocate those units.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $22.2M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $72.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $53.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $4.5M with a payback expected in 21 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $9.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 49 jobs (34 direct and 15 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Cheyenne, WY metropolitan statistical area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of the community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support

missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: A minor air permit revision may be needed at F.E. Warren. Noise contours at F.E. Warren may change as a result of the change in mission. Additional operations may impact T&E species and/or critical habitats at F.E. Warren. The hazardous waste program at F.E. Warren may need to be modified. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.6M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Single Drill Sergeant School

Recommendation: Realign Fort Benning, GA, and Fort Leonard Wood, MO, by relocating the Drill Sergeant School at each location to Fort Jackson, SC.

Justification: This recommendation consolidates Drill Sergeant's Training from three locations (Fort Benning, Fort Jackson, and Fort Leonard Wood) to one location (Fort Jackson), which fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency. It enhances military value, supports the Army's force structure plan, and maintains sufficient surge capability to address future unforeseen requirements. This recommendation supports Army Transformation by collocating institutional training, MTOE units, RDTE organizations and other TDA units in large numbers on single installations to support force stabilization and engage training. It improves training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations, and provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $1.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a saving of $7.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.5M with a payback expected within one year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $31.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recover, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 171 jobs (121 direct and 50 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Columbus GA-AL Metropolitan area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 237 jobs (183 direct and 54 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Fort Leonard Wood, MO Metropolitan area, which is 0.9 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the local community's infrastructure to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: An Air Conformity determination and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required at Fort Jackson. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.3M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

U.S. Army Garrison Michigan (Selfridge)

Recommendation: Close United States Army Garrison Michigan at Selfridge, which is located on Selfridge Air National Guard Base. Retain an enclave to support the Dynamic Structural Load Simulator (Bridging) Laboratory and the Water Purification Laboratory on Selfridge.

Justification: This recommendation closes the US Army Garrison Michigan (USAG-M) at Selfridge, which is located at Selfridge Air National Guard Base. The USAG-M at Selfridge is federally owned property located on Selfridge Air National Guard Base. USAG-M at Selfridge is the primary provider of housing and other support and services to certain military personnel and their dependents located in the Detroit area. There is sufficient housing in the Detroit Metropolitan area to support military personnel stationed in the area. Closing USAG-Michigan at Selfridge avoids the cost of continued operation and maintenance of other unnecessary support facilities. A Bridging Lab and Water Purification Lab located on Selfridge, which are part of the Tank Automotive Army Research and Development Center at Detroit Arsenal will be retained and enclaved. Six garrison personnel (Garrison Commander and staff) will be relocated to Detroit Arsenal. This recommendation enhances military value, supports the Army's force structure plan, and maintains sufficient surge capability to address future unforeseen requirements.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $9.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $91.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $18.1M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $260.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 601 jobs (376 direct and 225 indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, MI Metropolitan Division which is 0.04 percent of the economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the local community's infrastructure to support forces, missions and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Closure will require consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that the historic sites are protected. Restoration and/or monitoring of contaminated groundwater will likely be required after closure in order to prevent significant long-term impacts to the environment. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.65M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. USAG Michigan at Selfridge reports $13.3M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, these costs were not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

USAR Command and Control New England

Recommendation: Close the Westover Armed Forces Reserve Center, Chicopee, Massachusetts, the MacArthur United States Army Reserve Center, Springfield, Massachusetts, the United States Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Activity, Windsor Locks, Connecticut, and realign the Malony United States Army Reserve Center on Devens Reserve Forces Training Area by disestablishing the 94th Regional Readiness Command, and relocate all units from the closed facilities to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Westover Air Reserve Base. Establish an Army Reserve Sustainment Brigade headquarters in the new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Westover Air Reserve Base. Realign Devens Reserve Forces Training Area by relocating the 5th JTF, 654th ASG and the 382nd MP Battalion to the new Armed Forces

Reserve Center on Westover Air Reserve Base. The new Armed Forces Reserve Center shall have the capability to accommodate Massachusetts Army National Guard units from the Massachusetts Army National Guard Armory in Agawam Massachusetts, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities and command and control structure throughout the Southeast Region of the United States. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a nation-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation supports the Army Reserve's Command and Control restructuring initiative to reduce Regional Readiness Commands from ten to four by disestablishing one major peacetime administrative headquarters, the 94th Regional Readiness Command and creating a new deployable headquarters on Westover Air Reserve Base.

This recommendation closes one Armed Forces Reserve Center in Chicopee, one United States Army Reserve Center in Springfield, Massachusetts; one United States Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Activity in Windsor Locks, Connecticut and constructs a multi-component, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Center on Westover Air Reserve Base. The Marine Corps Reserve units located in the Armed Forces Reserve Center in Chicopee will relocate to the new AFRC on Westover Air Reserve Base. The Department understands that the State of Massachusetts will close one Massachusetts Army National Guard Armory in Agawam, Massachusetts. The Armed Forces Reserve Center will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from the closed facilities into the new AFRC.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $21.6M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $96.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $61.2M. Annual recurring savings to the

Department after implementation are $8.4M with a payback expected in 13 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $21.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Cambridge: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 243 jobs (155 direct and 88 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Cambridge-Newton-Framingham Massachusetts Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: A minor air permit revision may be needed at Westover. Additional operations may impact historic sites and sensitive resource areas and constrain operations at Westover. The hazardous waste program at Westover may need to be modified. Additional operations may impact wetlands, which may restrict operations. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.6M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

USAR Command and Control – Northeast

Recommendation: Realign Pitt USARC, Coraopolis, PA by disestablishing the HQ 99th Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Northeast Regional Readiness Command Headquarters at Fort Dix, NJ. Close Camp Kilmer, NJ and relocate the HQ 78th Division at Fort Dix, NJ. Realign Fort Totten, NY by disestablishing the HQ 77th Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Maneuver Enhancement Brigade at Fort Dix, NJ. Realign Fort Sheridan IL by relocating the 244th Aviation Brigade to Fort Dix, NJ. Realign Fort Dix, NJ by relocating Equipment Concentration Site 27 to the New Jersey Army National Guard Mobilization and Training Equipment Site joint facility at Lakehurst, NJ. Close Charles Kelly Support Center and relocate units to Pitt US Army Reserve Center, PA. Close Carpenter USARC, Poughkeepsie, NY, close McDonald USARC, Jamaica, NY, close Fort Tilden USARC, Far Rockaway, NY, close Muller USARC, Bronx, NY, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center at Fort Totten, NY. Close the United States Army Reserve Center on Fort Hamilton, NY and relocate the New York Recruiting Battalion Headquarters and Army Reserve units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Hamilton, NY. The new AFRC shall have the capacity to accommodate units from the NYARNG 47th Regiment Marcy Armory, Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Bedford Armory/OMS, Brooklyn NY if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities and command and control structure throughout the Northeast Region of the United States. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a nation-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation transforms Army Reserve command and control by consolidating four major headquarters onto Fort Dix, NJ; this recommendation supports the Army Reserve's nationwide Command and Control restructuring initiative to reduce Regional Readiness Commands from ten to four. The realignment of Pitt USARC, Coraopolis, PA by the disestablishment of the 99th Regional Readiness Command allows for the establishment of the Northeast Regional Readiness Command Headquarters at Fort Dix, NJ which will further support the re-engineering and streamlining of the Command and Control structure of the Army Reserves throughout the United States. This restructuring will allow for the closure of Camp Kilmer, NJ and the relocation of the HQ 78th Division to Fort Dix and establishment of one of the new Army Reserve Sustainment Units of Action which establishes a new capability for the Army Reserve while increasing the support capabilities of the Army Reserve to the Active Army. To further support restructuring; the realignment of Fort Totten and the disestablishment of the HQ 77th RRC will enable the establishment of a Maneuver Enhancement Brigade at Fort Dix resulting in a new operational capability for the Army Reserve. The realignment of Fort Sheridan, IL by relocating the 244th Aviation Brigade to Fort Dix coupled with the Department of the Navy recommendation to close NAS Willow Grove, PA and relocate Co A/228th Aviation to Fort Dix; consolidates Army aviation assets in one location. Other actions supporting restructuring include realigning maintenance functions on Fort Dix, the closure of Charles Kelly Support Center, PA and relocation of multiple subordinate units to Pitt USARC, PA; and the closure of five US Army Reserve Centers in the greater New York City area with relocation of those units to Fort Totten. These actions will significantly enhance training, mobilization, equipment readiness and deployment.

This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by closing one Camp, five Army Reserve Centers, realigning five facilities and relocating forces to multiple installations throughout the Northeast Region of the United States. These actions will also improve business processes. The implementation of this recommendation and creation of these new command structures will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives. The Department understands that the State of New York will close NYARNG Armories: 47th Regiment Marcy Armory, Brooklyn and Brooklyn Bedford Armory/OMS 12. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate

these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into a new AFRC on Fort Hamilton, NY.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation. Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $168.3M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidance associated with meeting Anti Terror / Force Protection construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communication requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs, would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $171.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $44.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $35.9M with a payback expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $302.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in the maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 period, as follows:

Economic Area	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division	44	32	76	Less than 0.1
New York-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area	149	72	221	Less than 0.1
Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division	34	53	87	Less than 0.1
Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area	530	317	847	Less than 0.1
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown Metropolitan Statistical Area	9	5	14	Less than 0.1

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation will require Air Conformity determination and New Source Review analysis and permitting at Fort Hamilton, Fort Totten, and Fort Dix. If facility demolition is required to enable new construction at Fort Hamilton, this may impact historic resources, causing construction delays and increased costs. Historic resources at Fort Dix and Fort Totten must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, possibly causing construction delays and increased costs. Closure of Kelly Support Center will require consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that historic properties are continued to be protected. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Fort Hamilton and Fort Totten to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Restoration and or monitoring of groundwater is required at Charles Kelly Support Center. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.3M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Although no restoration costs were reported for Charles Kelly Support Center, future costs are likely. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

USAR Command and Control – Northwest

Recommendation: Close Vancouver Barracks and relocate the 104th Division (IT) to Fort Lewis, WA. Relocate all other units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Vancouver, WA. Close Fort Lawton by disestablishing the 70th Regional Readiness Command, relocate all other units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Lewis, WA and establish a Maneuver Enhancement Brigade. Realign Fort Snelling, MN by disestablishing the 88th Regional Readiness Command and establish the Northwest Regional Readiness Command Headquarters at Fort McCoy, WI. Realign the Wichita US Army Reserve Center by disestablishing the 89th Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Sustainment Unit of Action at the Wichita Army Reserve Center in support of the Northwest Regional Readiness Command at Fort McCoy, WI. Realign Fort Douglas, UT by disestablishing the 96th Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Sustainment Unit of Action in support of the Northwest Regional Readiness Command at Fort McCoy, WI.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities and command and control structure throughout the Northwest Region of the United States. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a nation-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation supports the Army Reserve's Command and Control restructuring initiative to reduce Regional Readiness Commands from ten to four. This recommendation transforms Army Reserve command and control by consolidating two major headquarters onto Fort Lewis, Washington. This sets the conditions for establishing one of three new operationally capable Army Reserve Maneuver Enhancement Brigades which will increase the support capabilities of the Army Reserve to the Active Army and is a new operational capability for the Army Reserve. The realignment of Fort Snelling, MN by the disestablishment of the 88th Regional Readiness Command allows for the establishment of the Northwest Regional Readiness Command Headquarters at Fort McCoy, WI which will support the re-engineering and streamlining of the Command and Control structure of the Army Reserves throughout the United States.

This recommendation also realigns Fort Douglas Utah and the Wichita Army Reserve Center, establishing Sustainment Units of Action in those locations in support of the Northwest Regional Readiness Command Headquarters. Relocation of multiple subordinate units from Vancouver Barracks and Fort Lawton, WA to new Armed Forces Reserve Centers contributes significantly to enhanced training, mobilization and deployment.

This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by closing two Reserve facilities and relocating the units onto an Active component installation and thereby significantly reducing operating costs and creating improved business processes. The implementation of this recommendation and creation of these new command structures will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $70.7M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and

communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $80.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $43.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $11.1M with a payback expected in 9 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $65.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 184 jobs (107 direct and 77 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 409 jobs (254 direct and 155 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Minneapolis-St. Paul MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 95 jobs (51 direct and 44 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Tacoma, WA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of the economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 154 jobs (78 direct and 76 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Wichita, KS Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 95 jobs (53 direct and 42 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Salt Lake City, UT Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: The existence of archeological and historic resources, coupled with regional tribal interest, existing restrictions and a lack of a Programmatic Agreement, may result in increased time delays and negotiated restrictions at Fort Lewis and Fort McCoy. Consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may be required regarding threatened and endangered species at Fort Lewis.. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.1M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Fort Lawton reports $2.7M in environmental restoration costs. Vancouver Barracks reports $18.4M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, these costs were not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

USAR Command and Control – Southeast

Recommendation: Realign Birmingham Armed Forces Reserve Center Alabama by disestablishing the 81st Regional Readiness Command, and establishing the Army Reserve Southeast Regional Readiness Command in a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Jackson, SC. Close Louisville United States Army Reserve Center and relocate the 100th DIV(IT) headquarters to Fort Knox, KY.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities and command and control structure throughout the Southeast Region of the United States. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a nation-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation supports the Army Reserve's Command and Control restructuring initiative to reduce Regional Readiness Commands from ten to four. This recommendation transforms Army Reserve command and control by relocating one major headquarters from inadequate facilities in Birmingham, Alabama to Fort Jackson, South Carolina. This supports the initiative to consolidate command structure and responsibilities on Active Army installations, which will in turn increase the support capabilities of the Army Reserve to the Active Army while establishing a new operational capability for the Army Reserve. The relocation of the

100th Division (Institutional Training) to Fort Knox, KY supports the re-engineering and streamlining of support delivered by Army Reserve training base units in order to significantly enhance training in support of mobilization and deployment.

This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by closing one Armed Forces Reserve Center, and moving two major commands onto Active Army installations thus significantly reducing operating costs and creating improved business processes. The implementation of this recommendation and creation of these new command structures will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $13.1M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $29.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $22.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.4M with a payback expected in 16 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1.5M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 499 jobs (305 direct and 194 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 65 jobs (43 direct and 22 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Louisville, KY Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: An Air Conformity determination and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required at Fort Jackson. To preserve historic and archeological resources at Fort Jackson and Fort Knox, additional training restrictions may be imposed and increased construction delays and costs are possible. Tribal consultations may be required at Fort Knox and Fort Jackson. Construction and added operations at Fort Jackson may impact threatened and endangered species at Fort Jackson and result in further training restrictions. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.2M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

USAR Command and Control - Southwest

Recommendation: Realign the Joint Force Training Base Los Alamitos, CA by disestablishing the 63rd Regional Readiness Command (RRC) Headquarters, Robinson Hall, USARC and activating a Southwest Regional Readiness Command headquarters at Moffett Field, CA in a new AFRC. Realign Camp Pike Reserve Complex, Little Rock, AR by disestablishing the 90th RRC and activating a Sustainment Brigade. Close the Major General Harry Twaddle United States Armed Forces Reserve Center, Oklahoma City, OK, and relocate the 95th DIV (IT) to Fort Sill, OK. Realign Camp Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, CA, by relocating the 91st Div (TSD) to Fort Hunter Liggett, CA.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities and command and control structure throughout the Southeast Region of the United States. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a nation-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation supports the Army Reserve's Command and Control restructuring initiative to reduce Regional Readiness Commands from ten to four. This recommendation transforms Army Reserve command and control by eliminating nondeployable command and control headquarters, transforming excess spaces into deployable units and moving institutional training units onto major training areas. It supports the Army Reserve's Command and Control restructuring initiative to reduce Regional Readiness Commands from ten to four by disestablishing two major peacetime administrative headquarters, the 63d Regional Readiness Command in Los Angeles, CA and the 90th Regional Readiness Command in Little Rock, AR and creating a new consolidated headquarters in their place at Moffett Field, CA. It supports the transformation of Army Reserve Operational Force Structure by activating a sustainment brigade in little Rock, AR in the place of the 90th RRC, which will increase the deployable capability of the Army Reserve to support the Active Army. The Sustainment brigade is a new operational capability for the Army Reserve. This proposal transforms the Army's training support to the Reserve Component by re-locating the 95th DIV (Institutional Training) from the Major General Harry Twaddle United States Army Reserve Center, Oklahoma City, OK to Fort Sill, OK, and relocating the 91st Div (Training Support) from Camp Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, CA, to Fort Hunter Liggett, CA which improves operational effectiveness by putting these Training Divisions at major training sites in their regions.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimize the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated $16.8M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $55.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $44.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $3.4M with a payback expected in 23 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $9.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 270 jobs (170 direct and 100 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 335 jobs (177 direct and 158 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011period in the Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 69 jobs (43 direct and 26 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Oakland-Fremont-Hayward Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 109 jobs (53 direct and 56 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Numerous archeological and historic resources, coupled with regional tribal interest, existing restrictions and a lack of a Programmatic Agreement, may result in increased time delays and negotiated restrictions at Fort Sill. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Fort Sill to reduce impacts to water quality. Fort Hunter Liggett is over or in the recharge zone of a sole source aquifer, which may result in future regulatory limitations on training activities. This recommendation has no impact on air quality, dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.02M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Department of the Navy

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

Building on the experience gained during previous rounds of BRAC, the Secretary of the Navy established policies, procedures, organizations, and internal controls that ensured that the process in the Department of the Navy (DoN) for making base closure and realignment recommendations to the Secretary of Defense was sound and in compliance with the Base Closure Act. The Secretary of the Navy established the Infrastructure Evaluation Group as the deliberative body responsible for the development of recommendations for closure and realignment of installations and the DoN Analysis Group as a subordinate deliberative body responsible for analyzing Department of the Navy unique functions. The Secretary of the Navy also established the Infrastructure Analysis Team to provide analytic and staff support to the Infrastructure Evaluation Group and DoN Navy Analysis Group.

Strategy

The Department of the Navy employed a multi-pronged strategy for BRAC 2005 that sought to rationalize and consolidate infrastructure capabilities to eliminate unnecessary excess, balance the effectiveness of fleet concentrations with anti-terrorism/force protection desires for dispersion of assets and redundancy of facilities, leverage opportunities for total force laydown and joint basing, accommodate changing operational concepts, and facilitate the evolution of force structure and infrastructure organizational alignment. In developing BRAC 2005 recommendations, the Department adhered to the principles that its recommendations must eliminate excess capacity, save money, improve operational readiness and jointness, and maintain quality of service.

Selection Process

Under the oversight and guidance of the Secretary of the Navy, the Infrastructure Evaluation Group had nine members consisting of senior DoN career civilians and Navy flag and Marine Corps general officers who were responsible for developing recommendations for closure and realignment of Navy and Marine Corps military installations or activities for approval by the Secretary of the Navy. The Infrastructure Evaluation Group was responsible for ensuring: that an equitable and complete evaluation of all Navy and Marine Corps installations was conducted in accordance with the Base Closure Act; that all recommendations were in compliance with the Base Closure Act and appropriate guidance from higher levels; that the procedures used could be appropriately reviewed and analyzed by the Comptroller General; and that factors of concern to the Navy and Marine Corps Operational Commanders were considered. In conducting its evaluation, the Infrastructure Evaluation Group applied the Secretary's selection criteria and based its recommendations on the

20-year Force Structure Plan and infrastructure inventory. The DoN evaluation also fully considered surge and homeland defense missions requirements.

The DoN Analysis Group had eleven members consisting of senior Department of the Navy career civilians and Navy flag and Marine Corps general officers who were responsible for conducting analyses and developing specific recommendations regarding closure and realignment of DoN military installations or activities for consideration by the Infrastructure Evaluation Group. The DoN Analysis Group was responsible for ensuring: that the process utilized and the conduct of the deliberations were in compliance with the Base Closure Act and appropriate guidance from higher levels; that the procedures used could be appropriately reviewed and analyzed by the Comptroller General; and that factors of concern to the Navy and Marine Corps Operational Commanders were considered.

The Infrastructure Analysis Team, composed of military and civilian analysts and supporting staff from throughout the DoN and from the Center for Naval Analysis, was responsible for providing intensive staff support to the Infrastructure Evaluation Group and the DoN Analysis Group. Additionally, the Naval Audit Service and the Office of General Counsel were integrally involved in the process. The Naval Audit Service reviewed the activities of the Infrastructure Evaluation Group, DoN Analysis Group, and Infrastructure Analysis Team to ensure compliance with the approved Internal Control Plan and audited the accuracy and reliability of data provided by Navy and Marine Corps activities. The Office of the General Counsel provided senior-level legal advice and counsel.

In compliance with the Internal Control Plan, a base structure database was developed that contained relevant information on all DoN military installations subject to the Base Closure Act. The DoN BRAC Information Transfer System, a secure web-based data collection and management tool, was the sole and authoritative base structure database. It served as the baseline for evaluation of all Department of the Navy installations leading to the development of BRAC 2005 recommendations for closure and realignment. Pursuant to the certification policy promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy in the Internal Control Plan to comply with the provisions of the Base Closure Act, data that was entered into the DoN BRAC Information Transfer System had to be certified as accurate and complete by the officer or civilian employee who initially generated data in response to a request for information, and then at each succeeding level in an established certification chain. In conjunction with the requirement to keep records of all meetings that were part of the decision making process, the DoN BRAC Information Transfer System and the certification process were designed to ensure the accuracy of the information upon which the recommendations were based.

The senior leadership of the Navy and Marine Corps was substantially involved in the process. Policy issues and basic principles that affect basing and infrastructure requirements were articulated, and comments were solicited from major “owner/operators” of Navy and Marine Corps installations on Fleet operations, support, and readiness impacts. Additionally, the relationship between the Military Departments and the Office of the Secretary of Defense for BRAC 2005 was more formalized and robust than in any prior round of BRAC. The Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Vice Chief of Naval Operations were members of the Infrastructure Executive

Council and the Infrastructure Steering Group and thus personally involved in all aspects of decision-making.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Base Closure Act relating to evaluation using the Force Structure Plan and selection criteria, the first step in the process was to categorize and aggregate activities for analysis. For BRAC 2005, the Secretary of Defense directed that the analysis would be divided into two categories of functions with seven Joint Cross-Service Groups (JCSGs) analyzing common business-oriented support functions and the Military Departments analyzing all Service unique functions. With regard to the DoN unique functions, the Infrastructure Evaluation Group approved Operations, Education and Training, Headquarters and Support, and Other Support as the major areas for analyses. These major areas were then further divided into functions to ensure that installations performing like functions were compared to one another and to allow identification of total capacity and military value for an entire category of installations, as follows: Operations (Surface/Subsurface Operations, Aviation Operations, Ground Operations, and Munitions Storage and Distribution); Education and Training (Recruit Training, Officer Accession Training, and DoN Unique Professional Military Education); Headquarters and Support (Reserve Centers, Recruiting Districts/Stations, and Regional Support Activities); and Other Support (Organizational Followers, Dependent Activities, Stand Alone Activities, and Specialized Functions Activities).

Of the 889 activities in the Navy and Marine Corps universe, 469 of these performed functions that were analyzed by one or more of the JCSGs. Thus, a significant portion of the universe was analyzed by the JCSGs in BRAC 2005. Of the 889 activities, 590 of these performed unique functions that were analyzed by the Department of the Navy. In some instances, an activity was analyzed by the DoN and one or more JCSGs. The universe of activities was carefully reviewed to ensure that every activity fell under the analytic purview of either the DoN or a JCSG. Finally, because the BRAC 2005 analysis was conducted on a functional rather than an installation basis, it was necessary to ensure that the totality of activities covered the universe of Department of the Navy bases.

The next step in the BRAC 2005 process was the development of requests for information, or data calls, for the purpose of collecting all types of information required for development of the base structure database and use in subsequent analyses. The JCSGs and Military Departments jointly developed an initial capacity data call that was sent to all Navy and Marine Corps activities. Supplemental capacity data calls were developed and issued in the same manner except that they were issued to a smaller or targeted group of activities. A second series of data calls was then issued to obtain information necessary to conduct military value and other selection criteria analyses. Like the supplemental capacity data calls, these data calls were issued to targeted DoN activities. Because most Department of the Navy activities perform more than one function, each activity normally received multiple data calls. Additional data calls were issued during the scenario analysis phase. The DoN BRAC Information Transfer System was used for the distribution of data calls and collection of activity responses and supporting documentation.

Capacity analysis compared the current base structure to the future force structure requirements to determine whether excess base structure capacity exists within a given functional area. Capacity analysis was conducted on a functional basis (e.g., ship berthing) rather than by installation category

(e.g., Naval Stations). For each function, measures of capacity were selected which reflected the appropriate "metric" for that function. For example, the metric used in the Aviation Operations Function was the Hangar Module, i.e., that amount of hangar, apron, maintenance, and administrative space necessary to support a squadron of aircraft. If total current capacity in a function was greater than the capacity required to support the future force structure, excess capacity was deemed to exist within a particular function. The other steps in the process were designed to allow the narrowing of focus to develop options for reducing that excess. Of the 14 functions evaluated, two (Ground Operations and Specialized Functions Activities) demonstrated either little or no excess capacity.

Except for a limited number of activities in the “Other Support” area, each activity performing a given function was subjected to a military value analysis using a quantitative methodology that was as objective as possible. The foundation of the analysis was the Secretary’s selection criteria. The purpose of the military value analysis was to assess the relative military value of activities performing a given function. Information from the military value data call responses was displayed in a matrix and scored by the DoN Analysis Group according to its relative importance for a particular function. A military value score for a particular activity is a relative measure of military value only within the context of the function in which that activity was analyzed, in order to compare one activity within a function against another in that function.

The results of the capacity analyses and military value analyses were then combined in that stage of the process called configuration analysis. The purpose of configuration analysis was to identify for each function that set of activities that best meets the needs of the Navy and Marine Corps, in light of future requirements, while eliminating the most excess capacity. Configuration analysis used a mixed-integer linear programming solver, AMPL/CPLEX, to generate multiple solutions for an optimization model that allowed the DoN Analysis Group to explore tradeoffs between eliminating excess capacity and retaining sites having high military value.

The configuration analysis solutions were used by the DoN Analysis Group as the starting point for the development of potential closure and realignment scenarios that would undergo analysis to determine return on investment. Scenario development was an iterative process in which results of the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) analyses and inputs from senior Defense leadership were used to generate additional options. An integral part of scenario development was the input received from the Fleet, the major claimants (including the System Commands), and the Department’s civilian leadership. The Fleet Commanders and major claimants provided input both directly, during meetings, and indirectly, through scenario data call responses. As a result of the scenario development portion of the DoN BRAC 2005 process, the DoN Analysis Group/ Infrastructure Evaluation Group developed and analyzed 187 scenarios involving 344 activities.

COBRA analyses were conducted on all of these scenarios, using certified responses to scenario data calls from the chains of command of affected installations and their tenants. In analyzing these responses, the DoN Analysis Group aggressively challenged cost estimates to ensure both their consistency with standing policies and procedures and their reasonableness. With reductions in budgets and force structure, the DoN Analysis Group reviewed the data call responses to ensure that out year requirements were appropriately reduced in terms of personnel, facilities, and capacities of remaining facilities. The COBRA algorithms were used as a tool to ensure the recommendations

were cost effective. The DoN Analysis Group and the Infrastructure Evaluation Group were particularly sensitive to up-front costs and the length of time required to obtain a return on investment because of the difficulties in ensuring sufficient funding and resources to execute base closure. As a result, a significant majority of the Department of the Navy recommendations will obtain a return on investment within four years, with savings offsetting costs of closure within the closure implementation period.

The impact on the local economic area for each installation considered for closure or realignment was assessed during the scenario analysis process using an Economic Impact Tool that provided a uniform methodology for estimating the total direct and indirect job changes associated with a closure or realignment scenario. The DoN is very concerned about economic impact and has made every effort to fully understand all of the economic impacts its recommendations might have on local communities.

The Department of the Navy also assessed the ability of the infrastructure of both the existing and potential receiving communities to support forces, missions, and personnel by analyzing infrastructure impacts of different scenarios in the following ten community attributes: demographics, child care, cost of living, education, employment, housing, medical providers, safety/crime, transportation, and utilities. No significant community infrastructure impediments were identified for any of the DoN proposed closure or realignment actions.

In order to assess and consider the environmental impacts of different closure and realignment scenarios, the following environmental resource areas were identified for consideration: air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands. For those scenarios for which COBRA analysis was completed and for which it was determined that a complete criteria review would be conducted, a Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts was prepared. The Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts consisted of an overview of the certified data, including the costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities, and summarized the environmental impacts associated with a particular scenario. To assist in the assessment of the cumulative environmental impacts from all scenarios at a particular installation, a Summary of Cumulative Environmental Impacts was also prepared for each gaining installation. The environmental impact analysis permitted the Department of the Navy to obtain a comprehensive picture of the potential environmental impacts arising from the recommendations for closure and realignment. No environmental impacts that would preclude implementation were identified for any scenario.

Finally, as noted above, the Secretary of Defense mandated in BRAC 2005 that the JCSGs would analyze common business-oriented functions. The Joint Cross-Service recommendations impacted numerous Navy and Marine Corps installations. In some instances, the Joint Cross-Service recommendation resulted in a realignment of the installation. In other cases, the recommendation or series of recommendations allowed for closure of the installation fenceline, thereby generating additional savings and reductions in excess capacity. Those recommendations are included within the Department of the Navy recommendations.
The recommendations approved by the Secretary of Defense follow:

Recommendation for Realignment
Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, CA

Recommendation: Realign Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA. Disestablish the depot maintenance of Aircraft Other Components, Aircraft Rotary, and Strategic Missiles. Consolidate depot maintenance of Engines/Transmissions, Other Components, and Small Arms/Personal Weapons at Anniston Army Depot, AL. Consolidate the depot maintenance of Conventional Weapons, Engines/Transmissions, Material Handling, Powertrain Components, Starters/ Alternators/Generators, Test Measurement Diagnostic Equipment, and Wire at Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA. Consolidate depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Electro-Optics/Night Vision/Forward-Looking-Infrared, Generators, Ground Support Equipment, Radar, and Radio at Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA. Consolidate depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles at Letterkenny Army Depot, PA. Realign Fleet Support Division Maintenance Center Barstow and Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow operations to increase efficiencies and reduce infrastructure.

Justification: This recommendation follows the strategy of minimizing sites using maximum capacity of 1.5 shifts while maintaining a west coast depot maintenance presence at Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow to provide west coast operating forces with a close, responsive source for depot maintenance support. Required capacity to support workloads and core requirements for the DoD is relocated to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence, thereby increasing the military value of depot maintenance performed at these sites. This recommendation decreases the cost of depot maintenance operations across DoD through consolidation and elimination of 30 percent of duplicate overhead structures required to operate multiple depot maintenance activities. This recommendation supports transformation of DoD's depot maintenance operations by increasing the utilization of existing capacity by up to 150 percent while maintaining capability to support future force structure. This recommendation also results in utilization of DoD capacity to facilitate performance of interservice workload. In addition, based on present and future wartime surge projections, Marine Corps Logistics Center Barstow will establish an additional 428 thousand hours of amphibious vehicle capacity.

This recommendation along with other recommendations affecting supply and storage functions, optimizes the depot maintenance operations at Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $26.0M. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of $56.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $18.4M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $230.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 796 jobs (409 direct jobs and 387 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical

Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA, is in Attainment although Title V permit modifications will be required. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; and wetlands. Anniston Army Depot, AL, is in Attainment. There are impacts anticipated for threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. Letterkenny Army Depot, PA is in Marginal Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour and 8-Hour) and an Air Conformity determination is required. Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA, is in Moderate Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour) and an Air Conformity determination is required. No impacts are anticipated for the remaining resource areas of dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; or water resources. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations, which report $0.9M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impacts of all the recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Naval Support Activity Corona, CA

Recommendation: Close Naval Support Activity Corona, CA. Relocate Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Corona, CA to Naval Base Ventura County (Naval Air Station Point Mugu), CA.

Justification: The Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Corona performs three required missions for Department of the Navy (Independent Assessment Capability, Metrology and Calibration Laboratories, and Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System Ranges). It was analyzed under 11 Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation functions (Air Platforms Development & Acquisition; Air Platforms Test & Evaluation; Ground Vehicles Test and Evaluation; Information Systems Technology Development & Acquisition; Information Systems Technology Test & Evaluation; Sea Vehicles Development & Acquisition; Sea Vehicles Test & Evaluation; Sensors, Electronics, and Electronic Warfare Development & Acquisition; Sensors, Electronics, and Electronic Warfare Test & Evaluation; Weapons Technology Development & Acquisition; and Weapons Technology Test & Evaluation). In each functional area, Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Corona's quantitative military value scores fell in

the bottom half of facilities performing the same function, and thus were reviewed for relocation and/or consolidation with like functions. The Department of the Navy determined it would lose a critical capability if the 11 functions were relocated to a variety of locations, since this would fracture the full spectrum warfare center and independent assessment capability. Considering the overall military value and the fact that Naval Support Activity Corona was a single function facility, the Department reviewed the possibility of relocating the Naval Surface Warfare Center functions to a multi-functional location with the capability to host these functions. Relocation of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Corona to Naval Air Station Point Mugu collocates it with other Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation activities and with fleet assets at Naval Air Station Point Mugu. This consolidation of space will provide a more efficient organization with greater synergies and increased effectiveness.

Relocation of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Corona Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation functions to Naval Air Station Point Mugu removes the primary mission from Naval Support Activity Corona and eliminates or moves the entirety of the workforce at Naval Support Activity Corona except for those personnel associated with the base operations support function. As a result, retention of Naval Support Activity Corona is no longer necessary.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $80.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $65.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $6.0M with a payback expected in 15 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $0.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,796 jobs (892 direct jobs and 904 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA, is in Severe Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour) but no Air Conformity Determination will be required. There are potential impacts for cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; threatened and endangered species; waste management and wetlands. No impacts are anticipated for dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise or water resources. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported $410 thousand in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The

aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment, Concord, CA

Recommendation: Close the Inland area of Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment, Concord CA, except retain such property and facilities as are necessary to support operations in the Tidal area of Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Concord. The Tidal area of Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Concord, along with the retained portion of the Inland area, shall be transferred to the Army.

Justification: While Department of the Navy weapons stations have no excess capacity for loading and distribution of munitions, there is an excess of munitions storage capacity. Because of the departure of Fleet units from the San Francisco area in the 1990s, Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Concord's Inland magazine field has been in a reduced operating status since 1999. At that time, the Inland area was retained in an effort to minimize risk should a future need develop to expand storage capacity. The Explosive Safety Quantity Distance arcs in the Inland area were available to allow safe, temporary holding of railcars with munitions destined for loading by the Army-managed Marine Ocean Terminal Concord (at the Tidal area) during high tempo operations. After consultation with Combatant Commanders, the Army Material Command and the Army component of the U.S. Transportation Command, the Department of the Navy has concluded this capability is no longer necessary. The Inland area is excess to Department of the Navy/DoD needs and is severable. The closure of the Inland area, therefore, will save money and have no impact on mission capability.

The City of Concord requested closure of both the Inland and Tidal portions of Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Concord. Munitions loading requirements preclude closing the Tidal area but the Inland area is excess and may be closed. Because Tidal area operations are in support of the Army component of the U.S. Transportation Command, transfer of the property to the Army aligns the property holder with the property user.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $14.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $43.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $16.4M with a payback expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $199.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA, Metropolitan Division economic area. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Concord, CA, is in Extreme Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour) but no Air Conformity Determination will be required. There are potential impacts for cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; and wetlands that may impact new construction. No impacts are anticipated for dredging, land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management or water resources. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installation involved, which indicated $0.3M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Submarine Base New London, CT

Recommendation: Close Naval Submarine Base New London, CT. Relocate its assigned submarines, Auxiliary Repair Dock 4 (ARDM-4), and Nuclear Research Submarine 1 (NR-1) along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, and Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Relocate the intermediate submarine repair function to Shore Intermediate Repair Activity Norfolk, at Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA, and Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA. Relocate the Naval Submarine School and Center for Submarine Learning to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA. Consolidate the Naval Security Group Activity Groton, CT with Naval Security Group Activity Norfolk, VA at Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Consolidate Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory Groton, CT, with Naval Medical Research Center at Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn Annex, MD. Relocate Naval Undersea Medical Institute Groton, CT to Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, and Fort Sam Houston, TX. Consolidate Navy Region Northeast, New London, CT, with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, VA.

Justification: The existing berthing capacity at surface/subsurface installations exceeds the capacity required to support the Force Structure Plan. The closure of Submarine Base New London materially contributes to the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining bases in this functional area. Sufficient capacity and fleet dispersal is maintained with the East Coast submarine fleet homeports of Naval Station Norfolk and Submarine Base Kings Bay, without affecting operational capability. The intermediate submarine repair function is relocated to Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity Norfolk at Norfolk Naval Shipyard, and the Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA, in support of the relocating submarines. Consolidating the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory

with assets at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn Annex will create a DoD Center of Hyperbaric and Undersea Medicine that will increase synergy by consolidating previously separate animal and human research capabilities at a single location. The consolidation of Navy Region, Northeast with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic is one element of the Department of the Navy efforts to reduce the number of Installation Management Regions from twelve to eight. Consolidation of the Regions rationalizes regional management structure and allows for opportunities to collocate regional entities to align management concepts and efficiencies.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $679.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $345.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $192.8M with a payback expected in three years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1,576.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 15,808 jobs (8,457 direct jobs and 7,351 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Norwich-New London, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 9.4 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Station Norfolk, VA is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Marginal Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour). An Air Conformity Determination may be required. There are potential impacts for dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA, has the same air status as Naval Station Norfolk. There may be similar water resource impacts. Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts for dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources; waste management; and wetlands. Walter Reed Medical Center-Forrest Glen Annex, MD, is in Severe Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour and 8-Hour) and an Air Conformity Determination will be required. There are potential impacts to land use constraints or sensitive resources, and wetlands. Fort Sam Houston, TX, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. No impacts are anticipated for the remaining resource areas of noise; or waste management. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported $11.3M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT, the closing installation, reports $23.9M in costs for environmental restoration. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an

installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost is not included in the payback calculation. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Realignment
Officer Training Command, Pensacola, FL

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL by relocating Officer Training Command Pensacola, FL to Naval Station Newport, RI, and consolidating with Officer Training Command Newport, RI.

Justification: Navy Officer Accession Training is currently conducted at three installations: (1) U.S. Naval Academy Annapolis, MD hosts Midshipman Training; (2) Naval Station Newport hosts Naval Academy Preparatory School and Officer Training Command Newport, which includes Officer Indoctrination School and Seaman to Admiral-21 Program courses; and (3) Naval Air Station Pensacola hosts Officer Training Command Pensacola which includes Navy Officer Candidate School, Limited Duty Officer Course, Chief Warrant Officer Course, and the Direct Commissioning Program. Consolidation of Officer Training Command Pensacola and Officer Training Command Newport will reduce inefficiencies inherent in maintaining two sites for similar training courses through reductions in facilities requirements, personnel requirements (including administrative and instructional staff), and excess capacity. This action also supports the Department of the Navy initiative to create a center for officer training at Naval Station Newport.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $3.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $1.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.9M with a payback expected in 4 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $10.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 675 jobs (295 direct jobs and 380 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.3 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Station Newport, RI, is in Serious Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour) and in Moderate Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour) but no Air Conformity

Determination will be required. No impacts are anticipated for air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Naval Air Station Atlanta, GA

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Station Atlanta, GA. Relocate its aircraft and necessary personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA; Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX; and Robins Air Force Base, Robins, GA. Relocate Reserve Intelligence Area 14 to Fort Gillem, Forest Park, GA. Relocate depot maintenance Aircraft Components, Aircraft Engines, Fabrication and Manufacturing, and Support Equipment in support of F/A-18, C-9 and C-12 aircraft to Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fort Worth at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX. Relocate intermediate maintenance in support of E-2C aircraft to Fleet Readiness Center Mid-Atlantic Site New Orleans at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA. Consolidate the Naval Air Reserve Atlanta with Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Atlanta located at Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Marietta, GA. Retain the Windy Hill Annex.

Justification: This recommendation reduces excess capacity while maintaining reserve forces in regions with favorable demographics. The aviation assets will be located closer to their theater of operations and/or will result in increased maintenance efficiencies and operational synergies. Relocating Reserve Intelligence Area 14 to Fort Gillem creates synergies with joint intelligence assets while maintaining the demographic base offered by the Atlanta area for this function. The Fleet Readiness Center portion of this recommendation realigns and merges depot and intermediate maintenance activities. It supports both DoD and Navy transformation goals by reducing the number of maintenance levels and streamlining the way maintenance is accomplished with associated significant cost reductions.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $43.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $289.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $66.1M with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $910.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2,186 jobs (1,420 direct jobs and 766 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate

economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX, is in Serious Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour) and an Air Conformity Determination may be required. There are potential impacts to waste management. Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA is in Attainment. Robins Air Force Base, GA, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; water resources; and wetlands. No impacts are anticipated for the resource areas of dredging, marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or threatened and endangered species. For Fort Gillem, GA, and Dobbins Air Reserve Base, GA, there are no anticipated impacts regarding the resource areas of air quality; cultural, archeological, tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported $0.2M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Navy Supply Corps School Athens, GA

Recommendation: Close the naval installation at Athens, GA. Relocate the Navy Supply Corps School and the Center for Service Support to Naval Station Newport, RI. Disestablish the Supply Corps Museum.

Justification: This recommendation closes a single-function installation and relocates its activities to a multi-functional installation with higher military value. Naval Station Newport has a significantly higher military value than Navy Supply Corps School and the capacity to support the Navy Supply Corps School training mission with existing infrastructure, making relocation of Navy Supply Corps School to Naval Station Newport desirable and cost efficient. Relocation of this function supports the Department of the Navy initiative to create a center for officer training at Naval Station Newport.

Center for Service Support, which establishes curricula for other service support training, is relocated to Naval Station Newport with the Navy Supply Corps School to capitalize on existing resource and personnel efficiencies.

Relocation of the Navy Supply Corps School and Center for Service Support to Naval Station Newport removes the primary mission from the naval installation at Athens and removes or relocates the entirety of the Navy workforce at the naval installation at Athens, except for those personnel associated with base support functions. As a result, retention of the naval installation at Athens is no longer required.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $23.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $13.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $3.5M with a payback expected in 7 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $21.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 831 jobs (513 direct jobs and 318 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Athens-Clark County, GA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.9 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Station Newport, RI, is in Serious Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour), however, an Air Conformity Determination will not be required. There are potential impacts for cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; and water resources. No impacts are anticipated for dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will impact environmental costs at the installations involved, which reported $0.03M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA

Recommendation: Close Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA. Relocate the Navy Reserve Personnel Command and the Enlisted Placement and Management Center to Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington, TN and consolidate with the Navy Personnel Command at Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington, TN. Relocate the Naval Reserve Recruiting Command to Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington, TN and consolidate with the Navy

Recruiting Command at Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington, TN. Relocate the Navy Reserve Command to Naval Support Activity Norfolk, VA, except for the installation management function, which consolidates with Navy Region Southwest, Naval Station San Diego, CA, Navy Region Northwest, Submarine Base Bangor, WA, and Navy Region Midwest, Naval Station Great Lakes, IL. Relocate Headquarters, Marine Forces Reserve to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA, and consolidate with Marine Corps Reserve Support Command element of Mobilization Command, which is relocating from Marine Corps Support Activity, Kansas City, MO. Relocate Naval Air Systems Command Support Equipment Facility New Orleans, LA, Navy Recruiting District New Orleans, LA, and the Navy Reserve Center New Orleans, LA, to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA. Relocate 8th Marine Corps District to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX. Consolidate Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA installation management function with Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA.

Justification: The collocation of the Navy Reserve Personnel Command, the Enlisted Placement Management Center, and Naval Reserve Recruiting Command at Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington creates a Navy Human Resources Center of Excellence, improves personnel life-cycle management, and furthers active and reserve component total force integration and effectiveness. This recommendation consolidates Reserve personnel and recruiting headquarters with like active component functions in a single location and eliminates stand-alone headquarters. In addition, activities of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Manpower Analysis Center and Navy Personnel Research and Development Center are currently located at Naval Support Activity Mid-South.

The relocation of the Navy Reserve Command comprised of Navy Reserve Forces Command, Navy Reserve Forces, and Naval Reserve Air Forces, to Naval Support Activity Norfolk, VA will enhance internal active and reserve component interoperability. By locating the reserve headquarters elements on the same base with Fleet Forces Command, its active component headquarters, this recommendation will significantly increase interaction between the two components, produce a reduction in force size by eliminating duplicative staff, and allow for further decrease in staffing size for common support functions. The consolidation of the Navy Reserve Command installation management functions with other Navy Regional organizations is part of the Department of the Navy efforts to streamline regional management structure and to institute consistent business practices.

The relocation of Headquarters, Marine Forces Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve Support Command element of Mobilization Command to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans maintains a central location for management of widely-dispersed Marine Corps Reserve elements and allows consolidation of Marine Reserve management functions. Marine Corps Reserve Support Command is currently the only geographically separated element of the Marine Forces Reserve. Consolidation with its Headquarters will significantly increase interaction and operational efficiency as well as eliminate duplicative staff. Location of this consolidated headquarters at a joint reserve base will enhance joint service interoperability concepts.

Relocation of 8th Marine Corps District to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth moves this management organization within their geographic area of responsibility. It also

places them at a major transportation node with reduced average distance to managed recruiting stations.

Relocating these functions removes the primary missions from Naval Support Activity New Orleans, and eliminates or moves the entirety of the workforce except for those personnel associated with the base operations support function and a number of smaller tenant activities. As a result, retention of Naval Support Activity New Orleans is no longer required. Accordingly, this recommendation closes the installation and eliminates or relocates the remaining base operations support personnel and tenant activities. Base operations support organizations and tenant activity services currently shared between Naval Support Activity New Orleans and Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans consolidate at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans to support the remaining area population.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $164.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $86.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $36.5M with a payback expected in three years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $276.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2,096 jobs (1,192 direct jobs and 904 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.3 percent of the economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to waste management and wetlands. Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX is in Serious Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour) and in Moderate Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour), however, no Air Conformity Determination will be required. No impacts are anticipated for air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species; or water resources. Naval Support Activity Mid-South Millington, TN, Naval Station San Diego, CA, Naval Submarine Base Bangor, WA, Naval Station Great Lakes, IL and Naval Support Activity Norfolk, VA report that there are no impacts anticipated for air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported $0.3M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs

of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Realignment
Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME to a Naval Air Facility and relocate its aircraft along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL. Consolidate Aviation Intermediate Maintenance with Fleet Readiness Center Southeast Jacksonville, FL.

