

**REPORT OF THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND
CLOSURE (BRAC) TASK FORCE**

Established under the authority of LR 296 and prepared December 2008.

The BRAC Task Force Members

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Introduction

The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Task Force was established by the Government, Military and Veterans Affairs Committee during the 2008 Legislature, under LR 296 introduced by Senator Bill Avery (LD-28). The purpose of the Task Force was to undertake a comprehensive examination of Nebraska's military assets with the goal of identifying all means by which the state can benefit from future base realignment and closure decisions. A major objective was to protect Nebraska's military installations and missions so that Nebraska can remain an effective partner in the security of the nation. The issues studied by the Task Force included: (1) identifying the military installations and missions in Nebraska most vulnerable to realignment and/or closure, (2) identifying the military installations and missions in Nebraska most likely to benefit from the BRAC process, (3) reviewing actions taken by other states to protect their military installations and missions, and (4) examining possible actions that Nebraska can take to protect its military assets. The BRAC Interim Study Task Force met six times starting Wednesday August 27th and ending Wednesday November 5th.

Included in this report are several specific recommendations made by the Task Force regarding what Nebraska should do to protect its military installations and missions and increase the likelihood of benefiting from future BRAC proceedings.

The BRAC Process

The United States Department of Defense routinely examines, through the Base Realignment and Closure process, existing military installations and missions overseas and in the United States to seek ways to increase military efficiency and capture cost savings. Once an installation or mission is placed on the BRAC list for closure or realignment, it is extremely difficult to have it removed from the list (see GlobalSecurity.org). The BRAC process may be beneficial to a community by receiving either newly created missions or existing missions from another base. Whether a base gains or loses missions often depends on the determination of the United States Department of Defense as to the base's current and potential value.

The issue of base closings and realignments has been a contentious debate with sharp political and economic consequences. Since 1988, Congress has periodically established a Commission through the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act whose task is to study all installations for the purpose of recommending base closures and realignments. The Act has led to the establishment of five "rounds" of BRAC proceedings (1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 2005).

The BRAC process dates from the 1960s when President John F. Kennedy ordered the Department of Defense to determine which military bases should be closed to bring the military into the modern era. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara established the criteria and subsequently closed 60 bases without consulting Congress, the military, or any government agencies. A subsequent attempt by Congress to require prior notice of future base closings was vetoed by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Finally in 1977, under pressure from Congress, President Jimmy Carter approved changes to the base closing process that would require the Department of Defense to notify Congress of bases on the list for closure and to allow for Congressional input. The driving force for base closures during the 1960s and 1970s was to restructure the military that had fought 20th Century wars so that it better met the needs of a modern military.

During the 1980s, concerns over rising military costs prompted the formation of an independent and bipartisan commission, which became known as BRAC. Since then, according to GlobalSecurity.org, five successive bipartisan Commissions have “recommended the closure of 125 major military facilities and 225 minor military bases and installations, and the realignment in operations and functions of 145 others. . . . This resulted in net savings to taxpayers of over \$16 billion through 2001, and over \$6 billion in additional savings annually” (*GlobalSecurity.org*).

The current BRAC process consists of several components. BRAC Commission members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. The Secretary of Defense presents the Senate with his/her recommendations and then the Senate may make its own recommendations before presenting it to the President. The President can either send the recommendations back to the Commission for changes or can send it to the Congress for approval. At this stage, it would take a Congressional Joint Resolution to prevent the recommendations from going into effect.

Nebraska’s Military Economy

As mentioned above, the last BRAC round was in 2005. Nebraska has, for the most part, avoided major losses during BRAC rounds, but that does not ensure that future rounds will not affect Nebraska. Losing an installation or mission would likely prove detrimental to the local and statewide economy. There currently are approximately 50 operational military installations in Nebraska. These military

assets can contribute substantially to the local economy. For example, the Nebraska Air National Guard's 2007 gross annual payroll was \$44.2 million with an additional \$20.3 million in annual appropriated expenses. The estimated dollar value of jobs created was \$10.3 million for a total economic impact of nearly \$75 million. The Air National Guard's personnel totaled 1,352. The Nebraska Army National Guard's 2007 gross annual payroll was \$68.4 million with an additional \$25.8 million in annual appropriated expenses. The estimated dollar value of jobs created was \$30.7 million for a total economic impact of nearly \$125 million. The Army National Guard's personnel totaled 4,337.