Justification: The realignment of Naval Air Station Brunswick will reduce operating costs while single siting the East Coast Maritime Patrol community at Naval Air Station Jacksonville. This recommendation retains an operational airfield in the northeast that can be used to support the homeland defense mission, as needed, and maintains strategic flexibility. The Fleet Readiness Center portion of this recommendation realigns and merges depot and intermediate maintenance activities. It supports both DoD and Naval transformation goals by reducing the number of maintenance levels and streamlining the way maintenance is accomplished with associated significant cost reductions.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $147.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $112.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $34.9M with a payback expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $238.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,266 jobs (2,420 direct jobs and 1,846 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Portland-South Portland-Biddeford ME Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.3 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL, is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and no Air Conformity Determination is required. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation indicates

impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported $0.2M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the cost of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO

Recommendation: Close Marine Corps Support Activity, Kansas City, MO. Relocate Marine Corps Reserve Support Command element of Mobilization Command to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA, and consolidate with Headquarters, Marine Forces Reserve. Retain an enclave for the 9th Marine Corps District and the 24th Marine Regiment.

Justification: The relocation of Marine Corps Reserve Support Command and its parent command, Headquarters, Marine Forces Reserve to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans maintains a central location for management of widely dispersed Marine Corps Reserve elements and allows consolidation of Marine Reserve management functions. Marine Reserve Support Command is currently the only geographically separated element of the Marine Forces Reserve. Consolidation with its headquarters will significantly increase interaction and operational efficiency as well as eliminate duplicative staff. Location of this consolidated headquarters at a joint reserve base will enhance joint service interoperability concepts.

Relocating these functions removes the primary missions from Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City and eliminates or moves the entirety of the workforce except for those personnel associated with the 9th Marine Corps District and 24th Marine Regiment. This recommendation closes the Marine Corps Support Activity but retains an enclave for these organizations.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $23.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $8.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $5.8M with a payback expected in three years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $49.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 583 jobs (333 direct jobs and 250 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Kansas City, MO-KS, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and

personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to water resources. No impacts are anticipated for air quality; cultural, archeological or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported $0.2M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Naval Station Pascagoula, MS

Recommendation: Close Naval Station Pascagoula, MS. Relocate its ships along with dedicated personnel, equipment, and support to Naval Station Mayport, FL. Relocate the ship intermediate repair function to Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity Mayport, FL.

Justification: This recommendation will reduce excess berthing capacity while allowing for consolidation of surface ships in a fleet concentration area. Sufficient capacity and fleet dispersal is maintained with East Coast surface fleet homeports of Naval Station Norfolk and Naval Station Mayport, FL. Gulf Coast presence can be achieved as needed with available Navy ports at Naval Air Station Key West, FL, and Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL. The Guided Missile Cruisers (CG-47 Class) at Naval Station Pascagoula are scheduled for decommissioning prior to FY 2006 and will not relocate. This recommendation also supports mission elimination at Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity Pascagoula and reduces excess repair capacity. The Defense Common Ground Station-Navy 2 facility can be relocated to another Naval activity or remain in its present location as a tenant of the U.S. Coast Guard, if the Coast Guard elects to assume property ownership of some or all of the Pascagoula facility.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $17.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $220.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $47.4M with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $665.7M.

This recommendation affects the U.S. Coast Guard, a non-DoD Federal Agency. In the absence of access to credible cost and savings information for that agency or knowledge regarding whether the agency will remain on the installation, the Department assumed that the non-DoD Federal agency will be required to assume new base operating responsibilities on the affected installation. The Department further assumed that because of these new base-operating

responsibilities, the effect of the recommendation on the non-DoD agency would be an increase in its costs. As required by Section 2913(d) of the BRAC statute, the Department has taken the effect on the costs of this agency into account when making this recommendation.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,762 jobs (963 direct jobs and 799 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Pascagoula, MS, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 2.6 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Station Mayport, FL, is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour), but an Air Conformity Determination is not required. No impacts are anticipated for cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported $0.02M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure and Realignment
Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Willow Grove, PA, and
Cambria Regional Airport, Johnstown, PA

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Willow Grove, PA. Relocate all Navy and Marine Corps squadrons, their aircraft and necessary personnel, equipment and support to McGuire Air Force Base, Cookstown, NJ. Relocate the minimum amount of manpower and equipment to support intermediate maintenance workload and capacity for Tire and Wheel, non-destruction inspections, and Aviation Life Support System equipment to McGuire Air Force Base. Relocate intermediate maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Components, Aircraft Engines, Fabrication & Manufacturing, and Support Equipment to Fleet Readiness Center East, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC. Deactivate the 111th Fighter Wing (Air National Guard) and relocate assigned A-10 aircraft to the 124th Wing (Air National Guard), Boise Air Terminal Air Guard Station, Boise, ID (three primary aircraft authorized); 175th Wing (Air National Guard), Martin State Airport Air Guard Station, Baltimore, MD, (three primary aircraft authorized); 127th Wing (Air National Guard), Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Mount Clemens, MI (three primary aircraft authorized) and retired (six primary aircraft

authorized). Relocate Armed Forces Reserve Center Expeditionary Combat Support manpower to Eglin Air Force Base, FL. Relocate Co A/228th Aviation to Fort Dix, Trenton, NJ. Relocate Reserve Intelligence Area 16 to Fort Dix. Establish an enclave for the Army Reserve units remaining on or relocating to Willow Grove and the Air National Guard 270th Engineering Installation Squadron. Realign Cambria Regional Airport, Johnstown, PA, by relocating Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 775 Detachment A, to include all required personnel, equipment, and support, to McGuire Air Force Base.

Justification: This recommendation will reduce excess capacity while creating new joint opportunities in the McGuire Air Force Base/Fort Dix/Naval Aviation Engineering Station Lakehurst military concentration area. This recommendation leverages maintenance and operational efficiencies within Marine Corps Reserve Aviation and maintains reserve forces in areas with favorable demographics. Inclusion of the realignment of Cambria Regional Airport in this recommendation allows the assets currently housed there to be collocated with their headquarters at McGuire Air Force Base. The major intermediate maintenance functions are consolidated into a Fleet Readiness Center, which reduces the number of maintenance levels and streamlines the way maintenance is accomplished with associated significant cost reductions.

This recommendation enables Air Force Future Total Force transformation by consolidating the A-10 fleet at installations of higher military value, and contributes to Army's establishment of the Northeast Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

The USAF KC-135E model aircraft (16 primary aircraft authorized) at McGuire Air Force Base, NJ, retire. The capacity created by the Air Force force structure retirement of KC-135Es (16 primary aircraft authorized) from McGuire Air Force Base enables the execution of this recommendation.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $126.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $134.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $60.6M with a payback expected in two years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $710.5M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,805 jobs (1,142 direct, 663 indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division, which is 0.08 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 138 jobs (86 direct jobs and 52 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Johnstown, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and

personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: McGuire Air Force Base, NJ, is in Severe Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour). The Air Force indicates that no Air Conformity Determination is required, but an air permit revision may be required. There are potential impacts for cultural, archeological, tribal resources; noise; waste management; water resources; and wetlands. Fort Dix, NJ, is in Severe Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour and 8-Hour) and Air Conformity analysis will be required. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources. Boise Air Terminal Air Guard Station, ID, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources; and land use constraints or sensitive resource areas. Martin Airport Air Guard Station, MD, is in Moderate Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour) and an Air Conformity Determination may be required. There are potential impacts to wetlands. For Eglin Air Force Base, FL, the Air Force indicates a significant air permit revision may be required. There are potential impacts for cultural, archeological, tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands. No impacts are anticipated for the resource areas of dredging; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries. Selfridge Army National Guard Base, MI, is in Marginal Non-attainment for Ozone and an Air Conformity Determination will be required as well as permit revisions. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; and wetlands. No impacts are anticipated for the resource areas of marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; and dredging. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC, is in Attainment. There are no anticipated impacts for the resource areas of air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported $2.5M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Willow Grove, the closing installation, reports $10.3M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost is not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, Kittery, ME

Recommendation: Close the Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, Kittery, ME. Relocate the ship depot repair function to Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA, Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility Pearl Harbor, HI and Naval Shipyard Puget Sound, WA. Relocate the Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning and Procurement Command to Naval Shipyard Norfolk.

Justification: This recommendation retains one nuclear-capable shipyard on each coast, plus sufficient shipyard capacity to support forward deployed assets. There are four Naval Shipyards performing depot-level ship refueling, modernization, overhaul and repair work. There is sufficient excess capacity in the aggregate across the four shipyards to close either Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor or Naval Shipyard Portsmouth. There is insufficient excess capacity to close any other shipyard or combination of shipyards. Naval Shipyard Portsmouth was selected for closure, rather than Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor, because it is the only closure which could both eliminate excess capacity and satisfy retention of strategically-placed shipyard capability. Planned force structure and force positioning adjustments reflected in the 20-year Force Structure Plan led to the selection of Naval Shipyard Portsmouth as the preferred closure candidate between the two sites. Additional savings, not included in the payback analysis, are anticipated from reduced unit costs at the receiving shipyards because of the higher volume of work.

Relocating the ship depot repair function and Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning and Procurement Command removes the primary missions from Naval Shipyard Portsmouth and eliminates or moves the entirety of the workforce at Naval Shipyard Portsmouth except for those personnel associated with the base operations support function. Naval Shipyard Portsmouth had a low military value compared to operational homeports, and, its berthing capacity is not required to support the Force Structure Plan. Therefore, closure of Naval Shipyard Portsmouth is justified.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $448.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $21.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $128.6M with a payback expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1,262.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 9,166 jobs (4,510 direct jobs and 4,656 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 2.8 percent of the economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA, is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Marginal Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour). An Air Conformity Determination is required. There are potential impacts for cultural, archeological or tribal resources; waste management; and water resources. Naval Station Bremerton, WA, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts for cultural, archeological or tribal resources; waste management; and wetlands. Naval Station Pearl Harbor, HI, is in Attainment. No impacts are anticipated for the

environmental resource areas of dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resources; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or threatened and endangered species. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported $4.9M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, the closing installation, reports $47.1M in costs for environmental restoration. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost is not included in the payback calculation. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Realignment
Naval Station Newport, RI

Recommendation: Realign Naval Station Newport, RI by relocating the Navy Warfare Development Command to Naval Station Norfolk, VA.

Justification: Navy Warfare Development Command performs the functions of warfare innovation, concept development, fleet and joint experimentation, and the synchronization and dissemination of doctrine. Relocating the Navy Warfare Development Command to Norfolk better aligns the Navy's warfare development organization with those of the other joint force components and Joint Forces Command, as well as places Navy Warfare Development Command in better proximity to Fleet Forces Command and the Second Fleet Battle Lab it supports, resulting in substantial travel cost savings to conduct experimentation events. Location of Navy Warfare Development Command in Hampton Roads area places it in proximity to Army Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, VA and Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, VA, as well as in closer proximity to the Air Force Doctrine Center at Maxwell Air Force Base, AL, which furthers joint interoperability concepts.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $11.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $8.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.0M with a payback expected in 13 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over the next 20 years is a savings of $2.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 490 jobs (200 direct, and 290 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and

personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Naval Station Norfolk, VA, is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Marginal Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour) but an Air Conformity Determination is not required. There are potential impacts for the environmental resource areas of cultural, archeological, or tribal resources and wetlands. No impacts are anticipated for dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resources areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported $0.075M in costs for environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure and Realignment
Naval Station Ingleside, TX and
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX

Recommendation: Close Naval Station Ingleside, TX. Relocate its ships along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station San Diego, CA. Relocate the ship intermediate repair function to Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity San Diego, CA. Consolidate Mine Warfare Training Center with Fleet Anti-submarine Warfare Training Center San Diego, CA. Realign Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX. Relocate Commander Mine Warfare Command and Commander Mobile Mine Assembly Group to Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Center, Point Loma, CA. Relocate Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15 (HM-15) and dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Disestablish Commander Helicopter Tactical Wing U.S. Atlantic Fleet Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Detachment Truax Field at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX and relocate its intermediate maintenance function for Aircraft Components, Fabrication & Manufacturing, and Support Equipment to Fleet Readiness Center Mid-Atlantic Site Norfolk, VA.

Justification: This recommendation moves mine warfare surface and aviation assets to major fleet concentration areas and reduces excess capacity. Gulf Coast presence can be achieved as needed with available Navy ports at Naval Air Station Key West, FL, and Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL. The Minehunter Coastal ships at Naval Station Ingleside are scheduled for decommissioning between FY 2006 and FY 2008 and will not relocate. Additionally, U.S. Coast Guard presence is expected to remain in the Gulf Coast region. Relocation of Commander Mine Warfare Command and the Mine Warfare Training Center to San Diego, CA, creates a center of excellence for Undersea Warfare, combining both mine warfare and anti-submarine warfare disciplines. This reorganization removes the Mine Warfare community from a location remote from the fleet thereby better supporting the shift to organic mine warfare. This recommendation also supports mission elimination at Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity Naval Reserve

Maintenance Facility Ingleside, TX, and Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Detachment Truax Field at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi and reduces excess repair capacity. The relocation of Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15 (HM-15) to Naval Station Norfolk single sites all Mine Warfare Aircraft in a fleet concentration area. This location better supports the HM-15 mission by locating them closer to the C-5 transport Air Port of Embarkation for overseas employment and mine countermeasures ship and helicopter coordinated exercises.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $178.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $100M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $75.6M with a payback expected in two years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $822.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 6,864 jobs (3,184 direct jobs and 3,680 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Corpus Christi, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 3.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Station San Diego, CA, is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour), but an Air Conformity Determination is not required. There are potential impacts for dredging and wetlands. Anti-Submarine Warfare Center Point Loma is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour), but an Air Conformity Determination will not be required. There are potential impacts to the resource areas of land use constraints or sensitive resources. Naval Station Norfolk, VA is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Marginal Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour) and no Air Conformity Determination is required. No impacts are anticipated regarding the other resource areas of cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported $1.0M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Engineering Field Division/Activity

Recommendation: Close Naval Facilities Engineering Field Division South leased space in Charleston, SC. Consolidate Naval Facilities Engineering Field Division South, Charleston, SC, with Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity Southeast, Jacksonville, FL, at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL; Naval Facilities Midwest, Great Lakes, IL, at Naval Station Great Lakes, IL; and Naval Facilities Atlantic, Norfolk, VA at Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Close Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity Northeast leased space in Lester, PA. Consolidate Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity Northeast, Philadelphia, PA, with Naval Facilities Atlantic, Norfolk, VA at Naval Station Norfolk, VA and relocate Navy Crane Center Lester, PA, to Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, VA.

Justification: This recommendation enhances the Navy's long-standing initiative to accomplish common management and support on a regionalized basis by consolidating and collocating Naval Facilities commands with the installation management Regions in Jacksonville, FL, Great Lakes, IL and Norfolk, VA. This collocation aligns management concepts and efficiencies and may allow for further consolidation in the future.

Naval Facilities Engineering Field Division South, Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity Northeast and Navy Crane Center are located in leased space, and this recommendation will achieve savings by moving from leased space to government-owned space. Naval Facilities Engineering Command is undergoing organizational transformation, and this recommendation facilitates the evolution of organizational alignment. This recommendation will result in an increase in the average military value for the remaining Naval Facilities Engineering Field Division/Engineering Field Activity activities, and it relocates the Navy Crane Center to a site with functional synergy.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $37.9M. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of $9.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $9.3M with a payback expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $81.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,433 jobs (543 direct jobs and 890 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Charleston-North Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.43 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 447 jobs (247 direct jobs and 200 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Attainment for all other criteria pollutants. No Air Conformity determination will be required. There are potential impacts for cultural, archeological and tribal resources; and wetlands. Naval Station Great Lakes, IL is in Severe Non-Attainment for Ozone (1-Hour) and Moderate Non-Attainment for Ozone (8-Hour). An Air Conformity Determination is not required. Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Marginal Non-Attainment for Ozone (8-Hour). An Air Conformity Determination is not required. Water Resources will be impacted. There are no anticipated impacts for air quality; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported $0.008M in costs for environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Centers

Recommendation:

Close Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Encino, CA and relocate the Marine Corps units to Marine Corps Reserve Center Pasadena, CA.

Close Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Moundsville, WV and relocate the Marine Corps units to Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Pittsburgh, PA.

Close Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Reading, PA and relocate the Navy and Marine Corps units to Navy Marine Corps Reserve Centers Lehigh Valley, PA.

Close Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Los Angeles, CA and relocate the Navy and Marine Corps units to Armed Forces Reserve Center Bell, CA.

Close Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Akron, OH and Navy Reserve Center Cleveland, OH and relocate the Navy and Marine Corps units to Armed Forces Reserve Center Akron, OH.

Close Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Madison, WI, Navy Reserve Center Lacrosse, WI and Navy Reserve Center Dubuque, IA and relocate the Navy and Marine Corps units to Armed Forces Reserve Center Madison, WI.

Close Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Baton Rouge, LA and relocate the Marine Corps units to Armed Forces Reserve Center Baton Rouge, LA.

Close Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Tulsa, Ok and relocate the Navy and Marine Corps units to Armed Forces Reserve Center Broken Arrow, OK.

Close Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Mobile, AL and relocate the Marine Corps units to Armed Forces Reserve Center Mobile, AL.

Close Inspector-Instructor West Trenton, NJ and relocate Marine Corps reserve units and support staff to Navy Reserve Center Ft. Dix, NJ.

Close Inspector-Instructor Rome, GA, and relocate Marine Corps reserve units and support staff to Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Atlanta, GA.

Justification: This recommendation will reduce excess capacity through the consolidation of 12 Navy Reserve Centers and Navy Marine Corps Reserve Centers with other reserve centers in the effected areas or into Armed Forces Reserve Centers. Nine of 12 of the reserve center closures are joint actions with the Department of the Army that support relocation into Armed Forces Reserve Centers. This recommendation will also relocate two Inspector-Instructor activities to existing reserve facilities aboard active duty bases. Sufficient capacity for drilling reserves is maintained throughout the United States, and all states will continue to have at least one Navy/Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center. This recommendation reduces excess capacity in the Department of the Navy reserve center functional area, but existing capacity in support of the Department of the Navy Reserve component continues to be in excess of force structure requirements. This recommendation is part of the closure of 37 Department of the Navy reserve centers, which includes 35 Navy centers (Navy Reserve Centers, Navy Reserve Facilities and Navy Marine Corps Reserve Centers) and two Marine Corps centers (Inspector-Instructor activities). The closure of 35 Navy centers will result in a capacity reduction of 12.7 percent of total current square footage. The closure of two Marine Corps centers will result in a capacity reduction of 5.5 percent of total current square footage.

Payback: The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Encino, CA, is $0.1M. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of $4.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.8M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $12.3M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Moundsvillle, WV, is $0.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $4.7M. Annual recurring

savings to the Department after implementation are $0.9M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $13.0M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Reading, PA, is $9.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $5.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.0M with a payback expected in 12 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $4.1M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Los Angeles, CA, is $12.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $8.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.9M with a payback expected in 18 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $0.5M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Akron, OH, and Navy Reserve Center Cleveland, OH, is $11.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $4.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.7M with a payback expected in 7 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $11.8M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Madison, WI and Navy Reserve Center Lacrosse, WI, and Navy Reserve Center Dubuque, IA, is $10.2M. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of $3.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.8M with a payback expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $13.6M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Baton Rouge, LA, is $3.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $0.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.0M with a payback expected in 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $10.2M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Tulsa, OK, is $5.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $3.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.5M with a payback expected in 14 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1.1M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Mobile, AL, is $8.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $4.6M. Annual recurring savings to

the Department after implementation are $0.7M with a payback expected in 12 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $2.4M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Inspector-Instructor West Trenton, NJ, is $1.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $1.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after the implementation period are $0.5M with a payback expected in 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $5.9M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Inspector-Instructor Rome, GA, is $0.05M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $0.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.1M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Encino, CA will result in a maximum potential reduction of 12 jobs (8 direct jobs and 4 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Moundsville, WV, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 21 jobs (16 direct jobs and 5 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Wheeling, WV-OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Reading, PA, could result in a maximum potential reduction of 25 jobs (18 direct jobs and 7 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Reading, PA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Los Angeles, CA, will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA, Metropolitan Division. Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Los Angeles and Armed Forces Reserve Center Bell are in the same Metropolitan Division.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Akron, OH, and Navy Reserve Center Cleveland, OH will result in a maximum potential reduction of 34 jobs (25 direct jobs and 9 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Akron and Armed Forces Reserve Center Akron are in the same Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Madison, WI, and Navy Reserve Center Lacrosse, WI, and Navy Reserve Center Dubuque, IA, will result

in a maximum potential reduction of 9 jobs (7 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the LaCrosse, WI-MN, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Madison, WI, and Navy Reserve Center Lacrosse, WI and Navy Reserve Center Dubuque, IA, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 32 jobs (24 direct jobs and 8 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Dubuque, IA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Madison and Armed Forces Reserve Center Madison are in the same Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Baton Rouge, LA, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 10 jobs (7 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Baton Rouge, LA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Tulsa, OK, will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Tulsa, OK, Metropolitan Statistical Area. Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Tulsa and Armed Forces Reserve Center Broken Arrow are in the same Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Mobile, AL, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 7 jobs (5 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Mobile, AL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Mobile and Armed Forces Reserve Center Mobile are in the same Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Inspector-Instructor West Trenton, NJ, could result in a maximum potential reduction of 16 jobs (12 direct jobs and 4 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Trenton-Ewing, NJ, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Inspector-Instructor Rome, GA, could result in a maximum potential reduction of 12 jobs (9 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Rome, GA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened or endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported $0.1M in costs for environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Navy Recruiting Districts

Recommendation: Close the following Navy Recruiting Districts:

Montgomery, AL
Indianapolis, IN
Kansas City, MO
Omaha, NE
Buffalo, NY

Justification: This recommendation achieves economies of scale and scope by reducing excess capacity in management overhead and physical resources in the Navy Recruiting District functional area. Through the elimination of leased space, the recommendation results in an annual lease savings of over $0.7M. The recommendation is consistent with the Commander, Navy Recruiting Command's Transformation Plan, which envisions consolidation of active and reserve recruiting functions, and supports the reallocation of management oversight over all Navy recruiting functions. This recommendation involves the closure of the specified Navy Recruiting Districts only and does not impact the storefront recruiting offices currently assigned to the closing Navy Recruiting Districts. The recruiting offices and associated personnel and resources will be reassigned to the remaining 26 Navy Recruiting Districts.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $2.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $78.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $14.5M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $214.5M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 68 jobs (41 direct and 27 indirect) over the 2006–2011 period in the Montgomery, AL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 54 jobs (38 direct jobs and 16 indirect jobs) over the 2006–2011 period in the Indianapolis, IN, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 64 jobs (38 direct and 26 indirect) over the 2006–2011 period in the Kansas City, MO-KS, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 60 jobs (32 direct jobs and 28 indirect jobs) over the 2006–2011 period in the Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 53 jobs (37 direct and 16 indirect) over the 2006–2011 period in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Navy Regions

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, by consolidating Navy Region Gulf Coast, with Navy Region Southeast at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL. Realign Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX by consolidating Navy Region South with Navy Region Midwest at Naval Station Great Lakes, IL and Navy Region Southeast at Naval Station Jacksonville, FL.

Justification: In conjunction with other recommendations that consolidate Navy Region Commands, this recommendation will reduce the number of Installation Management regions from twelve to eight, streamlining the regional management structure and allowing for opportunities to collocate other regional entities to further align management concepts and efficiencies. Sufficient Installation Management capability resides within the remaining regions. As part of the closures of Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA, and Submarine Base New London, CT, the Navy Reserve Forces Command installation management function and Navy Region Northeast are also consolidated into the remaining regions, significantly increasing operational efficiency.

This recommendation supports the Department of the Navy establishment of Commander, Navy Installations in order to align shore assets in support of Navy requirements, to find efficiencies through common business practices, and to provide consistent shore installation services to allow the operational commander and major claimants to focus on their primary missions. Consolidating Navy Regions allows for more consistency in span of responsibility and better enables Commander, Navy Installations to provide operational forces support, community support, base support, and mission support to enhance the Navy's combat power.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $3.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $8.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.7M with a payback expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $34.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 65 jobs (24 direct jobs and 41 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 144 jobs (59 direct jobs and 85 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Corpus Christi, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact

the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure
Navy Reserve Centers

Recommendation: Close the following Navy Reserve Centers:

Tuscaloosa, AL
St. Petersburg, FL
Pocatello, ID
Forest Park, IL
Evansville, IN
Cedar Rapids, IA
Sioux City, IA
Lexington, KY
Bangor, ME
Adelphi, MD
Duluth, MN
Cape Girardeau, MO
Lincoln, NE
Glens Falls, NY
Horseheads, NY
Watertown, NY
Asheville, NC
Central Point, OR
Lubbock, TX
Orange, TX

Close the following Navy Reserve Facility:

Marquette, MI

Close the following Navy Marine Corps Reserve Centers:

Grissom Air Reserve Base, Peru, IN
Tacoma, WA

Justification: This recommendation will reduce excess capacity through the consolidation of 23 Navy Reserve Centers/Navy Reserve Facilities and Navy Marine Corps Reserve Centers with other reserve centers in the effected areas. These reserve centers will close and their drilling population supported by other existing centers; thereby reducing management overhead. Sufficient capacity for drilling reserves is maintained throughout the United States, and all states will continue to have at least one Navy Reserve Center/Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center. This recommendation reduces excess capacity in the Department of the Navy Reserve Center functional area, but existing capacity in support of the Department of the Navy Reserve

component continues to be in excess of force structure requirements. This recommendation is part of the closure of 37 Department of the Navy reserve centers, which includes 35 Navy centers (Navy Reserve Centers, Navy Reserve Facilities and Navy Marine Corps Reserve Centers) and two Marine Corps centers (Inspector-Instructor activities). The closure of 35 Navy centers will result in a capacity reduction of 12.7 percent of total current square footage. The closure of two Marine Corps centers will result in a capacity reduction of 5.5 percent of total current square footage.

Payback: The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Tuscaloosa, AL, is $0.05M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $4.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.8M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $11.4M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center St. Petersburg, FL, is $0.09M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $4.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.8M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $12.1M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Pocatello, ID, is $0.04M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $3.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.6M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $9.0M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Forest Park, IL, is $0.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $7.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.4M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $20.4M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Evansville, IN, is $0.06M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $2.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.5M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $8.0M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Cedar Rapids, IA, is $0.05M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $2.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.5M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $7.2M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Sioux City, IA, is $0.05M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department

during the implementation period is a savings of $3.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.6M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $8.5M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Lexington, KY, is $0.05M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $2.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.5M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $7.0M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Bangor, ME, is $0.04M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $3.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.7M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $10.5M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Adelphi, MD, is $0.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $5.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.9M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $13.5M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Duluth, MN, is $0.07M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $4.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.9M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $13.1M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Cape Girardeau, MO, is $0.06M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $2.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.5M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $7.2M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Lincoln, NE, is $0.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $3.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.7M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $9.6M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Glens Falls, NY, is $0.04M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $4.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.8M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $12.3M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Horseheads, NY, is $0.05M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $2.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.4M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $6.2M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Watertown, NY, is $0.06M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $2.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.4M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $6.0M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Asheville, NC, is $0.07M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $3.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.5M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $8.0M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Central Point, OR, is $0.04M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $2.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.5M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $7.7M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Lubbock, TX, is $0.08M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $3.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.7M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $10.0M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Center Orange, TX, is $0.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $6.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.3M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $18.3M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Reserve Facility Marquette, MI, is $0.05M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $2.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.5M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $6.9M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Grissom Air Reserve Base, IN, is $0.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $3.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.6M with an immediate payback.

The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $8.5M.

The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Tacoma, WA, is $0.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $5.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.0M with an immediate payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $15.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Tuscaloosa, AL will result in a maximum potential reduction of 10 jobs (7 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Tuscaloosa, AL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center St. Petersburg, FL will result in a maximum potential reduction of 22 jobs (12 direct jobs and 10 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Pocatello, ID will result in a maximum potential reduction of 10 jobs (7 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Pocatello, ID, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Forest Park, IL, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 20 jobs (15 direct jobs and 5 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Evansville, IN will result in a maximum potential reduction of 9 jobs (7 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Evansville, IN-KY, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Cedar Rapids, IA will result in a maximum potential reduction of 9 jobs (7 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Cedar Rapids, IA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Lexington, KY, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 12 jobs (9 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Lexington-Fayette, KY, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Bangor, ME, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 9 jobs (7 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011

period in the Bangor, ME, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Adelphi, MD will result in a maximum potential reduction of 28 jobs (17 direct jobs and 11 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Duluth, MN, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 11 jobs (8 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Duluth, MN-WI, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Cape Girardeau, MO, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 8 jobs (7 direct jobs and 1 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL, Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Lincoln, NE, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 11 jobs (7 direct jobs and 4 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Lincoln, NE, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Glens Falls, NY, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 9 jobs (7 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Glen Falls, NY, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Horseheads, NY, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 14 jobs (7 direct jobs and 7 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Elmira, NY, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Watertown, NY, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 15 jobs (9 direct jobs and 6 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Watertown- Fort Drum, NY, Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Asheville, NC, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 9 jobs (7 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Asheville, NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Central Point, OR, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 9 jobs (7 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the

2006-2011 period in the Medford, OR, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Lubbock, TX, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 10 jobs (7 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Lubbock, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Orange, TX, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 17 jobs (11 direct jobs and 6 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Center Sioux City, IA, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 10 jobs (7 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Sioux City, IA-NE-SD, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Reserve Facility Marquette, MI, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 9 jobs (7 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Marquette, MI, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Grissom Air Reserve Base, IN, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 9 jobs (7 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Peru, IN, Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Tacoma, WA, will result in a maximum potential reduction of 35 jobs (20 direct jobs and 15 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Tacoma, WA, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened or endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance

activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Realignment
Navy Reserve Readiness Commands

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX, by consolidating Navy Reserve Readiness Command South with Naval Reserve Readiness Command Midwest at Naval Station Great Lakes, IL. Realign Naval Station Newport, RI, and the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC, by consolidating Naval Reserve Readiness Command Northeast with Naval Reserve Readiness Command Mid-Atlantic and relocating the consolidated commands to Naval Station, Norfolk, VA.

Justification: This recommendation enhances the Navy's long-standing initiative to accomplish common management and support on a regionalized basis, by consolidating and collocating reserve readiness commands with the installation management Regions. This collocation aligns management concepts and efficiencies and ensures a reserve voice at each region as well as enabling future savings through consolidation of like functions. This recommendation will result in an increase in the average military value for the remaining Naval Reserve Readiness Commands and ensures that each of the installation management Regions has an organization to manage reserve matters within the region.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $2.6M. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of $30.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $6.5M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $91.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 95 jobs (59 direct jobs and 36 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fort Worth-Arlington, TX, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 114 jobs (49 direct jobs and 65 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 62 jobs (37 direct jobs and 25 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Station Great Lakes, IL, is in Severe Non-Attainment for Ozone (1-hour) and Moderate Non-Attainment for Ozone (8-hour). An Air Conformity Determination is not required. Naval Station Norfolk, VA, is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-hour) and Marginal Non-Attainment for Ozone (8-hour). An Air Conformity Determination is not required. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Department of the Air Force

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

The Secretary of Defense, in initiating the BRAC 2005 effort, established the following goals:

- Transform the current and future force and its support systems to meet new threats,
- Eliminate excess physical capacity,
- Rationalize the base infrastructure with the new defense strategy,
- Maximize both warfighting capability and efficiency, and
- Examine opportunities for joint activities.

Consistent with these goals, the Secretary of the Air Force established the following four goals to support right-sizing the force and enhancing its capabilities through BRAC 2005:

- Transform by maximizing the warfighting capability of each squadron,
- Transform by realigning Air Force infrastructure with the future defense strategy,
- Maximize operational capability by eliminating excess physical capacity, and
- Capitalize on opportunities for joint activity.

Strategy

The Air Force strategy for BRAC 2005 was to consolidate and right-size operational and support units and in the process reduce excess infrastructure and capacity. This strategy was dictated by two primary dynamics. First, over the 20-year period of the force structure plan (FSP), the Service's combat force will become smaller, even as it becomes more capable. Older weapons systems are being replaced by more capable platforms on a less than one-for-one basis. Second, the current force is organized in too many small, less than optimal sized operational units.

BRAC offered the Air Force the opportunity to rebase its current force to increase its combat capability and efficiency, while preparing to integrate new weapons systems into the Service during the 20-year period of the FSP. Concurrently, this rebasing strategy ensured that the restructured force provided capabilities to support the new defense strategy; increased overall efficiency by eliminating excess plant capacity; retained those Air Force bases that, by virtue of location or other difficult to reconstitute attributes, had the highest military value; supported joint basing initiatives where feasible; and generated savings within a reasonable period.

Selection Process

The Air Force BRAC analysis was grounded in the 20-year Force Structure Plan, the Service's facility inventory, and the BRAC selection criteria. In developing its recommendations, the Air Force base analysis was shaped by three underlying rules:

- Military value, both quantitative and qualitative, was the primary factor;
- All installations were treated equally; and
- Installation military value was determined not only on a base's current mission but also on its capacity to support other core missions.

The Secretary of the Air Force chartered the Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) to advise and assist him in developing BRAC recommendations. The BCEG comprised 12 senior military and civilian executives.

Capacity Analysis

The Air Force estimated the theoretical capacity of each installation using data collected from its installations, other data available at Headquarters Air Force, and weapons system templates provided by the Air Force Major Commands. These templates detailed operational and support capabilities required to host the major weapons systems.

This capacity information, along with other inputs, was used in the Air Force Cueing Tool (the cueing tool is a Binary Integer Goal Programming tool) identify an optimal set of bases to support a specified force.

Military Value Analysis

The Service assessed the military value of its operational bases using certified data derived from individual installations. Rather than focus on fungible attributes like assigned personnel or relocatable equipment and forces, the military value assessment stressed installation characteristics that were either immutable or outside the control of the Air Force or were difficult to replicate elsewhere due to expense or complexity. Immutable characteristics include geographic location and proximity to other physical features or defense activities, terrain, and prevailing weather. Difficult-to-reconstitute characteristics include the installation's transportation infrastructure, missile silos, or basic airfield infrastructure.

Applying operational capability data collected through a web-based installation data gathering and entry tool to BRAC Selection Criteria 1-4 and the weighing guidance assigned by the BCEG, each of the Air Force's 154 installations was given a Mission Capability Index (MCI). For a given installation, there was a separate MCI for each of the eight mission areas (fighter, bomber, tanker, airlift, special operation / combat search and rescue, intelligence / surveillance / reconnaissance, unmanned aerial vehicles, and space control).

Ultimately, using these data to assess all Active and Reserve Component installations on an equal basis, all installations were rank ordered on their relative ability to support the eight Air

Force missions. The objective was to find an optimal long-term basing plan that, within physical and operational constraints, located the Air Force's long-term force structure at installations with the highest military value.

Scenario Development

The Air Force started the scenario development process using a model called the Air Force Cueing Tool. Application of this binary integer, goal programming tool assisted in arraying the force at the strongest constellation of bases by applying automated, but relatively simple rules. The tool produced what was termed "first-look" output which provided a starting point for BCEG consideration. Through an iterative deliberation, the BCEG refined the "first-look" results to remove actions that the tool was unable to recognize. The BCEG also rejected options that failed to improve aggregate military value, or ran counter to compelling military rationale. In this process, BRAC Selection Criteria 1-4 (military value) were effectively applied.

These iterations continued until a set of potential force structure deployments were reached that: conformed to Air Force principals; did not violate any Air Force imperative; improved aggregate military value; and were consistent with sound military judgment.

Once an optimal basing plan was identified, the Air Force analysis teams developed a related group of potential base closure and realignment options. The BCEG reviewed these proposals and selected the most promising to become scenarios that would undergo further analysis.

Scenario Analysis

Each of the scenarios analyses included the application of the COBRA model, and Criteria 6-8. The results of these analyses, i.e., payback (as determined by COBRA), community infrastructure support capability, and economic and environmental impacts of each scenario, were briefed to the BCEG. Again, an iterative process of review and refinement continued until the BCEG approved a candidate recommendation for consideration by the DoD review group, the Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC).

During this process, the three Military Department BRAC directors chartered a Joint Action Scenario Team (JAST) to coordinate, manage, and assist in the process of developing joint operational basing scenarios. The JAST passed scenarios from other Military Departments that affected Air Force installations to the Air Force for action. Opportunities for joint basing were worked into Air Force scenarios and formal analyses, and were briefed to the BCEG as part of the development of the Air Force's candidate recommendations.

Summary of Results

Ultimately, the Air Force portion of the Secretary of Defense's recommendation package included the closure of ten installations: three in the Active force and seven in the Reserve Components. Additionally, the Air Force Secretary's package included 62 realignment recommendations affecting a total of 115 installations, or 76 percent of all Air Force bases in the

United States. Of 142 installations with operational flying missions, 28 (or 20 percent) will lose these missions.

The following patterns emerge from the Air Force's recommendations:

- The concept of joint operational basing will be advanced by the reassignment of the Army's Seventh Special Forces Group to Eglin AFB, where it will collocate with the center of Air Force Special Operations. Initial graduate-level pilot training on the Joint Strike Fighter for the Navy, Marines, and Air Force will be conducted jointly at the same base.
- Air Force flying units will be restructured into a smaller number of fully equipped squadrons to increase operational effectiveness and efficiency. In the process, aircraft of like configuration (i.e., block) will be based together.
- In selected cases, personnel from Reserve Component units will be transferred into blended units similar to the well-proven Reserve Associate concept that has long been common in the strategic airlift mission area.
- Forces will be rebased to fully support the homeland security-related air sovereignty taskings of the US Northern Command.
- Forces across mission areas will be based to enhance their capability to provide a global response to the needs of combatant commanders around the world.
- The annual recurring savings of the Air Force recommendations will be approximately $2.6B, and the net present value of these savings over twenty years will be $14.5B.

The recommendations approved by the Secretary of Defense follow:

Birmingham International Airport Air Guard Station, AL

Recommendation: Realign Birmingham International Airport Air Guard Station (AGS), AL. Distribute the 117th Air Refueling Wing's (ANG) KC-135R aircraft to the 101st Air Refueling Wing (ANG), Bangor International Airport AGS, ME (two aircraft); the 134th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), McGhee-Tyson Airport AGS, TN (four aircraft); and the 161st Air Refueling Wing (ANG), Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport AGS, AZ (two aircraft). The 117th Air Refueling Wing's firefighter positions will move to Dannelly Field AGS, AL, and the remaining expeditionary combat support (ECS) will remain in place.

Justification: Phoenix Sky Harbor (37) scored higher than Birmingham (63) in military value for the tanker mission. This recommendation takes advantage of available capacity at Phoenix by robusting the air refueling squadron size from eight to ten aircraft, increasing the wing's overall capability. It also capitalizes on the favorable recruiting environment of the greater Phoenix region that can sustain this increased squadron size. Although McGhee-Tyson (74) and Bangor (123) ranked lower, military judgment argued in favor of retaining and adding force structure to these installations to increase their overall effectiveness. Bangor was increased in squadron size from 8 to 12 aircraft because of its critical role in the Northeast Tanker Task Force, as well as its participation in the transatlantic air bridge. The Air Force considered McGhee-Tyson's available capacity and Air National Guard experience in replacing aging, high maintenance KC-135E aircraft with re-engined KC-135R models and in increasing the squadron from 8 to 12 aircraft. Birmingham's ECS remains in place to support the Air Expeditionary Force and to retain trained and experienced Air National Guard personnel.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $11.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $7.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.8M, with a payback expected in 18 years. The net present value of the savings to the Department over 20 years is $0.5M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 307 jobs (183 direct jobs and 124 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Birmingham-Hoover, AL, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; waste management; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.2M thousand in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Eielson Air Force Base, AK, Moody Air Force Base, GA, and Shaw Air Force Base, SC

Recommendation: Realign Eielson Air Force Base, AK. The 354th Fighter Wing's assigned A-10 aircraft will be distributed to the 917th Wing Barksdale Air Force Base, LA (three aircraft); to a new active duty unit at Moody Air Force Base, GA (12 aircraft); and to backup inventory (three aircraft). The 354th Fighter Wing's F-16 aircraft will be distributed to the 57th Wing, Nellis Air Force Base, NV (18 aircraft). The Air National Guard Tanker unit and rescue alert detachment will remain as tenant on Eielson. Realign Moody Air Force Base, by relocating base-level ALQ-184 intermediate maintenance to Shaw Air Force Base, SC, establishing a Centralized Intermediate Repair Facility (CIRF) at Shaw Air Force Base, SC for ALQ-184 pods. Realign Shaw Air Force Base, relocating base-level TF-34 engine intermediate maintenance to Moody Air Force Base, establishing a CIRF at Moody Air Force Base for TF-34 engines.

Justification: Eielson's (11) military value is high because of its close proximity to valuable airspace and ranges. Eielson is, however, an expensive base to operate and improve (build). The Air Force recommends realigning Eielson, but keeping the base open in a "warm" status using the resident Air National Guard units and a portion of the infrastructure to continue operating the base for USAF/Joint/Combined exercises. The Air Force distributes the F-16s to Nellis (13) a base with high military value, and the A-10s to Moody (11-SOF/CSAR), which also ranks high in military value. The CIRFs at Moody and Shaw compliment force structure moves and anticipate these bases as workload centers for these commodities.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $141.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $594.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $229.4M with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $2,780.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,711 jobs (2,940 direct jobs and 1,771 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fairbanks, AK, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 8.7 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 40 jobs (23 direct jobs and 17 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Sumter, SC, economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of Metropolitan Statistical economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Nellis Air Force Base is in a National Ambient Air Quality Standards nonattainment area for carbon monoxide (serious), particulate matter (PM10, serious), and ozone (8-hr, subpart 1). A preliminary assessment indicates that a conformity determination may be required to verify that positive conformity can be achieved. Costs to mitigate this potential impact have been included in the payback calculation and this is not expected to be an impediment to the implementation of this recommendation. There are also potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include $2.4M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Kulis Air Guard Station, AK, and Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK

Recommendation: Close Kulis Air Guard Station (AGS), AK. Relocate the 176th Wing (ANG) and associated aircraft (eight C-130Hs, three HC-130Ns, and five HH-60s) and Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) to Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK. Realign Elmendorf Air Force Base. With the addition of four aircraft from another installation (see Air Force recommendation for Ellsworth Air Force Base and Dyess Air Force Base), the 176th Wing at Elmendorf will form an ANG/active duty association with 12 C-130H aircraft. The 3d Wing at Elmendorf Air Force Base will distribute 24 of 42 assigned F-15C/D aircraft to the 1st Fighter Wing, Langley Air Force Base, VA.

Justification: This recommendation distributes C-130, HC-130 and HH-60 aircraft from Kulis AGS (110) to Elmendorf Air Force Base (51), which has a higher military value. Moving these aircraft to Elmendorf Air Force Base consolidates two installations in the same city, reduces infrastructure, creates an active/ARC association, and retains the skilled, highly trained ANG

personnel from Kulis AGS. This recommendation also distributes a portion of the F-15C/Ds at Elmendorf Air Force Base (36-fighter) to Langley Air Force Base (2-fighter). Elmendorf retains one squadron (18 aircraft) for air sovereignty missions and distributes the remaining 24 F-15Cs to Langley Air Force Base.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $81.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $20.6M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $17.3M, with payback expected in 4 years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $146.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,470 jobs (848 direct jobs and 622 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Anchorage, AK, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.7 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Langley Air Force Base is in a National Ambient Air Quality Standards nonattainment area for ozone (8-hr, marginal). A preliminary assessment indicates that a conformity determination may be required to verify that positive conformity can be achieved. Costs to mitigate this impact have been included in the payback calculation and this is not expected to be an impediment to the implementation of this recommendation. There are also potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. Impacts of costs include $1.5M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Fort Smith Air Guard Station, AR, and Luke Air Force Base, AZ

Recommendation: Realign Fort Smith Municipal Airport (MAP) Air Guard Station (AGS), AR. Distribute the 188th Fighter Wing's (ANG) F-16s to the 144th Fighter Wing (ANG) Fresno Air Terminal AGS, CA (seven aircraft) and retirement (eight aircraft). The 144th Fighter Wing's F-16s (15 aircraft) retire. The wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements remain in

place. Fire fighter positions realign to Tulsa, OK, and the Home Station Training Site moves to Savannah, GA. Realign Luke Air Force Base, AZ. The 56th Fighter Wing, Luke Air Force Base, AZ, distributes its F-16 Block 25s (13 aircraft) and F-16 Block 42s (24 aircraft) to retirement. The 944th Fighter Wing distributes its F-16s to the 144th Fighter Wing at Fresno (11 aircraft).

Justification: Military value played the predominant role coupled with homeland defense. The Air Force recommendation realigns 15 aircraft from Fort Smith (110) to Fresno (87), which supports the homeland defense Air Sovereignty Alert mission. Additionally, this recommendation helps align the eight different F-16 models across the Air Force. Finally, this recommendation makes experienced Airmen available to support the new ANG flying training unit created at Little Rock Air Force Base, AR.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $17.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $12.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.4M with a payback expected in 16 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $2.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 134 jobs (78 direct jobs and 56 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fort Smith, AR-OK, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 386 jobs (184 direct jobs and 202 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; waste management; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.3M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC

actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Beale Air Force Base, CA, and Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI

Recommendation: Realign Beale Air Force Base, CA. The 940th Air Refueling Wing (AFR) will realign its KC-135R tanker aircraft while its expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements will remain in place. Beale's KC-135R aircraft will be distributed to the Air National Guard at Selfridge ANGB, MI (four aircraft) and 134th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), McGhee-Tyson Airport Air Guard Station, TN (four aircraft). Realign Selfridge Air Reserve Base, MI. The 927th Air Refueling Wing (AFR) at Selfridge will distribute its eight KC-135 aircraft to the 127th Wing (ANG) at Selfridge. The 127th Wing will retire its 15 F-16 aircraft and eight C-130E aircraft, and will convert to A-10 and KC-135R aircraft.

Justification: This recommendation capitalizes on Beale's (7-C2ISR and 33-UAV) high military value and emerging Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) mission. Realigning KC-135 force structure enables Beale to have one primary operational flying mission--manned and unmanned high altitude reconnaissance, balances the Reserve and Air National Guard KC-135 force structure, and retains reserve component manpower and experience for the new Global Hawk mission. The receiver locations for Beale’s tankers--Selfridge (57) and McGhee-Tyson (74)--each have above average military value for reserve component bases in the tanker mission. Beale's more modern KC-135R aircraft will replace the older, higher maintenance KC-135E models at McGhee-Tyson and help increase the new ANG tanker mission at Selfridge to an effective-size of 12 aircraft. The resulting KC-135R increase at Selfridge and McGhee-Tyson robusts the tanker force structure into squadron sizes that are more operationally effective.

As a reserve component base, Selfridge ANGB has above average military value as both a tanker installation (57) and fighter installation (70) as rated for those respective mission areas. This recommendation streamlines operations at Selfridge ANGB by realigning the Reserve air refueling mission, currently operating as a tenant unit, and divesting the ANG wing of its retiring force structure. The ANG wing's older, less capable C-130E and F-16 aircraft will retire and be replaced with Reserve KC-135R aircraft from Selfridge and Beale, and 15 A-10 aircraft realigned by the recommended closures of W.K. Kellogg Airport Air Guard Station, MI, and NAS Willow Grove, PN. Reorganizing the flying operations under one component (ANG) will maximize organizational effectiveness and allow the installation to accommodate two effectively sized squadrons. The 927th Air Refueling Wing will realign to associate with the 6th Air Mobility Wing at MacDill Air Force Base, FL, to capture reserve experience in the region and enhance that unit's capability.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $45.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $34.6M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $3.9M, with a payback expected in 14 years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $6.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 312 jobs (179 direct jobs and 133 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 period in the Yuba City, CA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.5 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 52 jobs (18 direct jobs and 34 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 period in the Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, MI, economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include $0.3M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

March Air Reserve Base, CA

Recommendation: Realign March Air Reserve Base, CA. The 163d Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will distribute its nine KC-135R aircraft to the 452d Air Mobility Wing (AFR), March Air Reserve Base (four aircraft); the 157th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), Pease International Tradeport Air Guard Station, NH (three aircraft); the 134th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), McGhee-Tyson Airport Air Guard Station, TN (one aircraft); and the 22d Air Refueling Wing, McConnell Air Force Base, KS (one aircraft). The 163d Air Refueling Wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) will remain in place.

Justification: This recommendation realigns aircraft and organizationally optimizes March Air Reserve Base. With the highest military value (16) of all air reserve component bases for the tanker mission, March Air Reserve Base is retained and streamlined from two wing organizational structures to one reserve component flying mission with a more effectively sized KC-135 unit of 12 aircraft. This action distributes the remaining Air National Guard force structure at March to the higher-ranking active installation, McConnell (15), and two ANG

installations, McGhee-Tyson (74) and Pease (105). McGhee-Tyson, though rated lower in military value, receives one aircraft due to military judgment to robust the squadron to a more effective size of 12 aircraft. Military judgment also placed additional force structure at Pease to support the Northeast Tanker Task Force and also robust the squadron to a more effective size of 12 aircraft. All receiver installations are increased in operational capability with the additional aircraft because of their proximity to air refueling missions. March's ECS remains in place to support the Air Expeditionary Force and to retain trained and experienced Air National Guard personnel.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $10.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $1.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.8M, with a payback expected in five years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $15.5M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 201 jobs (111 direct jobs and 90 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 period in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.01 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include $0.4M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Onizuka Air Force Station, CA

Recommendation: Close Onizuka Air Force Station, CA. Relocate the Air Force Satellite Control Network (AFSCN) mission and tenant Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Defense Satellite Communication System (DSCS) mission and equipment to Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA.

Justification: This recommendation consolidates satellite command and control operations while reducing excess infrastructure. Onizuka AFS (124) hosts the AFSCN Second Node and scheduling backup mission, but has no primary assigned Air Force Space Command operational mission. Onizuka AFS also supports classified tenant missions that are anticipated to phase out during the BRAC 2005 timeframe. Schriever Air Force Base, CO (1) ranked highest in military value for satellite operations, but hosts the AFSCN Primary Node. Vandenberg Air Force Base (2) currently hosts one of the AFSCN remote tracking stations. An Air Force Space Command policy directive on backup satellite control operations prescribes the requirements for backup operations and geographical separation to preclude simultaneous degradation of both primary and secondary nodes from natural or man-made threats. During major command capacity briefings to Headquarters Air Force, Onizuka AFS was identified as having seismic and anti-terrorism/force protection constraints, with no buildable land to mitigate these. Vandenberg Air Force Base offers better protection for the DSCS Sun East and Sun West antenna complexes, which are designated a Protection-Level 1 resource.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $123.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $45.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $25.9M, with a payback expected in five years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $211.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 393 jobs (278 direct jobs and 115 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.04M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Bradley International Airport Air Guard Station, CT, Barnes Air Guard Station, MA, Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI, Shaw Air Force Base, SC, and Martin State Air Guard Station, MD

Recommendation: Realign Bradley International Airport Air Guard Station, CT. The A-10s assigned to the 103d Fighter Wing will be distributed to the 104th Fighter Wing, Barnes Municipal Airport Air Guard Station, MA (nine aircraft) and retirement (six aircraft). The wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements will remain in place at Bradley and Bradley will retain capability to support a Homeland Defense mission. Realign Barnes Air Guard Station, MA; Selfridge ANGB, MI; Shaw Air Force Base, SC; and Martin State Airport Air Guard Station, MD, by relocating base-level TF-34 engine intermediate maintenance to Bradley, establishing a Centralized Intermediate Repair Facility (CIRF) at Bradley for TF-34 engines.

Justification: Barnes (97) and Bradley (98) are located approximately 12 miles apart. The Air Force placed one full squadron at Barnes because it ranked higher in military value. By combining the two units into one squadron the Air Force retains the trained A-10 pilots and maintenance technicians in the area and creates an optimum-sized and more effective squadron. The recommendation to close Otis ANGB, MA, generated a requirement to build an air sovereignty alert (ASA) site in the region. The Air Force priced an alert facility at both Barnes and Bradley, and chose Bradley on the basis of lower cost. The Bradley ECS elements remain in place to support the ASA mission.

Establishing a CIRF at Bradley for TF-34 engine maintenance compliments the realignment of the A-10 fleet. The CIRF at Bradley will consolidate TF-34 engine maintenance for ANG A-10 aircraft from Barnes, Selfridge, Martin State and active duty aircraft at Spangdahlem, Germany. Establishing this CIRF at Bradley rather than at Barnes avoids relocation of a hush house facility at an estimated cost of $3.5M, and avoids construction of additional 18,000 square feet of maintenance facilities already existing at Bradley and that will be available.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $3.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $6.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.0M with a payback expected in two years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $25.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 154 jobs (92 direct jobs and 62 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Hartford-West-East Hartford, CT, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7 jobs (4 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, MI, economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 43 jobs (25 direct jobs and 18 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Sumter, SC, economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 8 jobs (4 direct jobs and 4 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Baltimore-Towson, MD, economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or waste management. Impacts of costs include $0.6M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

New Castle Airport Air Guard Station, DE

Recommendation: Realign New Castle County Airport Air Guard Station (AGS), DE. Distribute the wing's eight C-130H aircraft to the 145th Airlift Wing (ANG), Charlotte/Douglas International Airport (IAP) AGS, NC (four aircraft), and 165th Airlift Wing (ANG), Savannah IAP AGS, GA (four aircraft). Move flying related Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) to McGuire Air Force Base, NJ (Aeromedical Squadron), and Dover Air Force Base, DE (aerial port and fire fighters). Other ECS remains in place at New Castle.

Justification: This recommendation makes experienced Airmen from New Castle (120) available for employment at these nearby installations. Military value was the predominant consideration; New Castle had a low military value ranking and was near other bases keeping or gaining aircraft. Charlotte (33) and Savannah (77) were selected to receive aircraft because of higher military value rankings and avoiding conversion training costs. The Air Force also considered active / Air National Guard / Air Force Reserve manning mix, recruiting, cost factors (to include cost avoidance), environmental factors, and base capacity in its analysis of this recommendation.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $15.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $29.1M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $9.6M, with a payback period expected in one year. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $120.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 250 jobs (148 direct jobs and 102 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. Impacts of costs include $0.08M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Robins Air Force Base, GA

Recommendation: Realign Robins Air Force Base, GA. The 19th Air Refueling Group's KC-135R aircraft will be distributed to the 22nd Air Refueling Wing, McConnell Air Force Base, KS (nine aircraft), and to backup aircraft inventory (three aircraft). The 202d Engineering Installation Squadron (ANG), a geographically separated unit at Middle Georgia Regional Airport, will be relocated into available space at Robins Air Force Base.

Justification: This recommendation realigns active duty KC-135R aircraft from Robins (18) to McConnell (15), a base higher in military value for the tanker mission and with available capacity to receive the additional aircraft at no cost. This consolidation increases McConnell's active duty tanker squadrons to optimum size. This recommendation also enables the Air National Guard to transfer its KC-135R aircraft based at McConnell to Forbes Field AGS, KS (35), retaining one of the higher-ranking air reserve component tanker bases. The vacated infrastructure and capacity resulting from the realignment of the tenant 19th Air Refueling Group

will accommodate U.S. Navy aircraft realigning to Robins from Naval Air Station Atlanta. The Navy will pay any costs to reconfigure the AF facility for their use. By realigning geographically separated units onto Robins, the Air Force can use excess capacity and reduce leased facilities in the community. This recommendation does not affect the blended active duty/Air National Guard Air Control Wing at Robins, which remains the major operational flying mission at Robins.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $6.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $31.9M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $15.0M, with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $175.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 795 jobs (471 direct jobs and 324 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 period in the Warner Robins, GA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 1.2 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. Impacts of costs include $0.4M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration.. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Boise Air Terminal Air Guard Station, ID

Recommendation: Realign Boise Air Terminal Air Guard Station (AGS), ID. Distribute the four C-130H aircraft of the 124th Wing (ANG) to the 153rd Airlift Wing (ANG), Cheyenne, WY. The new, larger unit at Cheyenne will create an active duty/ ANG association.

Justification: Currently, Boise (66-SOF/CSAR, 66-airlift) operates a mix of C-130 and A-10 aircraft. These aircraft have very different missions. This recommendation realigns Boise to

operate only A-10s and distributes its C-130 aircraft to Cheyenne (118-airlift). Boise is a valuable A-10 base because of its proximity to air-to-ground ranges with scoreable strafing and bombing, threat emitters, and integrated air combat training. In turn, Cheyenne is robusted to a larger, more effective C-130 squadron size. Additionally, Cheyenne's proximity to an active duty Air Force installation (F.E. Warren Air Force Base) allows it to host an active/ANG associate unit.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $2.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $1.6M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $0.3M, with payback expected in 8 years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 159 jobs (84 direct jobs and 75 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Boise City-Nampa, ID, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.3M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID, Nellis Air Force Base, NV, and Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK

Recommendation: Realign Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID. Distribute the 366th Fighter Wing assigned F-15Cs (18 aircraft) to the 57th Fighter Wing, Nellis Air Force Base, NV (nine aircraft), to the 125th Fighter Wing, Jacksonville International Airport AGS, FL (six aircraft), and to retirement (three aircraft). The 366th Fighter Wing will distribute assigned F-16 Block 52 aircraft to the 169th Fighter Wing McEntire AGS, SC (nine aircraft), the 57th Wing, Nellis Air Force Base, NV (five aircraft), and to backup inventory (four aircraft). Realign Nellis Air Force

Base. The 57th Wing, Nellis Air Force Base, NV, will distribute F-16 Block 42 aircraft to the 138th Fighter Wing Tulsa International Airport AGS, OK (three aircraft), and retire the remaining F-16 Block 42 aircraft (15 aircraft). The 57th Wing also will distribute F-16 Block 32 aircraft (six aircraft) to the 144th Fighter Wing Fresno Air Terminal AGS, CA, and to retirement (one aircraft). Realign Elmendorf Air Force Base. The 366th Fighter Wing, Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID, will receive F-15E aircraft from the 3d Wing, Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK (18 aircraft), and attrition reserve (three aircraft).

Justification: Military value was the predominant consideration in moving the F-15Es from Elmendorf (36) to Mountain Home (23) and F-16s to Nellis (12) and McEntire (48). Additionally, realigning the eight F-16 models and four F-16 engine types weighed in the final F-16 force structure laydown. Mountain Home currently operates several types of aircraft; this recommendation realigns Mountain Home to fly only F-15Es, streamlining operations at a location that is well suited for air-to-ground, low-level and air-to-air flight training. This recommendation also aligns common versions of F-16s and F-15Cs.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $74.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $21.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $37.8M with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $389.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential decrease of 833 jobs (528 direct jobs and 305 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Mountain Home, ID, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 5.8 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential decrease of 1,388 jobs (802 direct jobs and 586 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Anchorage, AK, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.7 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Nellis Air Force Base is in a National Ambient Air Quality Standards nonattainment area for carbon monoxide (serious), particulate matter (PM10, serious), and ozone (8-hr, subpart 1). A preliminary assessment indicates that a conformity determination may be required to verify that positive conformity can be achieved. Costs to mitigate this potential impact have been included in the payback calculation and this is not expected to be an impediment to the implementation of this recommendation. There are also potential impacts to

air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include $1.9M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Capital Air Guard Station, IL, and Hulman Regional Airport Air Guard Station, IN

Recommendation: Realign Capital Airport Air Guard Station, IL. Distribute the 183d Fighter Wing's F-16s to the 122d Fighter Wing, Fort Wayne International Airport Air Guard Station, IN, (15 aircraft). The 122d Fighter Wing's F-16s (15 aircraft) retire. The wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements, the Illinois ANG State Headquarters, and the 217th Engineering Installation Squadron remain in place. Realign Hulman Regional Airport Air Guard Station, IN. The 181st Fighter Wing's F-16s are distributed to the 122d Fighter Wing, Fort Wayne International Airport Air Guard Station, IN (nine aircraft), and retirement (six aircraft). The 181st Fighter wing's ECS elements remain in place. Realign Dane County Regional Air Guard Station/Truax Field, WI; Joe Foss Field Air Guard Station, SD; Des Moines Air Guard Station, IA; Fort Wayne Air Guard Station, IN; and Lackland Air Force Base, TX; by relocating base-level F-110 intermediate maintenance to Capital, establishing a Centralized Intermediate Repair Facility (CIRF) at Capital for F110 engines.

Justification: Capital (115) and Hulman (119) were both ranked low in military value by the fighter MCI. Although somewhat lower (130) the ANG recommended Fort Wayne be retained because of its record of recruiting and its proximity to Hulman--allowing the experienced airmen there to remain available to the Indiana ANG. This recommendation also helps align common versions of the F-16.

Establishing a CIRF at Capital consolidates F110 engine intermediate maintenance for F-16 aircraft from five air reserve component units, and compliments other Air Force CIRF recommendations. The Capital CIRF is centrally located in proximity to the serviced installations, and utilizes Capital's experienced people and existing facilities as part of an Air Force effort to standardize stateside and deployed intermediate-level maintenance concepts.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $19.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $13.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.0M with a payback expected in 13 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $6.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 269 jobs (163 direct jobs and 106 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Springfield, IL, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 232 jobs (136 direct jobs and 96 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Terre Haute, IN, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.3 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 6 jobs (4 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Des Moines, IA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4 jobs (3 direct jobs and 1 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Madison, WI, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 9 jobs (5 direct jobs and 4 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Antonio, TX, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 6 jobs (4 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Sioux Falls, SD, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.8M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC

actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

New Orleans Air Reserve Station, LA

Recommendation: Realign NAS New Orleans ARS, LA. Distribute the 926th Fighter Wing's A-10 aircraft to the 442d Fighter Wing (AFR), Whiteman Air Force Base, MO (nine aircraft), and the 917th Wing (AFR) at Barksdale Air Force Base, LA (six aircraft). The 442 wing HQ element realigns to Nellis Air Force Base, NV, and the wing Expeditionary Combat Support realigns to Buckley Air Force Base, CO.

Justification: Both Whiteman (28) and Barksdale (33) bases have a higher military value for the A-10 operational mission than New Orleans (49). These realignments bring the units at Whiteman and Barksdale to optimal size. Additionally, the Barksdale A-10 unit provides close air support to the U.S. Army's Joint Readiness Training Center, one of the nation's premier joint training opportunities. Finally, realigning these A-10s to reserve units helped keep the active/Air National Guard/Air Force Reserve force structure mix constant.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $50.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $32.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $11.3M, with a payback expected in five years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $80.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 625 jobs (312 direct jobs and 313 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.5M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC

actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Andrews Air Force Base, MD, Will Rogers Air Guard Station, OK, Tinker Air Force Base, OK, and Randolph Air Force Base TX

Recommendation: Realign Andrews Air Force Base, MD, by relocating the Air Force Flight Standards Agency (AFFSA) and its two C-21 aircraft to Will Rogers World Airport Air Guard Station, OK. Realign Randolph Air Force Base, TX, by relocating the USAF Advanced Instrument School (AIS) to Will Rogers Air Guard Station. Realign Tinker Air Force Base, OK, by relocating the Global Air Traffic Operations Program Office (GATOPO) to Will Rogers Air Guard Station. Realign Will Rogers Air Guard Station by relocating the 137th Airlift Wing (ANG) to Tinker Air Force Base and associate with the 507th Air Refueling Wing (AFR). The 137th's C-130H aircraft are distributed to the 136th Airlift Wing (ANG), Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX (4 aircraft), and 139th Airlift Wing (ANG), Rosecrans Memorial Airport Air Guard Station, MO (4 aircraft). The aerial port squadron at Will Rogers moves to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, the Aeromedical Squadron and fire fighters move to Rosecrans AGB. Other elements of the 137th's Expeditionary Combat Support remain in place at Will Rogers.

Justification: Consolidating AFFSA, AIS, and GATOPO at Will Rogers World Airport creates synergy between the Air Force administrative aviation functions and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) located at Will Rogers World. Associating the ANG operation at Will Rogers (64-airlift) with the AFR operation at Tinker (4-tanker) consolidates and streamlines Air Force reserve component operations in Oklahoma City at a base of high military value. Additionally, this realignment creates two larger C-130 squadrons at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth (53) and Rosecrans Air Guard Station (114) from three under sized squadrons. Finally, this recommendation moves federal assets out of the National Capital Region, reducing the nation's vulnerability.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $21.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $12.2M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $7.5M, with a payback period expected in two years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $83.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 191 jobs (115 direct jobs and 76 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 105 jobs (33 direct jobs and 72 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the

Oklahoma City, OK, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 29 jobs (16 direct jobs and 13 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Antonio, TX, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include $0.4M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Martin State Air Guard Station, MD

Recommendation: Realign Martin State Air Guard Station (AGS), MD. Distribute the eight C-130J aircraft of the 175th Wing (ANG) to the 146th Airlift Wing (ANG), Channel Islands AGS, CA (four aircraft), and 143d Airlift Wing (ANG), Quonset State Airport AGS, RI (four aircraft). The Aerial Port Squadron will move to Andrews Air Force Base, MD. The 143rd and 146th Airlift Wings will each retire two C-130E aircraft (total of four).

Justification: Martin State (140) had a low military value ranking. This recommendation moves C-130Js to Channel Islands AGS (96), and Quonset State (125), both of which rank higher in military value and already operate the J-model C-130--avoiding conversion training costs. Additionally, this recommendation creates to right sized C-130J squadrons. The Aerial Port Squadron is realigned to a nearby base with a robust airlift mission, retaining these skilled and highly trained ANG personnel.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $9.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $13.7M. Annual recurring savings after implementation

are $8.7M, with payback expected in one year. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $97.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 229 jobs (119 direct jobs and 110 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Baltimore-Towson, MD, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or waste management. Impacts of costs include $0.09M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Otis Air National Guard Base, MA, Lambert St. Louis International Airport Air Guard Station, MO, and Atlantic City Air Guard Station, NJ

Recommendation: Close Otis ANGB, MA. The 102d Fighter Wing's F-15s will be distributed to the 125th Fighter Wing, Jacksonville International Airport Air Guard Station, FL (three aircraft), and 177th Fighter Wing, Atlantic City International Airport Air Guard Station, NJ (12 aircraft). The 253d Combat Communications Group, and 267th Communications Squadron will remain in place at Otis, with 104th Fighter Wing at Barnes providing administrative support as the parent wing. An air sovereignty alert (ASA) facility will be constructed at Bradley International Airport Air Guard Station, CT. Firefighter positions from Otis will move to Barnes Municipal Airport Air Guard Station, MA.

Realign Lambert-St. Louis International Airport Air Guard Station, St. Louis, MO. The 131st Fighter Wing's F-15s (15 aircraft) will distribute to the 57th Fighter Wing, Nellis Air Force Base, NV (nine aircraft), and 177th Fighter Wing, Atlantic City International Airport Air Guard Station, NJ (six aircraft). Realign Atlantic City International Airport Air Guard Station, NJ. The 177th Fighter Wing's F-16s will be distributed to the 158th Fighter Wing, Burlington International Airport Air Guard Station, VT (three aircraft), and retire (12 aircraft). The wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements will remain in place. Firefighter positions move

to Scott Air Force Base, IL. The 157Air Operations Group (AOG) and the 218th Engineering Installation Group (EIG) will relocate from Jefferson Barracks geographically separated unit (GSU) into space at Lambert International. Jefferson Barracks real property accountability will transfer to the Army.

Justification: The Air Force distributed reserve component F-15C force structure to bases with higher military value than Otis (88) and Lambert-St. Louis (127). The F-15C aircraft are realigned to Nellis (13), Jacksonville Air Guard Station (24), and Atlantic City Air Guard Station (61). The Nellis bound aircraft will help form an enhanced aggressor squadron for Operation RED FLAG and the Atlantic City bound aircraft will provide expanded capability for the Homeland Defense mission.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $103.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $12.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $33.6M with a payback expected in three years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $336.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 827 jobs (505 direct jobs and 322 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Barnstable Town, MA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.6 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 510 jobs (249 direct jobs and 261 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the St. Louis, MS-IL, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Nellis Air Force Base is in a National Ambient Air Quality Standards nonattainment area for carbon monoxide (serious), particulate matter (PM10, serious), and ozone (8-hr, subpart 1). A preliminary assessment indicates that a conformity determination may be required to verify that positive conformity can be achieved. Costs to mitigate this potential impact have been included in the payback calculation and this is not expected to be an impediment to the implementation of this recommendation. There are also potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or

water resources. Impacts of costs include $3.1M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

W.K. Kellogg Airport Air Guard Station, MI

Recommendation: Close W.K. Kellogg Airport Air Guard Station, MI. Distribute the 110th Fighter Wing's A-10s (15 aircraft) to the 127th Wing (ANG), Selfridge ANGB, MI.

Justification: The Air Force placed one squadron at Selfridge (62) because it is significantly higher in military value than Kellogg (122). The Air Force retired the older F-16s from Selfridge and combined the two A-10 units into one squadron at Selfridge to retain trained and skilled Michigan ANG Airmen from both locations.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department to implement this recommendation is $8.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $46.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $12.7M with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $166.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 441 jobs (274 direct jobs and 167 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Battle Creek, MI, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.6 percent of economic area employment.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.5M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Duluth International Airport Air Guard Station, MN

Recommendation: Realign Duluth International Airport Air Guard Station, MN, by retiring the 148th Fighter Wing's F-16s (15 aircraft).

Justification: Duluth (136) ranked low in military value. The reduction in F-16 force structure and the need to align common versions of the F-16 at the same bases argued for realigning Duluth to an ASA site using aircraft assigned elsewhere and operating from Duluth on rotational basis as tasked by US Northern Command. The 148th Fighter Wing's expeditionary combat support will remain at Duluth supporting the air sovereignty alert (ASA) facility.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $2.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $0.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.8M with a payback expected in five years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $7.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Duluth, MN-WI, Metropolitan Statistical economic area. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are no anticipated impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. No impacts are anticipated for the costs of environmental restoration, environmental compliance, or waste management activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Key Field Air Guard Station, MS

Recommendation: Realign Key Field Air Guard Station, MS. Distribute the 186th Air Refueling Wing's KC-135R aircraft to the 128th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), General Mitchell Air Guard Station, WI (three aircraft); the 134th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), McGhee-Tyson Airport Air Guard Station, TN (three aircraft); and 101st Air Refueling Wing (ANG), Bangor International Airport Air Guard Station, ME (two aircraft). One aircraft will revert to backup aircraft inventory. The 186th Air Refueling Wing's fire fighter positions move to the 172d Air

Wing at Jackson International Airport, MS, and the expeditionary combat support (ECS) will remain in place.

Justification: Receiver locations General Mitchell (86) and McGhee-Tyson (74) ranked higher in military value rating for the tanker mission than Key Field (92). Bangor (123) also received aircraft within this recommendation. Military judgment argued for the increased unit size at Bangor because of its critical role as host base for Northeast Tanker Task Force support to the transatlantic air bridge. Key Field's newer KC-135R aircraft help replace McGhee-Tyson's older, higher maintenance KC-135E models, and help robust the unit size. The remainder of Key Field's realigned aircraft help increase the squadron size at General Mitchell and maintain critical backup aircraft inventory levels. Bangor, McGhee-Tyson, and General Mitchell gain additional KC-135 aircraft to their maximum available capacity, increasing both effectiveness and unit capability. Key Field's ECS remains in place to support the Air Expeditionary Force and to retain trained, experienced Airmen.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $10.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $6.9M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $0.9M, with a payback expected in 13 years. The net present value of the cost to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $2.5M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 339 jobs (175 direct jobs and 164 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Meridian, MS, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.6 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.1M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Great Falls International Airport Air Guard Station, MT

Recommendation: Realign Great Falls International Airport Air Guard Station, MT. Distribute the 120th Fighter Wing's F-16s to the 187th Fighter Wing, Dannelly Field Air Guard Station, AL (three aircraft); the 132d Fighter Wing, Des Moines International Airport Air Guard Station, IA (three aircraft); and retire (nine aircraft). The wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements remain in place.

Justification: Great Falls (117) ranked low in military value. The reduction in F-16 force structure and the need to align common versions of the F-16 at the same bases argued for realigning F-16s out of Great Falls. The F-16s realign to Dannelly (60) and Des Moines (137). Although Des Moines was somewhat lower in military value ranking that Great Falls, the realignment to Des Moines creates a more effective unit of 18 aircraft. The wing's ECS will remain in place to support the Air Expeditionary Force and to retain trained, experienced Air National Guard personnel.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $9.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $0.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.8M with a payback expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $18.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 174 jobs (107 direct jobs and 67 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Great Falls, MT, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.4 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.4M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Reno-Tahoe International Airport Air Guard Station, NV

Recommendation: Realign Reno-Tahoe International Airport Air Guard Station, NV. Distribute the eight C-130H aircraft of the 152d Airlift Wing (ANG) to the 189th Airlift Wing (ANG), Little Rock Air Force Base, AR. Flying related Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) moves to Channel Islands Air Guard Station, CA (aerial port), and Fresno Air Guard Station, CA (fire fighters). The remaining ECS elements and the Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) remain in place.

Justification: This recommendation distributes C-130 force structure to a higher military value base. Because of limitations to land and ramp space, Reno was unable to expand beyond 10 C-130s. This recommendation realigns Reno's (101) C-130s to the Air National Guard at Little Rock Air Force Base (17), where a larger, more effective squadron size is possible. This larger squadron at Little Rock also creates the opportunity for an association between active duty and the Air National Guard, optimizing aircraft utilization.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $22.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $12.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $3.6M, with a payback expected in 9 years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $22.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 263 jobs (147 direct jobs and 116 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Reno-Sparks, NV, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include $0.09M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Cannon Air Force Base, NM

Recommendation: Close Cannon Air Force Base, NM. Distribute the 27th Fighter Wing's F-16s to the 115th Fighter Wing, Dane County Regional Airport, Truax Field Air Guard Station, WI (three aircraft); 114th Fighter Wing, Joe Foss Field Air Guard Station, SD (three aircraft); 150th Fighter Wing, Kirtland Air Force Base, NM (three aircraft); 113th Wing, Andrews Air Force Base, MD (nine aircraft); 57th Fighter Wing, Nellis Air Force Base, NV (seven aircraft), the 388th Wing at Hill Air Force Base, UT (six aircraft), and backup inventory (29 aircraft).

Justification: Cannon has a unique F-16 force structure mix. The base has one F-16 Block 50 squadron, one F-16 Block 40 squadron, and one F-16 Block 30 squadron. All active duty Block 50 bases have higher military value than Cannon. Cannon's Block 50s move to backup inventory using standard Air Force programming percentages for fighters. Cannon's F-16 Block 40s move to Nellis Air Force Base (seven aircraft) and Hill Air Force Base (six aircraft to right size the wing at 72 aircraft) and to backup inventory (11 aircraft). Nellis (12) and Hill (14) have a higher military value than Cannon (50). The remaining squadron of F-16 Block 30s (18 aircraft) are distributed to Air National Guard units at Kirtland Air Force Base, NM (16), Andrews Air Force Base, MD (21), Joe Foss Air Guard Station, SD (112), and Dane-Truax Air Guard Station, WI (122). These moves sustain the active/Air National Guard/Air Force Reserve force mix by replacing aircraft that retire in the 2025 Force Structure Plan.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $90.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $815.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $200.5M with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $2,706.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,780 jobs (2,824 direct jobs and 1,956 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Clovis, NM, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 20.5 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Nellis Air Force Base is in a National Ambient Air Quality Standards nonattainment area for carbon monoxide (serious), particulate matter (PM10, serious), and ozone (8-hr, subpart 1). A preliminary assessment indicates that a conformity determination may be required to verify that positive conformity can be achieved. Costs to mitigate this potential impact have been included in the payback calculation and this is not expected to be an impediment to the implementation of this recommendation. There are also potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water

resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include $2.8M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station, NY

Recommendation: Close Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station (ARS), NY. Distribute the eight C-130H aircraft of the 914th Airlift Wing (AFR) to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, AR. The 914th's headquarters moves to Langley Air Force Base, VA, the Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) realigns to the 310th Space Group (AFR) at Schriever Air Force Base, CO, and the Civil Engineering Squadron moves to Lackland Air Force Base, TX. Also at Niagara, distribute the eight KC-135R aircraft of the 107th Air Refueling Wing (ANG) to the 101st Air Refueling Wing (ANG), Bangor International Airport Air Guard Station, ME. The 101st will subsequently retire its eight KC-135E aircraft and no Air Force aircraft remain at Niagara.

Justification: This recommendation distributes C-130 force structure to Little Rock (17-airlift), a base with higher military value. These transfers move C-130 force structure from the Air Force Reserve to the active duty--addressing a documented imbalance in the active/reserve manning mix for C-130s. Additionally, this recommendation distributes more capable KC-135R aircraft to Bangor (123), replacing the older, less capable KC-135E aircraft. Bangor supports the Northeast Tanker Task Force and the Atlantic air bridge.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $65.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $5.3M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $20.1M, with a payback period expected in two years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $199.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,072 jobs (642 direct jobs and 430 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, metropolitan statistical economic area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include $0.3M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Schenectady County Airport Air Guard Station, NY

Recommendation: Realign Schenectady County Airport Air Guard Station (Air Guard Station), NY. The 109th Airlift Wing (ANG) will transfer four C-130H aircraft to the 189th Airlift Wing (ANG), Little Rock Air Force Base, AR.

Justification: This recommendation distributes C-130 force structure to Little Rock (17), which has higher military value. Adding aircraft to the ANG unit at Little Rock creates a larger, more effective squadron. The LC-130 aircraft (ski-equipped) remain at Schenectady (117).

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $3.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $3.3M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $ 0.6M with payback expected in eight years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $2.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 39 jobs (19 direct jobs and 20 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. Impacts of costs include

$0.04M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Pope Air Force Base, NC, Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station, PA, and Yeager Air Guard Station, WV

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

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

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

and specialty medical services for all assigned Army and Air Force military members (lab, x-ray, pharmacy, etc).

The major command's capacity briefing reported Pittsburgh ARS land constraints prevented the installation from hosting more than 10 C-130 aircraft and Yeager AGS cannot support more than eight C-130s. Careful analysis of mission capability indicates that it is more appropriate to robust the proposed airlift mission at Fort Bragg to an optimal 16 aircraft C-130 squadron, which provides greater military value and offers unique opportunities for Jointness.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $218.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $652.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $197.0M, with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $2,515.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,840 jobs (4,700 direct jobs and 3,140 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fayetteville, NC, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 4.0 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 246 jobs (156 direct jobs and 90 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Charleston, WV, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 581 jobs (322 direct jobs and 259 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Pittsburgh, PA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

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

actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND

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

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

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

maintenance KC-135E aircraft with newer models while retaining the experienced personnel from one of the highest-ranking reserve component tanker bases.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $131.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $322.5M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $173.3M, with payback expected in one year. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1,982.0 million.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,929 jobs (2,645 direct jobs and 2,284 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Grand Forks, ND-MN, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 7.4 percent of economic area employment.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include $1.2M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Hector International Airport Air Guard Station, ND

Recommendation: Realign Hector International Airport Air Guard Station, ND. The 119th Fighter Wing's F-16s (15 aircraft) retire. The wing's expeditionary combat support elements remain in place.

Justification: Hector (125) ranked low in military value. The reduction in F-16 force structure and the need to align common versions of the F-16 at the same bases argued for realigning Hector to allow its aircraft to retire without a flying mission backfill.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $1.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $3.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.0M with a payback expected in two years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $12.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fargo, ND-MN, Metropolitan Statistical economic area. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are no anticipated impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. No impacts are anticipated for the costs of environmental restoration, environmental compliance, or waste management activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Mansfield-Lahm Municipal Airport Air Guard Station, OH

Recommendation: Close Mansfield-Lahm Municipal Airport Air Guard Station (AGS), OH. Distribute the eight C-130H aircraft of the 179th Airlift Wing (ANG) to the 908th Airlift Wing (AFR), Maxwell Air Force Base, AL (four aircraft), and the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, AR (four aircraft). Flying related Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) moves to Louisville International Airport AGS, KY (aerial port) and Toledo Express Airport AGS, OH (fire fighters).

Justification: This recommendation distributes C-130 aircraft to two bases with higher military value, Little Rock Air Force Base (17) and Maxwell Air Force Base (21). The addition of aircraft at Maxwell Air Force Base creates an optimally sized Reserve Component squadron. Additionally, these transfers move C-130 force structure from the Air National Guard to the Air Force Reserve and active duty--addressing a documented imbalance in the active/Air National Guard/Air Force Reserve manning mix for C-130s.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $33.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $3.1M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $8.7M, with a payback period expected in three years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $86.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 528 jobs (234 direct jobs and 294 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Mansfield, OH, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which

is 0.7 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. Impacts of costs include $0.2M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport Air Guard Station, OH

Recommendation: Realign Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport Air Guard Station, OH. Distribute the 178th Fighter Wing's F-16 aircraft to the 132d Fighter Wing, Des Moines International Airport Air Guard Station, IA (nine aircraft); the 140th Wing (ANG), Buckley Air Force Base, CO (three aircraft) and 149th Fighter Wing (ANG), Lackland Air Force Base, TX (six aircraft), but retain The wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements, the 251st Combat Communications Group (ANG) and 269th Combat Communications Squadron (ANG) in place, and relocate the wing's firefighter positions will move to Rickenbacker Air Guard Station, OH.

Justification: The decision to realign Springfield-Beckley's F-16s and not replace force structure at Springfield-Beckley is based on considerations of military value and all other available information. Buckley (64) and Lackland (47) have higher military value than Springfield-Beckley (128), and Buckley has a role in the Homeland Defense mission. This recommendation optimizes the squadron size at Lackland, the only ANG F-16 Flying Training Unit. While not currently tasked with a Homeland Defense role, Des Moines (137) is located within the specified response timing criteria of a Homeland Security site of interest. The 132d Fighter Wing, Des Moines International Airport Air Guard Station will assume a role in the air sovereignty mission.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $11.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $8.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after

implementation are $0.9M with a payback expected in 17 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $0.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 440 jobs (291 direct jobs and 149 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Dayton-Springfield, OH, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.7 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.3M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Portland International Airport Air Guard Station, OR

Recommendation: Realign Portland International Airport Air Guard Station, OR. Realign the 939th Air Refueling Wing (AFR) by distributing the wing's KC-135R aircraft to the 507th Air Refueling Wing (AFR), Tinker Air Force Base, OK (four aircraft); the 190th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), Forbes Field Air Guard Station, KS (three aircraft); and by reverting one aircraft to backup inventory. Operations and maintenance manpower for four aircraft from the 939th Air Refueling Wing is realigned with the aircraft to Tinker Air Force Base. The 939th Air Refueling Wing's remaining manpower, to include expeditionary combat support, is realigned to Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA. Realign the 142d Fighter Wing (ANG) by distributing the wing's F-15 aircraft to the 177th Fighter Wing (ANG), Atlantic City, NJ (six aircraft) and the 159th Fighter Wing (ANG), New Orleans ARS, LA (nine aircraft). The 142d Fighter Wing's expeditionary combat support elements, along with the 244th and 272d Combat Communications Squadrons (ANG), will remain at Portland and Portland will continue to support a Homeland Defense alert commitment. The 304th Rescue Squadron (AFR) at Portland is realigned to McChord Air Force Base, WA, with no aircraft involved. The 214th Engineering Installation Squadron (ANG), a geographically separated unit at Jackson Barracks, LA, is relocated onto available facilities at New Orleans.

Justification: This recommendation realigns Portland's KC-135R tanker aircraft to Forbes Field and Tinker, installations with higher military value. Tinker (4) and Forbes (35) ranked higher than Portland (71) for the tanker mission, and both installations remain operationally effective due to their proximity to air refueling missions. This recommendation will robust the Reserve squadron size at Tinker and Air National Guard squadron size at Forbes, increasing these units' capability. An Air National Guard and Reserve KC-135 unit association will be established at Tinker to access Reserve experience and maximize regional Reserve participation in the aerial refueling mission. This recommendation will also ensure critical KC-135 backup aircraft inventory levels are preserved.

This recommendation also realigns Portland's F-15 fighter aircraft to an installation of higher military value. Atlantic City (61) ranks higher than Portland (77) for the fighter mission, and realigning Portland's F-15 aircraft to Atlantic City helps create an optimum-sized fighter squadron (24 Primary Aircraft Assigned). While New Orleans (79) ranks slightly below Portland for the fighter mission, the Air Force used military judgment in realigning Portland's remaining F-15 aircraft to New Orleans. New Orleans has above average military value for reserve component bases, and realigning aircraft from Portland creates another optimum-sized fighter squadron at New Orleans. Although the ANG will continue to support an alert commitment at Portland, the Air Force determined it is also a priority to support North American Defense Command (NORAD) and United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) air sovereignty alert requirements at Atlantic City and New Orleans. Creating effective sized squadrons at these reserve component locations ensures the Air Force can maintain trained, experienced pilots and maintenance technicians, and is able to fulfill its Homeland Defense alert requirements. Portland's ECS remains in place to support the Air Expeditionary Force and to retain trained, experienced Airmen.

By relocating the geographically separated Air National Guard squadron onto New Orleans, the Air Force best utilizes available facilities on the installation while reducing the cost to the government to lease facilities in the community.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $85.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $36.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation is $14.0M, with a payback expected in seven years. The net present value of the savings to the Department over 20 years is $100.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,018 jobs (564 direct jobs and 454 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces and

personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.3M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, SD and Dyess Air Force Base, TX

Recommendation: Close Ellsworth Air Force Base, SD. The 24 B-1 aircraft assigned to the 28th Bomb Wing will be distributed to the 7th Bomb Wing, Dyess Air Force Base, TX. Realign Dyess Air Force Base, TX. The C-130 aircraft assigned to the 317th Airlift Group will be distributed to the active duty 314th Airlift Wing (22 aircraft) and Air National Guard 189th Airlift Wing (two aircraft), Little Rock Air Force Base, AR; the 176th Wing (ANG), Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK (four aircraft); and the 302d Airlift Wing (AFR), Peterson Air Force Base, CO (four aircraft). Peterson Air Force Base will have an active duty/Air Force Reserve association in the C-130 mission. Elmendorf Air Force Base will have an active duty/Air National Guard association in the C-130 mission.

Justification: This recommendation consolidates the B-1 fleet at one installation to achieve operational efficiencies. Ellsworth (39) ranked lower in military value for the bomber mission than Dyess (20). To create an efficient, single-mission operation at Dyess, the Air Force realigned the tenant C-130s from Dyess to other Air Force installations. The majority of these aircraft went to Little Rock (17-airlift), which enables consolidation of the active duty C-130 fleet into one stateside location at Little Rock, and robusts the Air National Guard squadron to facilitate an active duty association with the Guard unit. The other C-130s at Dyess were distributed to Elmendorf (51-airlift) and Peterson (30-airlift) to facilitate active duty associations with the Guard and Reserve units at these installations.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $299.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $316.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $161.3M, with a payback expected in one year. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1,853.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 6,768 jobs (3,852 direct jobs and 2,916 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Rapid City, SD, Metropolitan Statistical economic area,

which is 8.5 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. Impacts of costs include $3.2M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Nashville International Airport Air Guard Station, TN

Recommendation: Realign Nashville International Airport (IAP) Air Guard Station (AGS), TN. This recommendation distributes the C-130H aircraft of the 118th Airlift Wing (ANG) to the 182d Airlift Wing (ANG), Greater Peoria Airport AGS, IL (four aircraft), and the 123d Airlift Wing (ANG), Louisville IAP AGS, KY (four aircraft). Flying related ECS (aerial port and fire fighters) moves to Memphis IAP AGS. The Aeromedical Squadron from Nashville moves to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth. Other ECS remains in place at Nashville.

Justification: Nashville (104) had a low military value ranking and was near other ANG bases keeping or gaining aircraft. Military judgment was the predominant factor in this recommendation--this realignment creates two right-sized squadrons, Peoria (127) and Louisville (79) from three undersized squadrons and retains experienced ANG personnel.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $25.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $16.7M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $13.7M, with payback expected in two years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $120.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 328 jobs (191 direct jobs and 137 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Nashville, TN, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all

recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.1M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Ellington Air Guard Station, TX

Recommendation: Realign Ellington Field Air Guard Station, TX. The 147th Fighter Wing's F-16s (15 aircraft) will retire. The wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements will remain in place. Ellington retains the capability to support the Homeland Defense mission. The 272d Engineering Installation Squadron, an ANG geographically separated unit moves into available space on Ellington.

Justification: Ellington (80) ranked low in military value. The reduction in F-16 force structure and the need to align common versions of the F-16 at the same bases argued for allowing Ellington's F-16s to retire in place with no fighter mission backfill. Ellington is realigned to preserve the homeland defense Air Sovereignty Alert (ASA) site using aircraft assigned elsewhere and operating from Ellington on a rotational basis as tasked by US Northern Command. In a related recommendation, the Lackland Air Force Base, Texas Air National Guard F-16 initial training unit is increased in size to capitalize on Ellington's trained pilots and maintainers.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $1.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $0.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.4M with a payback expected in five years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $3.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 5 jobs (3 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 in the Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX, Metropolitan Statistical economic area,

which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are no anticipated impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. No impacts are anticipated for the costs of environmental restoration, environmental compliance, or waste management activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Lackland Air Force Base, TX

Recommendation: Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX. Relocate the Standard Air Munitions Package (STAMP)/Standard Tank, Rack, Adaptor, and Pylon Packages (STRAPP) function from Lackland Air Force Base, Medina Annex to McConnell Air Force Base, KS, and transfer the mission to the Air National Guard.

Justification: This recommendation enables Air Force Total Force participation by converting one of two Air Force STAMP/STRAPP missions from active duty to the Air National Guard. Lackland Air Force Base, Medina Annex is one of two STAMP mission locations within the Air Force; Hill Air Force Base, UT is the other. This action will still retain two geographically separated munitions sites to support the Air Force's Air Expeditionary Force construct, yet reduce the active duty manpower requirement. Current munitions out-load operations from Medina Annex to the airhead at Lackland (the former Kelly Air Force Base airfield) pose transportation challenges in that explosives shipments are moved over local and interstate highways, increasing the security threat. The Air Force does not fully control the Lackland airfield, thus access and future encroachment cannot be assured. McConnell Air Force Base has co-located munitions storage and hot-cargo handling capability on the base, enhancing out-load effectiveness with little projected interference on existing missions. The base has sufficient 1.1 net explosive weight munitions storage capacity in existing structures that supported a former bomb wing mission, and ANG personnel at McConnell currently perform a function similar to the active duty STAMP mission. Because of this existing capability, mission conversion is expected to require fewer additional full-time ANG personnel at McConnell than active duty personnel at Medina.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $8.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the

implementation period is a savings of $4.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.9M, with a payback expected in two years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $32.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 198 jobs (107 direct jobs and 91 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Antonio, TX, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include $0.02M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Hill Air Force Base, UT, Edwards Air Force Base, CA, Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID, Luke Air Force Base, AZ, and Nellis Air Force Base, NV

Recommendation: Realign Hill Air Force Base, UT. Distribute the 419th Fighter Wing F-16s to the 482d Fighter Wing, Homestead Air Reserve Base, FL (six aircraft) and the 301st Fighter Wing, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX (nine aircraft). The AFMC F-16s at Hill will remain in place. Realign Edwards Air Force Base, CA; Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID; and Luke Air Force Base, AZ, by relocating base-level LANTIRN intermediate maintenance to Hill, establishing a Centralized Intermediate Repair Facility (CIRF) for Low Altitude Navigation and Targeting Infrared for Night (LANTIRN) pods at Hill. Realign Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX, and Nellis Air Force Base, NV, by relocating base-level F110 engine intermediate maintenance to Hill, establishing a CIRF for F110 engines at Hill.

Justification: The Air Force distributed Reserve aircraft to Homestead Air Reserve Base (31) to create an optimum sized squadron that supports the homeland defense Air Sovereignty Alert mission. The remaining Reserve aircraft are distributed to the only other remaining Reserve F-16 squadron at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth (58). This laydown keeps the

active/Air National Guard/ Air Force Reserve force structure mix constant. Creating CIRFs for LANTIRN pods and F110 engines establishes Hill as a maintenance workload center for these commodities. This recommendation compliments other CIRF recommendations as part of an Air Force effort to standardize stateside and deployed intermediate-level maintenance concepts, and will increase maintenance productivity and support to the warfighter.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $28.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $8.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $8.1M with a payback expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $85.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 245 jobs (121 direct jobs and 124 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Ogden-Clearfield, UT, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4 jobs (2 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Bakersfield, CA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 65 jobs (41 direct jobs and 24indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Mountain Home, ID, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.5 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 53 jobs (30 direct jobs and 23 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Phoenix-Scottsdale-Mesa, AZ, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 31 jobs (19 direct jobs and 12 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include $1.0M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Langley Air Force Base, VA

Recommendation: Realign Langley Air Force Base, VA. Realign base-level F-15 avionics intermediate maintenance from Langley Air Force Base to Tyndall Air Force Base, FL, by establishing a Centralized Intermediate Repair Facility (CIRF) at Tyndall Air Force Base, FL, for F-15 avionics.