The most substantial installation in Nebraska is Offutt Air Force Base in Bellevue, which includes the 55th Wing, host unit for the U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), Air Force Weather Agency, 20th Intelligence Squadron, National Airborne Operations Center, U.S. Air Force Heartland of America Band, and the 343rd Recruiting Squadron. Offutt's 2007 gross annual payroll was \$541 million with an additional \$1.5 billion in annual appropriated expenses. The estimated dollar value of jobs created was \$182 million for a total economic impact of nearly \$2.2 billion. Offutt Air Force Base's personnel totaled 10,019 with an additional 4,606 indirect jobs generated. Losing such a sizable installation would be a devastating loss to the local economy. *The total military economic impact on Nebraska of the Air National Guard, Army National Guard, and Offutt Air Force Base is \$2.4 billion and more than 20,000 jobs.*

BRAC Task Force Recommendations

Preserving Military Missions and Installations

- 1. Recommend the state increase appropriation to ensure full commitment of federal dollars for infrastructure needs of National Guard bases.**

The Department of Defense provides funds for the operation, maintenance, and modernization of National Guard bases. The state is required to appropriate matching funds in order for the federal money to be used. The federal government matches state dollars three-to-one for the Air National Guard. The Army National Guard is provided either a three-to-one or one-to-one match.

In some years, the full state match has not been allocated, and therefore a portion of the federal dollars have been returned. For example, in 2008, the Air National Guard is returning \$174,000 to the federal government because the state match was not met. In 2009, it is estimated that \$123,000 will be returned. Currently, there is approximately \$310,000 in deferred maintenance for the Air National Guard. The Army National Guard has greater flexibility in utilizing all allocated federal funds. Federal funds that are not utilized in the state/federal split can be used for other federally funded projects.

Nebraska is one of only five states that do not meet the full state commitment. The Task Force expressed concern that because Nebraska returns money it is difficult to make the argument that additions to military buildings are needed and that Nebraska fully supports its military bases. These are issues that may affect the next BRAC process. To demonstrate Nebraska's commitment to the military, *the Task Force recommends the state increase its appropriation to ensure full commitment of federal dollars for infrastructure needs of National Guard bases.*

2. Provide support to local subdivisions in their efforts to improve military installations.

In communities where military installations are located, issues arise that affect both the communities and the installations. For example, in Lincoln, the National Guard base is located very near the Lincoln Municipal Airport. The levee surrounding the airport and the military base was constructed over 30 years ago to meet the guidelines of a 100-year flood plain. After the experience of Hurricane Katrina, all the nation's levees were reviewed by the Federal Emergency Management Authority and new standards were adopted. The City of Lincoln has since learned the airport levee does not conform to the new standards. Since both the airport and the National Guard base are affected by the levee, this issue of levee compliance with Federal requirements should be addressed. The City of Lincoln, the Lower Platte South Natural Resource District and the Lincoln Airport Authority are working together to improve the levee. *The Task Force recommends that the state assist the City of Lincoln, the Lower Platte South Natural Resource District and the Lincoln Airport Authority in their efforts on this project.*

Another issue for the Lincoln Municipal Airport is the length of its runway. Currently, the airport has a runway that exceeds minimum length required by the Federal Aviation Authority. The extra length of the runway accommodates KC-135s at full loads. The FAA believes a shorter runway is all that is necessary and it may be possible the FAA will eventually require the community to maintain the extra length of the runway. Again, the *Task Force believes it is important to protect the runway as a military asset and encourages the state to support all efforts to maintain it.*

The City of Bellevue, well known as the home of Offutt Air Force Base, has taken actions that demonstrate strong community support for its military facilities and missions. Recently, to prevent unwanted encroachment on land around the base, the Omaha Development Foundation purchased adjacent land (Frank Platt property) to prevent development projects from impeding Offutt's military missions. Bellevue Chamber of Commerce has maintained an active Military Affairs Council for more than 20 years, fostering a pro-business climate in the area through governmental and military affairs initiatives to maintain and enhance the business community's relationship with Offutt Air Force Base tenant units and to protect and grow Offutt and other Department of Defense (DOD) operations in the heartland region. The result has been a sustained and growing military installation.