Justification: This recommendation standardizes stateside and deployed intermediate-level maintenance concepts, and compliments other CIRF recommendations made by the Air Force. It will increase maintenance productivity and support to the warfighter by consolidating and smoothing dispersed, random workflows. As a result of other recommendations, Tyndall is expected to have two full squadrons (48 F-22s) as compared to only one squadron (24 F-15s) at Langley.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $1.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $1.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.7M, with a payback expected in three years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $8.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 39 jobs (19 direct jobs and 20 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; threatened and

endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.2M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Richmond Air Guard Station, VA, and Des Moines International Airport Air Guard Station, IA

Recommendation: Realign Richmond International Airport Air Guard Station, VA. Distribute the 192d Fighter Wing's F-16s to the 132d Fighter Wing, Des Moines International Airport Air Guard Station, IA (six aircraft); 482d Fighter Wing Homestead Air Reserve Base, FL (three aircraft) and to backup inventory (six aircraft). Richmond International Airport Air Guard Station real property accountability will transfer to the Department of the Army. The192d Fighter Wing's manpower will associate with the 1st Fighter Wing. Realign Des Moines International Airport Air Guard Station, IA. The F-16 aircraft currently assigned to the 132d Fighter Wing at Des Moines are redistributed to the 180th Fighter Wing, Toledo Express Airport Air Guard Station, OH (nine aircraft) and 138th Fighter Wing, Tulsa International Airport Air Guard Station, OK (six aircraft).

Justification: Prior to BRAC 2005, the USAF announced a plan for the 192d Fighter Wing (ANG) to associate at Langley Air Force Base. This announcement was made. To accommodate the association and the F-16 force structure plan, the Air Force distributed the F-16s from Richmond to other F-16 bases using military value and judgment. The F-16s from Richmond (49) are distributed to Des Moines (137) and Homestead (31) to enable the capability to support the homeland defense Air Sovereignty Alert mission. Des Moines' F-16s are distributed to Toledo (123) and Tulsa (114) to support the Homeland Defense Air Sovereignty Alert mission and to consolidate the precision-guided weapon employment capability that exists in the Air National Guard.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $24.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $11.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.5M with a payback expected in 10 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $13.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 219 jobs (126 direct jobs and 93 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Richmond, VA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 191 jobs (110 direct jobs and 81 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Des Moines, IA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. Impacts of costs include $0.1M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Fairchild Air Force Base, WA

Recommendation: Realign Fairchild Air Force Base, WA. The 141st Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will associate with the 92d Air Refueling Wing at Fairchild Air Force Base, and the 141st Air Refueling Wing's eight KC-135R aircraft are distributed to the 185th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), Sioux Gateway Airport Air Guard Station, IA. The 256th Combat Communications Squadron and 242d Combat Communications Squadron, which are ANG geographically separated units at Four Lakes and Spokane, are relocated into available facilities at Fairchild Air Force Base.

Justification: This recommendation realigns aircraft and streamlines operations at Fairchild by associating the Air National Guard KC-135 wing with the active duty wing. Fairchild Air Force Base (17) ranked just behind McConnell Air Force Base as the active duty tanker base with highest military value for a tanker mission. This realignment preserves remaining capacity for the next generation tanker aircraft, while maintaining the ANG experience and recruiting potential within the region. In distributing KC-135R force structure to Sioux Gateway Air Guard Station (67), the Air Force applied military judgment in replacing aging, higher maintenance KC-135E force structure at Sioux Gateway with newer models to increase the unit's capability and retain trained, experienced aircrews and maintenance technicians. By relocating two geographically separated units onto Fairchild, the Air Force best uses its available resources while reducing the cost to the government of leased facilities.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $6.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $1.6M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $1.0M, with a payback expected in seven years. The net present value savings to the Department over 20 years is $8.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 413 jobs (198 direct jobs and 215 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 period in the Spokane, WA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

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

General Mitchell Air Reserve Station, WI

Recommendation: Close General Mitchell Air Reserve Station (ARS). Distribute the eight C-130H aircraft of the 440th Airlift Wing to the 94th Airlift Wing (AFR), Dobbins Air Reserve Base (ARB), GA (four aircraft) and to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, AR (four aircraft). Realign the 440th Airlift Wing's operations, maintenance and Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) manpower to Fort Bragg, NC. Air National Guard units at Mitchell are unaffected by this recommendation.

Justification: This recommendation distributes C-130 aircraft to two bases of higher military value, Little Rock Air Force Base (17) and Dobbins Air Reserve Base (71). Adding aircraft at Little Rock and Dobbins optimizes squadron size, creating larger, more effective squadrons. Additionally, these transfers move C-130 force structure from the Air Force Reserve to the active duty--addressing a documented imbalance in the active/Air National Guard/Air Force Reserve manning mix for C-130s.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $38.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $14.3M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $6.5M, with payback expected in five years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $50.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 617 jobs (346 direct jobs and 271 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include $0.4M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Air Force Logistics Support Centers

Recommendation: Realign Altus Air Force Base, OK; Hickam Air Force Base, HI; Hurlburt Field, FL; Langley Air Force Base, VA; Little Rock Air Force Base, AR; Luke Air Force Base, AZ; and Scott Air Force Base, IL. Establish Air Force Logistics Support Centers (LSCs) at Langley Air Force Base and Scott Air Force Base by combining five major command (MAJCOM) Regional Supply Squadrons (RSS) into two LSCs.

Combat Air Forces (CAF): Establish a CAF LSC at Langley Air Force Base by realigning RSS positions from Hickam Air Force Base and Sembach, Germany (non-BRAC programmatic) as well as base-level Logistics Readiness Squadron (LRS) positions from Luke Air Force Base.

Mobility Air Forces (MAF): Establish a MAF LSC at Scott Air Force Base by realigning RSS positions from Hurlburt Field and Sembach (non-BRAC programmatic) and LRS positions from Little Rock Air Force Base and Altus Air Force Base.

Justification: This recommendation is a transformational opportunity consistent with eLog21 initiatives that will standardize Air Force materiel management command and control. This recommendation realigns RSS manpower (from three MAJCOM locations) and base-level LRS manpower (from three installations) into two LSCs in support of Combat Air Forces and Mobility Air Forces. Consolidation will provide a seamless transition from peace to war for 3,012 aircraft and weapons systems associated with CAF/MAF forces and the Airmen that use them. It also provides a single point of contact to the warfighter, whether at home station or deployed. This recommendation will also result in the disestablishment of the Air Force Special Operations Command Regional Supply Squadron, Pacific Air Forces Regional Supply Squadron, and the United States Air Forces in Europe Regional Supply Squadron.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $9.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $19.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $6.1M with a payback expected in one year. The net present value to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $77.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 26 jobs (16 direct jobs and 10 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Altus, OK, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 269 jobs (151 direct jobs and 118 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Honolulu, HI, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 98 jobs (54 direct jobs and 44 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 28 jobs (16 direct jobs and 12 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 28 jobs (16 direct jobs and 12 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or noise. Impacts of costs include $0.08M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

F100 Engine Centralized Intermediate Repair Facilities

Recommendation: Realign Langley Air Force Base, VA; Tyndall Air Force Base, FL; and Jacksonville International Airport Air Guard Station, FL. Establish a Centralized Intermediate Repair Facility (CIRF) for F100 engines at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, NC by realigning base-level F100 engine intermediate maintenance from Langley Air Force Base. Establish a CIRF for F100 engines at New Orleans Air Reserve Station, LA (Air National Guard unit) by realigning base-level F100 engine intermediate maintenance from Tyndall Air Force Base and Jacksonville Air Guard Station.

Justification: This recommendation standardizes stateside and deployed intermediate-level maintenance concepts, and compliments other CIRF recommendations made by the Air Force. These CIRFs increase maintenance productivity and support to the warfighter by consolidating dispersed and random workflows, improving reliability-centered maintenance. Realigning F100 engine maintenance from Langley and establishing an eastern region CIRF at Seymour Johnson anticipates the installation as a maintenance workload center for F-15 engines. Seymour Johnson is projected to have up to 87 F-15 aircraft as compared to only 24 F-15 aircraft at Langley. Realigning F100 engine maintenance from Tyndall and Jacksonville into a CIRF at New Orleans (ANG unit) establishes a southeast region CIRF that will service F100 engines for up to 96 F-15 aircraft of active duty and Air National Guard aircraft, complimenting other Air Force recommendations that increase New Orleans and Jacksonville to an optimum 24 aircraft squadron size. The Air Force considered both New Orleans and Jacksonville for the southeast CIRF, but analysis indicated New Orleans would require less construction than Jacksonville due to existing maintenance facilities. A CIRF at New Orleans can also potentially capitalize on capacity and recruitment of experienced maintenance technicians as a result of the recommended realignment of the New Orleans Reserve A-10 mission.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $9.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the

implementation period is a cost of $3.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.1M, with a payback expected in nine years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $7.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 66 jobs (32 direct jobs and 34 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 66 jobs (33 direct jobs and 33 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 14 jobs (6 direct jobs and 8 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Jacksonville, FL, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include $0.4M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Education and Training Joint Cross-Service Group

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

The Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel & Readiness) chaired the Education and Training Joint Cross-Service Group (E&T JCSG). The E&T JCSG principals included senior members from each Military Department (MILDEP), the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and the Joint Staff. The E&T JCSG was chartered to review DoD common business-oriented education and training functions, which included flight training, professional development education, specialized skill training, and range activities.

E&T JCSG Responsibilities and Strategy

The E&T JCSG was responsible for comprehensive analyses of assigned functions, an evaluation of alternatives, and the development and documentation of realignment and closure recommendations for submission to the Secretary of Defense. In developing its analytical process, the JCSG established internal policies and procedures consistent with DoD policy memoranda, the force structure plan and installation inventory; BRAC selection criteria; and the requirements of Public Law 101-510, as amended. To facilitate the group's efforts, categories of functions to be evaluated were developed, and the JCSG was organized into subgroups corresponding to these functions. A flag officer or civilian equivalent chaired each subgroup. Each Service and OSD appointed members to each subgroup. This structure provided an effective framework to evaluate the potential of cross-service, joint, and transformational opportunities to improve DoD's education and training programs.

The basic premise of the E&T JCSG was to ensure availability of world-class training to enhance readiness. The overarching strategies of the E&T JCSG included advancing joint and Total Force capabilities; eliminating redundancy, duplication, and excess capacity; achieving synergies; reducing costs by increasing effectiveness, efficiency, and interoperability; and exploiting best business practices. Operational strategies were then developed for evaluating functions performed by each subgroup. The subgroups, functions, and strategies are as follows:

- **<u>Flight Training</u>**
  - Functions
    - Undergraduate fixed wing pilot training
    - Undergraduate rotary wing pilot training
    - Navigator/Naval Flight Officer

- Joint Strike Fighter initial training site, and
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle operators.

- Operational Strategy

  - Move toward fewer, more joint bases
  - Position DOD to conduct similar UFT across services with common aircraft
  - Enhance jointness while preserving Service-unique training and culture.

- **Professional Development Education**

  - Functions

    - Professional Military Education,
    - Joint Professional Military Education,
    - Other full-time education programs, and
    - Leader development.

  - Operational Strategy

    - Transfer appropriate functions to the private sector,
    - Create Joint Center of Excellence for common educational functions, and
    - Balance joint and Service competencies within the professional military education spectrum.

- **Ranges**

  - Functions

    - Unit, interoperable, and joint ranges,
    - Training support enablers for training ranges,
    - Test and Evaluation ranges, and
    - Simulation Centers.

  - Operational Strategy

    - Establish cross-functional/Service regional range complexes,
    - Preserve irreplaceable, one-of-a-kind facilities, and
    - Create new range capabilities for emerging joint needs.

- **<u>Specialized Skill Training</u>**

  - Functions

    - Initial skill training,
    - Skill progression training, and
    - Functional training.

  - Operational Strategy

    - Create Centers of Excellence for common training functions,
    - Rely on private sector for appropriate technical training, and
    - Preserve opportunities for continuing Service acculturation.

The E&T JCSG Analytical Process

The JCSG performed a detailed analysis of existing education and training capacity using certified data and developed recommendations that best satisfied current and future DoD requirements. The JCSG used military value as the primary consideration, while balancing other selection criteria and the future force structure to evaluate and document realignment and closure recommendations. Each subgroup calculated capacity for each function and sub-function using defined attributes and metrics. Questions, formulas, and filters were developed and tested for validity, adequacy, and quality. The Military Departments/Agencies issued controlled data calls, in question format, to their installations and the installations provided certified answers back to the JCSG via the Military Departments/Agencies. Each E&T subgroup analyzed the capacity at the installations, which included a review of potential surge requirements. Responses identified locations where the functions were performed which defined the full scope for each function. Subgroups assessed military value for each function using targeted installation lists. Military value data call questions allowed a value assessment of a facility's capability to perform specific functions based upon BRAC selection criteria 1-4. These criteria deal directly with a facility's mission capability, condition, potential for future contingencies, and cost of operation. The process allowed the sub-group to calculate the military value of facilities performing similar education and training functions. The results arrayed facilities performing similar functions in terms of military value. At each step, the DoD Inspector General (DoD IG) independently validated the data's adequacy and quality. Each subgroup identified strategy-based, data-supported realignment or closure scenarios. After scenarios were developed, the E&T JCSG applied criteria 5-8, using DoD BRAC standard procedures and/or models.

The E&T JCSG subgroups generated 295 ideas, which were refined into 164 proposals. The group narrowed the 164 proposals to 64 declared scenarios using a deliberative process. After detailed analysis, the E&T JCSG forwarded 17 fully developed candidate recommendations for consideration. The Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG) disapproved two candidate

recommendations, and the Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC) disapproved two. During JCSG and MILDEP integration of candidate recommendations, four E&T candidate recommendations were rolled into Military Department recommendations resulting in nine E&T JCSG recommendations.

The recommendations approved by the Secretary of Defense follow:

Recommendations and Justifications

Aviation Logistics School

Recommendation: Realign Fort Eustis by relocating the Aviation Logistics School and consolidating it with the Aviation Center and School at Fort Rucker.

Justification: This recommendation consolidates Aviation training and doctrine development at a single location. Consolidating Aviation Logistics training with the Aviation Center and School fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency. It consolidates both Aviation skill level I producing courses at one location, which allows the Army to reduce the total number of Military Occupational Skills (MOS) training locations (lessening the TRADOC footprint). Additionally, it enhances military value, supports the Army's force structure plan, and maintains sufficient surge capability to address future unforeseen requirements. It improves training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations. This provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost. This recommendation supports Army Transformation by collocating institutional training, MTOE units, RDT&E organizations and other TDA units in large numbers on single installations to support force stabilization and engage training.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $492.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $348.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $42.9M with a payback expected in 13 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $77.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 5,000 jobs (2,410 direct jobs and 2,590 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA, metropolitan statistical area, which is 0.5 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.4M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included

in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Combat Service Support Center

Recommendation: Realign Fort Eustis, VA, by relocating the Transportation Center and School to Fort Lee, VA. Realign Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD by relocating the Ordnance Center and School to Fort Lee, VA. Realign Redstone Arsenal, AL, by relocating the Missile and Munitions Center to Fort Lee, VA. Consolidate the Transportation Center and School and the Ordnance Center and School with the Quartermaster Center & School, the Army Logistic Management College, and Combined Arms Support Command, to establish a Combat Service Support Center at Fort Lee, VA.

Justification: This recommendation consolidates Combat Service Support (CSS) training and doctrine development at a single installation, which promotes training effectiveness and functional efficiencies. The moves advance the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) model, currently in place at Fort Leonard Wood, MO, which consolidates the Military Police, Engineer, and Chemical Centers and Schools. This recommendation improves the MANSCEN concept by consolidating functionally related Branch Centers & Schools. It enhances military value, supports the Army's force structure plan, and maintains sufficient surge capability to address future unforeseen requirements. It improves training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations. This provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost. This recommendation supports Army Transformation by collocating institutional training, MTOE units, RDT&E organizations, and other TDA units in large numbers on single installations to support force stabilization and engage training.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $754.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of $352.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $131.8M with a payback expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $934.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,516 jobs (1,709 direct jobs and 1,807 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport New, VA-NC, metropolitan economic area, which is 0.4 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,386 jobs (4,200 direct jobs and 3,186 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Baltimore-Towson, MD, metropolitan economic area, which is 0.5 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2,120 jobs (1,443 direct jobs and 677 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Huntsville, AL, metropolitan economic area, which is 0.9 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may impact air quality at Fort Lee. However, noise caused by Ordnance School operations may result in significant impacts at Fort Lee. A noise analysis and mitigation may be required. This recommendation will have some impact on water resources at Fort Lee due to the increased in demand from incoming personnel. This recommendation may require upgrade of wastewater treatment plan. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or wetlands. The recommendation will require spending approximately $1.2M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Joint Center for Consolidated Transportation Management Training

Recommendation: Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, by relocating the Transportation Management training to Fort Lee, VA.

Justification: Eliminates redundancy. "Train as we fight; jointly." Consolidates like schools while preserving service unique culture. Although Lackland Air Force Base, TX, has a higher military value than Fort Lee, VA, it is the military judgment of the JCSG that consolidation at the location with the largest amount of transportation training produces the greatest overall Military Value to the Department. Uses Inter-service Training Review Organization (ITRO) as the baseline.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $1.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $5.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation is $1.3M with a payback expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and Department savings over 20 years is a savings of $18.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 260 jobs (155 direct jobs and 105 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 in the San Antonio, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resources areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation requires spending approximately $0.1M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Joint Center of Excellence for Culinary Training

Recommendation: Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, by relocating Culinary Training to Fort Lee, VA, establishing it as a Joint Center of Excellence for Culinary Training.

Justification: Consolidates Culinary Training at the installation with the largest Service requirement. Eliminates redundancy and costs. Trains the Services culinary training under Inter-service Training Review Organization (ITRO). It is the military judgment of the JCSG that consolidation at the location with the largest amount of culinary training produces the greatest overall military value to the Department, through increased training efficiency at a lower cost.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $5.0. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $2.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation is $1.4M with a payback expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $16.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 471 jobs (291 direct jobs and 180 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 in the San Antonio, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resources areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. The recommendation will require spending $0.1M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Joint Center of Excellence for Religious Training & Education

Recommendation: Realign Maxwell Air Force Base, AL; Naval Air Station Meridian, MS; and Naval Station Newport, RI, by relocating religious training and education to Fort Jackson, SC, establishing a Joint Center of Excellence for religious training and education.

Justification: Consolidation at Fort Jackson, SC, creates a synergistic benefit by having each Services' officer and enlisted programs conducted in close proximity to operational forces. Realized savings result from consolidation and alignment of similar officer and enlisted educational activities and the merging of common support functions. This recommendation supports the following DoD transformational options: 1) establish center of excellence for joint education and training by combining like schools; and 2) establish joint officer and enlisted specialized skills training.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $1.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings $4.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation is $0.8M, with a payback expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $11.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 88 jobs (39 direct jobs and 49 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 32 jobs (17 direct jobs and 15 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Meridian, MS, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 37 jobs (22 direct jobs and 15 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Montgomery, AL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation will have a minimal impact on air quality at Fort Jackson. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archaeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resources areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.3M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Joint Strike Fighter Initial Joint Training Site

Recommendation: Realign Luke Air Force Base, AZ, by relocating to Eglin Air Force Base, FL, a sufficient number of instructor pilots and operations support personnel to stand up the Air Force's portion of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Initial Joint Training Site, hereby established at Eglin Air Force Base, FL. Realign Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA, by relocating to Eglin Air Force Base, FL, a sufficient number of instructor pilots and operations support personnel to stand up the Marine Corps' portion of the JSF Initial Joint Training Site, hereby established at Eglin Air Force Base, FL. Realign Naval Air Station Oceana, VA, by relocating to Eglin Air Force Base, FL, a sufficient number of instructor pilots, operations, and maintenance support personnel to stand up the Navy's portion of the JSF Initial Joint Training Site, hereby established at Eglin Air Force Base, FL. Realign Sheppard Air Force Base, TX, by relocating to Eglin Air Force Base, FL, a sufficient number of front-line and instructor-qualified maintenance technicians and logistics support personnel to stand up the Air Force's portion of the JSF Initial Joint Training Site, hereby established at Eglin Air Force Base, FL. Realign Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, by relocating to Eglin Air Force Base, FL, a sufficient number of front-line and instructor-qualified maintenance technicians and logistics support personnel to stand up the Department of the Navy's portion of the JSF Initial Joint Training Site hereby established at Eglin Air Force Base, FL.

Justification: This recommendation establishes Eglin Air Force Base, FL as an Initial Joint Training Site that teaches entry-level aviators and maintenance technicians how to safely operate and maintain the new Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) (F-35) aircraft. The Department is scheduled to take delivery of the F-35 beginning in 2008. This joint basing arrangement will allow the Inter-service Training Review Organization (ITRO) process to establish a DoD baseline program in a consolidated/joint school with curricula that permit services latitude to preserve service-unique culture and a faculty and staff that brings a "Train as we fight; jointly" national perspective to the learning process.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $199.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $209.6M. Annual recurring costs to the Department after implementation are $3.3M with no payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $226.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 888 jobs (392 direct jobs and 496 indirect jobs) over 2008-2011 in the Pensacola-Ferry, Pass-Brent, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.4 percent of economic area employment. Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 85 jobs (48 direct jobs and 37 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 in the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 82 jobs (43 direct jobs and 39 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 in the San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 69 jobs (33 direct jobs and 36 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 487 jobs (295 direct jobs and 192 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 in the Wichita Falls, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.5 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may require a significant air permit revision for Eglin Air Force Base. Additional operations at Eglin Air Force Base could impact cultural, archeological, or historic sites, which would then impact operations. DoD will need to re-evaluate Eglin Air Force Base noise contours as a result of the change in mission. This recommendation will require Endangered Species Act Consultation for all T&E species at Eglin. This recommendation may require modifying the hazardous waste program and on-installation water treatment works permits. Additional operations may impact wetlands at Eglin. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or water resources. This recommendation will require approximately $1.0M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the cost of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Net Fires Center

Recommendation: Realign Fort Bliss, TX, by relocating the Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Center & School to Fort Sill, OK. Consolidate the Air Defense Artillery Center & School with the Field Artillery Center & School to establish a Net Fires Center.

Justification: This recommendation consolidates Net Fires training and doctrine development at a single location. The moves advance the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) model, currently in place at Ft. Leonard Wood, which consolidated the Military Police, Engineer, and Chemical Centers and Schools. This recommendation improves the MANSCEN concept by consolidating functionally related Branch Centers & Schools, which fosters consistency, standardization, and training proficiency. It also facilitates task force stabilization, by combining operational forces with institutional training. In addition, it consolidates both ADA and Field Artillery skill level I courses at one location, which allows the Army to reduce the total number of Military Occupational Skills training locations (reducing the TRADOC footprint). Additionally, it enhances military value, supports the Army's force structure plan, and maintains sufficient surge capability to address future unforeseen requirements. It improves training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations. This provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost. This recommendation supports Army Transformation by collocating institutional training, Modification Table of organization and Equipment (MTOE) units, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) organizations and other TDA units in large numbers on single installations to support force stabilization and engage training.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $247.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $93.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $42.6M with a payback expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $319.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 6,020 jobs (3,369 direct jobs and 2,651 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the El Paso, TX, metropolitan economic area, which is 1.9 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered.

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

Environmental Impact: Development of a Programmatic Agreement will be necessary at Fort Sill to formalize mitigation measures and restrictions and evaluations to determine significance of cultural and historical resources. Tribal/government-to-government consultations may be required. A Noise Analysis and continuous monitoring efforts will likely be required at Fort Sill. Additional operations at Fort Sill may impact the Black-capped Vireo, possibly leading to restrictions on operations. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Fort Sill to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA Water Quality Standards. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.4M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Prime Power to Fort Leonard Wood, MO

Recommendation: Realign Fort Belvoir, VA, by relocating Army Prime Power School training to Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

Justification: The United States Army Prime Power School courses taught at Fort Belvoir, VA, are Engineer Branch courses. The United States Army Engineer Center at Fort Leonard Wood, MO, serves as the Service engineer proponent. The common-core phase of engineer courses are already taught at Fort Leonard Wood, MO. This realignment consolidates engineer courses at Fort Leonard Wood, MO. Consolidate like schools while preserving service unique culture. The United States Army Engineer School trains other services under Inter-service Training Review Organization (ITRO).

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $5.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $3.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation is $0.5M with a payback expected in 16 years. The net present value of the costs and Department savings over 20 years is a savings of $0.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 170 jobs (102 direct jobs and 68 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resources areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require no spending for environmental compliance activities. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Undergraduate Pilot and Navigator Training

Recommendation: Realign Moody Air Force Base, GA, as follows: relocate the Primary Phase of Fixed-wing Pilot Training to Columbus Air Force Base, MS, Laughlin Air Force Base, TX, and Vance Air Force Base, OK; relocate Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals Training for Pilots to Columbus Air Force Base, MS, Laughlin Air Force Base, TX, Randolph Air Force Base, TX, Sheppard Air Force Base, TX, and Vance Air Force Base, OK; relocate Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals Training for Weapons Systems Officers to Columbus Air Force Base, MS, Laughlin Air Force Base, TX, Sheppard Air Force Base, TX, and Vance Air Force Base, OK; and relocate Introduction to Fighter Fundaments Training for Instructor Pilots to Randolph Air Force Base, TX.

Realign Randolph Air Force Base, TX, by relocating Undergraduate Navigator Training to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL.

Justification: This recommendation will realign and consolidate USAF's primary phase of undergraduate flight training functions to reduce excess/unused basing capacity to eliminate redundancy, enhance jointness for UNT/Naval Flight Officer (NFO) training, reduce excess capacity, and improve military value.

The basing arrangement that flows from this recommendation will allow the Inter-service Training Review Organization (ITRO) process to establish a DoD baseline program in UNT/NFO with curricula that permit services latitude to preserve service-unique culture and a

faculty and staff that brings a “Train as we fight; jointly” national perspective to the learning process.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $71.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $1.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $18.3M with a payback expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $174.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,079 jobs (571 direct jobs and 508 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 in the San Antonio, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,170 jobs (702 direct jobs and 468 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 in the Valdosta, GA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.3 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may require significant air permit revisions for Columbus, Laughlin, Vance, and Sheppard Air Force Bases. This recommendation may impact cultural, archeological, or historical resources at Columbus, Sheppard, and Laughlin Air Force Bases. DoD will need to re-evaluate noise contours for Columbus, Laughlin, Vance, Sheppard, and Pensacola. Additional operations at Sheppard may impact threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitat. May need to modify the hazardous waste program for Columbus, Laughlin, Vance, and Sheppard Air Force Bases. Additional operations at Columbus, Laughlin, Vance, and Sheppard Air Force Bases may impact wetlands, which may restrict operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $2.3M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the cost of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Headquarters and Support Activities Joint Cross-Service Group

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

The Secretary of Defense established the Headquarters and Support Activities Joint Cross-Service Group (HSA JCSG) to address Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) implications for common business-related functions and processes across the Department of Defense, the Military Departments, and Defense agencies. The JCSG had no counterpart in previous BRAC rounds and therefore was charged with defining appropriate functions and sub-functions for analysis. The JCSG had six members representing the four services, OSD, and the Joint Staff. To focus its analyses, the HSA JCSG formed three subgroups: the Geographic Clusters and Functional (GC&F) Subgroup (Air Force lead), the Mobilization Subgroup (Marine Corps lead) and the Major Administration and Headquarters (MAH) Subgroup (Navy lead). The Army member chaired the JCSG. Analyses resulted in 21 BRAC recommendations.

Responsibilities and Strategy

The HSA JCSG was responsible for a comprehensive review of assigned functions, the evaluation of alternatives, and the development and documentation of realignment and closure recommendations for submission to the Secretary of Defense. In developing its analytical process, the JCSG established internal policies and procedures consistent with: Department of Defense (DoD) policy memoranda, the force structure plan and installation inventories; BRAC selection criteria; and the requirements of Public Law 101-510, as amended. To facilitate the JCSG efforts, the three subgroups were assigned specific functions for analysis. The GC&F Subgroup analyzed the common functions of financial management, communications/information technology, personnel and corrections, and installation management. The Mobilization Subgroup analyzed the function of joint mobilization. And the MAH Subgroup analyzed all headquarters located within 100 miles of the Pentagon (the "DC Area"), select headquarters outside the 100-mile radius, and common support functions (headquarters "back-shop" functions).

The following guiding principles served as the foundation for the JCSG's strategy: improve joint capabilities; eliminate redundancy, duplication and excess capacity; enhance force protection; exploit best business practices; increase effectiveness, efficiency, and interoperability; and reduce costs.

Subgroups further interpreted this broader strategy to their functional assignments as follows:

- Rationalize single function administrative installations,

- Rationalize presence within a 100-mile radius of the Pentagon,
- Eliminate leased space,
- Consolidate headquarters and back-shop functions,
- Consolidate/regionalize installation management,
- Consolidate the Defense Finance and Accounting Service,
- Create a joint corrections enterprise,
- Consolidate military personnel functions,
- Consolidate civilian personnel functions, and
- Establish Joint pre-deployment/redeployment mobilization sites.

Analytical Process

The initial scope of the HSA JCSG required review and down-scoping to narrow its focus and maximize results. Capacity analyses served as the mechanism to guide scope refinements. The functions and activities with the highest potential for payoff, characterized as top tier, were the JCSG's primary focus. Those functions and activities with less defined potential were initially placed into a middle tier. Through the analytical process, some middle-tier functions were fully analyzed, while others with less potential for payoff were placed in a lower tier and eliminated or remanded to the Military Departments for consideration. After capacity analyses were complete, the JCSG concluded that each functional area it reviewed had excess capacity. The analyses also facilitated the compilation of target lists for military value analyses.

Military value (selection criteria 1-4) was a primary consideration in development of recommendations. The HSA JCSG developed quantitative methods to assess the military value of headquarters, organizations, and activities performing assigned functions at current locations. The group initially developed 11 scoring plans, which the Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG) approved for use in the military value analyses. Further refinement in the JCSG's scope reduced the final number of scoring plans to seven. Throughout the process, the military value scoring plans were reviewed, and updated as necessary, to ensure that the quantitative results were robust, fair and able and that the entities in the model could be differentiated. The JCSG documented changes to scoring plans and provided them to the ISG for comment and approval.

The initial military value analyses results served as the starting point for scenario development. The JCSG constructed scenarios with military value as a primary consideration. The results of optimization, consideration of the overarching strategy, and military judgment contributed to the family of strategy-driven, data-verified scenarios the JCSG brought forward to its members for deliberation. The three HSA JCSG subgroups developed 204 ideas, which generated 194 proposals; 117 of these proposals were fully analyzed as scenarios using criteria 1-8. The JCSG's members approved 50 scenarios and forwarded them to the ISG as candidate recommendations. The ISG and IEC approved 47 and disapproved 3 of the JCSG's candidate recommendations. Following integration of the HSA JCSG's recommendations with those of the Military Departments and the other JCSGs, the 21 recommendations that follow resulted from this collaborative process.

The recommendations approved by the Secretary of Defense follow:

Co-locate Miscellaneous Air Force Leased Locations and National Guard Headquarters Leased Locations

Recommendation: Close 1501 Wilson Blvd, a leased installation in Arlington, VA. Relocate the Air Force-Judge Advocate General to Andrews Air Force Base, MD.

Close 1560 Wilson Blvd, a leased installation in Arlington, VA. Relocate the Secretary of the Air Force-Acquisition to Andrews Air Force Base, MD.

Close Arlington Plaza, a leased installation in Arlington, VA. Relocate the Secretary of the Air Force-Auditor General to Andrews Air Force Base, MD.

Realign 1401 Wilson Blvd, the Nash Street Building, and 1919 Eads Street, leased installations in Arlington, VA, by relocating Air Force-Operations to Andrews Air Force Base, MD.

Realign 1815 N. Fort Myer Drive, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating Air Force-Operations, the Secretary of the Air Force-Administrative Assistant, and the Secretary of the Air Force-Auditor General to Andrews Air Force Base, MD.

Realign Ballston Metro Center, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Secretary of the Air Force-Public Affairs and the Secretary of the Air Force-Small Business to Andrews Air Force Base, MD.

Realign Crystal Gateway 1, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating Air Force-Personnel, Air Force-Installation and Logistics, Air Force-Operations, and Air Force-Personnel Operations to Andrews Air Force Base, MD.

Realign Crystal Gateway 2 and Jefferson Plaza 2, leased installations in Arlington, VA, by relocating Air Force-Installation and Logistics to Andrews Air Force Base, MD.

Realign Crystal Gateway North, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating Air Force-Installation and Logistics and the Secretary of the Air Force-Financial Management to Andrews Air Force Base, MD.

Realign Crystal Park 5 and Crystal Plaza 6, leased installations in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Secretary of the Air Force-Administrative Assistant to Andrews Air Force Base, MD.

Realign Crystal Plaza 5, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Air Force-Chief Information Officer and Air Force-Operations to Andrews Air Force Base, MD.

Realign Crystal Square 2, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating Air Force-Personnel and Air Force-Personnel Operations to Andrews Air Force Base, MD.

Realign the Webb Building, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating Air Force-Personnel and the Secretary of the Air Force/General Counsel to Andrews Air Force Base, MD. Realign Jefferson Plaza-1, Arlington, VA, by relocating the National Guard Bureau Headquarters, the Air National Guard Headquarters, and elements of the Army National Guard Headquarters to the Army National Guard Readiness Center, Arlington, VA, and Andrews Air Force Base, MD.

Justification: This recommendation meets two important Department of Defense (DoD) objectives with regard to future use of leased space and enhanced security for DoD Activities. Additionally, the recommendation results in a significant improvement in military value as a result of the movement from leased space to a military installation. The average military value of the noted components of Headquarters Air Force (HAF) based on current locations ranges from 230th to 333rd of 334 entities evaluated by the MAH military value model. Andrews Air Force Base is ranked 51st out of 334. Implementation will reduce the Department's reliance on leased space which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet Anti-terrorism Force Protection standards as prescribed in UFC 04-010-01. The recommendation eliminates 190,000 Usable Square Feet of leased administrative space within the NCR. This, plus the immediate benefit of enhanced Force Protection afforded by a location within a military installation fence-line, will provide HAF components with immediate compliance with Force Protection Standards. HAF's current leased locations are non-compliant with current Force Protection Standards.

The collocation of National Guard Headquarters elements to two sites, Army National Guard Readiness Center, Arlington, VA and Andrews Air Force Base, MD, will enhance Joint Service interoperability. Currently, the National Guard Headquarters entities are housed in three locations in metropolitan Washington, DC, creating a disjointed hindrance to organizational and operational efficiency. By virtue of being located at two operating sites, the Guard commands would significantly increase interaction between themselves for improved force enhancement. A positive result of the co-location is a reduction in force manning levels by eliminating duplicative staff. Various common support functions; i.e., administrative support, contracting and supply functions, would be merged, resulting in a decrease in staffing size. The recommendation eliminates 237,000 Usable Square Feet of leased administrative space within the Washington, DC area. Leased cost expenditures of $11M per year and Anti-terrorism and Force Protection costs will significantly decrease through the construction of new facilities on a military reservation.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $90.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $10.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $30.8M with a one year payback. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $308.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 231 jobs (138 direct jobs and 93 indirect jobs) in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of the economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all

recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has a potential impact on air quality at Andrews Air Force Base and Arlington Hall. An air permit revision and new source review may be needed. This scenario may impact a historic property at Andrews Air Force Base that is not in a historic district. This scenario may require building on constrained acreage at Andrews Air Force Base. Additional operations may impact threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitats at Andrews Air Force Base. Wetlands do not currently restrict operations at Andrews, but additional operations may impact wetlands, which may restrict operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.3M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the cost of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Co-locate Defense/Military Department Adjudication Activities

Recommendation: Close 21820 Burbank Boulevard, a leased installation in Woodland Hills, CA. Relocate all components of the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals Western Hearing Office to Fort Meade, MD.

Close 800 Elkridge Landing Road, a leased installation in Linthicum, MD. Relocate all components of the National Security Agency Central Adjudication Facility to Fort Meade, MD.

Realign 2780 Airport Drive, a leased installation in Columbus, OH, by relocating all components of the Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office and the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals Personal Security Division to Fort Meade, MD.

Realign 1777 N. Kent Street, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating all components of the Washington Headquarters Service Central Adjudication Facility to Fort Meade, MD.

Realign 875 N. Randolph Street, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating all components of the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals Headquarters to Fort Meade, MD.

Realign 10050 North 25th Avenue, a leased installation in Phoenix, AZ, by relocating all components of the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals Arizona office to Fort Meade, MD.

Realign the Washington Navy Yard, DC, by relocating all components of the Navy Central Adjudication Facility Fort Meade, MD.

Realign Bolling Air Force Base, DC, by relocating all components of the Air Force Central Adjudication Facility and the Defense Intelligence Agency Central Adjudication Facility Fort Meade, MD.

Realign the Pentagon, Washington, DC, by relocating all components of the Joint Staff Central Adjudication Facility to Fort Meade, MD.

Realign the U.S. Army Soldiers Systems Center Garrison, Natick, MA, by relocating all components of the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals Boston Hearing office to Fort Meade, MD.

Justification: This recommendation collocates all Military Department (MILDEP) and Department of Defense (DoD) security clearance adjudication and appeals activities at Fort Meade, MD. It meets several important DoD objectives with regard to future use of leased space, enhanced security for DoD activities, and collocates National Capital Area intelligence community activities. It also enables the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Act of 2004, the Administration's counterintelligence strategy, and the Remodeling Defense Intelligence initiative. Additionally, this recommendation results in a significant improvement in military value due to a shift from predominately-leased space to a location on a military installation. The military value of adjudication activities current portfolio of locations ranges from 152-280 out of 334 entities evaluated by the Major Administration and Headquarters (MAH) military value model. Fort Meade, MD, ranks 94 out of 334.

Implementation will reduce the Department's reliance on leased space, which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet Anti-terrorism Force Protection standards as prescribed in UFC 04-010-01. The benefit of enhanced Force Protection afforded by a location within a military installation fence-line will provide immediate compliance with Force Protection Standards. MILDEP and Defense adjudication activities located currently at leased locations are not compliant with current Force Protection Standards. This recommendation eliminates 136,930 Gross Square Feet (GSF) of leased administrative space. This action provides a collocation of these activities, and reduces the number of locations from 13 to one.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $67.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $47.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $5.7M, with a payback expected in 13 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $11.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of two jobs (1 direct job and 1 indirect job) over

the 2006-2011 period in the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of the economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of two jobs (1 direct job and 1 indirect job) over the 2006-2011 period in the Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of the economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 25 jobs (14 direct jobs and 11 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of the economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 411 jobs (236 direct jobs and 175 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of the economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 867 jobs (501 direct jobs and 366 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of the economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation is likely to impact Air Quality at Fort Meade. Additional emissions from an increase of personnel will require Air Conformity Analysis, and New Source Review analysis, and permitting. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging, land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise, threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.09M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the cost of environmental restoration, waste management, and environment compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Co-locate Military Department Investigation Agencies with DoD Counterintelligence and Security Agency

Recommendation: Close 1919 South Eads Street, and 1801 South Bell Street, leased installations in Arlington, VA; 1340 Braddock Place, a leased installation in Alexandria, VA; and 938 Elridge Landing, a leased installation in Linthicum, MD. Relocate all components of the Counterintelligence Field Activity (CIFA) and Defense Security Service (DSS) to Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA.

Realign Crystal Square 2, Crystal Square 4, and 251 18th Street South, leased installations in Arlington, VA; and 6845 and 6856 Deerpath Road, leased installations in Elkridge, MD; 1 World Trade Center, a leased installation in Long Beach, California; 2300 Lake Park Drive, a leased installation in Smyrna, GA; and 2780 Airport Drive, a leased installation in Columbus, OH, by relocating all components of CIFA and DSS to Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA.

Realign 121 Tejon, a leased installation in Colorado Springs, CO, by relocating all components of CIFA to Peterson Air Force Base, CO.

Disestablish CIFA and DSS, and consolidate their components into the newly created Department of Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency.

Realign Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC, by relocating the Naval Criminal Investigation Service (NCIS) to Marine Corp Base Quantico, VA.

Realign Andrews Air Force Base, MD by relocating the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) to Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA.

Realign Fort Belvoir, VA, by relocating the Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) to Marine Corp Base Quantico, VA.

Justification: This recommendation produces operational synergies by locating entities with similar or related missions (CIFA, DSS, NCIS AFOSI, & CID) at one place. Proximity to nearby Federal Bureau of Investigations offices and training facilities will further enhance this effect. In addition, it collocates a CIFA component with headquarters U.S. Northern Command, to which the component provides direct war fighting and homeland security support.

This recommendation also collapses CIFA and DSS and consolidates their activities into a new agency at Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA. It meets important DoD objectives with regard to future use of leased space, consolidation of headquarters operations at single locations, enhanced security for DoD activities, and consolidates National Capital Region (NCR) intelligence community activities. It also enables the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Act of 2004 and the Remodeling Defense Intelligence initiative.

Implementation of this recommendation will reduce the DoD's reliance on leased space, which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet Anti-terrorism Force Protection standards as prescribed in UFC 04-010-01. The benefit of

enhanced force protection afforded by a location within a military installation fence-line will provide immediate compliance with Force Protection Standards. CIFA and DSS current leased locations are not compliant with current Force Protection Standards. The CIFA, DSS portion of this recommendation eliminates 427,097 Gross Square Feet (GSF) of leased administrative space, consolidates their activities, and reduces the number of locations from 13 to two.

Co-location of military department investigation activities meets a primary DoD objective to rationalize the presence of DoD activities within the NCR. The relocation to a military installation that is largely outside the boundaries of the NCR provides a dispersion of DoD activities away from a dense concentration within the NCR. This action will free up approximately 510,000 Gross Square Feet of administrative space that can be reused by other DoD activities that require a location closer to the Pentagon. It reduces the number of locations from three to one.

This recommendation results in a significant improvement in military value. As receiving locations, Peterson Air Force Base ranks 3 out of 334, and Marine Corps Base Quantico ranks 78 out of 334, both ranked much higher than the collective portfolio of current locations. The military value of CIFA leased space is 279 out of 334 entities evaluated by the Major Administration and Headquarters (MAH) military value model. DSS military value of its locations is 334 out of 334. The military value of military department investigative activities locations evaluated by the MAH military value model is: Air Force Office of Special Investigations, 174 out of 334; Navy Criminal Investigation Agency, 180 out of 334; and the Army's Criminal Investigation Command, 220 out of 334.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $174.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $88.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $26.3M, with a payback expected in seven years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $172.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 14 jobs (8 direct jobs and 6 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 304 jobs (158 direct jobs and 146 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Baltimore-Towson, MD Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 18 jobs (10 direct jobs and 8 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 11 jobs (6 direct jobs and 5 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates that the nearest commercial airport to Marine Corp Base Quantico is Washington Reagan National Airport, located approximately 29 miles away, but this distance should not inconvenience personnel relocating to this area. This single issue does not affect the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation will require some permit changes, a conformity determination may be required, and there may be a need to evaluate the impact of additional mobile emission sources (vehicles) on air quality at Marine Corps Base Quantico. This recommendation may impact air quality at Peterson AFB, CO. If the additional operations affect archeological or historic resources at Peterson AFB, consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) may be required. Additional operations may impact sensitive resource areas at Peterson AFB and therefore restrict operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.3M for environmental compliance and waste management activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Co-locate Miscellaneous Army Leased Locations

Recommendation: Realign Ballston Metro Center, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the U.S. Army Legal Agency to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Park Center Office 1, a leased installation in Alexandria, VA, by relocating the U.S. Army Audit Agency to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Skyline VI, a leased installation in Falls Church, VA, by relocating the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army (SAAA) to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign the Zachary Taylor Building, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the U.S. Army G6/DISC4, the G8/Force Development, the G1/Army Research Institute, the U.S.

Army Network Enterprise Technology Command, and the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army (SAAA) to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Crystal Square 2, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating U.S. Army NISA-P, the U.S. Army Environmental Policy Institute, and Senior Executive Public Affairs Training to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Crystal Gateway 2, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army - Operations Research to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign the Hoffman 1 and 2 Buildings, leased installations in Alexandria, VA, by relocating U.S. Army G1/Civilian Personnel Office, G1/Personnel Transformation, the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army(SAAA), and the Communication and Electronics Command to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Rosslyn Metro Center, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army (SAAA) to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Jefferson Plaza 1 and 2, leased installations in Arlington, VA, by relocating the U.S. Army Office of the Chief Army Reserve, Assistant Secretary of the Army Financial Management and Comptroller/CEAC, the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army(SAAA), and Chief of Chaplains to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Crystal Gateway North, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the U.S. Army G3/Army Simulation to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Crystal Plaza 5, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the U.S. Army Safety Office and OSAA to the Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Crystal Mall 4, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Assistant Secretary of the Army Manpower and Reserve Affairs/Amy Review Board/Equal Opportunity Office to the Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Crystal Gateway 1, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating U.S. Army Office of Environmental Technology to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Justification: This recommendation meets two important Department of Defense (DoD) objectives with regard to future use of leased space and enhanced security for DoD Activities. Additionally, the recommendation results in a significant improvement in military value as a result of the movement from leased space to a military installation. The average military value of the noted components of Headquarters of the Department of the Army (HQDA) based on current locations ranges from 233rd to 327th out of 334 entities evaluated by the Major Administration and Headquarters (MAH) military value model. Fort Belvoir is ranked 57th out of 334. Implementation will reduce the Department's reliance on leased space, which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet Anti-terrorism Force Protection standards as prescribed in UFC 04-010-01. The recommendation eliminates

approximately 690,300 Usable Square Feet of leased administrative space within the NCR. This, plus the immediate benefit of enhanced Force Protection afforded by a location within a military installation fence-line, will provide HQDA components with immediate compliance with Force Protection Standards. HQDA's current leased locations are non-compliant with current Force Protection Standards.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $44.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $59.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $27.8M, with a payback expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $322.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will result in a job increase of 72 (41 direct jobs and 31 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may impact air quality at Fort Belvoir. An air conformity analysis and New Source Review permitting is required. Additional operations may further impact threatened/endangered species at Fort Belvoir leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints/sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, noise; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.1M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Co-locate Miscellaneous OSD, Defense Agency, and Field Activity Leased Locations

Recommendation: Close 1010 North Glebe Road, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, 4850 Mark Center Drive, the Crown Ridge Building at 4035 Ridgetop, and 1901 N. Beauregard, leased installations in Northern VA, by relocating the Office of the Secretary of Defense to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Close North Tower at 2800 Crystal Drive, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the DoD Inspector General to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Close 1600 Wilson Boulevard, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Defense Human Resources Activity to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Close 1500 Wilson Boulevard and Presidential Towers, leased installations in Arlington, VA, by relocating offices accommodating Pentagon Renovation temporary space to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Close Metro Park III and IV (6350 and 6359 Walker Lane), a leased installation in Alexandria, VA, by relocating the Defense Contract Management Agency Headquarters to Fort Lee, VA.