Another example of such community support was the formation by the Greater Omaha Chamber of Commerce of its Military Affairs Target Advisory Group. This group was formed to formalize the process of identifying and recruiting new missions for Offutt AFB and the business leads necessary to support its missions.

To further support the community of Bellevue and Offutt, *the Task Force encourages the state to appropriate funds to improve the Capehart Road interchange to Offutt AFB and road and bridge access to the Omaha Development Foundation, formerly the Frank Platt property. Additionally, an appropriation to improve access from Galvin Road in Bellevue to Offutt AFB is also needed.* These projects will improve the sustainability of the military base and are supported by the Task Force.

3. Explore the feasibility of creating a permanent state-wide commission/office to address long-term issues of military installations and missions.

A number of states have established state-wide commissions to provide a focal point and single voice when dealing with the state's military interests. Historically, states have organized to deal with potential economic threats due to the BRAC process. Recently, that trend has changed. Now, many states have developed stand-alone, state-level military affairs offices to support the states' military installations and missions. Many states place the offices under the governor and others are linked to an economic development agency. The State of Kentucky is often looked to as a leader in this area. In 1997, the Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs was established to "preserve and expand national defense and military activities in Kentucky." The Commission was established by statute as a separate administrative body of state government. It started in the economic development cabinet and currently is under the jurisdiction of the governor. The executive director of the Commission is advised by a board of directors comprised of representatives from state government and the military.

Like Kentucky, many states are looking to preserve and expand their military installations and missions. The Task Force believes Nebraska will need to expand its current efforts to stay competitive.

The Task Force concluded that the ability to communicate clearly with federal, state, and local officials with one voice on military matters is essential. *The Task Force recommends exploring the feasibility of creating a permanent*

state-wide commission/office, with the possibility of funding through private sources. The Task Force considered whether the commission should be part of the State's Executive Branch of government or an independent commission. No recommendation is made on this latter point.

4. Recommend land use planning legislation to ensure governmental entities and developers coordinate when building near military bases, including a requirement that local subdivisions conduct a feasibility study to address encroachment issues.

At least 20 states have enacted laws to ensure that land development activities near military bases are compatible with military missions and also meet growing community needs. The reasoning for the land use legislation is to ensure the military can continue to function and train in a way that meets necessary standards and also to sustain positive economic developments that military installations often bring to communities.

The trends in land use law include: ensuring that local governments do not develop incompatible land uses near military installations; notifying base commanders of changes in planning that may affect the military and seeking their input; and providing funding to purchase development rights to land near military installations as buffers to protect from incompatible development.

Much of the land use legislation was enacted in 2004 and 2005 in response to concerns about potential base closings through the 2005 BRAC process. Legislation that has been introduced in other states since 2005 has focused on preventing loss of effectiveness of military bases caused by encroachment on the base.

Incidents in both the Omaha/Bellevue and Lincoln communities have demonstrated the need for more communication between local subdivisions, developers and the leaders of military bases. *The Task Force recommends that the state enact legislation to ensure state-wide cooperation in land-use planning between Nebraska communities and military facilities.*

5. Recommend colleges and universities offer courses that support military missions.

Bellevue University currently devotes much of the course offerings that support the missions of Offutt AFB. Offering courses that correspond with military needs would potentially increase the value of that installation and the missions that rely on personnel with specific educational training such as foreign languages. The Task Force finds it is important that Universities, colleges, and community colleges in Nebraska build strong working relationships with the local military installations by adapting their curricula to where feasible the needs and interests of the installations.

6. Recommend the state appropriate funds to acquire the East Campus Armory to lessen the facility deficit experienced by the Nebraska Army National Guard.

Another indicator of a state's commitment to and support of its military assets is whether it has the necessary physical space to support the missions as required by the Department of Defense. The Department of Defense allocates facilities based on the number of soldiers. Nebraska National Guard is growing and therefore will need additional facilities to accommodate all of the new recruits.

Currently, Nebraska Army National Guard has a total facility deficit of 120,881 square feet. Acquiring the East Campus Armory would add 23,970 square feet. Although the Army National Guard would still face a lack of facility space, the acquisition of the East Campus Armory would help reduce the large deficit. It is estimated that the federal government would contribute \$2.5 million dollars for the acquisition of this property; the state share would be approximately \$800,000.