Realign 400 Army Navy Drive, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, and the DoD Inspector General to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign the Webb Building, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Department of Defense Education Activity and the Defense Human Resources Activity to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Rosslyn Plaza North, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating offices accommodating Pentagon Renovation temporary space, Washington Headquarters Services and the Defense Human Resources Activity to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Crystal Gateway North, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, and the DoD Inspector General to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign 2001 North Beauregard Street, 621 North Payne Street, Ballston Metro Center, Crystal Square 4, Crystal Square 5, Crystal Plaza 6, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Skyline 5, and Skyline 6, leased installations in Northern VA, by relocating the Office of the Secretary of Defense to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Crystal Mall 3, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service at Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Hoffman 1, Crystal Gateway 1, Crystal Gateway 2, Crystal Gateway 3, and the James K. Polk Building, leased installations in Northern VA, by relocating the Office of the Secretary of Defense and Washington Headquarters Services to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign the Nash Street Building, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Defense Human Resources Activity to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Alexandria Tech Center IV, a leased installation in Alexandria, VA, by relocating the Defense Technology Security Administration to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign 1400-1450 South Eads Street, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the DoD Inspector General to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign 1401 Wilson Boulevard, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, and Defense Human Resources Activity to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign 1555 Wilson Boulevard, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating offices of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and Defense Human Resources Activity to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Crystal Mall 2-3-4 and Skyline 4, leased installations in Northern VA, by relocating Washington Headquarters Services to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Justification: This recommendation meets two important Department of Defense (DoD) objectives with regard to future use of leased space and enhanced security for DoD Activities. Additionally, the recommendation results in a significant improvement in military value as a result of the movement from leased space to a military installation. The average military value of the noted Department of Defense components based on current locations ranges from 272nd to 332nd out of 334 entities evaluated by the Major Administration and Headquarters (MAH) military value model. Fort Belvoir is ranked 57th out of 334; and Fort Lee is ranked 96th. Implementation will reduce the Department's reliance on leased space which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet Anti-terrorism Force Protection standards as prescribed in UFC 04-010-01. The recommendation eliminates approximately 1,850,000 Usable Square Feet of leased administrative space within the NCR. This, plus the immediate benefit of enhanced Force Protection afforded by a location within a military installation fence-line, will provide immediate compliance with Force Protection Standards. The leased installations affected by this recommendation are generally non-compliant with current Force Protection Standards. The relocation of the DCMA headquarters to a military installation that is farther than 100 miles from the Pentagon provides dispersion of DoD Activities away from a dense concentration within the National Capital Region. This recommendation has the added benefit of allowing DCMA to combine its headquarters facilities from two adjacent leased buildings into one facility that meets its current space requirements.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $539.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $376.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $63.3M, with a payback expected in 9 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $257.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 775 jobs (448 direct and 327 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and

personnel. Fort Lee reports no nationally-accredited child care facilities for the local community. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: An impact is expected on Air Quality at Fort Belvoir. Added operations will require New Source Review permitting and Air Conformity Analysis. Potential impact may occur to historical / prehistoric archeological resources at Fort Belvoir since resources must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, thereby causing increased delays and costs. Additional operations may further impact threatened/endangered species at Fort Belvoir leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use restraints and sensitive resource areas, marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.5M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Co-locate Missile and Space Defense Agencies

Recommendation: Close the Suffolk Building, a leased installation in Falls Church, VA. Relocate all Missile Defense Agency (MDA) functions, except the Ballistic Missile Defense System Sensors Directorate, to Redstone Arsenal, AL.

Close the Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) Building, a leased installation in Huntsville, AL. Relocate all functions of the Missile Defense Agency to Redstone Arsenal, AL.

Realign Federal Office Building 2, Arlington, VA, by relocating a Headquarters Command Center for the Missile Defense Agency to Fort Belvoir, VA, and by relocating all other functions of the Missile Defense Agency, except the Command and Control Battle Management and Communications Directorate, to Redstone Arsenal, AL.

Realign Crystal Square 2, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating all functions of the Missile Defense Agency and the Headquarters component of the USA Space and Missile Defense Command to Redstone Arsenal, AL.

Realign Crystal Mall 4, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Headquarters component of the USA Space and Missile Defense Command to Redstone Arsenal, AL.

Justification: This recommendation meets several important Department of Defense objectives with regard to future use of leased space, rationalization of the Department's presence within 100 miles of the Pentagon, and enhanced security for DoD Activities. Relocating MDA operations from the NCR and consolidating with existing MDA activities already in Huntsville will enhance jointness and establish an invaluable synergy with the principal DoD expertise in ground-based

missile research and development as well as with expertise in missile-related test and evaluation. Additionally, the recommendation results in a significant improvement in military value due to the shift from primarily leased space to locations on military installations. The military value of MDA based on its current portfolio of locations is 329 out of 334 entities evaluated by the Major Administration and Headquarters (MAH) military value model, and SMDC's headquarters is 299 out of 334. Redstone Arsenal is ranked 48 out of 334, and Fort Belvoir is ranked 57 out of 334.

Implementation will reduce the Department's reliance on leased space which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet Anti-terrorism Force Protection standards as prescribed in UFC 04-010-01. The recommendation will eliminate approximately 227,000 GSF of leased space. It also provides space for the consolidation of MDA contractors with the appropriate MDA elements at Redstone Arsenal. The relocation of two activities to a military installation that is farther than 100 miles from the Pentagon provides dispersion of DoD Activities away from a dense concentration within the National Capital Region. This, plus the immediate benefit of enhanced Force Protection afforded by a location within a military installation fence-line, will provide immediate compliance with Force Protection Standards. The vast majority of MDA's and SMDC's present leased locations are not compliant with current Force Protection Standards. This action provides a consolidation for MDA's DC Area operations and Huntsville locations and continues movement of MDA onto Redstone Arsenal that is expected to occur with the completion in FY07 of the Von Braun 2 building, which will house approximately 800 MDA personnel. Similarly, SMDC is consolidating its headquarters office with existing activities recently moved on to Redstone Arsenal.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $178.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $13.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $36.1M, with a payback expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $359.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2,782 jobs (1,644 direct jobs and 1,138 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of the community attributes indicates relocation to Redstone Arsenal will result in fewer graduate and PhD education programs and available for-sale housing units. The Department expects that the private market will respond for the increased need for certain community goods and services. These issues do not materially affect the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. A review of the community attributes for Fort Belvoir indicates no issues. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may impact air quality at Fort Belvoir. An air conformity analysis and New Source Review is required. A potential impact may occur to historic resources at Fort Belvoir and Redstone Arsenal since resources must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, thereby causing increased delays and costs. Additional operations may further impact threatened/endangered species at Fort Belvoir and Redstone Arsenal, leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. Additional operations may impact wetlands at Redstone Arsenal which may lead to operations that are restricted. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.2M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Co-locate Navy Education and Training Command and Navy Education and Training Professional Development & Technology Center

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, by relocating Navy Education and Training Command to Naval Support Activity Millington, TN.

Realign Saufley Field, FL, by relocating Navy Education and Training Professional Development & Technology Center to Naval Support Activity Millington, TN.

Justification: Realignment of Navy Education and Training Command (NETC) and Navy Education and Training Professional Development & Technology Center (NETPDTC) to Naval Support Activity Millington will collocate these activities with common functions (Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Manpower Analysis Center, and Navy Personnel Research and Development Center) and facilitate creation of a Navy Human Resources Center of Excellence. By relocating NETC and NETPDTC within the hub of naval personnel activities, this recommendation eliminates personnel redundancies and excess infrastructure capacity. NETC and NETPDTC will require 50,400 GSF of military construction (MILCON) and will utilize 102,400 GSF of existing administrative space and warehouse space at Millington; the parking lot additions will be new MILCON.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $33.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $23.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $3.7M, with a payback expected in 10 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $14.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,878 jobs (738 direct jobs and 1,140 indirect jobs) in the Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.9 percent of

economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has the potential to impact air quality at Millington, which is in moderate non-attainment for Ozone (8-hr.). Construction associated with this recommendation has the potential to impact Historical sites identified at Millington. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) Headquarters

Recommendation: Realign Park Center Four, a leased installation in Alexandria, VA, by relocating and consolidating Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) with its sub-components at Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), MD.

Justification: This recommendation meets several important Department of Defense (DoD) objectives with regard to future use of leased space, rationalization of the Department's presence within the National Capital Region (NCR), and enhanced security for DoD Activities. Additionally, the scenario results in a significant improvement in military value. The military value of ATEC's headquarters based on its current location is ranked 319 out of 334 entities evaluated by the MAH military value model, while APG is ranked 128 out of 334. Implementation will reduce the Department's reliance on leased space, which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet Anti-terrorism Force Protection standards as prescribed in UFC 04-010-01. The recommendation eliminates 83,000 Usable Square Feet of leased administrative space within the NCR. The relocation to a military installation outside of the NCR provides dispersion of DoD Activities away from a dense concentration within the NCR. This, plus the immediate benefit of enhanced Force Protection afforded by a location within a military installation fence-line, will provide ATEC's Headquarters with immediate compliance with Force Protection Standards. Its current location is non-compliant with current Force Protection Standards. APG has available, vacant administrative space that can support this space requirement without the need for need for new MILCON. This recommendation has the added benefit of allowing ATEC to consolidate its headquarters facilities with its subcomponents that are currently operating at APG: the Army Developmental Test Command and the Army Evaluation Center.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $7.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $44.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $8.7M, with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $125.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 796 jobs (470 direct jobs and 326 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 time period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the community to support missions, forces, and personnel. While the nearest city and airport to APG is Baltimore, approximately 32 miles away, this distance should not inconvenience personnel relocating to this area. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has a potential impact on air quality at APG. At a minimum, New Source Review and permit modifications may be required. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.4M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate Civilian Personnel Offices (CPOs) within each Military Department and the Defense Agencies

Recommendation: Realign Fort Richardson, AK, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Operations Center to Fort Huachuca, AZ, and consolidating it with the Civilian Personnel Operations Center at Fort Huachuca, AZ. Realign Rock Island Arsenal, IL, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Operations Center to Fort Riley, KS, and Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and consolidating with the Civilian Personnel Operations Center at Fort Riley, KS, and Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign Human Resource Service Center-Northeast, 111 S. Independence Mall, East, Bourse Bldg, a leased installation in Philadelphia, PA, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Office to the Naval Support Activity Philadelphia, PA. Realign Human Resource Service Center-Southeast,

9110 Leonard Kimble Road, a leased installation at Stennis Space Center, MS, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Office to the Naval Support Activity Philadelphia, PA, and consolidating it with the relocated Human Resource Service Center-Northeast at the Naval Support Activity, Philadelphia, PA. Realign Human Resource Service Center-Southwest, 525 B Street, Suite 600, a leased installation in San Diego, CA, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Office to Naval Air Station North Island or Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA. Realign Human Resource Service Center-Pacific, 178 Main Street, Bldg 499, Honolulu, HI, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Office to the Human Resource Service Center-Northwest, 3230 NW Randall Way, Silverdale, WA, and Naval Air Station North Island or Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA and consolidating with the Human Resource Service Centers at Silverdale, WA and Naval Air Station North Island or Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA.

Realign Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Office to Randolph Air Force Base, TX. Realign Robins Air Force Base, GA, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Office to Randolph Air Force Base, TX. Realign Hill Air Force Base, UT, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Office to Randolph Air Force Base, TX. Realign Tinker Air Force Base, OK, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Office to Randolph Air Force Base, TX. Realign Bolling Air Force Base, DC, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Office to Randolph Air Force Base, TX. Consolidate the relocated civilian personnel offices with the Civilian Personnel Office at Randolph Air Force Base, TX.

Realign 2521 Jefferson Davis Hwy, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the transactional functions of the Defense Commissary Agency Human Resource Division and the Washington Headquarters Services Civilian Personnel Office to the Defense Logistics Agency, 3990 East Broad Street, Columbus, OH, and consolidating them with the Customer Support Office of the Defense Logistics Agency. Realign the Department of Defense Education Activity, 4040 North Fairfax Drive, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the transactional functions of the Civilian Personnel Office to the Defense Logistics Agency 3990 East Broad Street, Columbus, OH, and consolidating them with the Customer Support Office of the Defense Logistics Agency. Realign the Defense Information Systems Agency, 701 S. Courthouse Road, Arlington, VA, by relocating the transactional functions of the Civilian Personnel Office to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, 8899 E. 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN, and consolidating them with the Civilian Personnel Office of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service at Indianapolis, IN.

Justification: The consolidation of Civilian Personnel Offices within each Military Department and the transactional functions among the Defense Agencies reduces excess capacity, reduces the use of leased facilities, and achieves manpower savings through consolidation and elimination of duplicate functions. This recommendation supports the Administration's urging of federal agencies to consolidate personnel services. During the implementation of this recommendation it is important to partner with the National Security Personnel System (NSPS). NSPS provides the opportunity to improve the effectiveness of the Department through a simplified personnel management system that will improve the way it hires and assigns employees. This recommendation will be an effective tool for NSPS and provide the flexibility and responsiveness that supports the implementation of this system. Since NSPS will define a new human resource system featuring streamlined hiring, simplified job changes, and a less complex

classification system, it covers all functions that would be supported by Civilian Personnel Offices.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $97.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $46.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $24.4M with a payback expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $196.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the respective economic areas as listed in the table below:

Region of Influence	Total Job Reductions	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Anchorage, AK Metropolitan Statistical Area	118	62	56	Less Than 0.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA – IL Metropolitan Statistical Area	471	251	220	0.2
Dayton, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area	235	127	108	Less Than 0.1
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area	280	148	132	0.2
Honolulu, HI Metropolitan Statistical Area	136	68	68	Less Than 0.1
Ogden-Clearfield, UT Metropolitan Statistical Area	168	85	83	Less Than 0.1
Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area	252	111	141	Less Than 0.1
Warner Robins, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area	155	95	60	0.2
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	643	366	277	Less Than 0.1

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates: Fort Riley has a lack of graduate and PhD programs, Median House Values below the US average, a low number of vacant rental and sale units, and a higher than average Population per Physician ratio; Aberdeen Proving Ground is 46 miles to the nearest airport; Randolph Air Force Base has Median House Values below the US Average and a Crime Rate Index 65 percent higher than the National average; DFAS Indianapolis is located more than 25 miles from the nearest airport; and DSC Columbus has a Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Index higher than the national average. These issues do not affect the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: New Source Review permitting and air conformity analyses may be required at Aberdeen, NSA Philadelphia, NAS North Island, and MCAS Miramar. Additional operations at Randolph may impact threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitats. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Aberdeen to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Increased missions may result in additional water restrictions or mitigation requirements at Fort Huachuca. Minimal impact expected. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.2M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate Correctional Facilities into Joint Regional Correctional Facilities

Recommendation: Realign Edwards Air Force Base, CA, Kirtland Air Force Base, NM, and Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA, by relocating the correctional function of each to Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, CA, and consolidating them with the correctional function already at Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA, to form a single Level II Southwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, Fort Knox, KY, and Fort Sill, OK by relocating the correctional function of each to Fort Leavenworth, KS, and consolidating them with the correctional function already at Fort Leavenworth, KS, to form a single Level II Midwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

Realign Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL, and Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, by relocating the correctional function of each to Naval Weapons Station Charleston, SC, and consolidating

them with the correctional function already at Naval Weapons Station Charleston, SC, to form a single Level II Southeastern Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

Realign Naval Support Activity Norfolk, VA, Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA, and Camp LeJeune, NC, by relocating the correctional function of each and consolidating them at Naval Support Activity, Northwest Annex, Chesapeake, VA, to form a single Level II Mid-Atlantic Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

Realign Fort Lewis, WA, by relocating the management of correctional functions to Submarine Base Bangor, WA. The correctional facilities at Submarine Base Bangor, WA, and Fort Lewis, WA, will together form the Level II Northwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

Justification: The Department of Defense (DoD) Correctional program exists to enforce the military justice system, ensuring the safety, security, administration, and good order and discipline of its prisoners under guidance of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). The UCMJ is legislation that is contained in Title 10 of the United States Code. It comprises a complete set of criminal military law and code. The DoD Correctional program currently consists of 17 DoD correctional facilities, which incorporate three facility classifications and four custody levels. There are eight Level I, eight Level II and one Level III correctional facilities. Level I is capable of providing pretrial and post-trial confinement up to 1-year. Level II is capable of providing pretrial and post-trial confinement for prisoners/inmates with sentences to confinement of five years or less and Level III provides post-trial confinement exceeding five years, one day, to include life and death sentences.

This recommendation creates five, Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facilities. The Southwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility consolidates the Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar; the Edwards Confinement Facility, Edwards Air Force Base, CA; the Kirtland Confinement Facility, Kirtland Air Force Base, NM; and the Marine Corps Base Brig, Camp Pendleton Camp Pendleton to a single Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facility at Miramar. The Midwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility consolidates the Lackland Confinement Facility, Lackland Air Force Base, TX; the Army Regional Correctional Facility, Fort Knox, KY; the Army Regional Correctional Facility, Fort Sill, OK, and the components of the US Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, KS, into a single Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facility at Leavenworth. The Southeastern Joint Regional Correctional Facility consolidates the Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston, Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, SC; the Waterfront Brig Jacksonville, Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL; and the Waterfront Brig Pensacola, Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, to a single Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facility at Charleston. The Mid-Atlantic Joint Regional Correctional Facility consolidates the Naval Brig Norfolk, Naval Support Activity, Norfolk, VA; Marine Corps Base Brig, Quantico, VA; and Marine Corps Base Brig Camp LeJeune, NC; to a single Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facility at Chesapeake. The Northwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility consolidates the Army Regional Correctional Facility at Fort Lewis, WA and the Waterfront Brig Puget Sound, Silverdale, Submarine Base Bangor, WA, to a single Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facility with correctional facilities at both locations.

This realignment and consolidation facilitates the creation of a Joint DoD Correctional system, improves jointness, reduces footprint, centralizes joint corrections training; builds new facilities which will provide significant improvements in terms of safety, security, efficiency and costs. Within this construct, policies and operations become standardized, facilities modernized, ultimately reducing manpower and decreasing operational costs through economies of scale. The construction of new facilities provides the opportunity to eliminate or dramatically reduce operational and maintenance costs of older inefficient facilities in addition to facilitating accreditation by the American Corrections Association (ACA). Additionally, reengineering efforts may provide an opportunity to eliminate redundancy in treatment programs, create a DoD versus military service specific Clemency and Parole Board and a Joint Enterprise for common functions; benefits not capture through the Cost of Base Realignment and Closure Actions (COBRA). This recommendation is designed to confine inmates/prisoners based on sentence length, geographical location and rehabilitation/treatment programs. The skills and expertise developed by military correctional specialists and personnel in operating confinement facilities are critical in operating detention camps (enemy prisoners of war) during the current global war on terrorism and future military conflicts.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $178.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $149.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department of Defense after implementation are $14.6M with a payback expected in 16 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department of Defense over 20 years is a savings of $2.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 23 jobs (12 direct and 11 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Bakersfield, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 22 jobs (12 direct and 10 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Albuquerque, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 122 jobs (64 direct and 58 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2 jobs (1 direct and 1 indirect job) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Bremerton-Silverdale, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 17 jobs (9 direct and 8 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 204 jobs (123 direct and 81 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Lawton, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.3 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 169 jobs (105 direct and 64 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Elizabethtown, KY Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.3 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 78 jobs (36 direct and 42 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Jacksonville, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 74 jobs (30 direct and 44 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 91 jobs (56 direct and 35 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, District of Columbia-VA-MD-West VA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 326 jobs (207 direct and 119 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Jacksonville, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.4 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 6 jobs (3 direct and 3 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Tacoma, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may impact air quality and will require New Source Review and conformity analyses. This recommendation may impact cultural, archeological or tribal resources. Tribal negotiations may be required to expand use (or construction) near listed areas. Threatened and endangered species or critical habitat may be impacted at Fort Lewis and Marine Corps Air Station Miramar depending on the site of new military construction. Solid waste change orders are necessary at Naval Support Activity Northwest Annex to accommodate the new mission. New construction at Naval Support Activity Northwest Annex may impact wetlands. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.4M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of the environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate Defense Commissary Agency Eastern, Midwestern Regional, and Hopewell, VA Offices

Recommendation: Close 300 AFCOMS Way, a leased installation in San Antonio, TX; 5258 Oaklawn Boulevard, a leased installation in Hopewell, VA; and 5151 Bonney Road, a leased installation in Virginia Beach, VA. Relocate all components of the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) to Fort Lee, VA.

Justification: This recommendation consolidates the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) Eastern Region (Virginia Beach, VA), Midwest Region (San Antonio, TX), and headquarters element in leased space in Hopewell, VA, with DeCA's main headquarters at Fort Lee, VA. It meets several important Department of Defense objectives with regard to future use of leased space, consolidation of Headquarters operations at single locations, and enhanced security for DoD Activities. Additionally, the recommendation significantly improves military value due to the shift from leased space to a location on a military installation. The military value of DeCA leased space based on its current portfolio of locations is 216 out of 334 entities evaluated by the Major Administration and Headquarters (MAH) military value model. Fort Lee ranks 96 out of 334.

Implementation will reduce the Department's reliance on leased space, which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet Anti-terrorism Force Protection standards as prescribed in UFC 04-010-01. The benefit of enhanced Force Protection afforded by a location within a military installation fence-line will provide immediate compliance with Force Protection Standards. DeCA's current leased locations are not compliant with current Force Protection Standards. The recommendation eliminates 99,915 Gross Square Feet (GSF) of leased administrative space. This action provides a consolidation of these DeCA regional and headquarters activities from three to two, and reduces the number of buildings from four to one.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $47.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $35.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $3.9M, with a payback expected in 14 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $4.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 260 jobs (109 direct jobs and 151 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 176 jobs (83 direct jobs and 93 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the community to support missions, forces, and personnel. The proximity of Fort Lee to the City of Richmond (30 miles), where some personnel may choose to reside, mitigates a lack of nationally-accredited child chare facilities reported for the local community. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has the potential for a minimal impact on cultural/archeological sites and historical properties at Fort Lee. This recommendation could have a limited impact on Threatened and Endangered species or critical habitat at Fort Lee. This recommendation has no impact on air quality, dredging, land use constraints/sensitivity, marine mammals, noise, waste management, water resources, or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.05M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate Defense Information Systems Agency and Establish Joint C4ISR D&A Capability

Recommendation: Close 5600 Columbia Pike and Skyline Place (Skyline VII), leased installations in Falls Church, VA, and 1010 Gause Boulevard, a leased installation in Slidell, LA.

Relocate all components of the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) to Fort Meade, MD.

Close the Logicon Building, a leased installation in Arlington, Virginia. Relocate the Joint Task Force-Global Network Operation (JTF-GNO) to Fort Meade, MD.

Realign Skyline IV and Skyline V, leased installations in Falls Church, VA, and GSA Franconia Warehouse Depot, a leased installation in Springfield, VA, by relocating all components of DISA to Fort Meade, MD.

Realign Arlington Service Center, VA, by relocating all components of DISA and the JTF-GNO to Fort Meade, MD.

Realign Naval Support Activity Panama City, Florida by relocating the Deployable Joint Command and Control (DJC2) Program Office of the Naval Surface Warfare Center to Fort Meade, MD.

Realign Rosslyn Plaza North, a leased location in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) Program Office to Fort Meade, MD.

Justification: This recommendation consolidates headquarters components of DISA and the JTF-GNO, a related organization with a dual-hatted command and shared facilities, at Fort Meade. This recommendation also realigns the scattered Combatant Commander Development and Acquisition activities, of which certain DISA components are a part, into a single activity at Fort Meade. These DISA components include Global Information Grid-Bandwidth Expansion (GIG-BE), Global Command and Control System (GCCS), Network Centric Enterprise Services (NCES), and Teleport Program Offices. This realignment will provide for the delivery of integrated, interoperable C4ISR systems to the warfighters with increased efficiency at less cost. The Army's recommendation to close Fort Monmouth relocates the Joint Network Management System (JNMS) Program Office from Fort Monmouth, New Jersey to Fort Meade in a complementary action to those described herein.

This recommendation meets several important Department of Defense objectives with regard to future use of leased space, rationalizing the presence of DoD Activities within the National Capital Region (NCR), consolidation of Headquarters operations at single locations, and enhanced security for DoD Activities.

Implementation will reduce the Department's reliance on leased space, which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet Anti-terrorism Force Protection standards as prescribed in UFC 04-010-01. The recommendation eliminates over 720,000 Usable Square Feet (USF) of leased administrative space. The relocation of a DOD Agency headquarters to a military installation that is outside of the NCR provides dispersion of DoD Activities away from a dense concentration within the NCR. This, plus the immediate benefit of enhanced Force Protection afforded by a location within a military installation fence-line, will provide immediate compliance with Force Protection Standards. DISA's current leased locations are not compliant with current Force Protection Standards. This

action provides a consolidation for DISA's headquarters reducing the number of buildings from eight to two.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $220.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $102.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $59.4M, with a payback expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $491.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 6,880 jobs (4,026 direct jobs and 2,854 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 time period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division economic area, which is 0.3 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 296 jobs (151 direct jobs and 145 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 time period in the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1% percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 49 jobs (24 direct jobs and 25 indirect job) over the 2006-2011 time period in the Panama-Lynn Haven, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1% percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces and personnel. While the community surrounding Fort Meade has a lack of accredited childcare facilities, the Department anticipates that the private sector will respond to any increased demand for such. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Added operations will require New Source Review permitting and air conformity analysis at Fort Meade. Additional operations may impact cultural/archeological sites at Fort Meade and may further impact sensitive habitats leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use restraints and sensitive resource areas, marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.4M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate Media Organizations into a New Agency for Media and Publications

Recommendation: Realign Fort Belvoir, VA, by relocating Soldier Magazine to Fort Meade, MD. Realign Anacostia Annex, District of Columbia, by relocating the Naval Media Center to Fort Meade, MD. Realign 2320 Mill Road, a leased installation in Alexandria, VA, by relocating Army Broadcasting-Soldier Radio/TV to Fort Meade, MD. Realign 103 Norton Street, a leased installation in San Antonio, TX, by relocating Air Force News Agency-Army/Air Force Hometown News Service (a combined entity) to Fort Meade, MD. Close 601 North Fairfax Street, a leased installation in Alexandria, VA, by relocating the American Forces Information Service and the Army Broadcasting-Soldier Radio/TV to Fort Meade, MD. Consolidate Soldier Magazine, Naval Media Center, Army Broadcasting-Soldier Radio/TV, and the Air Force News Agency-Army/Air Force Hometown News Service into a single DoD Media Activity at Fort Meade, MD.

Justification: This recommendation creates a new DoD Media Activity by consolidating a number of military department media organizations with similar missions into a new organization. It also collocates the American Forces Information Service (AFIS) with the new DoD Media Activity and the existing Defense Information School.

This recommendation meets several important Department of Defense objectives with regard to future use of leased space, rationalizing the presence of DoD Activities within the NCR, and enhanced security for DoD Activities. The creation of a new DoD Media Activity as the result of consolidating a number of entities with similar missions promotes "jointness" and creates opportunities for cost savings and operational synergy. The co-location of AFIS with the new Activity will facilitate further consolidation of common support functions.

Implementation will reduce the Department's reliance on leased space, which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet antiterrorism force protection standards as prescribed in UFC 04-010-01. The recommendation eliminates approximately 75,000 Usable Square Feet (USF) of leased administrative space. The relocation to a military installation that is outside the boundaries of the NCR provides a dispersion of DoD Activities away from a dense concentration with the NCR. This, plus the immediate benefit of enhanced force protection afforded by a location within a military installation fence-line for those activities currently in leased space, will provide immediate compliance with force protection standards.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $42.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $2.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $9.5M, with a payback expected in 4 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $89.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 786 jobs (466 direct jobs and 320 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 time period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV

Metropolitan Division economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 516 jobs (273 direct jobs and 243 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 time period in the San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces and personnel. While the community surrounding Fort Meade has a comparative lack of nationally accredited childcare centers, the Department anticipates that the private sector will respond to any increased demand for childcare. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Fort Meade is in moderate non-attainment for 8-hour Ozone and PM 2.5, which will likely require air conformity analysis, New Source Review analysis, and associated permitting. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, and tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints and sensitive resources; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.07M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate Transportation Command Components

Recommendation: Realign Fort Eustis, VA, by relocating the Army Surface Deployment and Distribution Command to Scott Air Force Base, IL, and consolidating it with the Air Force Air Mobility Command Headquarters and Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) Headquarters at Scott Air Force Base, IL.

Realign Hoffman 2, a leased installation in Alexandria, VA, by relocating the US Army Surface Deployment and Distribution Command to Scott Air Force Base, IL, and consolidating it with the Air Force Air Mobility Command Headquarters and Transportation Command Headquarters at Scott Air Force Base, IL.

Realign US Army Surface Deployment and Distribution Command -Transportation Engineering Agency facility in Newport News, VA, by relocating US Army Surface Deployment and

Distribution Command – Transportation Engineering Agency to Scott Air Force Base, IL, and consolidating it with the Air Force Air Mobility Command Headquarters and Transportation Command Headquarters at Scott Air Force Base, IL.

Justification: Collocation of TRANSCOM and Service components will (1) collocate activities with common functions and facilitate large-scale transformation proposed by the TRANSCOM Commander, and (2) reduce personnel to realize long-term savings. The realignment will also terminate leased space operations in the National Capital Region (143,540 GSF in Alexandria, VA) and near Norfolk, VA (40,013 GSF in Newport News, VA). The scenario will terminate a total of 183,553 GSF in both locations.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $101.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $339.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $99.3M, with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1,278.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,472 jobs (857 direct jobs and 615 indirect jobs) in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,133 jobs (484 direct jobs and 649 indirect jobs) in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates that although Scott AFB job growth rates have on occasion fallen just below the national growth rates, there are no issues that affect the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has the potential to impact air quality at Scott AFB. An air permit revision may be needed. Scott AFB has a 79 acre historic district that may be impacted by future development. Additional operations may further impact threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitats on Scott AFB and impact operations. Modification of the on-installation treatment works at Scott AFB may be necessary. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.4M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The

aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate/Co-locate Active and Reserve Personnel & Recruiting Centers for Army and Air Force

Recommendation: Realign Army Human Resources Command leased facilities in Alexandria, VA, Indianapolis, IN, and St. Louis, MO. Relocate and consolidate all functions at Fort Knox, KY.

Realign the Air Reserve Personnel Center (Buckley Annex), CO, by relocating the Air Reserve Personnel Center processing functions to Randolph Air Force Base, TX, and consolidating them with the Air Force Personnel Center at Randolph Air Force Base, TX, and by relocating the Individual Mobilization Augmentee operational management functions to Robins Air Force Base, GA, and consolidating them with the Air Force Reserve Command at Robins Air Force Base, GA.

Realign Robins Air Force Base, GA, by relocating Air Force Reserve Recruiting Service to Randolph Air Force Base, TX.

Justification: The collocation of military personnel and recruiting functions for Army and Air Force creates Service Human Resources Centers for Excellence and improves personnel life-cycle management. This recommendation enables Business Process Reengineering transformation to support several significant Department of Defense initiatives such as increasing Active and Reserve Component Total Force integration and effectiveness and supporting the Department's goals for the Continuum of Service concept which permits a range of participation to assist in force management and relieve stress on military skills that have been in high demand during recent operations and also supporting the ongoing development and implementation of the Defense Integrated Military Human Resource System (DIMHRS).

For the Army, this recommendation eliminates over 1,100,000 square feet of leased space with annual lease savings of over $31.0M and a one-time cost avoidance of over $30.0M. In addition, it eliminates over 248,000 gross square feet of current excess capacity and moves a large support organization of over 2,000 personnel out of the National Capital Region. For the Air Force, this recommendation eliminates over 100,000 gross square feet of current excess capacity. The Air Force reserve Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) operational command and management functions will be relocated and consolidated with the Air Force Reserve Command at Robins Air Force Base, GA for improved command management of Reserve forces assigned to the Command. The HSA JCSG agrees with the Air Force that the operational alignment of personnel would benefit the Department and this action creates a similar organizational construct with the Marine Corps. The Air Force Recruiting Service is currently located at Randolph Air Force Base; this scenario will collocate Active and Reserve Component headquarters functions in a single location and assist with overall Total Air Force Recruiting management. Randolph Air Force Base is also the current location of the Air Education and Training Command further

improving opportunities to coordinate personnel life-cycle planning. The overarching strategy for these consolidated human resources and recruiting centers extends to other organizations within the Army and Navy. The relocation of Army Accessions Command and Cadet Command from Fort Monroe, VA, and their co-location with the US Army Recruiting Command Headquarters at Fort Knox, KY, is captured in the installation closure recommendation for Fort Monroe. The relocation of the Navy Reserve Personnel Center, the Enlisted Placement and Management Center and the Navy Recruiting Command Headquarters from Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, LA, and their consolidation with the Navy Personnel Command and Navy Recruiting Command Headquarters at Naval Support Activity Millington, TN, is captured in the installation closure recommendation for Naval Support Activity New Orleans.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $119.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of $463.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $152.8M with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1,913.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 period as follows:

Region of Influence	Total Job Reductions	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Denver-Aurora, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area	828	465	363	Less Than 0.1
Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area	227	137	90	Less Than 0.1
St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,171	2,093	2,078	0.3
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	3,735	2,177	1,558	0.1

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates some minor issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the community to support missions, forces and personnel at Fort Knox, KY. These issues include no nationally accredited child-care centers reported for the local community, the current quantity of rental and sale units available (adequate military housing exits on Fort Knox), and the population to physician ratio of 1 to 8 versus the national ratio of 1 to 4. These issues are mitigated, in part, by the recommendation

itself under the expectation that an influx of personnel will result in a growth in community services such as child care centers and the building of housing to support increasing market demand. In addition, the proximity of Fort Knox to the City of Louisville (29 miles) where some personnel may choose to reside mitigates this issue. Overall, we find that the community infrastructure at Fort Knox can support this recommendation. At Randolph Air Force Base, TX, a review of community attributes indicates the Uniform Crime Reports Index is approximately 64 percent higher than the national average. This is significantly higher for those relocating from the Air Reserve Personnel Center in Denver, CO, but is not significantly higher for those relocating from Robins Air Force Base, GA. There are no other issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the community to support missions, forces and personnel. Overall, we find that the community infrastructure can support this recommendation, and it should proceed notwithstanding the crime index at Randolph Air Force Base. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: At Randolph Air Force Base, TX, there are historical properties that may be impacted as well as the Military Munitions Response Program that may represent a safety hazard for future site development. Additionally, threatened and endangered species or critical habitat may be impacted and will require a Biological Opinion to ensure the recommendation conforms. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.5M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Create Joint Mobilization Sites

Recommendation: Realign Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, Washington Navy Yard, DC, and Naval Submarine Base New London, CT, by relocating all mobilization functions to Fort Dix, NJ, designating it as Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Site Dix/McGuire/Lakehurst. Realign Submarine Base Bangor, WA, by relocating all mobilization processing functions to Ft Lewis, WA, designating it as Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Site Lewis/McChord. Realign Ft Huachuca, AZ, by relocating all mobilization processing functions to Ft Bliss, TX, designating it as Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Site Bliss/Holloman. Realign Ft Eustis, VA, Ft Jackson, SC, and Ft Lee, VA, by relocating all mobilization processing functions to Ft Bragg, NC, designating it as Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Site Bragg/Pope.

Justification: This recommendation realigns eight lower threshold mobilization sites to four existing large capacity sites and transforms them into Joint Pre-Deployment/ Mobilization Platforms. This action is expected to have the long-term effect of creating pre-

deployment/mobilization centers of excellence, leverage economies of scale, reduce costs, and improve service to mobilized service members. This recommendation specifically targets four of the larger capacity mobilization centers located in higher density Reserve Component (RC) personnel areas. These platforms have the added military value of strategic location, Power Projection Platform (PPP) and deployment capabilities. The gaining bases all have an adjoining installation from another service(s), thereby gaining the opportunity to increase partnership and enhance existing joint service facilities and capabilities. The eight realigned, lower thresholds mobilization sites have significantly less capacity and many less mobilizations. The realignment of these pre-deployment/mobilization missions to the other joint pre-deployment/mobilization sites will not overload the gaining joint mobilization installations. These new joint regional pre-deployment/redeployment mobilization processing sites, Fort Dix, Fort Lewis, Fort Bliss and Fort Bragg have the capability to adequately prepare, train and deploy members from all services while reducing overall mobilization processing site manpower and facilities requirements. Numerous other intangible savings are expected to result from transformation opportunities by consolidating all services' mobilization operations and optimizing existing and future personnel requirements. Additional opportunities for savings are also expected from the establishment of a single space mobilization site capable of supporting pre-deployment/mobilization operations from centralized facilities and infrastructure. The establishment of these Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Sites will not preclude the services from using any/all of their other existing mobilization sites, nor will they affect any service rapid mobilization units/wings. These joint platforms will not effect any of the services units that a have specific unit personnel/equipment requirements necessitating their mobilization from a specified installation.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $0.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings $30.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.8M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $37.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 5 jobs (3 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Norwich-New London, CT, metropolitan statistical area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2 jobs (1 direct job and 1 indirect job) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC metropolitan statistical area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2 jobs (1 direct job and 1 indirect job) over the 2006-2011 period in the Columbia, SC metropolitan statistical area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resources areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service

Recommendation: Close the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) sites at Rock Island IL; Pensacola Saufley Field, FL; Norfolk Naval Station, VA; Lawton, OK; Pensacola Naval Air Station, FL; Omaha, NE; Dayton, OH; St. Louis, MO; San Antonio, TX; San Diego, CA; Pacific Ford Island, HI; Patuxent River, MD; Limestone, ME; Charleston, SC; Orlando, FL; Rome, NY; Lexington, KY; Kansas City, MO; Seaside, CA; San Bernardino, CA; and Oakland, CA. Relocate and consolidate business, corporate and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN.

Realign DFAS Arlington, VA, by relocating and consolidating business, corporate, and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN. Retain a minimum essential DFAS liaison staff to support the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, Military Service Chief Financial Officers, and Congressional requirements.

Realign DFAS Cleveland, OH, by relocating and consolidating business, corporate, and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN. Retain an enclave for the Military Retired and Annuitant Pay Services contract function and government oversight.

Realign DFAS Columbus, OH, by relocating up to 55 percent of the Accounting Operation functions and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Denver, CO, or DFAS Indianapolis, IN, and up to 30 percent of the Commercial Pay function and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Indianapolis, IN, for strategic redundancy.

Realign DFAS Denver, CO, by relocating up to 25 percent of the Accounting Operation functions and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Columbus, OH, or

DFAS Indianapolis, IN, and up to 35 percent of the Military Pay function and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Indianapolis, IN, for strategic redundancy.

Realign DFAS Indianapolis, IN, by relocating up to 10 percent of the Accounting Operation functions and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Columbus, OH or DFAS Denver, CO, and up to 20 percent of the Commercial Pay function and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Columbus, OH, for strategic redundancy.

Justification: This action accomplishes a major facilities reduction and business line mission realignment, transforming the current DFAS organization into an optimum facilities configuration, which includes strategic redundancy to minimize risks associated with man-made or natural disasters/challenges. All three of the gaining sites meet DoD Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Standards. The current number of business line operating locations (26) inhibits the ability of DFAS to reduce unnecessary redundancy and leverage benefits from economies of scale and synergistic efficiencies. Overall excess facility capacity includes approximately 43 percent or 1,776,000 Gross Square Feet (GSF) in administrative space and 69 percent or 526,000 GSF in warehouse space with many locations lacking adequate threat protection as defined in DoD AT/FP Standards. Finally, the three locations have potential to evolve into separate Business Line Centers of Excellence and further enhance "unit cost" reductions beyond the BRAC facilities/personnel savings aspect.
The three gaining locations were identified through a process that used Capacity Analysis, Military Value, Optimization Modeling, and knowledge of the DFAS organization, and business line mission functions. The Military Value analysis, of 26 business operating locations, ranked the Buckley AF Base Annex, CO, the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, and the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN, as 3, 7, and 9 respectively. The Optimization analysis not only included the factors of available capacity and expansion capability, but also included business line process and business operational considerations in identifying the three-location combination as providing the optimal facilities approach to hosting DFAS business line missions/functions.

Subject matter knowledge of DFAS's three business line missions and its operational components, along with business process review considerations and scenario basing strategy, was used to focus reduction of the 26 locations and identification of the three gaining locations. The scenario basing strategy included reducing the number of locations to the maximum extent possible, while balancing the requirements for an environment meeting DoD Antiterrorist and Force Protection standards, strategic business line redundancy, area workforce availability, and to include an anchor entity for each business line and thus retain necessary organizational integrity to support DoD customer needs while the DFAS organization relocation is executed.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $282.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period (FY06-FY11) is a savings of $158.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $120.5M, with an immediate payback expected. The Net Present Value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1,313.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in the maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 period, as follows:

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	408	308	716	Less Than 0.1
Charleston-North Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area	368	607	975	0.3
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,028	847	1,875	0.1
Dayton, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area	230	195	425	Less Than 0.1
Kansas City, MO-KS Metropolitan Statistical Area	613	549	1,162	Less Than 0.1
Lawton, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area	233	207	440	0.7
Lexington-Fayette, KY Metropolitan Statistical Area	45	27	72	Less Than 0.1
Aroostook County, ME	241	150	391	1.0
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area	314	435	749	Less Than 0.1
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	50	41	91	Less Than 0.1
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA Metropolitan Statistical Area	235	259	494	Less Than 0.1
Orlando, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area	209	205	414	Less Than 0.1
Honolulu, HI Metropolitan Statistical Area	206	199	405	Less Than 0.1
Lexington Park, MD Metropolitan Statistical Area	53	70	123	0.2

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area	637	1,100	1,737	0.8
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area	235	206	441	0.2
Utica-Rome, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area	291	275	566	0.4
San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area	335	367	702	Less Than 0.1
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area	120	122	242	Less Than 0.1
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area	240	257	497	Less Than 0.1
Salinas, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area	61	62	123	Less Than 0.1
St Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area	293	318	611	Less Than 0.1

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noises; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. An air conformity analysis may be needed at Buckley AF Base Annex. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.01M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Joint Basing

Recommendation: Realign McChord Air Force Base (AFB), WA, by relocating the installation management functions to Fort Lewis, WA, establishing Joint Base Lewis-McChord.

Realign Fort Dix, NJ, and Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst, NJ, by relocating the installation management functions to McGuire AFB, NJ, establishing Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst.

Realign Naval Air Facility Washington, MD, by relocating the installation management functions to Andrews AFB, MD, establishing Joint Base Andrews-Naval Air Facility Washington, MD.

Realign Bolling AFB, DC, by relocating the installation management functions to Naval District Washington at the Washington Navy Yard, DC, establishing Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling-Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), DC.

Realign Henderson Hall, VA, by relocating the installation management functions to Fort Myer, VA, establishing Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall, VA.

Realign Fort Richardson, AK, by relocating the installation management functions to Elmendorf AFB, AK, establishing Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, AK.

Realign Hickam AFB, HI, by relocating the installation management functions to Naval Station Pearl Harbor, HI, establishing Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, HI.

Realign Fort Sam Houston, TX, and Randolph AFB, TX, by relocating the installation management functions to Lackland AFB, TX.

Realign Naval Weapons Station Charleston, SC, by relocating the installation management functions to Charleston AFB, SC.

Realign Fort Eustis, VA, by relocating the installation management functions to Langley AFB, VA.

Realign Fort Story, VA, by relocating the installation management functions to Commander Naval Mid-Atlantic Region at Naval Station Norfolk, VA.

Realign Andersen AFB, Guam, by relocating the installation management functions to Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Marianas Islands, Guam.

Justification: All installations employ military, civilian, and contractor personnel to perform common functions in support of installation facilities and personnel. All installations execute these functions using similar or near similar processes. Because these installations share a common boundary with minimal distance between the major facilities or are in near proximity, there is significant opportunity to reduce duplication of efforts with resulting reduction of overall

manpower and facilities requirements capable of generating savings, which will be realized by paring unnecessary management personnel and achieving greater efficiencies through economies of scale. Intangible savings are expected to result from opportunities to consolidate and optimize existing and future service contract requirements. Additional opportunities for savings are also expected to result from establishment of a single space management authority capable of generating greater overall utilization of facilities and infrastructure. Further savings are expected to result from opportunities to reduce and correctly size both owned and contracted commercial fleets of base support vehicles and equipment consistent with the size of the combined facilities and supported populations. Regional efficiencies achieved as a result of Service regionalization of installation management will provide additional opportunities for overall savings as the designated installations are consolidated under regional management structures.

Specific exceptions not included in the functions to relocate are Health and Military Personnel Services. In general, the Department anticipates transferring responsibility for all other Base Operating Support (BOS) functions and the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) portion of Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM), to the designated receiving location. However, because of the variety of circumstances at each location, the Department requires flexibility to tailor implementation to the unique requirements at each location.

In all but three realignments, discussed below, the quantitative military value score validated by military judgment was the primary basis for determining which installation was designated as the receiving location.

McGuire's quantitative military value compared to the Fort Dix quantitative military value score was too close to be the sole factor for determining the receiving installation for installation management functions. Military judgment favored McGuire AFB as the receiving installation for the installation management functions because of its mission in support of operational forces compared to Fort Dix, which has a primary mission of support for Reserve Component training. As an installation accustomed to supporting operational forces, it was the military judgment of the JCSG that McGuire was better able to perform those functions for both locations.