The Nebraska Air Guard is currently experiencing a facility deficit of approximately 55,000 square feet in Lincoln.

The Task Force recommends the acquisition of the East Campus Armory building to help reduce the current facility deficit. The Task Force believes supporting Nebraska's growing National Guard force is important to the state and for the sustainability of our military assets.

Supporting Military Personnel and Families

7. Review and recommend legislation to support military personnel and families including employment and educational opportunities.

In the 2005 BRAC process, criteria were established to determine which military bases would close or consolidate with other bases. The priority considerations focused on military value, such as mission capabilities and the availability and condition of land and facilities. But there are other factors also considered, such as the ability of communities to support forces, missions and personnel. The Task Force examined how to make Nebraska more “friendly” to military personnel and how the state can best support them and their families.

The Task Force heard testimony that Bellevue Public Schools is leading the way in helping military families. For example, the Military Impacted Schools Association (MISA) is a national organization representing school districts that serve high concentrations of military children. Formed in Omaha in 1986, it works to provide a continuum of quality education for all military children. Bellevue Public Schools continue to be a leader in MISA. Bellevue Schools has worked to ensure military children are welcomed and have enacted policies to help students and parents transition from one school to another.

Currently, eleven states have enacted the Interstate Compact MISA has proposed. The compact includes best practices to address the most common issues faced by military families. Adoption of the compact in 10 states makes the compact operational. *The Task Force encourages the state to explore the idea of joining the Compact.*

The Task Force also explored other ways to assist military families, including simplifying the certification process for a teacher who moves to Nebraska because a military spouse is transferred or extending benefits to active duty military dependents regarding college tuition.

8. Provide tax relief to retired military personnel to encourage military retirees to live and work in Nebraska.

The Task Force found that many military personnel, especially at Offutt Air Force Base, retire around the age of 45, but still plan to work in the private sector for some years after retirement. However, because the military is willing to pay for their relocation, these military retirees often look for states that, among other factors, will not tax their military retirement. There is a positive economic impact that these individuals have on their local community, which would then benefit, for example, Iowa if they were to move across the Missouri River even if they were to still work in Nebraska. *The Task Force recognized the increasing competition Nebraska faces with its neighboring states, particularly Iowa and Colorado and therefore recommends tax relief for military retirees.*

Appendices

List of Military Installations in Nebraska

Economic Impact Data for Air and Army National Guard

Economic Impact Data for Offutt Air Force Base

Map of Lincoln Municipal Airport and Floodplain

Chart of State Encroachment/Land Use Legislation in Other States

BRAC Military Construction

A Picture of the Army National Guard Facilities

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN NEBRASKA

(* F to S in 25 means Federal to State possession in 25 years)