Similarly, the quantitative military value score of Charleston AFB compared to that of Naval Weapons Station Charleston was too close to be the sole factor for determining the receiving installation for installation management functions. Military judgment favored Charleston AFB as the receiving installation for the installation management functions because of its mission in support of operational forces compared to Naval Weapons Station Charleston, which has a primary mission to support training and industrial activities. As an installation accustomed to supporting operational forces, it was the military judgment of the JCSG that Charleston AFB was better able to perform those functions for both locations.

Langley AFB's quantitative military value score compared to the Fort Eustis quantitative military value score was a clear margin for Fort Eustis. However, pending changes to Fort Eustis resulting from other BRAC recommendations causes military judgment to favor Langley AFB as the receiving installation for the installation management functions. Relocations of organizations currently based at Fort Eustis will cause a significant population decline and overall reduction in the scope of the installation's supporting mission. Based on these changes, it was the military

judgment of the JCSG that Langley AFB was better able to perform these functions for both locations.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $50.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $601.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $183.8M with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $2,342.5M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 776 jobs (422 direct jobs and 354 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Tacoma, WA Metropolitan Division, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 285 jobs (173 direct jobs and 112 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 182 jobs (89 direct jobs and 93 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 253 jobs (150 direct jobs and 103 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 412 jobs (224 direct jobs and 188 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Anchorage, AK Metropolitan Statistical Area economic area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 511 jobs (277 direct jobs and 234 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Honolulu, HI Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is a less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 382 jobs (189 direct jobs and 193 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 657 jobs (264 direct jobs and 393 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the

Charleston-North Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 546 jobs (238 direct jobs and 306 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 174 jobs (95 direct jobs and 79 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Guam County, GU economic area, which is .3 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst is in severe non-attainment for ozone (1hr). Some permit changes are possible. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resources areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.4M cost for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Relocate Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA)

Recommendation: Realign Rosslyn Center and the Nash Street Building, leased installations in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Air Force Real Property Agency to Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, TX.

Justification: This recommendation meets two important Department of Defense (DoD) objectives with regard to rationalization of the Department's presence within 100 miles of the Pentagon and enhanced security for DoD Activities. Additionally, the recommendation results in a significant improvement in military value. The military value of the Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA) is 302nd of 334 entities evaluated by the Major Administration and Headquarters (MAH) military value model. Lackland Air Force Base is ranked 25th out of 334. The recommendation eliminates over 16,000 Usable Square Feet of leased administrative space

within the National Capital Region and relocates the involved offices to a military installation that will provide immediate compliance with Force Protection Standards. AFRPA's current leased location is non-compliant with current Force Protection Standards. The relocation of a headquarters activity to an installation that is farther than 100 miles from the Pentagon provides dispersion of DoD Activities away from a dense concentration within the National Capital Region. This recommendation provides for operational efficiency and enhanced synergy by co-locating AFRPA with a related Activity, the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, which is also relocating to Lackland Air Force Base.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $4.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $0.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.9M, with a payback expected in 5 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $7.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 109 jobs (62 direct jobs and 47 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 time period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. The community surrounding Lackland Air Force Base reports a crime index (UCR) above the national average, but the Department does not believe that this factor will impact the community's ability to support this action.

Environmental Impact: Lackland Air Force Base has prehistoric sites, as well as two historic districts that may be impacted by this recommendation. Lackland Air Force Base has Military Munitions Response Program sites that may represent a safety hazard for future development. Less than 3db increase in noise contours can be expected from future development. The AICUZ reflects the current mission, local land use, and current noise levels. 7,029 acres off-base within the noise contours are zoned by the local community. 3,299 of these acres are residentially-zoned. The community has not purchased easements for area surrounding the installation. Wetlands restrict 0.004 percent of the base and 0.008 percent of the range. Additional operations at the installation may impact wetlands, which may restrict operations. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species and critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.05M to complete necessary National Environmental Policy Act documentation at the receiving installation. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.

Relocate Army Headquarters and Field Operating Agencies

Recommendation: Realign the Zachary Taylor Building, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Army Installation Management Agency headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Realign Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, as follows: relocate the Army Installation Management Agency Northwest Region headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX, and consolidate it with the Army Installation Management Agency Southwest Region headquarters to form the Army Installation Management Agency Western Region; and relocate the Army Network Enterprise Technology Command Northwest Region headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX, and consolidate it with the Army Network Enterprise Technology Command Southwest Region headquarters to form the Army Network Enterprise Technology Command Western Region.

Realign Crystal Square 2, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Army HR XXI office to Fort Knox, KY.

Realign the Park Center IV Building, a leased installation in Falls Church, VA, by relocating the Army Center for Substance Abuse to Fort Knox, KY.

Realign Seven Corners Corporate Center, a leased installation in Falls Church, VA, and 4700 King Street, a leased installation in Alexandria, VA, by relocating the Army Community and Family Support Center to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Realign Rosslyn Metro Center, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Army Family Liaison Office to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Realign Skyline Six, a leased installation in Falls Church, VA, by relocating the Army Contracting Agency headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Realign the Hoffman 1 Building, a leased installation in Alexandria, VA, by relocating the Army Contracting Agency E-Commerce Region headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Realign Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, by relocating the Army Contracting Agency Southern Hemisphere Region headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Realign Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, by relocating the Army Environmental Center to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Realign Fort Belvoir, VA by relocating Army Materiel Command (AMC) and the Security Assistance Command (USASAC, an AMC major subordinate command) to Redstone Arsenal, AL.

Justification: This recommendation relocates several Army Service Provider headquarters and regional offices in order to create operating efficiencies via co-location and/or consolidation. A new Installation Management Agency (IMA) Western Region office is created at Fort Sam Houston by relocating the IMA Northwest Region headquarters from Rock Island Arsenal; it

collocates the IMA Headquarters with the IMA Western Region. Separate Army recommendations relocate other IMA regional offices to create the IMA Eastern Region at Fort Eustis.

This recommendation creates a new Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Western Region at Fort Sam Houston by relocating the NETCOM Northwest Region headquarters from Rock Island Arsenal. Separate Army recommendations relocate other NETCOM Region headquarters to create the NETCOM Eastern Region at Fort Eustis.

The Army Contracting Agency (ACA) is relocating the ACA Southern Region office to Fort Sam Houston where it will consolidate with the ACA Southern Hemisphere Region office that is relocating from Fort Buchanan. The ACA Headquarters and ACA E-Commerce Region will collocate with the ACA Southern Region at Fort Sam Houston. By a separate Army recommendation, the ACA Northern Region headquarters will relocate from Fort Monroe to Fort Eustis in order to collocate with the ACA Northern Contracting Center.

Several other Army entities will relocate in order to collocate with the aforementioned organizations at Fort Sam Houston: the Army Community and Family Support Center, the Army Family Liaison Office, and the Army Environmental Center. The Army Center for Substance Abuse and the Army HR XXI office are relocating to Fort Knox. Finally, the Army Materiel Command (AMC) and the Security Assistance Command will relocate to Redstone Arsenal in order to collocate with one of AMC's major subordinate commands, the USA Aviation and Missile Command.

This recommendation meets several important Department of Defense objectives with regard to future use of leased space, rationalization of the Department's presence within 100 miles of the Pentagon, consolidation of Headquarters operations at single locations, and enhanced security for DoD Activities. It collocates the Headquarters of the Army's regional service providers that typically interact daily. It results in improvement in military value due to the shift from leased space to locations on military installations and from re-location of organizations from installations lying outside of the Army's portfolio of installations they intend to keep to installations with higher military value. The military value of the affected Army Activities range from 219th to 303rd of 334 entities evaluated by the Major Administration and Headquarters (MAH) military value model. Fort Sam Houston is ranked 19th out of 334; Fort Knox is ranked 32nd, and Redstone Arsenal is ranked 48th.

Implementation will reduce the Department's reliance on leased space which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet Anti-terrorism Force Protection standards as prescribed in UFC 04-010-01. The recommendation eliminates approximately 234,000 Usable Square Feet (USF) of leased administrative space within the National Capital Region (NCR) by relocating 8 organizations to military installations that are farther than 100 miles from the Pentagon thereby providing dispersion of DoD Activities away from a dense concentration within the NCR. This, plus the immediate benefit of enhanced Force Protection afforded by locating service providers within a military installation fence-line, will provide immediate compliance with Force Protection Standards. Operational synergies and

efficiencies gained by co-locating Headquarters and newly consolidated Regional offices will likely result in additional operational efficiency and/or personnel reductions in the future.

The relocation of AMC and USASAC to Redstone Arsenal will result in the avoidance of future military construction costs; this future cost avoidance is not reflected in the payback calculation because it is planned for post-FY05. This military construction would provide for a new headquarters building for AMC and USASAC on Fort Belvoir; the majority of AMC's current space on Fort Belvoir is currently in temporary structures.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $199.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $111.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $23.9M, with a payback expected in 10 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $122.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,791 jobs (2,167 direct jobs and 1,624 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 351 jobs (180 direct jobs and 171 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Baltimore-Towson, MD Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 248 jobs (133 direct jobs and 115 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 111 jobs (56 direct jobs and 55 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: Fort Sam Houston's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) index is slightly higher than the national average and Fort Knox lacks nationally-accredited child care facilities; has an unemployment rate that is higher than the national average; has a low ratio of physicians and hospital beds to population; distance to nearest city (Louisville) is greater than 25 miles; and distance to nearest commercial airport is greater than 25 miles. The community surrounding Redstone Arsenal reports a lack of available graduate and PhD programs. These issues do not affect the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions,

forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation will impact air quality at Fort Sam Houston. New Source Review permitting is required. Several tribal burial grounds have been identified at Redstone Arsenal, which could result in time delays and unidentified cost associated with construction and the need for agreements, consultations, and negotiated restrictions with affected constituents. Additional operations may further impact threatened/endangered species at Fort Sam Houston and Redstone Arsenal leading to restrictions on training or operations. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases at Fort Sam Houston may be required to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Projected growth in the population at Redstone Arsenal from this action may require infrastructure upgrades for water and sewer services. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints/sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.6M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Relocate Miscellaneous Department of Navy Leased Locations

Recommendation: Close Crystal Park 3 and Crystal Square 3, leased installations in Arlington, VA, and 214191 Great Mills Road and 21535 Pacific Drive, leased installations in Lexington Park, MD. Relocate all Department of the Navy organizations to DoD owned space in the National Capital Region. Realign Crystal Gateway 3, Crystal Gateway 4, Crystal Mall 2, Crystal Mall 3, Crystal Park 1, Crystal Park 5, Crystal Square 2, 1400-1450 S. Eads Street, and 2300 Clarendon Blvd, all leased installations in Arlington, VA, and any other Department of the Navy occupied leased space in the National Capital Region, by relocating all Department of the Navy organizations to DoD owned space in the National Capital Region. Realign Federal Office Building 2, Arlington, VA, by relocating all Department of the Navy organizations to DoD owned space in the National Capital Region.

Justification: This recommendation meets two important Department of Defense (DoD) objectives with regard to future use of leased space and enhanced security for DoD Activities. Implementation will reduce the Department's reliance on leased space which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet Anti-terrorism Force Protection standards as prescribed in UFC 04-010-01. This, plus the immediate benefit of enhanced Force Protection afforded by locations within a military installation fence-line, will provide the Department of the Navy (DON) Activities with immediate compliance with Force Protection Standards. DON's current leased locations are non-compliant with current Force Protection Standards. Additionally, the recommendation results in a significant improvement in military value as a result of the movement from leased space to military installations. The average military value of DON Activities based on current locations ranges from 192nd to 326th

out of 334 entities evaluated by the MAH military value model. All military installations to which the DON Activities would relocate have higher military values.

The payback calculation in this recommendation reflects the relocation of approximately 228,000 GSF of leased space in the NCR, along with 284,000 GSF of administrative space in FOB-2, which is scheduled for closure, to locations identified by DON as the most likely relocation sites: Arlington Service Center, Anacostia Annex, and the Washington Navy Yard. This recommendation also reflects Naval Air Systems Command consolidating its headquarters operation at NAS Patuxent River by moving two locations from leased space to be contiguous with its main office. However, the recommendation is written broadly enough to relocate Navy organizations currently in leased space to any other DoD leased space in the NCR. Our analysis indicates that such alternative relocation sites will not have a significant or material impact on any of the BRAC selection criteria.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $61.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $12.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $18.0M, with a payback expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $164.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division or the Lexington Park, MD Micropolitan Statistical Area. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Both Arlington Service and Washington Navy Yard have 0 unconstrained acres for development. Anacostia Annex has 32 unconstrained acres for development. Because the NAS Patuxent River installation is located within the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area, the State may require that mitigation measures be obtained for new construction (e.g., storm water management). This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.05M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.

Industrial Joint Cross-Service Group

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

The Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) chaired the Industrial Joint Cross-Service Group (JCSG). The group principals included members from each military service and the Joint Staff. The Industrial JCSG was chartered to review the Department of Defense (DoD) industrial functions, which include maintenance (depot and intermediate), munitions and armaments (including their storage), and ship overhaul and repair.

Responsibilities and Strategy

The Industrial JCSG was responsible for comprehensive analyses of assigned functions, the evaluation of alternatives, and the development and documentation of realignment and closure recommendations for submission to the Secretary of Defense. In developing its analytical process, the JCSG established internal policies and procedures consistent with DoD policy memoranda, the force structure plan, and installation inventories; BRAC selection criteria; and the requirements of Public Law 101-510, as amended.

To facilitate the group's efforts, the JCSG established three subgroups based on the three main functions being analyzed, and subordinate functions were identified for each subgroup. The chair of each subgroup was a principal member of the Industrial JSCG and a subject matter expert. The subgroups comprised members from each service and, as needed for support, contract personnel.

The Industrial JCSG and the Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG) approved the following subgroups and subordinate functions:

- **Maintenance**
  - Depot support and
  - Combat field support.
- **Munitions and Armaments**
  - Munitions production,
  - Munitions maintenance,

- Munitions storage,
- Munitions demilitarization, and
- Armaments production/manufacturing.

- **Ship Overhaul and Repair**
  - Depot and
  - Intermediate.

Analytical Process

Each industrial subgroup identified installations related to its assigned functions and developed defined capacity measure attributes and metric questions related to the assigned functions. The Military Departments reviewed all of the questions, and the Infrastructure Steering Group approved them. The subgroups then provided the questions to each installation in the form of a controlled data call, and the installations responded to the questions in the form of certified data. The subgroups used the certified data to analyze the capacity, including surge requirements, for their assigned functions. The responses to the capacity data call were also used to create an inventory of installations performing industrial functions.

The JCSG subgroups developed measurable characteristics, or attributes, for each identified function based on the BRAC 2005 selection criteria and then developed targeted data calls based on those characteristics. The Military Departments reviewed the data calls, and the ISG approved the submission of the calls to the installations that had responded to the capacity data call. Using the installations' responses to questions related to certified military value data, the subgroups assessed the military value of each function and subfunction at each installation.

The subgroups then developed strategy-based, data-supported realignment or closure scenarios that would advance joint capabilities, maximize the use of capacity, align infrastructure with operations, save money, provide for future expansion capability, and maximize military value. The subgroups then assessed the scenarios based on the remaining selection criteria (5-8) and using DOD's standard procedures and/or models.

The disparate nature of the functions did not lend itself to a "one-size-fits-all" analytic approach, or strategy. The throughput of a manufacturing entity is viewed and measured very differently from that of a maintenance facility, and ship repair and overhaul offer yet another set of unique functions. The functions overlap somewhat, but to analyze the industrial functions in a meaningful way, the JCSG initially analyzed ammunition and armaments, maintenance, and ship repair as discrete functions.

To fulfill the goals set forth by the Secretary of Defense, the Maintenance subgroup established a strategy based upon minimizing the number of sites performing maintenance while retaining sufficient redundancy within the industrial base and maximizing military value at the commodity level.

The Munitions and Armaments Subgroup addressed, excepting RDT&E, the entire life cycle of munitions. The subgroup sought to create multi-functional installations while eliminating excess capacity through closures versus realignments and avoiding single-point failures. These actions will result in an industrial base that is efficient, effective, flexible, and multifunctional.

The Ship Overhaul and Repair subgroup ensured that ship maintenance requirements were met effectively and efficiently as the Navy reallocated fleet forces. The subgroup also ensured that the number of organic shipyards and the workloads dictated by the 2025 force structure were rationalized. Finally, the subgroup sought to consolidate ship maintenance support functions and to consolidate and regionalize intermediate-level ship maintenance within geographic regions. The ultimate outcome of these efforts resulted in reduced excess capacity.

The three subgroups developed numerous strategy-driven scenario proposals. The JCSG reviewed the proposals, selected the most promising, and reduced the number to 120 scenarios for further analysis. After further analyses of the 120 proposals, the JCSG fully developed 34 candidate recommendations and presented them to the Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG). After review, the ISG forwarded all 34 candidate recommendations to the Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC). The IEC reviewed and approved all but three of the candidate recommendations. Subsequent to IEC approval, several candidate recommendations were integrated into larger Military Department candidate recommendations or were combined for purposes of clarity.

The recommendations approved by the Secretary of Defense follow:

Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA

Recommendation: Realign Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA, as follows: relocate the depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Fire Control Systems and Components, Radar, and Radio to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA; relocate the depot maintenance of Material Handling to Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA; relocate the depot maintenance of Other Components to Anniston Army Depot, AL; and relocate the depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA.

Justification: This recommendation supports depot maintenance function elimination at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach and follows the strategy of minimizing sites using maximum capacity at 1.5 shifts. This recommendation eliminates over 243,000 square feet of depot maintenance production space with annual facility sustainment and recapitalization savings of $1.1M. Required capacity to support workloads and Core requirements for the Department of Defense (DoD) is relocated to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence, thereby increasing the military value of depot maintenance performed at these sites. This recommendation decreases the cost of depot maintenance operations across DoD by consolidation and elimination of 30 percent of duplicate overhead structures required to operate multiple depot maintenance activities. Additionally, this recommendation supports transformation of the Department's depot maintenance operations by increasing the utilization of existing capacity by up to 150 percent while maintaining capability to support future force structure. Another benefit of this recommendation includes utilization of DoD capacity to facilitate performance of interservice workload.

Payback: The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $4.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during implementation period is a savings $2.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.6M with payback expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $17.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 85 jobs (47 direct jobs and 38 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has the potential to impact air quality at MCLB Albany, and Tobyhanna AD; and an expected impact at Letterkenny AD. This recommendation has a possible impact on historic properties at MCLB Albany. This recommendation has the potential to impact threatened and endangered species or critical habitat at MCLB Albany and Anniston AD. Anniston AD may require additional mitigation and pollution prevention measures with increased depot maintenance activities. Anniston may also require upgrades to its industrial wastewater treatment plant due to increased depot maintenance activities. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; or marine mammals, marine resources, or marine sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.1M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, CA

Recommendation: Close Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, CA. Relocate the artillery cartridge case metal parts functions to Rock Island Arsenal, IL.

Justification: There are 4 sites within the Industrial Base producing Metal Parts. To remove excess from the Industrial Base, the closure allows DoD to generate efficiencies and nurture partnership with multiple sources in the private sector.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $25.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $10.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $6.5M with a payback expected within 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $53.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 106 jobs (89 direct jobs and 17 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Modesto, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has the potential to impact air quality at Rock Island Arsenal. A new Source Review will be needed for new construction and the added operations will require an Air Conformity analysis to determine the impact. Continued

management and/or deed restrictions at Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant will be necessary to ensure future protection of federally listed species. Restoration, monitoring/sweeps, access controls, and/or deed restrictions may be required at Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant to prevent disturbance, health and safety risks, and/or long-term release of toxins to environmental media. Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant also has a domestic wastewater treatment facility that may require cleanup. This recommendation has the potential for a minor impact on water resources at Rock Island Arsenal. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $2.5M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant reports approximately $10.5M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department of Defense has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost was not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Sierra Army Depot, CA

Recommendation: Realign Sierra Army Depot, CA. Relocate Storage to Tooele Army Depot, NV and Demilitarization to Crane Army Ammunition Activity, IN, and McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK.

Justification: Capacity and capability for storage exists at numerous munitions sites. To reduce redundancy and remove excess from the Industrial Base, the realignment allows DoD to create centers of excellence and remove inefficiencies.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $33.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $7.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $7.5M with a payback expected within 7 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $66.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 17 jobs (12 direct jobs and 5 indirect jobs) over the period 2006-2011 in the Susanville, CA Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of the economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.3M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does otherwise not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and other environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Rock Island Arsenal, IL

Recommendation: Realign Rock Island Arsenal, IL, by relocating the depot maintenance of Combat Vehicles and Other to Anniston Army Depot, AL, and the depot maintenance of Other Equipment and Tactical Vehicles to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA.

Justification: This recommendation supports minimizing the number of depot maintenance sites through the consolidation of Rock Island's remaining Combat Vehicle workload and capacity at Anniston Army Depot, the Army's Center for Industrial and Technical Excellence for Combat Vehicles. The recommendation also increases overall depot capability utilization by consolidating Rock Island's remaining Tactical Vehicle workload and capability at Letterkenny, the depot with the highest Military Value for Tactical Vehicle maintenance. This recommendation eliminates over 160,000 square feet of depot maintenance production space with annual facility sustainment and recapitalization savings of $0.6M. This recommendation also decreases the cost of depot maintenance operations across DoD by consolidation and elimination of 30 percent of duplicate overhead structures required to operate multiple depot maintenance activities. Finally, this recommendation facilitates future interservice utilization of DoD depot maintenance capacity.

Payback: The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $27.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during implementation period is a cost of $16.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $3.1M with payback expected in 9 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $13.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 339 jobs (181 direct jobs and 158 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has an expected impact to air quality at Letterkenny AD. Additional operations may impact TES, candidate species, and/or critical habitats at Anniston, possibly leading to restrictions on operations. Increased depot maintenance activities at Anniston may require mitigation and pollution prevention measures to protect the aquifer and upgrades to the industrial wastewater treatment plant. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.2M cost for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculations. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Newport Chemical Depot, IN

Recommendation: Close Newport Chemical Depot, IN.

Justification: There is no additional chemical demilitarization workload slated to go to Newport Chemical Depot. The projected date for completion of existing workload is 2nd quarter of 2008. There is no further use for Newport Chemical Depot.

Payback: The total one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $7.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $95.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $35.7M with a payback expected immediately. The Net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $436.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 838 jobs (571 direct jobs and 267 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Terre Haute, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.9 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Continued management and/or deed restrictions will be necessary to ensure future protection of the Federally listed species. Restoration, monitoring, access control, and deed restrictions may be required for former waste management areas to prevent disturbance, health and safety risks, and/or long term release of toxins to environmental media. Restoration and monitoring of contaminated sites will likely be required after closure to prevent significant long-term impacts to the environment. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.3M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Newport Chemical Depot reports approximately $1.2M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department of Defense has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost was not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, KS

Recommendation: Close Kansas Army Ammunition Plant (AAP), KS. Relocate Sensor Fuzed Weapon/Cluster Bomb function and Missile warhead production to McAlester AAP, OK; 155MM ICM Artillery and 60MM, 81MM, and 120MM Mortar functions to Milan, TN; 105MM HE, 155MM HE, and Missile Warhead functions to Iowa AAP, IA; and Detonators/relays/delays to Crane Army Ammunition Activity, IN.

Justification: Capacity and capability for Artillery, Mortars, Missiles, and Pyro/Demo exists at numerous munitions sites. There are 8 sites producing Artillery, 5 producing Mortars, 9 producing Pyro/Demo, and 13 performing Demilitarization. To reduce redundancy and remove excess from the Industrial Base, the closure allows DoD to create centers of excellence, avoid single point failure, and generate efficiencies.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $25.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $2.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $10.3M with a payback expected within 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $101.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 276 jobs (167 direct jobs and 109 indirect jobs) over the period 2006-2011 in the Parsons, KS Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.8 percent of the economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has possible water resources impact at McAlester and Crane. Significant mitigation measures must be taken to limit releases into waterway. This recommendation has potential impact on air quality at Crane AAA. Crane AAA may need upgrades to industrial wastewater treatment to handle additional lead wastes. Kansas AAP has domestic and industrial wastewater treatments plants that may require closure. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $5.2M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Kansas reports approximately $33.2M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department of Defense has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost was not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Lima Tank Plant, OH

Recommendation: Realign Lima Tank Plant, OH. Retain the portion required to support the manufacturing of armored combat vehicles to include Army Future Combat System (FCS) program, Marine Corps Expeditionary Force Vehicle (EFV) chassis, and M1 Tank recapitalization program.

Justification: Capacity and capability for armored combat vehicles exists at three sites with little redundancy among the sites. The acquisition strategy for the Army Future Combat System (FCS) and Marine Corps Expeditionary Force Vehicle includes the manufacturing of manned vehicle chassis at Lima Army Tank Plant. The impact of establishing this capability elsewhere would hinder the Department's ability to meet the USA and USMC future production schedule. This recommendation to retain only the portion of Lima Army Tank Plant required to support the FCS, EFV, and M1 tank recap, reduces the footprint. This allows the Department of Defense to remove excess from the Industrial Base, create centers of excellence, avoid single point failure, and generate efficiencies within the manufacture and maintenance of combat vehicles.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $0.2M. The net of all savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $5.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.7M with payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $22.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the period 2006-2011 in the Lima, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, MS

Recommendation: Close Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, MS. Relocate the 155MM ICM artillery metal parts functions to Rock Island Arsenal, IL.

Justification: There are 4 sites within the Industrial Base producing Metal Parts. To remove excess from the Industrial Base, the closure allows DoD to generate efficiencies and nurture partnership with multiple sources in the private sector.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $32.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $10.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $5.1M with a payback expected in 7 years. The Net Present Value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $38.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 88 jobs (54 direct jobs and 34 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011period in the Picayune, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.5 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has potential impact to water resources at Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant. The installation has both domestic and industrial wastewater treatment plants that may require closure. Significant mitigation measures must be taken at Rock Island to limit release of pollutants during loadings. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.4M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant reports $2.3M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether a base is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost was not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Hawthorne Army Depot, NV

Recommendation: Close Hawthorne Army Depot, NV. Relocate Storage and Demilitarization functions to Tooele Army Depot, UT.

Justification: Capacity and capability for Storage and Demilitarization exists at numerous munitions sites. To reduce redundancy and remove excess from the Industrial Base, the closure allows DoD to create centers of excellence and establish deployment networks that support readiness. Hawthorne Army Depot has infrastructure problems that severely limit the ability to offload.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $180.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $59.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $73.4M with a payback beginning immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $777.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 326 jobs (199 direct jobs and 127 indirect jobs) over the period 2006-2011 in the Reno-Sparks, NV Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of the economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the community to support missions, forces, and

personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has expected impact on air quality at Tooele Army Depot. Air Conformity analysis will likely be necessary. Surveys and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer will be required at Hawthorne Army Depot. Restoration monitoring/sweeps, access controls and/or deed restrictions may be required at Hawthorne to prevent disturbance and health/safety risks, and/or long-term release of toxins to environmental media. Restoration and/or monitoring of contaminated media may be required after closure. Hawthorne also has domestic and industrial wastewater treatment plants that may require closure. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.5M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Hawthorne reports approximately $383.2M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department of Defense has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost was not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Watervliet Arsenal, NY

Recommendation: Realign Watervliet Arsenal, NY, by disestablishing all capabilities for Other Field Artillery Components.

Justification: The Department no longer requires the capability for Other Field Artillery Components at Watervliet Arsenal. The Department will require and will retain at Watervliet Arsenal the capability to support core cannon tube, rotary forge, and swage. Disestablishing the Other Field Artillery Components capability will allow the Department to reduce its overall footprint at Watervliet Arsenal. It will also allow the Department to explore partnering with the local community, perhaps through a leaseback arrangement. This type of partnering could allow the government to reduce its footprint while maintaining that portion of Watervliet Arsenal needed to fulfill core capabilities.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $63.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $46.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $5.2M with a payback expected in 18 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $5.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions over the period 2006-2011 in the Troy, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area. The aggregate

economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Surveys and consultation with SHPO will be required to ensure protection of cultural resources on Watervliet Arsenal. Restoration and monitoring of contaminated groundwater sites at Watervliet Arsenal will likely be required after to prevent significant long-term impacts to the environment. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.3M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Umatilla Chemical Depot, OR

Recommendation: Close Umatilla Chemical Depot, OR.

Justification: There is no additional chemical demilitarization workload slated to go to Umatilla Chemical Depot. The projected date for completion of its existing workload is 2nd quarter of 2011. There is no further use for Umatilla Chemical Depot.

Payback: The total one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $15.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $89.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $61.0M with a payback expected immediately. The Net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $681.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 884 jobs (512 direct jobs and 372 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Pendleton-Hermiston, OR Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 2.0 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the community to support missions, forces, and

personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Surveys and consultation with the SHPO will be required to determine disposition of archaeological and historical resources. Restoration, monitoring, access control, and deed restrictions may be required for former waste management areas to prevent disturbance, health and safety risks, and/or long term release of toxins to environmental media. Restoration and monitoring of contaminated sites will likely be required after closure to prevent significant long-term impacts to the environment. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.3M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Umatilla reports approximately $10.3M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department of Defense has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost was not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Lackland Air Force Base, TX

Recommendation: Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, by relocating the depot maintenance of Computers, Crypto, Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), and Radio to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA; and disestablishing all depot maintenance capabilities.

Justification: This recommendation supports depot maintenance function elimination at Lackland Air Force Base, TX and follows the strategy of minimizing sites using maximum capacity at 1.5 shifts. This recommendation eliminates over 36,200 square feet of depot maintenance production space with annual facility sustainment and recapitalization savings of $0.1M. Required capacity to support workloads and Core requirements for the Department of Defense (DoD) is relocated to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence, thereby increasing the military value of depot maintenance performed at these sites. This recommendation decreases the cost of depot maintenance operations across DoD by consolidation and elimination of 30 percent of duplicate overhead structures required to operate multiple depot maintenance activities. Additionally, this recommendation supports transformation of the Department's depot maintenance operations by increasing the utilization of existing capacity by 150 percent while maintaining capability to support future force structure. Another benefit of this recommendation includes utilization of DoD capacity to facilitate performance of interservice workload.

Payback: The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $10.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during implementation period is a cost of $0.07M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after

implementation are $2.9M with payback expected in 3 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a saving of $28.0 M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 376 jobs (177 direct jobs and 199 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Antonio, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has a potential to impact air quality at Tobyhanna. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.4M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does otherwise not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, TX

Recommendation: Close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (AAP), TX. Relocate the Storage and Demilitarization functions to McAlester AAP, IL. Relocate the 105MM and 155MM ICM Artillery, MLRS Artillery, Hand Grenades, 60MM and 81MM Mortars functions to Milan AAP, TN. Relocate Mines and Detonators/Relays/Delays functions to Iowa AAP, IA. Relocate Demolition Charges functions to Crane Army Ammunition Activity (AAA), IN.

Justification: Capacity and capability for Artillery, Mortars, Missiles, Pyro/Demo, and Storage exists at numerous munitions sites. There are 8 sites producing Artillery, 5 producing Mortars, 9 producing Pyro-Demo, 15 performing storage, and 13 performing Demilitarization. To reduce redundancy and remove excess from the Industrial Base, the closure allows DoD to create centers of excellence, avoid single point failure, and generate efficiencies. Goal is to establish multi-functional sites performing Demilitarization, Production, Maintenance, and Storage. Lone Star primarily performs only one of the 4 functions.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $29.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $4.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after

implementation are $17.3M with a payback expected within 1 year. The Net Present Value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $164.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 229 jobs (149 direct jobs and 80 indirect jobs) over the period of 2006-2011 in the Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.3 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Surveys and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer will be required at Lone Star to ensure protection of cultural resources. Remediation of munitions contaminants on three operational ranges may be required at Lone Star. Continued management and/or deed restrictions at Lone Star may be necessary to ensure future protection of federally listed species. Restoration, monitoring/sweeps, access controls, and/or deed restrictions may be required to prevent disturbance and health/safety risks and/or long-term release of toxins to environmental media. Restoration and/or monitoring of contaminated media may be required after closure in order to prevent significant long-term impacts to the environment. Lone Star has an industrial wastewater treatment plan that may require closure. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $5.4M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Lone Star reports approximately $2.7M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department of Defense has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost was not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Deseret Chemical Depot, UT

Recommendation: Close Deseret Chemical Depot, UT. Transfer the storage igloos and magazines to Tooele Army Depot, UT.

Justification: There is no additional chemical demilitarization workload slated to go to Deseret Chemical Depot. The projected date for completion of its existing workload is 2nd quarter of 2008. Because of the close proximity of Deseret Chemical Depot to Tooele Army Depot, the sophistication of the security system, the number and conditions of igloos and magazines, this

recommendation increases the storage and distribution deployment network capability at Tooele Army Depot at a minimal cost.

Payback: The total one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $4.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $65.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $30.3M with a payback expected immediately. The Net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $356.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 391 jobs (248 direct jobs and 143 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Salt Lake City, UT metropolitan statistical area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Surveys and consultation with the SHPO will be required to determine disposition of archaeological and historical resources. Continued management and or deed restrictions will be necessary to ensure future protection of the federally listed species. Restoration, monitoring, access control, and deed restrictions may be required for former waste management areas to prevent disturbance, health and safety risks, and/or long term release of toxins to environmental media. Restoration and monitoring of contaminated sites will likely be required after closure to prevent significant long-term impacts to the environment. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.3M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Deseret Chemical Depot reports approximately $66.9M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department of Defense has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost was not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activity Norfolk, VA

Recommendation: Realign Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activity (SIMA) Norfolk, VA, by relocating intermediate ship maintenance function to Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA.

Justification: This recommendation supports capacity reduction at the SIMA Norfolk, VA, and reduces excess ship repair capacity. This consolidation matches the ship maintenance infrastructure at the other major Fleet concentrations where depot and intermediate level activities are collocated. This consolidation will lead to synergy and efficiency in ship maintenance. This recommendation assumes that Norfolk Naval Shipyard becomes a Direct or Mission Funded activity.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $10.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $26.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $8.2M with a payback expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $104.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 209 jobs (95 direct jobs and 114 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Fleet Readiness Centers

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Station Oceana, VA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department Oceana, the Naval Air Depot Cherry Point Detachment, and the Naval Air Depot Jacksonville Detachment; establishing Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic, Naval Air Station Oceana, VA; and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic, Naval Air Station Oceana, VA.

Realign Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department at Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division; establishing Fleet

Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Patuxent River, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD; and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Patuxent River, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD.

Realign Naval Air Station Norfolk, VA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department Norfolk VA, the Naval Air Depot Jacksonville Detachment, and Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division Lakehurst Detachment; establishing Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Norfolk, Naval Air Station Norfolk, VA; and transferring all intermediate and depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Norfolk, Naval Air Station Norfolk, VA.

Realign Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department, establishing Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site New Orleans, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA; and transfer all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site New Orleans, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA.

Realign Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC, as follows: disestablish Naval Air Depot Cherry Point; establish Fleet Readiness Center East, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 39 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 69 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 23 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 126 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic, Naval Air Station Oceana, VA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 11 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 19 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 35 K DLHs), and Aircraft Other Components (approximately 6 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Norfolk, Naval Air Station Norfolk, VA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 10 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 1 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 18 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Patuxent River, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 0.4K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 1 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 6 K DLHs) to FRC Mid Atlantic Site New Orleans, Naval Air Station JRB New Orleans, LA.; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 9 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 16 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 6 K DLHs) and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 30 K DLHs) to the Fleet Readiness Center East Site Beaufort, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 11 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components

(approximately 20 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 36 K DLHs), Aircraft Rotary (approximately 1 K DLHs), Aircraft VSTOL (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Cargo/Tanker (approximately 0.02K DLHs,), Aircraft Other (approximately 18 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 0.001K DLHs), Calibration (approximately 0.15 K DLHs) and "Other" Commodity (approximately 0.3 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center East Site New River, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station New River, Camp Lejeune, NC; and transfer all remaining depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center East, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC.

Realign Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC, by disestablishing Naval Air Depot Jacksonville Detachment Beaufort and transferring all depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center East Site Beaufort, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC.

Realign Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL, as follows: disestablish Naval Air Depot Jacksonville, Naval Air Depot Jacksonville Detachment Jacksonville, and Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department Jacksonville; establish Fleet Readiness Center Southeast, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, FL; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 27 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 9 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center Southeast Site Mayport, hereby established at Naval Air Station, Mayport, FL; transfer all remaining intermediate and depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Southeast, Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL.

Realign Naval Air Station Mayport, FL, by disestablishing Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department, Naval Air Depot Jacksonville Detachment Mayport, and Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division Lakehurst Voyage Repair Team Detachment Mayport and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Southeast Site Mayport, Naval Air Station Mayport, FL.

Realign Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA, by disestablishing Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department Lemoore and Naval Air Depot North Island Detachment; establishing Fleet Readiness Center West, Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA; and transferring all intermediate and depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center West, Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA.

Realign Naval Air Station Fallon, NV, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department Fallon and the Naval Air Depot North Island Detachment Fallon; establishing Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fallon, Naval Air Station Fallon, NV; and transferring all intermediate and depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fallon, Naval Air Station Fallon, NV.

Realign Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division China Lake, CA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department and relocating its maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Components (approximately 45 K

DLHs), Fabrication & Manufacturing (approximately 6 K DLHs) and Support Equipment (approximately 16 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center West, Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA.

Realign Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department, establishing Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fort Worth, Naval Air Station Fort Worth, TX, and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fort Worth, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX.

Realign Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department, establishing Fleet Readiness Center Northwest, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA, and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Northwest, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA.

Realign Naval Support Activity Crane, IN, by relocating the depot maintenance workload and capacity for ALQ-99 Electronic Warfare to Fleet Readiness Center Northwest, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA.

Realign Naval Air Station North Island, Naval Base Coronado, CA, as follows: disestablish Naval Air Depot North Island, COMSEACONWINGPAC (AIMD), and NADEP North Island Detachment North Island; establish Fleet Readiness Center Southwest, Naval Air Station North Island, Naval Base Coronado, CA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 13 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 4 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Point Mugu, hereby established at Naval Air Station Point Mugu, Naval Base Ventura, CA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 26 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Component (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 13 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 55 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 16 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Miramar, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 4 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 17 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 5 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Pendleton, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton, CA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 12 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 3 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Southwest Site Yuma, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 2 K

DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 12 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 3 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fort Worth, Fort Worth TX; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 25 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 13 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 53 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 15 K DLHs), from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center Northwest, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA; and transfer all remaining intermediate and depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest, Naval Air Station North Island, Naval Base Coronado, CA.

Realign Naval Air Station Point Mugu, Naval Base Ventura, CA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Point Mugu, Naval Base Ventura, CA.

Realign Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA, by transferring depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Other (approximately 28 K DLHs) and Aircraft Fighter/Attack (approximately 39 K DLHs) and intermediate maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Components, Aircraft Engines, Fabrication & Manufacturing and Support Equipment from Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron (MALS)-11 and 16 to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Miramar, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA.

Realign Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton, CA, by transferring depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Other (approximately 22 K DLHs) and Aircraft Rotary (approximately 102 K DLHs) and intermediate maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Components, Aircraft Engines, Fabrication & Manufacturing and Support Equipment from MALS-39 to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Camp Pendleton, Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton, CA.

Realign Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ, by transferring depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Fighter/Attack, Aircraft Other and Aircraft Rotary and intermediate maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Components, Aircraft Engines, Communication/Electronics Equipment, Ordnance Weapons & Missiles, Software and Support Equipment from MALS-13 to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Yuma, Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ.

Justification: This recommendation realigns and merges depot and intermediate maintenance activities. It creates 6 Fleet Readiness Centers (FRCs), with 13 affiliated FRC Sites at satellite locations. FRC Mid-Atlantic will be located on NAS Oceana, VA, with affiliated FRC Sites at NAS Patuxent River, MD, NAS Norfolk, VA, and JRB New Orleans, LA. FRC East is located at Cherry Point, NC, with affiliated FRC Sites at MCAS Beaufort, SC, and MCAS New River, NC. The existing intermediate level activity associated with HMX-1 at MCB Quantico, VA, will also be affiliated with FRC East. FRC Southeast will be located on NAS Jacksonville, FL, and will have an affiliated FRC Site at NAS Mayport, FL. FRC West will be located on NAS Lemoore, CA, and will have FRC affiliated sites at NAS JRB Fort Worth, TX, and NAS Fallon,

NV. FRC Southwest will be located on Naval Station Coronado, CA, and will have affiliated sites at MCAS Miramar, CA, MCAS Pendleton, CA, MCAS Yuma, AZ, and NAS Point Mugu, CA. FRC Northwest will be located on NAS Whidbey, WA, with no affiliated FRC Sites.

This recommendation supports both DoD and Navy transformation goals by reducing the number of maintenance levels and streamlining the way maintenance is accomplished with associated significant cost reductions. It supports the Naval Aviation Enterprise's (NAE's) goal of transforming to fewer maintenance levels, i.e., from 3 to 2 levels; and it supports the NAE's strategy of positioning maintenance activities closer to fleet concentrations when doing so will result in enhanced effectiveness and efficiency, greater agility, and allows Naval Aviation to achieve the right readiness at the least cost. This transformation to FRCs produces significant reductions in the total cost of maintenance, repair and overhaul plus the associated Supply system PHS&T (Packaging, Handling, Storage and Transportation) as well as reparables inventory stocking levels as a result of reduced total repair turn-around times, reduced transportation, lower spares inventories, less manpower, and more highly utilized infrastructure. It requires integration and collaboration between Depot level Civil Service personnel and Military Intermediate level Sailors and Marines. At those FRCs involving Marine Corps MALS (Marine Aviation Logistics Squadrons), because the MALS remain deployable commands, they will affiliate with their FRC organizations, but will remain operationally distinct and severable in all respects. The FRC D-level functions within the MALS fall under the Commanding Officer of each MALS. The FRC Commander is the provider of embedded depot personnel, as well as D-level technical and logistics support within the MALS. For all FRCs, there is a combined annual facility sustainment savings of $1.1M; elimination of a total of 529,000 square feet of depot/intermediate maintenance production space and military construction cost avoidances of $0.2M. This recommendation also includes a military construction cost of $85.7M.

In addition to the actions described in this recommendation, there are four additional actions involved in the comprehensive merger of depot and intermediate maintenance: Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Willow Grove, PA, Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX, Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME, and Naval Air Station Atlanta, GA. The actions at these installations are described in separate installation closure recommendations in the Department of the Navy section of the BRAC Report.

Payback: The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $298.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during implementation period is a savings of $1,528.2M Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $341.2M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $4,724.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 104 jobs (53 direct jobs and 51 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Bakersfield, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 221 jobs (152 direct jobs and 69 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Martin County, IN, economic area, which is 2.6 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 13 jobs (7 direct jobs and 6 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fallon, NV Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 512 jobs (218 direct jobs and 294 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Jacksonville, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,190 jobs (632 direct jobs and 558 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the New Bern, NC Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.8 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 12 jobs (7 direct jobs and 5 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,279 jobs (623 direct jobs and 656 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 68 jobs (44 direct jobs and 24 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may impact air quality at NAS Lemoore and NAS JRB Fort Worth. A conformity determination may be required. This recommendation has the potential to impact cultural, archeological, or tribal resources at NAS Lemoore, NAS Fallon, and NAS Whidbey Island, WA, if construction is required. There is a possible impact to water resources at NAS Whidbey Island and NAS Fallon. This recommendation has no impact on

dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.4M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the cost of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Naval Shipyard Detachments

Recommendation: Realign Puget Sound Naval Shipyard Detachment Boston, MA, by relocating the ship repair function to Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, WA.

Realign Naval Station Annapolis, MD, by relocating the Norfolk Naval Shipyard Detachment, Naval Sea Systems Command Plant Equipment Support Office ship repair function to Norfolk Naval Shipyard, VA.

Realign the Navy Philadelphia Business Center, PA, by relocating the Norfolk Naval Shipyard Detachment, Naval Sea Systems Command Shipbuilding Support Office ship repair function to Norfolk Naval Shipyard, VA.

Justification: This recommendation supports mission elimination at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard Detachment Boston, MA, Norfolk Naval Shipyard Detachment, Naval Sea Systems Command Plant Equipment Support Office, Annapolis, MD, and Norfolk Naval Shipyard Detachment, Naval Sea Systems Command Shipbuilding Support Office, Philadelphia, PA, and reduces excess ship repair capacity. This relocation will create synergy among like functions at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Norfolk Naval Shipyard. Although this expected synergy is not captured in the payback calculations, experience has shown that it will produce additional long-term savings.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $12.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $0.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.3M with a payback expected in four (4) years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $20.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 213 jobs (108 direct jobs and 105 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the in the Boston-Quincy, MA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 25 jobs (13 direct jobs and 12 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the in the

Baltimore-Towson, MD Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 114 jobs (63 direct jobs and 51 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the in the Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Intelligence Joint Cross-Service Group

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

The Intelligence Joint Cross-Service Group was chaired by the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Counterintelligence & Security). The Group's principals included senior members from the Defense Intelligence Agency, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, National Reconnaissance Office, National Security Agency, each Military Department, the Joint Staff/J2, and representation from the Director of Central Intelligence Community Management Staff. Counterintelligence Field Activity and the Under Secretary of Defense, Intelligence elements were represented by the Chair, Intelligence Joint Cross-Service Group. The Intelligence Joint Cross-Service Group was chartered to conduct a review of the intelligence function.

Responsibilities and Strategy

The Intelligence Joint Cross-Service Group was responsible for a comprehensive review of the intelligence function, less those intelligence activities that were evaluated by the Military Departments and other Joint Cross-Service Groups. In addition, the Group evaluated alternatives, and developed and documented realignment and closure recommendations for submission to the Secretary of Defense. In developing its analytical process, the Intelligence Joint Cross-Service Group established internal policies and procedures consistent with Department of Defense policy memoranda, 20-year Force Structure Plan, BRAC selection criteria, and the requirements of Public Law 101-510, as amended. To facilitate the Group's efforts, the four analytical frameworks below provided the construct to evaluate the intelligence function.

- Locate and upgrade facilities on protected installations as appropriate
- Reduce vulnerable commercial leased space
- Realign selected intelligence functions/activities and establish facilities to support Continuity of Operations and Mission Assurance requirements
- Provide infrastructure to facilitate robust information flow between analysts, collectors and operators at all echelons and achieve mission synergy

Analytical Process

In developing its analytical process, the Intelligence Joint Cross-Service Group established procedures to facilitate its review of the intelligence function. The Intelligence Joint Cross-Service Group identified facilities performing the intelligence function and developed attributes,

metrics and questions for analysis. Data calls were issued to the defense intelligence agencies and military departments to gather certified data on intelligence facilities. The approach to capacity analysis led to identification of excess capacity/shortage. The approach to military value led to the development of a scoring plan for the intelligence function consistent with final BRAC Selection Criteria 1-4. Military value scores were computed for each facility. The Intelligence Joint Cross-Service Group then identified strategy-based, data supported, realignment or closure scenarios consistent with the analytical frameworks and with the 20-year Force Structure Plan. Once scenarios were registered, the remaining selection criteria (5-8) were assessed using Department of Defense's standard procedures and models.

The Intelligence Joint Cross-Service Group developed a total of 21 ideas which led to 18 proposals. From these proposals, 13 scenarios were declared. After further analysis, using selection criteria one through eight and military judgment, six candidate recommendations were presented to the Infrastructure Steering Group. The Infrastructure Steering Group and Infrastructure Executive Council approved three candidate recommendations. During the integration process, one of these recommendations was incorporated into a recommendation authored by the Headquarters and Support Activities Joint Cross-Service Group.

The recommendations approved by the Secretary of Defense follow:

Defense Intelligence Agency
(A classified version of this recommendation identifies specific functions to be moved.)

Recommendation: Realign Defense Intelligence Analysis Center, Bolling Air Force Base, DC, by relocating select Defense Intelligence Agency intelligence analysis functions to a new facility at Rivanna Station, VA. Realign Crystal Park 5, a leased facility in Arlington, VA, by relocating the Defense Intelligence Agency analysis function to the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center, Bolling Air Force Base, DC.

Justification: This recommendation is a realignment of select personnel, equipment and intelligence analysis functions of the Defense Intelligence Agency. It co-locates select intelligence analysis functions and personnel with the National Ground Intelligence Center into a new facility at Rivanna Station. This recommendation improves information flow/mission synergy; addresses capacity shortage at the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center; meets the spirit of the Secretary of Defense's guidelines for relocation outside the National Capital Region, and improves Continuity of Operations (COOP)/Mission Assurance by locating functions on a secure Department of Defense-owned location. The realignment of personnel from Crystal Park 5 to the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center, Bolling Air Force Base, DC, reduces vulnerable leased space while addressing Antiterrorism/Force Protection deficiencies by locating functions onto a secure Department of Defense-owned location. This recommendation accommodates current and surge requirements and is consistent with the 20-year Force Structure Plan.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $96.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $48.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $10.1M with a payback expected in eight years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $52.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,337 jobs (777 direct jobs and 560 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: No specific environmental data at the gaining site is available, because the land is pending acquisition. However, no impacts are expected to air quality; cultural,

archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints, or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands based on the administrative nature of added mission and the requirement that the government purchase land free of environmental liabilities. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.4M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Activities

Recommendation: Close National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Dalecarlia and Sumner sites, Bethesda, MD; Reston 1, 2 and 3, leased installations in Reston, VA; Newington buildings 8510, 8520, and 8530, Newington, VA; and Building 213 a leased installation at the South East Federal Center, Washington, DC. Relocate all functions to a new facility at Fort Belvoir, VA. Realign the National Reconnaissance Office facility, Westfields, VA, by relocating all NGA functions to a new facility at the Fort Belvoir, VA. Consolidate all NGA National Geospatial-Intelligence College functions on Fort Belvoir into the new facility at Fort Belvoir, VA.

Justification: This recommendation is a strategic consolidation of the personnel, equipment and functions of NGA's 22 legacy organizations into a new geospatial intelligence consolidated campus. It consolidates multiple NGA National Capital Region-based intelligence community activities now occupying small, government facilities and privately-owned leased space, to a secure Department of Defense-owned location, reducing excess capacity and increasing overall military value. It optimizes mission efficiencies, improves readiness, and enhances mission partner coordination, while addressing Antiterrorism/Force Protection deficiencies. This recommendation accommodates current and surge requirements and is consistent with the 20-year Force Structure Plan.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement the recommendation is $1,117.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $796.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $127.7M with a payback expected in 8 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $535.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 5,260 jobs (2,833 direct and 2,427 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg MD Metropolitan Division, which is approximately 0.7 percent of economic area employment.

The economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has a moderate impact on air quality at Fort Belvoir. This recommendation has the potential to impact historic properties at Fort Belvoir. A minimal impact on cultural/historic resources is expected at the Sumner and Dalecarlia sites. Surveys and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office may be required. Additional operations at Fort Belvoir may further impact threatened and endangered species, leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.7M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the base in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Medical Joint Cross-Service Group

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

The Medical Joint Cross-Service Group (JCSG) was chartered to review Department of Defense healthcare functions and to provide base closure and realignment (BRAC) recommendations based on that review. Assigned functions included Department of Defense (DoD) Healthcare Education and Training; Healthcare Services; and Medical and Dental Research, Development and Acquisition (RD&A). The Air Force Surgeon General chaired the Medical JCSG, and other principal members included senior medical members from the Military Departments, the Joint Staff, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). The summary that follows details the group's strategies, processes, and recommendations for consideration for of 2005 BRAC Commission.

Responsibilities and Strategy

The Medical JCSG was responsible for a comprehensive review of its assigned functional areas, an evaluation of alternatives, and the subsequent development and documentation of realignment and closure recommendations for the Secretary of Defense. In developing its analytical process, the Medical JCSG established internal policies and procedures consistent with DoD policy memoranda, the force structure plan prepared by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, an installation inventory, BRAC final selection criteria, and the requirements of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended.

The Military Healthcare System (MHS) must ensure that DoD has trained, proficient, and deployable medics to support the warfighter. In addition, DoD must foster and deliver research, development and acquisition of unique military medical and dental technology and techniques. In its current form, the DoD healthcare delivery system accomplishes this mission through two complementary organizations: the Direct Care System which includes military treatment facilities, and the TRICARE health benefit program which provides access for beneficiaries to the civilian healthcare system.

The Medical JCSG developed key strategies to guide deliberations based on the key objectives above. These strategies came from an analysis of the BRAC final selection criteria criteria. The Medical JCSG focused its efforts on:

- Supporting the warfighter and their families in-garrison and deployed;
- Maximizing military value while reducing infrastructure footprint, while maintaining an adequate surge capability;

- Maintaining or improving access to care for all beneficiaries, including retirees, using combinations of the Direct Care and TRICARE systems;
- Enhancing jointness, taking full advantage of the commonality in the Services' healthcare delivery, healthcare education and training, and medical/dental research, development and acquisition functions;
- Identifying and maximizing synergies gained from collocation or consolidation opportunities; and
- Examining out-sourcing opportunities that allow DoD to better leverage the large U.S. health care system investments.

The group's final recommendations were based on a review of the entire Military Healthcare System, including the TRICARE program, with a view towards advancing these strategies. To facilitate efforts, the group developed categories of functions for evaluation and organized into subgroups corresponding to these functions. Each subgroup, in turn, developed strategies for evaluating its functions. These strategies were based on the Medical JCSG key focus areas and guided by BRAC selection criteria 1-8.

Analytical Process

The Medical JCSG approach to the BRAC process involved iterative and concurrent actions in close collaboration with the Military Departments and the other Joint Cross Service Groups. The Medical JCSG Principals formed the deliberative body; subgroups generated ideas, proposed overall scope for analyses and brought forth recommendations for consideration. All data collection was conducted and certified in accordance with BRAC process guidance.

The Medical JCSG developed attributes and metrics proposed by subgroups to determine the capacity of all installations for its assigned functions. The metrics were used to develop questions designed to solicit necessary data, which were subsequently issued to all DoD installations in the form of a controlled data call.

The Medical JCSG used the responses from the installations (submitted in the form of certified data) to perform a capacity analysis and review surge requirements. At each step in the process, adequacy and quality of the data was independently validated by the DoD Inspector General.

Once the group acquired capacity information, it conducted a military value assessment of each function at each installation. The group developed military value data call questions from BRAC selection criteria 1-4 to generate data for the quantitative portion of military value which includes both quantitative data, as well as military judgment. Using each installation's responses, the Medical JCSG subgroups identified realignment or closure scenarios that corroborated their strategies and were supported by data. The Medical JCSG believed these scenarios would advance jointness, achieve synergy, capitalize on technology, exploit best practices, and minimize redundancy, while maintaining the fundamental healthcare mission of the DoD. Once scenarios were developed, the remaining selection criteria (criteria 5-8) were assessed, using standard DoD's procedures and/or models.

The Medical JCSG approved 22 candidate recommendations for presentation to the Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG) and Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC). All Medical JCSG decisions were made by vote, and dissenting opinions were entered into the meeting minutes and presented to the ISG/IEC. Review and adjudication by the ISG and IEC resulted in the recommendations.

The recommendations approved by the Secretary of Defense follow:

Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, Bethesda, MD

Recommendation: Realign Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC, as follows: relocate all tertiary (sub-specialty and complex care) medical services to National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, establishing it as the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center Bethesda, MD; relocate Legal Medicine to the new Walter Reed National Military Medical Center Bethesda, MD; relocate sufficient personnel to the new Walter Reed National Military Medical Center Bethesda, MD, to establish a Program Management Office that will coordinate pathology results, contract administration, and quality assurance and control of DoD second opinion consults worldwide; relocate all non-tertiary (primary and specialty) patient care functions to a new community hospital at Ft Belvoir, VA; relocate the Office of the Secretary of Defense supporting unit to Fort Belvoir, VA; disestablish all elements of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology except the National Medical Museum and the Tissue Repository; relocate the Armed Forces Medical Examiner, DNA Registry, and Accident Investigation to Dover Air Force Base, DE; relocate enlisted histology technician training to Fort Sam Houston, TX; relocate the Combat Casualty Care Research sub-function (with the exception of those organizational elements performing neuroprotection research) of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (Forest Glen Annex) and the Combat Casualty Care Research sub-function of the Naval Medical Research Center (Forest Glen Annex) to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX; relocate Medical Biological Defense Research of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (Forest Glen Annex) and Naval Medical Research Center (Forest Glen Annex) to Fort Detrick, MD, and consolidate it with US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases; relocate Medical Chemical Defense Research of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (Forest Glen Annex) to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and consolidate it with the US Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense; and close the main post.

Justification: This recommendation will transform legacy medical infrastructure into a premier, modernized joint operational medicine platform. This recommendation reduces excess capacity within the National Capital Region (NCR) Multi-Service Market (MSM: two or more facilities co-located geographically with "shared" beneficiary population) while maintaining the same level of care for the beneficiaries. Walter Reed Army Medical Center (AMC) has a military value of 54.46 in contrast to the higher military values of National Naval Medical Center (NNMC) Bethesda (63.19) and DeWitt Hospital (58). This action relocates medical care into facilities of higher military value and capacity. By making use of the design capacity inherent in NNMC Bethesda (18K RWPs) and an expansion of the inpatient care at DeWitt Hospital (13K RWPs), the entire inpatient care produced at Walter Reed AMC (17K RWPs) can be relocated into these facilities along with their current workload (11K RWPs and 1.9K RWPs, respectively). This strategically relocates healthcare in better proximity to the beneficiary base, which census data indicates is concentrating in the southern area of the region. As a part of this action, approximately 2,069 authorizations (military and civilian) will be realigned to DeWitt Hospital and 797 authorizations will be realigned to NNMC Bethesda in order to maintain the current level of effort in providing care to the NCR beneficiary population. DeWitt Hospital will assume all patient care missions with the exception of the specific tertiary care missions that will go to the newly established Walter Reed National Military Medical

Center at Bethesda. Specialty units, such as the Amputee Center at WRAMC, will be relocated within the National Capitol Region. Casualty care is not impacted. Development of a premier National Military Medical Center will provide enhanced visibility, as well as recruiting and retention advantages to the Military Health System. The remaining civilian authorizations and contractors at Walter Reed AMC that represent unnecessary overhead will be eliminated. Military personnel filling similar "overhead positions" are available to be redistributed by the Service to replace civilian and contract medical personnel elsewhere in Military Healthcare System activities of higher military value.

Co-location of combat casualty care research activities with related military clinical activities of the trauma center currently located at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, promotes translational research that fosters rapid application of research findings to health care delivery, and provides synergistic opportunities to bring clinical insight into bench research through sharing of staff across the research and health care delivery functions.

This action will co-locate Army, Navy, Air Force and Defense Agency program management expertise for non-medical chemical and biological defense research, development and acquisition (each at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD) and two separate aspects of medical chemical and biological research: medical biological defense research (at Ft. Detrick, MD) and medical chemical defense research (at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD). It will:

- promote beneficial technical interaction in planning and headquarters-level oversight of all defense biomedical R&D, fostering a joint perspective and sharing of expertise and work in areas of joint interest;
- create opportunities for synergies and efficiencies by facilitating integrated program planning to build joint economies and eliminate undesired redundancy, and by optimizing use of a limited pool of critical professional personnel with expertise in medical product development and acquisition;
- foster the development of common practices for DoD regulatory interactions with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration; and
- facilitate coordinated medical systems lifecycle management with the medical logistics organizations of the Military Departments, already co-located at Fort Detrick.

The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) was originally established as the Army Medical Museum in 1862 as a public and professional repository for injuries and disease specimens of Civil War soldiers. In 1888, educational facilities of the Museum were made available to civilian medical professions on a cooperative basis. In 1976, Congress established AFIP as a joint entity of the Military Departments subject to the authority, control, and direction of the Secretary of Defense. As a result of this recommendation, in the future the Department will rely on the civilian market for second opinion pathology consults and initial diagnosis when the local pathology labs capabilities are exceeded.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $988.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $724.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after

implementation are $99.6M with a payback expected in 10 years. The net present value (NPV) of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $301.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 6,011 (3,567 direct jobs and 2,444 indirect jobs) in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces and personnel. Civilian inpatient capacity exists in the area to provide services to the eligible population. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has a potential impact on air quality at NNMC Bethesda, MD, Fort Belvoir, VA, Dover AFB, DE, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD and Fort Detrick, MD. New source review permitting and air conformity analyses may be required. Additional operations at Dover may impact archaeological resources and historic properties. New construction could impact historic resources at Fort Sam Houston, Fort Belvoir, and Aberdeen Resources must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis at Fort Belvoir, Aberdeen Proving Ground, and Fort Detrick. Consultation with SHPO will be required to ensure protection of cultural resources at Walter Reed. Additional operations may impact sensitive resources at Dover and constrain operations. Additional operations at Aberdeen may further impact threatened/endangered species leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. Modification to the hazardous waste program at Dover may be required. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Aberdeen to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Additional operations may impact wetlands at Dover, which may restrict operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $2.8M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Brooks City Base, TX

Recommendation: Close Brooks City Base, San Antonio, TX. Relocate the Air Force Audit Agency and 341st Recruiting Squadron to Randolph AFB. Relocate the United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, the Air Force Institute of Occupational Health, the Naval Health Research Center Electro-Magnetic Energy Detachment, the Human Systems Development and Acquisition function, and the Human Effectiveness Directorate of the Air Force Research

Laboratory to Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH. Consolidate the Human Effectiveness Directorate with the Air Force Research Laboratory, Human Effectiveness Directorate at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH. Relocate the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, the Air Force Medical Support Agency, Air Force Medical Operations Agency, Air Force Element Medical Defense Agency, Air Force Element Medical-DoD, Air Force-Wide Support Element, 710th Information Operations Flight and the 68th Information Operations Squadron to Lackland Air Force Base, TX. Relocate the Army Medical Research Detachment to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX. Relocate the Non-Medical Chemical Biological Defense Development and Acquisition to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. Disestablish any remaining organizations.

Realign Holloman AFB by disestablishing the high-onset gravitational force centrifuge and relocating the physiological training unit (49 ADOS/SGGT) to Wright-Patterson AFB.

Justification: This recommendation enables technical synergy, and positions the Department of the Air Force to exploit a center-of-mass of scientific, technical, and acquisition expertise required by the 20-year Force Structure Plan. Greater synergy across technical capabilities and functions will be achieved by consolidating geographically separate units of the Air Force Research Laboratory.

The end state will co-locate the Human Systems Development & Acquisition function and the Human Systems Research function with Air Force Aerospace Medicine and Occupational Health education and training. This action will co-locate the Development & Acquisition for Human Systems with the Research function and will concentrate acquisition expertise for Human Systems at one site. Additionally, the relocation of the physiological training unit from Holloman AFB with the relocation of the high-onset gravitational-force centrifuge, enables the continued use of a critical piece of equipment required for both Human Systems Research and Aerospace Medicine Education and Training. This end state will also increase synergy with the Air Platform Research and Development & Acquisition functions and continue the efficient use of equipment and facilities implemented under Biomedical Reliance and BRAC 91 at Wright Patterson AFB, OH.

Co-location of combat casualty care research activities with related military clinical activities of the trauma center currently located at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston TX, promotes translational research that fosters rapid application of research findings to health care delivery, and provides synergistic opportunities to bring clinical insight into bench research through sharing of staff across the research and health care delivery functions. The availability of a co-located military trauma center also provides incentives for recruitment and retention of military physicians as researchers, and is a model that has proven highly successful in civilian academic research centers.

Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, is home to the military's most robust infrastructure supporting research utilizing hazardous chemical agents. Relocation of the Non-medical Chemical Biological Defense Development and Acquisition to Aberdeen Proving Ground will increase synergy, focus on joint needs, and efficient use of equipment and

facilities by co-locating Tri-Service and Defense activities performing functions in chemical-biological defense and medical RDA.

This recommendation also moves the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) to Lackland AFB, where it will be co-located the Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA) that is being relocated to Lackland in a separate recommendation. The military value of AFCEE is 265th out of 336 entities evaluated by the Major Administrative and Headquarters (MAH) military value model. Lackland Air Force Base is ranked 25th out of 336.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $325.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $45.9M. The annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation is $102.1M, with a payback expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $940.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 29 jobs (17 direct jobs and 12 indirect jobs) in the Alamogordo, NM Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,081 jobs (2,097 direct jobs and 1,984 indirect jobs) in the San Antonio, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.4 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation is expected to impact air quality at Fort Sam Houston, Wright-Patterson, and Aberdeen Proving Ground. New source review permitting and permit modifications may be required. This recommendation has the potential to impact cultural or historic resources at Fort Sam Houston, Randolph, Lackland, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Brooks, and Wright-Patterson. Additional operations at Fort Sam Houston and Wright-Patterson may further impact threatened and endangered species leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases at Fort Sam Houston may be required to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Increases in population and operations at Aberdeen Proving Ground may require upgrades/purchase of additional waste management services. Modification of the hazardous waste program at Randolph and Wright-Patterson may be necessary. Additional operations may impact wetlands at Wright-Patterson and Lackland AFB, which may restrict operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; or noise. This recommendation will require spending

approximately $0.5M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. Brooks City Base reports $4.2M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost was not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

McChord Air Force Base, WA

Recommendation: Realign McChord Air Force Base, WA, by relocating all medical functions to Fort Lewis, WA.

Justification: The primary rationale for this recommendation is to promote jointness and reduce excess capacity. This recommendation supports strategies of reducing excess capacity and locating military medical personnel in areas with enhanced opportunities for medical practice. McChord AFB's medical facility produced 44,283 Relative Value Units (RVUs) in FY02, which is well below the Military Health System average of 166,692 RVUs. Its Healthcare Services Functional Military Value of 51.45, is much lower than that of Ft Lewis (73.30). Military personnel stationed at McChord AFB's Medical Facility can be placed in activities of higher military value with a more diverse workload, providing them with enhanced opportunities to maintain their medical currency and making them better able to support Army medical readiness requirements. Approximately 169 military and civilian authorizations will be realigned to Fort Lewis in order to maintain the current level of effort in providing care to the McChord AFB beneficiary population. The remaining civilian authorizations and contractors at McChord AFB that represent unnecessary overhead will be eliminated. Military personnel that are filling similar "overhead positions" will be redistributed by the Service to replace civilian and contract medical personnel elsewhere in the Military Health System activities of higher military value. The large savings along with the reduction of inefficiencies and workload available supports this action. While the jobs are lost in the military system the same type of job is available in the community.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $1.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $55.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $11.6M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $164.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 101 jobs (55 direct jobs and 46 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Tacoma, WA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces and personnel. Civilian inpatient capacity exists in the area to provide services to the eligible population. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; and use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.1M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

San Antonio Regional Medical Center, TX

Recommendation: Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, by relocating the inpatient medical function of the 59th Medical Wing (Wilford Hall Medical Center) to the Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft Sam Houston, TX, establishing it as the San Antonio Regional Military Medical Center, and converting Wilford Hall Medical Center into an ambulatory care center.

Realign Naval Air Station Great Lakes, IL, Sheppard Air Force Base, TX, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, Naval Medical Center San Diego, CA, by relocating basic and specialty enlisted medical training to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Justification: The primary rationale for this recommendation is to transform legacy medical infrastructure into a modernized joint operational medicine platform. This recommendation reduces excess capacity within the San Antonio Multi-Service Market (MSM: two or more facilities co-located geographically with "shared" beneficiary population) while maintaining the level of care for the beneficiaries, enhancing opportunities for provider currency, and maintaining surge capacity. By making use of the design capacity inherent in Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC), the entire inpatient care produced at WHMC can be relocated into this facility. In terms of military value, while BAMC had a slightly lower quantitative military value score than WHMC, the difference was so small as to not be a meaningful discriminator. Additionally, the small difference is primarily attributable to the efficiency of the Dental Clinic at WHMC, a facility that is excluded from this recommendation. It was the military judgment of the MJCSG that in the context of this recommendation, the condition of the facilities and their average weighted age were the most important elements of the military value of the two locations. In this area, BAMC received a significantly higher score than WHMC. Additionally, it is more cost effective and timely to return BAMC to it's inherent design capacity and convert WHMC to an ambulatory care center, than to do the reverse. BAMC is located in a more centralized location, enabling it to better support the broader population area. WHMC and BAMC support Level 1 Trauma Centers, this capability is

maintained in this recommendation by expanding the BAMC Level 1 Trauma Center to the capacity of both trauma centers. It was therefore the military judgment of the MJCSG that regionalization at BAMC provided the highest overall military value to the Department. Development of a premier Regional Military Medical Center will provide enhanced visibility, as well as, recruiting and retention advantages to the Military Health System. The remaining civilian authorizations and contractors at Wilford Hall Medical Center that represent unnecessary overhead will be eliminated. Military personnel filling similar "overhead positions" are available to be redistributed by the Service to replace civilian and contract medical personnel elsewhere in Military Healthcare System activities of higher military value. While the jobs are lost in the military system the same type of job is available in the community.

This recommendation also co-locates all (except Aerospace Medicine) medical basic and specialty enlisted training at Fort Sam Houston, TX, with the potential of transitioning to a joint training effort. This will result in reduced infrastructure and excess system capacity, while capitalizing on the synergy of the co-location similar training conducted by each of the three Services. In addition, the development of a joint training center will result in standardized training for medical enlisted specialties enhancing interoperability and joint deployability. Co-location of medical enlisted training with related military clinical activities of the San Antonio Regional Medical Center at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, provides synergistic opportunities to bring clinical insight into the training environment, real-time. As a result, both the healthcare delivery and training experiences are exponentially enhanced.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $1,040.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $826.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $129.0M with a payback expected in 10 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $476.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,373 jobs (1,926 direct jobs and 2,447 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division, which is 0.88 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,101 jobs (1,630 direct jobs and 1,471 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.17 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,963 jobs (2,378 direct jobs and 1,585 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Wichita Falls, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 4.26 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,013 jobs (489 direct jobs and 524 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the

Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. Civilian inpatient capacity exists in the area to provide services to the eligible population. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation is expected to impact air quality at Fort Sam Houston. Title V permit, permit modification, and a New Source Review may be required. This recommendation has the potential to impact cultural or historic resources at Fort Sam Houston and Lackland AFB. Additional operations at Fort Sam Houston may further impact federally listed species leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. A hazardous waste program modification may be required at Lackland AFB. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Fort Sam Houston to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.2M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Convert Inpatient Services to Clinics

Recommendation: Realign Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC by disestablishing the inpatient mission at Naval Hospital Cherry Point; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign Fort Eustis, VA, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at the Fort Eustis Medical Facility; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign the United States Air Force Academy, CO, by relocating the inpatient mission of the 10th Medical Group to Fort Carson Medical Facility, CO; converting the 10th Medical Group into a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign Andrews Air Force Base, MD, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at the 89th Medical Group; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign MacDill Air Force Base, FL, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at the 6th Medical Group; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign Keesler Air Force Base, MS, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at the 81st Medical Group; converting the medical center to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign Scott Air Force Base, IL, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at the 375th Medical Group; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign Naval Station Great Lakes, IL, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at Naval Hospital Great Lakes; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign Fort Knox, KY, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at Fort Knox's Medical Facility; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Justification: The Department will rely on the civilian medical network for inpatient services at these installations. This recommendation supports strategies of reducing excess capacity and locating military personnel in activities with higher military value with a more diverse workload, providing them with enhanced opportunities to maintain their medical currency to meet COCOM requirements. Additionally, a robust network with available inpatient capacity of Joint Accreditation of Hospital Organizations (JCAHO) and/or Medicare accredited civilian/Veterans Affairs hospitals is located within 40 miles of the referenced facilities.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $12.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $250.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $60.2M with payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $818.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 69 jobs (38 direct jobs and 31 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the New Bern, NC Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 78 jobs (34 direct jobs and 44 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 11 jobs (6 direct jobs and 5 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Colorado Springs, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 265 jobs (160 direct jobs and 105 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 35 jobs (19 direct jobs and 16 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 352 jobs (212 direct jobs and 140 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Gulfport-Biloxi, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 143 jobs (77 direct jobs and 66 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 122 jobs (45 direct jobs and 77 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 147 jobs (85 direct jobs and 62 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Elizabethtown, KY Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the community to support missions, forces and personnel. Civilian inpatient capacity exists in the area to provide services to the eligible population. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation could have a minimal impact on water resources at Fort Carson where increased installation population may require upgrade of water infrastructure. This recommendation has no impact on air quality, cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.1M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this

recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Joint Centers of Excellence for Chemical, Biological, and Medical Research and Development and Acquisition

Recommendation: Realign Building 42, 8901 Wisconsin Ave, Bethesda, MD, by relocating the Combat Casualty Care Research sub-function of the Naval Medical Research Center to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Realign Naval Station Great Lakes, IL, by relocating the Army Dental Research Detachment, the Air Force Dental Investigative Service, and the Naval Institute for Dental and Biomedical Research to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Realign 13 Taft Court and 1600 E. Gude Drive, Rockville, MD, by relocating the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Division of Retrovirology to the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Walter Reed Army Medical Center – Forest Glen Annex, MD, establishing it as a Center of Excellence for Infectious Disease.

Realign Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, by relocating the Naval Aeromedical Research Laboratory to Wright-Patterson AFB, OH.

Realign 12300 Washington Ave, Rockville, MD, by relocating the Medical Biological Defense Research sub-function to the U. S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Ft. Detrick, MD.

Realign Potomac Annex-Washington, DC, by relocating Naval Bureau of Medicine, Code M2, headquarters-level planning, investment portfolio management and program and regulatory oversight of DoD Biomedical Science and Technology programs and FDA-regulated medical product development within the biomedical RDA function to a new Joint Biomedical Research, Development and Acquisition Management Center at Fort Detrick, MD.

Realign 64 Thomas Jefferson Drive, Frederick, MD, by relocating the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical Biological Defense, Joint Project Manager for Chemical Biological Medical Systems headquarters-level planning, investment portfolio management and program and regulatory oversight of DoD Biomedical Science and Technology programs and FDA-regulated medical product development within the RDA function to a new Joint Biomedical Research, Development and Acquisition Management Center at Fort Detrick, MD.

Realign Fort Belvoir, VA, by relocating the Chemical Biological Defense Research component of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign Tyndall AFB, FL, by relocating Non-medical Chemical Biological Defense Research to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and consolidating it with Air Force Research Laboratory.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division, VA, by relocating Non-medical Chemical Biological Defense Research and Development & Acquisition to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division, IN, by relocating the Non-medical Chemical Biological Defense Development and Acquisition to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign Skyline 2 and 6, Falls Church, VA, by relocating the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical Biological Defense to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Justification: This recommendation creates Joint Centers of Excellence for Battlefield Health and Trauma research at Fort Sam Houston, TX; Infectious Disease research at Walter Reed – Forest Glenn Annex, MD; Aerospace Medicine research at Wright Patterson AFB, OH; Regulated Medical Project development & acquisition at Fort Detrick, MD; Medical Biological Defense research at Fort Detrick, MD; and Chemical Biological Defense research, development & acquisition at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. These actions will increase synergy, focus on joint needs, and efficient use of equipment and facilities by co-locating Tri-Service and Defense activities performing functions in chemical-biological defense and medical RDA. Fort Sam Houston is the best location for the Center for Battlefield Health and Trauma because it is the only current biomedical S&T location that also includes a military trauma center, providing enhanced translational research opportunities and ability to recruit and retain physician-scientists. Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Forest Glen Annex, is the CONUS hub of the worldwide Army and Navy activities in infectious diseases of military significance. Fort Detrick, MD, is the site of an Interagency Biodefense Campus and the military's only Bio-Safety Level 4 containment facilities for medical research. The realignment of Air Force Aerospace medical and non-medical R&D to Wright Patterson AFB, OH, with co-location of associated education and training activities relocated in another recommendation, makes this location most suitable for a joint center for Aerospace Medical Research. Fort Detrick, MD is home of Tri-Service medical logistics as well the Department's largest Medical RDA management activity. Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, is home to the military's most robust infrastructure supporting research utilizing hazardous chemical agents. These actions will also reduce the use of leased space within the National Capital Region, and increase the force protection posture of the realigning activities. Specific benefits occurring as a result of this recommendation include:

- Promote beneficial technical and management interaction in the functional research areas of combat casualty care including combat dentistry and maxillofacial care, infectious disease, aerospace medicine, medical and non-medical chemical and biological defense research, as well as in the functional area of medical development and acquisition, fostering a joint perspective and sharing of expertise and work in areas of joint interest.

- Build joint economies and optimize use of limited pools of critical professional personnel with expertise in unique mission areas.

- Co-location of combat casualty care research activities with related military clinical activities of the trauma center currently located at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, promotes translational research that fosters rapid application of research findings to health care delivery, and provides synergistic opportunities to bring clinical insight into bench research through sharing of staff across the research and health care delivery functions. The availability of a co-located military trauma center also provides incentives for recruitment and retention of military physicians as researchers, and is a model that has proven highly successful in civilian academic research centers.

- Reduce the number of DoD animal facilities.

- Provide increased opportunities to share management and scientific support functions across Services and reduce costs.

- Foster the development of common practices for DoD regulatory interactions with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

- Facilitate coordinated medical systems lifecycle management with the medical logistics organizations of the Military Departments, already co-located at Fort Detrick.

- Promote jointness, enable technical synergy, and position the Department of Defense to exploit a center-of-mass of scientific, technical, and acquisition expertise with the personnel necessary to provide defense against current and emerging chemical and biological warfare threats.

- Complete earlier consolidations of military Service Chemical Biological Defense programs into a joint, consolidated Chemical Biological Defense program.

- Directly support the Department's Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $ 73.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $45.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implantation are $ 9.2M with a payback expected in 7 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $46.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 269 jobs (151 direct jobs and 118 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 99 jobs (68 direct and 31 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Martin County, IN economic area, which is 1.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 250 jobs (99 direct and 151 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Lake County-Kenosha County IL-WI Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 69 jobs (34 direct jobs and 35 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 95 jobs (40 direct jobs and 55 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 38 jobs (19 direct jobs and 19 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 321 jobs (148 direct jobs and 173 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the King George County, VA economic area, which is 2.3 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may impact air quality at Fort Detrick, Fort Sam Houston, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Wright-Patterson AFB, NAS Great Lakes, and BUMED (Potomac Annex). This recommendation may impact cultural, archeological, or tribal resources at Fort Detrick, Fort Sam Houston, Aberdeen Proving Ground, and Wright-Patterson. Additional operations may further impact threatened and endangered species at Wright-Patterson and Aberdeen leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases at both Fort Sam Houston and Aberdeen Proving Ground may be required to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Additional operations at Wright-Patterson, may impact wetlands, which could restrict operations.

This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or waste management. This recommendation will require spending $7.0M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Supply and Storage Joint Cross-Service Group

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

The Director, Defense Logistics Agency chaired the Supply and Storage Joint Cross-Service Group (S&S JCSG). The group consisted of a deliberative body of senior Flag and General Officer logisticians representing each Military Department, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) (the Principals). A staff of military personnel, Department of Defense (DoD) civilians, and private contractors supported the group. The S&S JCSG was chartered to conduct a comprehensive review of DoD's common business-oriented Supply and Storage logistics functions. Supply functions include such sub-functions as procurement and supply inventory management; storage includes such sub-functions as receipt processing; storage and issue. Distribution was added as a distinct function by the S&S JCSG Principals to acknowledge the strategic role distribution plays in the storage and distribution process.

Responsibilities and Strategy

The overarching strategy of the S&S JCSG was, "to pursue those logistics economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of operational forces as traditional forces and logistics processes transition to more joint and more expeditionary aspects." Additionally, the JCSG sought to transition traditional military logistics' linear processes to a networked, force-focused construct which reduces both the number of sites and related excess capacity, while providing a more effective and efficient DoD logistics base.

One of the group's major challenges was pursuing a course of action that acknowledged the S&S JCSG's position as a "follower activity." These follower activity conditions exist when the DoD supply, storage, and distribution activities/functions that take place on a military installation are primarily in support of the installations' specific functions and infrastructure. As a result, the rationale for the continuation of supply and storage functions at some specific locations could depend on the BRAC actions of another JCSG or Defense Component towards that particular installation. The exceptions to this are the Defense Distribution Center, Susquehanna, PA, and Defense Distribution Center, San Joaquin, CA, which each function as major distribution hubs.

For example, in cases where a distribution depot was co-located with a DoD industrial maintenance depot, the distribution depot's existence at that location was primarily to support that particular industrial maintenance depot. If a scenario were developed by the Industrial JCSG to close, disestablish, or otherwise realign one of these industrial maintenance depots, the S&S JCSG was required to develop a scenario that reflected the appropriate realignments of

logistics support. The same was also true if defense components wanted to recommend total closure of an installation, commonly referred to as "fence-line" closures, and activities under S&S JCSG purview were located at that site.

The follower activity status and chartered areas of responsibility posed great challenges for the S&S JCSG. Too aggressive an approach in pursuing BRAC scenarios that impacted business-oriented logistics functions could inadvertently and adversely impact operational efficiencies of operational forces. Of course, this was unacceptable and had to be avoided. Consequently, the thrust of S&S and the scenarios that it would eventually develop considered closing and realigning activities and their consequences, but primarily focused on business-related logistics economies and efficiencies that enhanced the effectiveness of operational forces; hence, the S&S overarching strategy.

This duality of scenario-impacting decisions made by other JCSGs and the Military Departments and transformation requirements demanded a heightened application of military judgment in S&S JCSG deliberations and scenario development. This placed a premium on the professional knowledge of the members of the JCSG. These senior level officials were acknowledged logistics experts within their respective defense components and were fully capable of arriving at accepted solutions where the application of military judgment was required. Though military judgment played a key role in the S&S JCSG deliberative process, the group used other tools that were available, such as the Installation Visualization Tool (IVT) and Optimization Model to develop scenarios, support its analysis, and formulate recommendations.

Analytical Process

As part of the analytic process the S&S JCSG was provided with an optimization model which incorporated capacity and military value analysis and force structure capabilities to identify scenarios that maximized military value and minimized the amount of excess capacity retained. The S&S JCSG used the Optimization Model to the extent that the output of the model could be useful. Because its activities, in most cases, were tenant organizations on defense component installations, the JCSG made unique demands on the tool to enable an adequate assessment of its activities. The goal was to take full advantage of the tool and use its product to the extent that the model output could assist deliberations. As the computer-based Optimization Modeling was not the optimal tool set for achieving resolution for all decision sets, the S&S JCSG explored ancillary methodologies to expand business models with an eye towards business process improvements, better fiscal management, and reducing excess infrastructure within the DoD. Certified capacity analysis and military value data were integral parts of the S&S decision-making process and were used in all sets of tools.

To determine capacity, the S&S JCSG analyzed an individual activity's infrastructure by examining the productivity of key resource inputs, e.g., labor (man hours) and actual space (office, warehouse, etc.). S&S assumed that a low rate of productivity for key resource inputs indicated either an inefficient use of resources and/or excess resource capacities. This would eventually become a very important issue in deliberations, as the S&S JCSG considered scenarios where DoD could divest itself of excess infrastructure while maintaining operational efficiencies. In all cases, S&S focused on FY 2003 data responses as being the most complete

and current of the data collected. The S&S JCSG calculated capacity for all functions. Questions, formulas and filters were developed and tested for validity, adequacy and data quality. Questions were issued to installations in the form of a controlled data call and the installations responded in the form of certified data. Additional capacity information was later obtained from specific activities via a data clarification effort based on the earlier capacity data call, and by responses to targeted COBRA data calls during the scenario development phase.

For the military value analysis, the S&S JCSG Principals designed attributes, metrics, data call questions, and a quantitative scoring plan to array the relative Military Value of supply and storage activities across DoD using the assessed operational and physical characteristics outlined in BRAC selection criterion 1-4. The group conducted Military Value analyses within categorical groupings of activities: Inventory Control Points (ICPs), Defense Distribution Depots (DDDs), and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Offices (DRMOs).

For scenario development, the S&S JCSG followed a process that took advantage of transformational strategies and capacity and military value data analyses. The group identified strategy-based, data-supported business realignment scenarios that would advance jointness, achieve synergy, capitalize on technology, exploit best business practices, and/or minimize redundancy. This worked to pose and examine ideas that were in line with its overarching strategy, that were transformational, and that applied good business sense. After the scenarios were developed, selection criteria 5-8 were then assessed using DoD's standard procedures and/or models.

In accordance with the BRAC statute and per Secretary of Defense guidance, the S&S JCSG assessed the relationship between the 20-Year Force Structure Plan and required supporting supply and storage capabilities. This analysis was conducted as a formal part of the S&S JCSG deliberative process. The correlation between the plan and actual supply and storage capabilities is indirect, making direct correlation and formal measurement of the impacts of recommendations difficult to ascertain. However, the group spent significant time evaluating, through the use of military judgment, the known and potential impact of candidate recommendations on transformational initiatives and related future force structure. Additionally, the S&S JCSG considered the 20-Year Force Structure Plan comments submitted to S&S JCSG by the Military Departments and JCS concerning supply, storage, and distribution requirements.

The surge requirement was another important factor to be examined. At the outset of the process, OSD's position on surge was that the specific application of surge differed for each JCSG, therefore OSD left it up to each JCSG to define and apply. The S&S JCSG originally defined surge as operating 24-hours per day, 7 days per week, using 100 percent of existing facilities and equipment. This definition was included in the initial capacity data call released in January 2004. Specific questions were asked in that data call to capture surge data using this definition. Upon the development of Capacity Analysis methodology in the early spring of 2004, the group refined its definition of surge. The S&S JCSG defined surge as using existing infrastructure resources to quickly respond to a short duration sudden increase in demand. Ten percent and 20 percent of system demand requirements were selected to conduct sensitivity analysis as reasonable short term increases on system demand that could be expected above and beyond the current increases being seen due to the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. It was the view of the S&S

deliberative body that demand on the system as a result of the global war on terrorism represented an extraordinary demand on surge. It was therefore assumed that 20 percent at the high end of surge was sufficient for the 20-year planning horizon associated with the force structure plan. These percentages were repeated in all subsequent Capacity Analysis reports. The two rates were used to show how increases in demand would affect capacity at different levels. Even after performance was calculated at these rates, excess capacity was still visible. This in turn allowed S&S to ensure that the supply and storage system that remained after all BRAC actions were complete would be able to handle future surge demands.

As a result, the recommendations presented were a culmination of many factors. These included application of BRAC Criteria, capacity and military value analysis, assessment of requirements to support the 20-year force structure plan and the use of military judgment. In addition, an overarching strategy considering transformational ideas, and meeting challenges as a follower activity, were significant factors.

The S&S JCSG believes it has arrived at a supply storage and distribution structure which enables DoD to more efficiently and effectively support our joint and coalition forces in a transformed global environment while at the same time introducing new world class business processes. These changes in sum are expected to have an immediate payback, an annual recurring savings of over $400M and an estimated Department savings (20-year Net Present Value) of about $5,500M.

The recommendations approved by the Secretary of Defense follow:

Commodity Management Privatization

Recommendation: Realign Detroit Arsenal, MI, by relocating the supply contracting function for tires to the Inventory Control Point at Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and disestablishing all other supply functions for tires.

Realign Hill Air Force Base, UT, as follows: relocate the supply contracting function for tires to the Inventory Control Point at Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH; disestablish all other supply functions for tires; and disestablish the storage, and distribution functions for tires, packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases.

Realign Naval Support Activity, Mechanicsburg, PA, by relocating the supply contracting function for packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants to the Inventory Control Point at Defense Supply Center, Richmond, VA, and disestablishing all other supply functions for packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants.

Realign Defense Supply Center, Richmond, VA by disestablishing storage and distribution functions for tires, and the supply, storage, and distribution functions for packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases. Retain the supply contracting function for packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases.

Realign Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA, Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna, PA, Naval Station Norfolk, VA, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC, Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, GA, Robins Air Force Base, GA, Anniston Army Depot, AL, Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL, Tinker Air Force Base, OK, Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX, Naval Station Bremerton, WA, Naval Station San Diego, CA, Defense Distribution Depot Barstow, CA, Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin, CA, and Naval Station Pearl Harbor, HI, by disestablishing storage and distribution functions for tires, packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases at each location.

Justification: This recommendation achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations. This recommendation disestablishes the wholesale supply, storage, and distribution functions for all tires; packaged petroleum, oils and lubricants; and compressed gases used by the Department of Defense, retaining only the supply contracting function for each commodity. The Department will privatize these functions and will rely on private industry for the performance of supply, storage, and distribution of these commodities. By doing so, the Department can divest itself of inventories and can eliminate infrastructure and personnel associated with these functions. This recommendation results in more responsive supply support to user organizations and thus adds to capabilities of the future force. The recommendation provides improved support during mobilization and deployment, and the sustainment of forces when deployed worldwide. Privatization enables the Department to take advantage of the latest technologies, expertise, and business practices, which translates to improved support to customers at less cost.

It centralizes management of tires; packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants; and compressed gases and eliminates unnecessary duplication of functions within the Department. Finally, this recommendation supports transformation by privatizing the wholesale storage and distribution processes from DoD activities.

In addition to the actions described in this recommendation, the Department is also disestablishing storage and distribution functions for tires, packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases at Red River Army Depot, TX. The storage and distribution functions at this additional location are now being disestablished as part of a recommendation for the full closure of the Red River Army Depot installation. The recommendation to close the installation fully supports all objectives intended by this recommendation.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $6.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $333.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $43.7M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $735.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in the maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 period, as follows:

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	16	15	31	Less than 0.1
Richmond, VA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	32	25	57	Less than 0.1
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	1	1	2	Less than 0.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	7	10	17	Less than 0.1
Oklahoma City, OK, Metropolitan Statistical Area	1	1	2	Less than 0.1
Stockton, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	31	20	51	Less than 0.1
Honolulu, HI Metropolitan Statistical Area	1	1	2	Less than 0.1

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Anniston-Oxford, AL, Metropolitan Statistical Area	1	1	2	Less than 0.1
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI, Metropolitan Division	30	19	49	Less than 0.1

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.2M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Depot Level Reparable Procurement Management Consolidation

Recommendation: Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables to Robins Air Force Base, GA, and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Robins Air Force Base, GA.

Realign Soldier Systems Center, Natick, MA, by relocating the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to

Defense Supply Center Philadelphia, PA, and reestablishing them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions and by disestablishing the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables and designating them as Defense Supply Center Philadelphia, PA, Inventory Control Point functions.

Realign Detroit Arsenal, MI, by relocating the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablishing them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions, and by disestablishing the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables and designating them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions.

Realign Rock Island Arsenal, IL, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables to Detroit Arsenal, MI, and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; and relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Detroit Arsenal, MI.

Realign Ft. Huachuca, AZ, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and designate them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; and relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg, PA, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items, except those Navy items associated with Nuclear Propulsion Support, Level 1/Subsafe and Deep Submergence System Program (DSSP) Management, Strategic Weapon Systems Management, Design Unstable/Preproduction Test, Special Waivers, Major End Items and Fabricated or Reclaimed items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; disestablish the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; and relocate the oversight of Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer

Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items and the oversight of procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables to the Defense Logistics Agency, Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Marine Corps Base, Albany, GA, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for any residual Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; disestablish the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; and relocate the oversight of Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items and the oversight of procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables to the Defense Logistics Agency, Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Naval Support Activity Philadelphia, PA, Tinker Air Force Base, OK, Hill Air Force Base, UT, and Robins Air Force Base, GA, by relocating the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items, except those Navy items associated with Design Unstable/Preproduction Test, Special Waivers and Major End Items to Defense Supply Center Richmond, VA, and reestablishing them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions, and by disestablishing the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables and designating them as Defense Supply Center Richmond, VA, Inventory Control Point functions.

Realign Redstone Arsenal, AL, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Aviation Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Richmond, VA, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Aviation Inventory Control Point functions; disestablish the procurement management and related support functions for Aviation Depot Level Reparables and designate them as Defense Supply Center Richmond, VA, Aviation Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Missile Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH; reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Missile Inventory Control Point functions; disestablish the procurement management and related support functions for Missile Depot Level Reparables and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Missile Inventory Control Point

functions; and realign a portion of the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions necessary to oversee the Inventory Control Point activities at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, Detroit Arsenal, MI, Soldier System Center, Natick, MA, and Redstone Arsenal, AL, to Headquarters Army Materiel Command (AMC).

Realign Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH, by relocating the oversight of Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items and the oversight of procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables to the Defense Logistics Agency, Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Fort Belvoir, VA, by assigning the oversight of Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items and the oversight of procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables to the Defense Logistics Agency, Fort Belvoir, VA.

Justification: The Supply & Storage Joint Cross Service Group looked at the responsibility for consumable and depot level reparable item management across the Department of Defense. This recommendation, together with elements of a base closure recommendation, supports the migration of the remaining Service Consumable Items to the oversight and management of a single DoD agency/activity. This proposal moves select Inventory Control Point functions (Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, and Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support) to DLA. A number of Inventory Control Point functions (Allowance/Initial Supply Support List Development, Configuration Management, User Engineering Support, Provisioning, and User Technical Support) will be retained by the Services to maintain the appropriate critical mass to perform requirements and engineering. In addition, this recommendation realigns or relocates the procurement management and related support functions for the procurement of DLRs to DLA. For both consumable items and the procurement management of DLRs, this recommendation provides the opportunity to further consolidate Service and DLA Inventory Control Points by supply chain type. Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH (DSCC), manages the Maritime and Land supply chain, the Defense Supply Center Richmond, VA (DSCR), manages the Aviation supply chain, and Defense Supply Center Philadelphia, PA (DSCP), manages the Troop Support supply chain. The realignment should provide labor savings through transfer in place (application of standard labor rates across Inventory Control Points, headquarters staff reductions, and consolidation of support functions), reduce labor and support costs (from site consolidation) and business process improvements, such as consolidation of procurement under a single inventory materiel manager, reduction of disposal costs, and improved stock positioning. Savings related to overhead/support functions, especially at those locations where physical realignments occur at a lead center can be anticipated. Finally, this recommendation supports transformation by transferring procurement management of all Service DLRs to a single DoD agency/activity.

This recommendation also allows for the relocation of the remaining Army ICP functions at Fort Huachuca (integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions) to be collocated with its respective Life Cycle Management Command.

This recommendation relocates Air Force ICP functions from Lackland AFB to Robins AFB to provide for the continuation of secure facilities required by the Lackland ICP.

In addition while this recommendation incorporates most of the actions required to complete the transfer of management to DLA, one element is captured in the closure recommendation associated Fort Monmouth, NJ, as noted below:

The realignment of Fort Monmouth, NJ, which relocates the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablishes them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; relocates the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and designates them as Defense Supply Center, Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; and relocates the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, has been incorporated into the closure of Fort Monmouth, NJ.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $127.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of $369.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $159.3M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1,889.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in the maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 period, as follows:

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ, Metropolitan Statistical Area	212	159	371	0.72
Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA, Metropolitan	18	12	30	Less than 0.1
San Antonio, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area	293	302	595	Less than 0.1

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL, Metropolitan Statistical Area	740	647	1,387	0.61
Albany, GA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	7	6	13	Less than 0.1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	10	9	19	Less than 0.1
Huntsville, AL, Metropolitan Statistical Area	71	55	126	Less than 0.1
Ogden-Clearfield, UT, Metropolitan Statistical Area	47	46	93	Less than 0.1
Oklahoma City, OK, Metropolitan Statistical Area	38	48	86	Less than 0.1

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation will impact air quality at Aberdeen. Added operations will require New Source Review permitting and Air Conformity Analysis. Potential impacts to cultural resources may occur at Aberdeen as a result of increased times delays and negotiated restrictions, due to tribal government interest, and the fact that resources must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Eighteen historic properties are identified at Detroit Arsenal to date, but no restrictions to mission reported. Potential impacts may occur to historic resources at Detroit Arsenal, since resource must be valuated on a case-by-case basis, thereby causing increased delays and costs. Additional operations may impact cultural resources and sensitive resource areas at Robins, which may impact operations. Noise contours at Robins may need to be reevaluated due to the change in mission. Additional operations at Aberdeen may further impact threatened/endangered species leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. Modification of on-installation treatment works may be necessary at Robins to accommodate the change in mission. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Aberdeen and Detroit Arsenal to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. A wetlands survey may be needed at Detroit Arsenal. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.8M for environmental compliance

activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Supply, Storage, and Distribution Management Reconfiguration

Recommendation: Realign Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, by disestablishing the Defense Distribution Depot Columbus, OH. Relocate the storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna, PA, hereby designated the Susquehanna Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Tobyhanna, PA, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Tobyhanna Army Depot to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Tobyhanna Army Depot, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Susquehanna Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Naval Station Norfolk, VA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Norfolk, VA, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Norfolk Naval Base and at Norfolk Naval Shipyard to support shipyard operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Norfolk Naval Shipyard operations, maintenance and production, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Susquehanna Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Defense Supply Center Richmond, VA, by relocating the storage and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Richmond, VA, to the Susquehanna Strategic Distribution Platform. Retain the minimum necessary storage and distribution functions and associated inventories at Defense Distribution Depot Richmond, VA, to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point**.**

Realign Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, NC by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot, Cherry Point, NC, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Naval Aviation Depot Cherry Point, NC, to support depot operations, maintenance and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Naval Air Depot Cherry Point, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and

associated inventories to the Defense Distribution Depot Warner Robins, GA, hereby designated the Warner Robins Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Robins Air Force Base, GA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories supporting depot operations, maintenance, and production at the Warner Robins Air Logistics Center with the supply, storage, and distribution functions at the Warner Robins Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, GA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Albany, GA, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at the Maintenance Center Albany, GA, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support the Maintenance Center Albany, GA, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Warner Robins Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot, Jacksonville, FL, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at the Naval Aviation Depot, Jacksonville, FL, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support the Naval Aviation Depot, Jacksonville, FL, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Warner Robins Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Anniston Army Depot, AL, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, AL, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Anniston Army Depot, AL, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Anniston Army Depot, AL, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Warner Robins Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot, Corpus Christi, TX, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Defense Distribution Depot Oklahoma City, hereby designated the Oklahoma City Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Tinker AFB, OK, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories supporting depot operations, maintenance, and production at the Air Logistics Center, Oklahoma City, OK, with the supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories at the Oklahoma City Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Hill AFB, UT, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot, Hill, UT, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at the Ogden Air Logistics Center, UT, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support the Ogden Air Logistics Center, UT, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Defense Distribution Depot, San Joaquin, CA, hereby designated the San Joaquin Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Naval Station Bremerton, WA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot, Puget Sound, WA, with all other supply, storage and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, WA, to support shipyard operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, WA, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the San Joaquin Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Naval Station, San Diego, CA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot, San Diego, CA, with all other supply, storage and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Naval Aviation Depot, North Island, CA, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Naval Aviation Depot, North Island, CA, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the San Joaquin Strategic Distribution Platform.

Realign Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, CA, by consolidating the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Barstow CA, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at the Maintenance Center Barstow, CA, to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retain the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories at Defense Distribution Depot Barstow, CA, that are required to support the Maintenance Center Barstow, CA, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocate all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the San Joaquin Strategic Distribution Platform.

Justification: This recommendation achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to operational joint and expeditionary forces. It reconfigures the Department's wholesale storage and distribution infrastructure to improve support to the future force, whether home-based or deployed. It transforms existing logistics processes by

creating four CONUS support regions, with each having one Strategic Distribution Platform and multiple Forward Distribution Points. Each Strategic Distribution Platform will be equipped with state-of-the-art consolidation, containerization and palletization capabilities, and the entire structure will provide for in-transit cargo visibility and real-time accountability. Distribution Depots, no longer needed for regional supply, will be realigned as Forward Distribution Points and will provide dedicated receiving, storing, and issuing functions, solely in support of on-base industrial customers such as maintenance depots, shipyards and air logistics centers. Forward Distribution Points will consolidate all supply and storage functions supporting industrial activities, to include those internal to depots and shipyards, and those at any intermediate levels that may exist. This consolidation eliminates unnecessary redundancies and duplication, and streamlines supply and storage processes.

In addition to the actions in this recommendation, the Department is abolishing the Defense Distribution Depot at Red River Army Depot. This action is included as part of a recommendation to close the Red River Army Depot installation. The recommendation to fully close the installation achieves the objective of disestablishing the Defense Distribution Depot and is consistent with the intent of this recommendation.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $192.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of $1,047.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $203.2M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $2,925.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in the maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 period, as follows:

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Columbus, OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area	21	16	37	Less than 0.1
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	86	60	146	Less than 0.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area	307	426	733	Less than 0.1
Richmond, VA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	47	36	83	Less than 0.1

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
New Bern, NC, Micropolitan Statistical Area	10	9	19	Less than 0.1
Albany, GA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	40	31	71	Less than 0.1
Jacksonville, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area	29	40	69	Less than 0.1
Anniston-Oxford, AL, Metropolitan Statistical Area	90	67	157	0.3
Corpus Christi, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area	92	133	225	0.1
Ogden-Clearfield, UT, Metropolitan Statistical Area	64	62	126	Less than 0.1
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	59	62	121	0.1
Riverside-San Bernadino-Ontario, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	10	8	18	Less than 0.1
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area	3	3	6	Less than 0.1

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Additional operations at Tinker may impact wetlands and may restrict operations. At Susquehanna and San Joaquin, permits may be required for new boilers, generators, and paint booths. Increased solid and hazardous waste may also require new permits. Drinking water consumption will increase at these two locations and MILCON projects require storm water permits. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.7M for waste management and

environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Technical Joint Cross-Service Group

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

The Director, Defense Research and Engineering, chaired the Technical Joint Cross-Service Group (TJCSG). The TJCSG principals included senior members from each Military Department and the Joint Staff. The TJCSG was chartered to review the following DoD technical functions: Research; Development and Acquisition; and Test and Evaluation (RDAT&E). As required, the TJCSG formally coordinated its work with the other joint cross-service groups to consider outdoor ranges, medical research, some intelligence functions, and headquarters functions.

Responsibilities and Strategy

The TJCSG evaluated DoD installations that performed the RDAT&E functions. The research function included basic research, exploratory development, and advanced development. The development/acquisition function included system development and demonstration, systems modifications, experimentation and concept demonstration, product/in-service life-cycle support and acquisition. The test and evaluation function included the formal developmental test and evaluation (DT&E) and the formal operational test and evaluation (OT&E).

To guide its analysis and recommendation development, the TJCSG established two principles and an overarching strategic framework. The two principles were:

- Provide efficiency of operations by consolidating technical facilities to enhance synergy and reduce excess capacity, and

- Maintain competition of ideas by retaining at least two geographically separated sites, each of which would have similar combination of technologies and functions. This would also provide continuity of operations in the event of an unexpected disruption.

Consistent with these two principles, the TJCSG used the strategic framework to establish multifunctional and multidisciplinary technical (RDAT&E) Centers of Excellence which should provide the scientific and technical advances to enable the Department to develop capabilities and weapons that are technologically superior to those of potential adversaries into the future. The multifunctional and multidisciplinary nature of the Centers of Excellence should allow more rapid transition of technology and enhance integration of multiple technologies. The Centers of

Excellence will be complemented by the Department's existing technical facilities that have a disciplinary focus.[1]

The TJCSG also recognized that to effectively accomplish the Department's RDAT&E functions, key partners outside of the Department of Defense are essential, and include other government organizations, industry, universities, and the international community. Finally, the rapidly changing and uncertain environment of the 21st century required that the TJCSG analysis and recommendations ensure that surge capability would be available for the future Defense RDAT&E infrastructure.

TJCSG recommendations provide the Department Centers of Excellence in the following three areas: Defense Research Laboratories; RDAT&E Centers; and Integrated Command, Control, Communications, and Computers and Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Centers.

Analytical Process

To organize its efforts, the TJCSG established five subgroups, each of which took responsibility for evaluating a set of technical activities. The subgroups are: Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (C4ISR); Air, Land, Sea, and Space Systems (ALSS); Weapons and Armaments (W&A); Innovative Systems (IS); and Enabling Technology (ET). As directed by the TJCSG, the subgroups conducted the detailed analysis for capacity, military value, scenario development and analysis, and finally, the development and evaluation of candidate recommendations for review by the ISG. At each stage of the analysis, the TJCSG reviewed the subgroups findings and provided oversight and direction that shaped subsequent analysis. A Capability Integration Team (CIT) and an Analytical Team also supported the efforts of the subgroups. The TJCSG also coordinated with the other JCSGs. The most frequent coordination was with the Education and Training (E&T) JCSG, the Headquarters and Support Activity (H&SA) JCSG, the Medical JCSG, and the Intelligence (Intel) JCSG.

The TJCSG further delineated its RDAT&E functions by using the FY 2003 Defense Technical Area Plan (DTAP) to identify discrete technical facilities that could be appropriately compared to one another throughout the analysis. The DTAP has twelve technical capability areas. The TJCSG expanded this to thirteen technical capability areas because it was analytically useful to divide the single "land and sea vehicles" DTAP area into separate technical capability areas.

The 13 technical areas are: air platforms; battlespace environments; biomedical; chemical and biological defense; ground vehicles; human systems; information systems; materials and processes; nuclear technology; sea vehicles; sensors, electronics, and electronic warfare; space platforms; and weapons and armaments. The result of this approach was the creation of 39

[1] Multifunction refers to those activities that perform more than one function (research, development and acquisition, and test and evaluation). Thus, a center that performs research and development and acquisition (RD&A) is multifunctional. Multidisciplinary refers to activities that operate in more than one technical discipline. For example, a center that conducts electronics, materials, and human factors research is a multidisciplinary research center. The BRAC recommendations enhance the multidisciplinary nature of the research laboratories.

technical facility categories defined as "a collection of people and physical infrastructure that performs a technical function (or functions) in a specific technical capability area at a specific location."

The TJCSG performed a detailed analysis of technical capacity for each of these 39 technical facility categories. The TJCSG considered current capacity, surge capacity estimates, and future capacity estimates that may be imposed by possible force structure changes or other unknown causes. The group generated questions, issued standardized data calls to installations, and created a DoD database for comparative analyses of responses to the data call. A similar analysis was performed for military value. The TJCSG generated different questions and expanded the database to accommodate final BRAC 2005 Selection Criteria. For both the military value and capacity analyses, the general attributes of people, physical environments, physical structures and equipment, operational impact, and synergy were used to characterize the capacity and military value of technical functions.

The TJCSG subgroups identified strategy-driven scenarios that were analyzed using military value and the technical capacity required to meet current and future needs, and presented them to the TJCSG principals for deliberation and approval. After approval, the subgroups applied final BRAC 2005 Selection Criteria 5-8 to each scenario using BRAC standard procedures. The TJCSG deliberated and approved all assumptions prior to conducting analyses.

Through its deliberative process the TJCSG generated over 100 ideas and from these, developed 69 declared scenarios. Through further analysis, the group narrowed this to 23 candidate recommendations. In the recommendation coordination process, nine candidate recommendations associated with closures or other proposed actions were transferred to the Military Departments or other JCSGs for inclusion in their recommendations. One candidate recommendation was disapproved at the IEC level. This report summarizes the 13 approved TJCSG recommendations. These recommendations provide the Department Centers of Excellence in the following three areas:

- Defense Research Laboratories, whose functions include, but are not limited to, basic and applied research. Combined research laboratories are inherently multidisciplinary.

- Integrated Research (R), Development and Acquisition (D&A), and Test and Evaluation (T&E) Centers across DoD technology areas that are involved with maturing platforms and capabilities. This includes Land, Maritime, Air, and Space platforms; Weapons and Armaments; and Chemical-Biological Defense Systems.

- Integrated Command, Control, Communications, and Computers and Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Centers intended to enable advances to joint battlespace awareness capability with a joint program management office and RDAT&E domain centers for land, maritime, air and space. This infrastructure should enable a future joint management structure.

The recommendations contained herein detail the changes to the Department's technical infrastructure necessary to create these Centers of Excellence.

The recommendations approved by the Secretary of Defense follow:

Co-locate Extramural Research Program Managers

Recommendation: Close the Office of Naval Research facility, Arlington, VA; the Air Force Office of Scientific Research facility, Arlington, VA; the Army Research Office facilities, Durham, NC, and Arlington, VA; and the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency facility, Arlington, VA. Relocate all functions to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD. Realign Fort Belvoir, VA, by relocating the Army Research Office to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD. Realign the Defense Threat Reduction Agency Telegraph Road facility, Alexandria, VA, by relocating the Extramural Research Program Management function (except conventional armaments and chemical biological defense research) to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD.

Justification: This recommendation co-locates the managers of externally funded research in one campus. Currently, these program managers are at seven separate locations. The relocation allows technical synergy by bringing research managers from disparate locations together to one place. The end state will be co-location of the named organizations at a single location in a single facility, or a cluster of facilities. This "Co-Located Center of Excellence" will foster additional coordination among the extramural research activities of OSD and the Military Departments. Further it will enhance the Force Protection posture of the organizations by relocating them from leased space onto a traditional military installation.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $153.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $107.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $49.4M with a payback expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $572.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 193 jobs (122 direct jobs and 71 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Durham, NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: An Air Conformity determination may be required at National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending

approximately $0.5M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate Air and Space C4ISR
Research, Development & Acquisition, Test & Evaluation

Recommendation: Realign Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH, Maxwell Air Force Base, AL, and Lackland Air Force Base, TX, by relocating Air & Space Information Systems Research and Development & Acquisition to Hanscom Air Force Base, MA. Realign Eglin Air Force Base, FL, by relocating Air & Space Sensors, Electronic Warfare & Electronics and Information Systems Test & Evaluation to Edwards Air Force Base, CA.

Justification: This recommendation will reduce the number of technical facilities engaged in Air & Space Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Electronics and Information Systems RDAT&E from 6 to 2. Through this consolidation, the Department will increase efficiency of RDAT&E operations resulting, in a multi-functional center of excellence in the rapidly changing technology area of C4ISR.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $254.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $115.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $36.2M with a payback expected in 8 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $238.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2,250 jobs (1,262 direct jobs and 988 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Dayton, OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.44 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 384 jobs (220 direct jobs and 164 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.32 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,254 jobs (1,971 direct jobs and 1,283 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Montgomery, AL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.6 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 212 jobs (110 direct jobs and 102 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the

San Antonio, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has the potential to impact air quality at Hanscom and Edwards. Additional operations at Hanscom and Edwards may impact archeological sites, which may constrain operations. This recommendation may require building on constrained acreage at Hanscom. Additional operations on Edwards may impact threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitats. The hazardous waste program at Hanscom will need modification. Additional operations may impact wetlands at Hanscom, which may restrict operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.5M cost for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate Ground Vehicle Development & Acquisition in a Joint Center

Recommendation: Realign Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, AL, by relocating the joint robotics program development and acquisition activities to Detroit Arsenal, Warren, MI, and consolidating them with the Program Executive Office Ground Combat Systems, Program Executive Office Combat Support and Combat Service Support and Tank Automotive Research Development Engineering Center. Realign the USMC Direct Reporting Program Manager Advanced Amphibious Assault (DRPM AAA) facilities in Woodbridge, VA, by relocating the Ground Forces initiative D&A activities to Detroit Arsenal, Warren, MI.

Justification: This recommendation consolidates those USMC and Army facilities that are primarily focused on ground vehicle activities in development and acquisition (D&A) at Detroit Arsenal in Warren, MI, to increase joint activity in ground vehicle development & acquisition. The D&A being consolidated is centered on manned and unmanned ground vehicle program management. In Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), effectiveness in combat depends heavily on "jointness," or how well the different branches of our military can communicate and coordinate their efforts on the battlefield. This collection of D&A expertise will not only foster a healthy mix of ideas, but will increase the ground vehicle community's ability to develop the kinds of capabilities that can position us for the future as well

as adapt quickly to new challenges and to unexpected circumstances. The ability to adapt is critical where surprise and uncertainty are the defining characteristics of the new threats.

The Joint Center for Ground Vehicle D&A located at Detroit Arsenal will be the Department of Defense's premier facility for ground vehicle D&A. Detroit Arsenal is located in southeastern Michigan where the Research and Development headquarters reside for General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, General Dynamics Land Systems, Toyota-North America, Nissan-North America, Hino, Hyundai, Suzuki, Visteon, Delphi, Johnson Controls, Dana, and many others. The synergies gained from having a critical mass located in southeastern Michigan, and being able to leverage the world's intellectual capital for automotive/ground vehicle Research and Development & Acquisition, will ensure the Department is prepared to meet the future demands.

The end state of this recommendation is to consolidate Department of Defense expertise in Ground Vehicle D&A activities at Detroit Arsenal. It promotes jointness, enables technical synergy, and positions the Department of Defense to exploit a center-of-mass of scientific, technical, and acquisition expertise with the personnel involved in ground vehicle Research, Development & Acquisition that currently resides at Detroit Arsenal.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $3.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $1.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.9M with a payback expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $17.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 56 jobs (32 direct jobs and 24 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 135 jobs (77 direct jobs and 58 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Huntsville, AL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require

spending approximately $0.1M for National Environmental Policy Act documentation at the receiving installation. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the cost of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate Maritime C4ISR Research, Development & Acquisition, Test & Evaluation

Recommendation: Realign Washington Navy Yard, DC, by disestablishing the Space Warfare Systems Center Charleston, SC, detachment Washington Navy Yard and assign functions to the new Space Warfare Systems Command Atlantic Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, VA.

Realign Naval Station, Norfolk, VA, by disestablishing the Space Warfare Systems Center Norfolk, VA, and the Space Warfare Systems Center Charleston, SC, detachment Norfolk, VA, and assign functions to the new Space Warfare Systems Command Atlantic Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, VA.

Realign Naval Weapons Station Charleston, SC, as follows: relocate Surface Maritime Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Electronics Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation of the Space Warfare Center to Naval Surface Warfare Center Division, Dahlgren, VA; relocate Subsurface Maritime Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Electronics Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation of the Space Warfare Center to Naval Station Newport, RI; and relocate the Command Structure of the Space Warfare Center to Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, VA, and consolidate it with billets from Space Warfare Systems Command San Diego to create the Space Warfare Systems Command Atlantic, Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, VA. The remaining Maritime Information Systems Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation functions at Naval Weapons Station Charleston, SC, are assigned to Space Warfare Systems Command Atlantic, Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, VA.

Realign Naval Base Ventura County, CA, Naval Surface Warfare Center Division, Dahlgren, VA, and Naval Station Newport, RI, by relocating Maritime Information Systems Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation to Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA, and consolidating with the Space Warfare Center to create the new Space Warfare Systems Command Pacific, Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA.

Realign Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA, as follows: relocate Surface Maritime Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Electronics Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation of the Space Warfare Center to Naval Surface Warfare Center Division, Dahlgren, VA; relocate Subsurface Maritime Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Electronics Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation of the Space Warfare Center to Naval Station Newport, RI; disestablish Space Warfare Systems Center Norfolk, VA, detachment San Diego, CA, and assign functions to the new Space Warfare Systems Command Pacific, Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA; disestablish Naval Center for

Tactical Systems Interoperability, San Diego, CA, and assign functions to the new Space Warfare Systems Command Pacific, Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA; and disestablish Space Warfare Systems Command San Diego, CA, detachment Norfolk, VA, and assign functions to the new Space Warfare Systems Command Atlantic, Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek , VA.

Realign Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD, by relocating Subsurface Maritime Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Electronics Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation of the Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division to Naval Station Newport, RI.

Realign Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL, by disestablishing the Space Warfare Systems Center Charleston, SC, detachment Jacksonville, FL.

Realign Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, by relocating the Space Warfare Systems Center Charleston, SC, detachment Pensacola, FL, to Naval Weapons Station Charleston, SC.

Realign Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, VA, by relocating the Space Warfare Systems Center Charleston, SC, detachment Yorktown, VA, to Naval Station Norfolk, VA, and consolidating it into the new Space Warfare Systems Command Atlantic detachment, Naval Station Norfolk, VA.

Justification: These recommended realignments and consolidations provide for multifunctional and multidisciplinary Centers of Excellence in Maritime C4ISR. This recommendation will also reduce the number of technical facilities engaged in Maritime Sensors, Electronic Warfare, & Electronics and Information Systems RDAT&E from twelve to five. This, in turn, will reduce overlapping infrastructure increase the efficiency of operations and support an integrated approach to RDAT&E for maritime C4ISR. Another result would also be reduced cycle time for fielding systems to the warfighter.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $106.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $88.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $38.7M with a payback expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $455.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 74 jobs (28 direct jobs and 46 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in Charleston-North Charleston, SC, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 81 jobs (34 direct jobs and 47 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in Jacksonville, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 78 jobs (34 direct jobs and 44 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Lexington Park, MD, Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 286 jobs (127 direct jobs and 159 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 278 jobs (102 direct jobs and 176 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4 jobs (2 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 88 jobs (44 direct jobs and 44 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 211 jobs (87 direct jobs and 124 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 302 jobs (172 direct jobs and 130 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Newport is in serious non-attainment for Ozone (1hr) and proposed to be in serious non-attainment for Ozone (8hr). San Diego is in attainment for all criteria pollutants. Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren, VA, is in

attainment for all criteria pollutants with the exception of 8 hour and 1 hour O3 and Pb, which are Unclassifiable. Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek, VA, Naval Station Norfolk, VA, and Naval Weapons Station Charleston, SC, are in attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in a proposed non-attainment for Ozone (1 hour). Archeological and historical sites have been identified on Dahlgren that may impact current construction or current operations. Norfolk has potential archeological restrictions to future construction. Threatened and endangered species are present at Newport and have delayed or diverted testing. There is a potential impact regarding the bald eagle at Dahlgren. This recommendation has the potential to impact the hazardous waste and solid waste program at Dahlgren. Newport, Dahlgren, Little Creek, Charleston, Norfolk, and San Diego all discharge to impaired waterways, and groundwater and surface water contamination are reported. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.1M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate Navy Strategic Test & Evaluation

Recommendation: Realign Patrick Air Force Base, Cape Canaveral, FL, by relocating Nuclear Test and Evaluation at the Naval Ordnance Test Unit to Strategic Weapons Facility Atlantic, Kings Bay, GA.

Justification: This recommendation realigns the stand-alone east coast facility working in full-scale Nuclear Test & Evaluation at Cape Canaveral into a fully supported Navy nuclear operational site at Kings Bay to gain synergy in security (Anti-Terrorism Force Protection-ATFP), Fleet operational support and mission support infrastructure. Since 1956, the Fleet Ballistic Missile (FBM) Program, in support of the TRIDENT (D-Series) Missile, has executed land-based (pad) as well as sea-based (SSBN) test launches supported by the Naval Ordnance Test Unit (NOTU) at Cape Canaveral, FL. This facility provided both the launch support infrastructure as well as docking for sea-based pre- and post-launch events. Recent changes in ATFP requirements, the recent establishment of the Western Test Range in the Pacific, and the programmatic decision to no longer require land based (pad) launches at Cape Canaveral all lead to the realignment/relocation of this function to Kings Bay. This action aligns nicely with the overall Weapons and Armaments strategy to move smaller activities at remote sites into larger facilities to realize a significant synergy in support functions and costs while maintaining mission capability.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $86.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $76.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after

implementation are $13.4M with a return on investment expected in 7 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $61.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,013 jobs (571 direct jobs and 442 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area which is 0.4 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has the potential to impact cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; water resources; and wetlands at Kings Bay. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; or noise. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.1M on environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate Sea Vehicle Development & Acquisition

Recommendation: Realign Detroit Arsenal, MI, by relocating Sea Vehicle Development and Acquisition to Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division, Bethesda, MD, and Program Management and Direction of Sea Vehicle Development and Acquisition to Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington Navy Yard, DC.

Justification: This recommendation positions technical sites for jointness through co-location with functions at the receiving locations. It also increases efficiency by consolidating program management of Sea Vehicle Development and Acquisition (D&A) from three sites to two principal sites; the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEASYSCOM) at the Washington Navy Yard (WNY), DC, and the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Carderock Division, Bethesda, MD.

The consolidation and co-location leverages existing concentration of research, design and development, and acquisition support capabilities residing within the US Navy Headquarters and Warfare Center RD&A infrastructure. Program management for D&A will be at the Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington Navy Yard. In support of joint and transformational initiatives, this recommendation relocates management and direction of Theater Support Vessels (TSV) and

other Sea Vehicle/Watercraft programs for US Army to the Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington Navy Yard. Consolidation of all program management of Sea Vehicle Programs at the Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington Navy Yard co-locates these functions and aligns with related program offices supporting Sea Vehicle Weapons and Combat systems, Hull Mechanical and Electrical, C4I integration and related sea vehicle equipment and support functions. This also places it near the principal technical direction and development agent for sea vehicles located at Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division in Bethesda, MD. This recommendation is consistent with the existing partnership collaboration between the USA and the USN on Theater Support Vessels as reflected in a Memorandum of Understanding between the US Army Program Executive Office (PEO) for Combat Support and Combat Service Support (PEO CS & CSS) and the US Navy PEO for Ships Systems.

The recommendation will enhance synergy by consolidating Sea Vehicle functions to major sites, preserve healthy competition, leverage existing infrastructure, minimize environmental impact, and effect reasonable homeland security risk dispersal. The recommendation will increase efficiency by making a robust acquisition organization available to all DoD Sea Vehicle and watercraft program requirements and will increase efficiency by reducing overall manpower requirements.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $1.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $0.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $0.2M with a payback expected in 7 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $2.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 57 jobs (36 direct jobs and 21 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the community's infrastructure to support missions, forces, and personnel.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.

Create a Naval Integrated Weapons & Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, Test & Evaluation Center

Recommendation: Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Crane, IN, by relocating all Weapons and Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation, except gun/ammo, combat system security, and energetic materials to Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head, MD, by relocating all Weapons and Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation, except gun/ammo, underwater weapons, and energetic materials, to Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA.

Realign Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD, by relocating all Weapons and Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation, except the Program Executive Office and Program Management Offices in Naval Air Systems Command, to Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA.

Realign Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu, CA, by relocating all Weapons and Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation to Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA.

Realign Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA, by relocating all Weapons and Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation, except underwater weapons and energetic materials, to Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center, Yorktown, VA, by relocating all Weapons and Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation to Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head, MD.

Realign Naval Base Ventura County, Port Hueneme, CA, by relocating all Weapons and Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation, except weapon system integration, to Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA.

Realign Fleet Combat Training Center, CA (Port Hueneme Detachment, San Diego, CA), by relocating all Weapons and Armaments weapon system integration Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation to Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren, VA.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren, VA, by relocating all Weapons & Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation, except guns/ammo and weapon systems integration to Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA.

Justification: This recommendation realigns and consolidates those facilities working in Weapons & Armaments (W&A) Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test and Evaluation (RDAT&E) into a Naval Integrated RDAT&E center at the Naval Air Warfare Center, China Lake, CA. Additional synergistic realignments for W&A was achieved at two receiver sites for specific focus. The Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren, VA, is a receiver specialty site for

Naval surface weapons systems integration and receives a west coast site for consolidation. This construct creates an integrated W&A RDAT&E center in China Lake, CA, energetics center at Indian Head, MD, and consolidates Navy surface weapons system integration at Dahlgren, VA. All actions relocate technical facilities with lower overall quantitative Military Value (across Research, Development & Acquisition and Test & Evaluation) into the Integrated RDAT&E center and other receiver sites with greater quantitative Military Value.

Consolidating the Navy's air-to-air, air-to-ground, and surface launched missile RD&A, and T&E activities at China Lake, CA, would create an efficient integrated RDAT&E center. China Lake is able to accommodate with minor modification/addition both mission and life-cycle/sustainment functions to create synergies between these traditionally independent communities.

During the other large scale movements of W&A capabilities noted above, Weapon System Integration was specifically addressed to preserve the synergies between large highly integrated control system developments (Weapon Systems Integration) and the weapon system developments themselves. A specialty site for Naval Surface Warfare was identified at Dahlgren, VA, that was unique to the services and a centroid for Navy surface ship developments. A satellite unit from the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme, San Diego Detachment will be relocated to Dahlgren.

The Integrated RDAT&E Center at China Lake provides a diverse set of open-air range and test environments (desert, mountain, forest) for W&A RDAT&E functions. Synergy will be realized in air-to-air, air-to-ground, and surface launched mission areas.

This recommendation enables technical synergy, and positions the Department of Defense to exploit center-of-mass scientific, technical and acquisition expertise with weapons and armament Research, Development & Acquisition that currently resides at 10 locations into the one Integrated RDAT&E site, one specialty site, and an energetics site.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $358.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $148.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $59.7M with a payback expected in 7 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $433.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 375 jobs (258 direct jobs and 117 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Martin County, IN, economic area, which is 4.4 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 543 jobs (258 direct jobs and 285 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Lexington Park, MD, Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.0 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 5,012 jobs (2,250 direct jobs and 2,762 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 97 jobs (47 direct jobs and 50 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 76 jobs (45 direct jobs and 31 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 142 jobs (61 direct jobs and 81 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 91 jobs (52 direct jobs and 39 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 333 jobs (155 direct jobs and 178 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the King George County, VA, economic area, which is 2.4 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has the potential to impact air quality at Indian Head and China Lake. Archeological and historical sites exist on NSWC Dahlgren, which may impact current construction and operations. This recommendation has the potential to impact land use constraints or sensitive resource areas at Indian Head and China Lake. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.2M for waste management activities and $1.1M for environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs

of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Create an Air Integrated Weapons & Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, Test & Evaluation Center

Recommendation: Realign Hill Air Force Base, UT, by relocating Weapons and Armaments In-Service Engineering Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test and Evaluation to Eglin Air Force Base, FL. Realign Fort Belvoir, VA, by relocating Defense Threat Reduction Agency National Command Region conventional armament Research to Eglin Air Force Base, FL.

Justification: Eglin is one of three core integrated weapons and armaments RDAT&E centers (with China Lake, CA, and Redstone Arsenal, AL) with high MV and the largest concentration of integrated technical facilities across all three functional areas. Eglin AFB has a full spectrum array of Weapons & Armaments (W&A) Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation (RDAT&E) capabilities. Accordingly, relocation of Hill AFB and DTRA NCR W&A capabilities will further complement and strengthen Eglin as a full spectrum W&A RDAT&E Center.

The overall impact of this recommendation will be to: increase W&A life cycle and mission related synergies/integration; increase efficiency; reduce operational costs; retain the required diversity of test environments; and facilitate multiple uses of equipment, facilities, ranges, and people. Hill AFB and DTRA NCR technical facilities recommended for relocation have lower quantitative MV than Eglin AFB in all functional areas.

This recommendation includes Research, D&A, and T&E conventional armament capabilities in the Air Force and DTRA NCR. It consolidates armament activities within the Air Force and promotes jointness with DTRA NCR. It also enables technical synergy, and positions the DoD to exploit center-of-mass scientific, technical, and acquisition expertise within the RDAT&E community that currently resides as DoD specialty locations. This recommendation directly supports the Department's strategy for transformation by moving and consolidating smaller W&A efforts into high military value integrated centers, and by leveraging synergy among RD&A, and T&E activities. Capacity and military value data established that Eglin AFB is already a full-service, integrated W&A RDAT&E center. Relocation of W&A D&A In-Service Engineering (ISE) from Hill AFB to Eglin AFB will increase life cycle synergy and integration. ISE encompasses those engineering activities that provide for an "increase in capability" of a system/sub-system/component after Full Operational Capability has been declared. ISE activities mesh directly with on-going RDAT&E at Eglin AFB.

Relocation of DTRA NCR W&A technical capabilities will increase life cycle synergy and integration at Eglin AFB. Conventional armament capabilities possessed by DTRA NCR directly complement on-going RDAT&E at Eglin AFB. Cost savings from the relocation of DTRA NCR to Eglin AFB will accrue largely through the elimination of the need for leased

space, and by virtue of the fact that Eglin AFB can absorb the DTRA NCR (and Hill AFB) functions without the need for MILCON.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $2.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of $4.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $1.4M with payback expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $17.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 64 jobs (33 direct jobs and 31 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Ogden-Clearfield, UT, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 114 jobs (67 direct and 47 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Additional operations may impact archeological sites at Eglin AFB and restrict operations. Additional operations may compound the need for explosive safety waivers at Eglin AFB. Additional operations may further impact threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitats at Eglin AFB. Modification of Eglin AFB's treatment works may be necessary. This recommendation may impact wetlands at Eglin AFB. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately less than $0.05M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Create an Integrated Weapons & Armaments Specialty Site for Guns and Ammunition

Recommendation: Realign the Adelphi Laboratory Center, MD, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, IN, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign the Fallbrook, CA, detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, IN, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign the Louisville, KY, detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Port Hueneme, CA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division China Lake, CA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Earle, NJ, by relocating weapon and armament packaging Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Justification: This recommendation realigns and consolidates those gun and ammunition facilities working in Weapons and Armaments (W&A) Research (R), Development & Acquisition (D&A). This realignment would result in a more robust joint center for gun and ammunition Research, Development & Acquisition at Picatinny Arsenal, NJ. This location is already the greatest concentration of military value in gun and ammunition W&A RD&A.

Picatinny Arsenal is the center-of-mass for DoD's Research, Development & Acquisition of guns and ammunition, with a workload more than an order of magnitude greater than any other DoD facility in this area. It also is home to the DoD's Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition. Movement of all the Services' guns and ammunition work to Picatinny Arsenal will create a joint center of excellence and provide synergy in armament development for the near future and beyond, featuring a Joint Packaging, Handling, Shipping and Transportation (PHS&T) Center, particularly important in this current time of high demand for guns and ammunition by all the services. Technical facilities with lower quantitative military value are relocated to Picatinny Arsenal.

This recommendation includes Research, Development & Acquisition activities in the Army and Navy. It promotes jointness, enables technical synergy, and positions the Department of Defense to exploit center-of-mass scientific, technical, and acquisition expertise within the weapons and armament Research, Development & Acquisition community that currently resides at this DoD specialty location.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $116.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is cost of $81.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $11.3M with a payback expected in 13 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $32.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 11 jobs (5 direct jobs and 6 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in Bakersfield, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 83 jobs (43 direct jobs and 40 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 421 jobs (289 direct jobs and 132 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in Martin County, IN, economic area, which is 4.9 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 126 jobs (67 direct jobs and 59 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Edison, NJ, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 506 jobs (296 direct jobs and 210 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Louisville, KY-IN, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 302 jobs (146 direct jobs and 156 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 76 jobs (43 direct jobs and 33 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 202 jobs (93 direct jobs and 109 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the King George County, VA, economic area, which is 1.4 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation is expected to impact air quality at Picatinny, which is in severe non-attainment for Ozone. This recommendation may have a minimal effect on cultural resources at Picatinny. Additional operations may further impact threatened/endangered species at Picatinny, leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.3M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Defense Research Service Led Laboratories

Recommendation: Close the Air Force Research Laboratory, Mesa City, AZ. Relocate all functions to Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH.

Realign Air Force Research Laboratory, Hanscom, MA, by relocating the Sensors Directorate to Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH, and the Space Vehicles Directorate to Kirtland Air Force Base, NM.

Realign Rome Laboratory, NY, by relocating the Sensor Directorate to Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH, and consolidating it with the Air Force Research Laboratory, Sensor Directorate at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH.

Realign Air Force Research Laboratory, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH, by relocating the Information Systems Directorate to Hanscom Air Force Base, MA.

Realign Army Research Laboratory Langley, VA, and Army Research Laboratory Glenn, OH, by relocating the Vehicle Technology Directorates to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign the Army Research Laboratory White Sands Missile Range, NM, by relocating all Army Research Laboratory activities except the minimum detachment required to maintain the Test and Evaluation functions at White Sands Missile Range, NM, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Justification: This recommendation realigns and consolidates portions of the Air Force and Army Research Laboratories to provide greater synergy across technical disciplines and functions. It does this by consolidating geographically separate units of the Air Force and Army Research Laboratories.

A realignment of Air Force Research Laboratory Human Factors Division from Brooks City Base, TX, research to Wright Patterson AFB was initially part of this recommendation, and still exists, but is presented in the recommendation to close Brooks City Base, TX.

This recommendation enables technical synergy, and positions the Department of the Defense to exploit a center-of-mass of scientific, technical, and acquisition expertise.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $164.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is cost of $45.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $41.1M, with a payback expected in 4 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $357.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 465 jobs (237 direct jobs and 228 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 362 jobs (201 direct jobs and 161 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Utica-Rome, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 362 jobs (225 direct jobs and 137 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 92 jobs (50 direct jobs and 42 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 382 jobs (186 direct jobs and 196 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Las Cruces, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.5 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 118 jobs (50 direct jobs and 68 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: An Air Conformity Analysis and a New Source Review and permitting effort is required at Aberdeen. This recommendation may impact cultural resources and threatened and endangered species at Aberdeen. Additional operations at Hanscom and Kirtland may impact cultural sites, which may constrain operations. This recommendation may require building on constrained acreage at Hanscom. Additional operations at Wright Patterson may further impact the Indiana Bat, a threatened and endangered species. Additional operations at Hanscom, Kirtland, and Wright Patterson may impact wetlands, which may restrict operations. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation requires spending approximately $0.4M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Establish Centers for Fixed Wing Air Platform Research, Development & Acquisition, Test & Evaluation

Recommendation: Realign Tinker Air Force Base, OK, Robins, Air Force Base, GA, and Hill Air Force Base, UT, by relocating fixed wing related Air Platform Development and Acquisition to Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH.

Realign Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH, by relocating fixed wing related Live Fire Test and Evaluation to Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA.

Justification: This recommendation completes the consolidation of all Fixed Wing Air Platform RDAT&E, begun during the previous BRAC rounds, at two principal sites: Naval Air Station (NAS) Patuxent River, MD, and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (AFB), OH, while retaining several specialty sites. Research and Development & Acquisition will be performed at NAS Patuxent River and Wright-Patterson AFB. Lakehurst will be retained as a dedicated RDAT&E facility for Navy Aircraft Launch and Recovery Equipment and Aviation Support Equipment.

This recommendation includes Research, Development & Acquisition and Test & Evaluation activities in Fixed Wing Air Platforms across the Navy and Air Force. The planned component moves will enhance synergy by consolidating to major sites, preserve healthy competition, leverage existing infrastructure, minimize environmental impact, and effect reasonable homeland security risk dispersal. The relocation of Fixed Wing Air Platform Research was previously accomplished in response to the S&T Reliance Agreements resulting in the consolidation at

Wright Patterson AFB with the maritime related Fixed Wing Air Platform Research consolidated at NAS Patuxent River.

This recommendation consolidates Air Force Development & Acquisition functions currently resident at Logistic Centers (Hill AFB, Tinker AFB, and Robbins AFB) at Wright-Patterson AFB. These moves will increase efficiency by creating RD&A centers with all attendant support activity and a robust acquisition organization available to all Air Force Fixed Wing Air Platform D&A functions.

The consolidation of all Fixed Wing Air Platform Survivability Live Fire T&E at China Lake is driven by the inefficiencies that currently exist between the two sites (Wright Patterson AFB and China Lake), and the potential savings afforded by establishing a single live fire test range for fixed wing air platforms. China Lake has this capability and has been doing similar work related to weapons lethality for many years. This action will increase efficiency by reducing overall manpower requirements while also reducing redundancies that exist across the Live Fire Testing domain.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $17.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $7.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.7M with a payback expected in 9 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $17.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 43 jobs (22 direct jobs and 21 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Ogden-Clearfield, UT, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 33 jobs (15 direct jobs and 18 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Oklahoma City, OK, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 67 jobs (41 direct jobs and 26 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Warner Robins, GA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1 job (3 direct jobs lost and 2 indirect jobs gained) over the 2006-2011 period in the Dayton, OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel.

Environmental Impact: A conformity analysis is required at Wright-Patterson. An initial analysis indicates a conformity determination is not required. Additional operations may impact archeological or historic areas, which may restrict operations. Additional operations at Wright Patterson may further impact the Indiana Bat, a threatened and endangered species. The hazardous waste program at Wright-Patterson will require modification. Additional operations at Wright Patterson may impact wetlands, which may restrict operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or water resources. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.2M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Establish Centers for Rotary Wing Air Platform Development & Acquisition, Test & Evaluation

Recommendation: Realign Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH, by relocating Air Force Materiel Command V-22 activities in rotary wing air platform development and acquisition to Patuxent River, MD. Realign the Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst, NJ, by relocating activities in rotary wing air platform development, acquisition, test and evaluation to Patuxent River, MD. Realign Ft. Rucker, AL, by relocating the Aviation Technical Test Center to Redstone Arsenal, AL, and consolidating it with the Technical Test Center at Redstone Arsenal, AL. Realign Warner-Robins Air Force Base, GA, by relocating activities in rotary wing air platform development and acquisition to Redstone Arsenal, AL.

Justification: This Air Land Sea & Space (ALSS) recommendation realigns and consolidates those activities that are primarily focused on Rotary Wing Air Platform activities in Development, Acquisition, Test and Evaluation (DAT&E). This action creates the Joint Center for Rotary Wing Air Platform DAT&E at the Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, AL, and enhances the Joint Center at the Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division (NAWCAD), Patuxent River, MD. The end state of this recommendation builds upon existing rotary wing air platform technical expertise and facilities in place at the two principal sites and provides focused support for future aviation technological advances in rotorcraft development.

The planned component moves enhance synergy by consolidating rotary wing work to major sites, preserving healthy competition, and leveraging climatic/geographic conditions and existing infrastructure, minimize environmental impact. These consolidations co-locate aircraft and aircraft support systems with development and acquisition personnel to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of rotary wing air platform design and development activities.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $49.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of $40.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $2.8M with a payback expected in 26 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a cost of $11.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 108 jobs (59 direct jobs and 49 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Dayton, OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment;

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 24 jobs (13 direct jobs and 11 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period, in the Edison, NJ, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 607 jobs (327 direct jobs and 280 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period, in the Enterprise-Ozark, AL, Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.3 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 82 jobs (50 direct jobs and 32 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Warner Robins, GA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may have a minimal impact on cultural, archeological, and tribal resources and threatened and endangered species at both Patuxent River and Redstone Arsenal. Increased noise from aviation operations may result in operational restrictions on Redstone. Further evaluation is required. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $0.5M for environmental compliance activities. The payback calculation includes this cost. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Navy Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Electronics Research, Development & Acquisition, Test & Evaluation

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, Point Mugu, CA. Relocate the Sensors, Electronic Warfare (EW), and Electronics Research, Development, Acquisition, Test & Evaluation (RDAT&E) functions to Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, China Lake, CA.

Justification: Consolidating the Sensors, EW, and Electronics RDAT&E functions at China Lake will eliminate redundant infrastructure between Point Mugu and China Lake and provide for the more efficient use of the remaining assets including the Electronic Combat Range and other integration laboratories at China Lake.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $72.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $50.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $6.7M with a payback expected in 12 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings to the Department of $16.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,075 jobs (479 direct jobs and 596 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area economic area, which is 0.3 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: An air conformity determination will be needed. Industrial waste management permits may need to be amended and additional water resources may be necessary at China Lake to accommodate new mission. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately less than $0.04M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

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