Installation Code	Installation Name	Service Component	Ownership Status	City
SGBP	OFFUTT AFB	AF/AFR	Federal	BELLEVUE
NGCB	LINCOLN MPT	Air National Guard	Federal	LINCOLN
SGBP	OFFUTT AFB	Air National Guard	Federal	BELLEVUE
3106P	BEATRICE ARMORY	Army National Guard	F to S in 25*	BEATRICE
3111P	BROKEN BOW ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	BROKEN BOW
31123	CAMP ASHLAND MTA/FMS 05	Army National Guard	Federal	ASHLAND
3115P	CHADRON ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	CHADRON
3117P	COLUMBUS NE ARMORY	Army National Guard	F to S in 25	COLUMBUS
3119P	CRETE ARMORY	Army National Guard	Closing	CRETE
3129P	FAIRBURY ARMORY	Army National Guard	Closing	FAIRBURY
3129Q	FALLS CITY ARMORY	Army National Guard	Closing	FALLS CITY
3131P	FREMONT NE ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	FREMONT
3132P	GERING ARMORY/FMS 04	Army National Guard	State	GERING
	GRAND ISLAND AVIATION FACILITY	Army National Guard	F to S in 25	GRAND ISLAND
3134P	GRAND ISLAND ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	GRAND ISLAND
3137P	HASTINGS NE ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	HASTINGS
	GREENLIEF AFRS	ARNG/Army Reserve	Federal	HASTINGS
3137Q	GREENLIEF TS/UTES 01	Army National Guard	Federal	HASTINGS
3145R	KEARNEY ARMORY/FMS 02	Army National Guard	State	KEARNEY
3149P	LEXINGTON NE ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	LEXINGTON
3149Q	LINCOLN ARMORY (10TH ST)	Army National Guard	State	LINCOLN
3149R	LINCOLN AASF/ARMORY	Army National Guard	Federal	LINCOLN
3149S	LINCOLN CSMS 31/USPFO	Army National Guard	State	LINCOLN
3149T	LINCOLN TAG	Army National Guard	State	LINCOLN
3149X	LINCOLN COMPLEX/FMS 01	Army National Guard	State	LINCOLN
3154P	MCCOOK ARMORY (new)	Army National Guard	F to S in 25	MC COOK
3154Q	MEAD FMS 06/UTES 02	Army National Guard	Federal	MEAD
3160P	NEBRASKA CITY ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	NEBRASKA CITY
3162P	NORFOLK ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	NORFOLK
3162Q	NORTH PLATTE ARMORY/FMS 03	Army National Guard	State	NORTH PLATTE
3164P	OGALLALA ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	OGALLALA
	OMAHA NW ARMORY	Army National Guard	F to S in 25	OMAHA
3165P	OMAHA ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	OMAHA
3165Q	ONEILL ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	ONEILL
3180P	SCOTTSBLUFF ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	SCOTTSBLUFF
3181P	SEWARD NE ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	SEWARD
3181R	SIDNEY NE ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	SIDNEY
3193P	WAHOO ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	WAHOO
3193Q	WAYNE ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	WAYNE
3198P	YORK NE ARMORY	Army National Guard	State	YORK
3117A	COLUMBUS USARC (L)	Army Reserve	Closing	COLUMBUS
3131A	GEN J C FREMONT USARC	Army Reserve	State	FREMONT
3137A	HASTINGS USARC	Army Reserve	Closing	HASTINGS
3145A	KEARNEY USARC	Army Reserve	Closing	KEARNEY
3149A	GEN JOHN J PERSHING USARC	Army Reserve	Federal (closed)	LINCOLN
	LINCOLN ARMY RESERVE CENTER	Army Reserve	Federal	LINCOLN
3154A	MCCOOK USARC	Army Reserve	Closing	MC COOK
3162A	NORFOLK USARC (L)	Army Reserve	Federal (leased)	NORFOLK
3162B	NORTH PLATTE USARC	Army Reserve	Federal (leased)	NORTH PLATTE
31643	OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE	Army Reserve	Federal	OMAHA

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN NEBRASKA**(* F to S in 25 means Federal to State possession in 25 years)**

Installation Code	Installation Name	Service Component	Ownership Status	City
3165A	OMAHA USARC/AMSA 35 (G)	Army Reserve	Federal	OMAHA
3165B	PVT ROBERT D BOOKER USARC (59)	Army Reserve	Federal	OMAHA
3194A	WYMORE USARC (HWY 77 N)	Army Reserve	Closing	WYMORE
N61998	NMCRC OMAHA	Marine Corps Reserve		OMAHA
N62069	NRC LINCOLN	Marine Corps Reserve		LINCOLN
SGBP	OFFUTT AFB	Marine Corps Reserve		BELLEVUE
N61998	NMCRC OMAHA	Naval Reserve		OMAHA
N62069	NRC LINCOLN	Naval Reserve		LINCOLN

Additional Economic Impact Data - ANG
For FYE or as of 30 Sept 08

Base Exchange Information:

BX Inventory - 30 Sept 07	\$	79,000.00
BX Sales	\$	396,000.00
BX employees		3
Payroll	\$	69,159.00

Contract Services Detail:

Contract Training	\$	244,686.00
Contract Lodging	\$	66,965.00
Copier Service	\$	48,400.00
Recruiting Advertising	\$	44,280.00
GSA Vehicle Leases	\$	43,100.00
Mess Attendants	\$	40,680.00
Prairie Soldier	\$	10,000.00
Other Misc Services	\$	25,387.00
	\$	523,498.00

Estimated Value of Indirect Jobs Created:

Type of Personnel	# of Base Jobs	Multiplier	Indirect Jobs
Traditional Guardsmen	842	0.16	134.72 **includes dual status technicians
Full-Time Military	128	0.41	52.48
State & BX Employees	63	0.55	34.65
Technicians	207	0.55	113.85
			335.7
Estimated Dollar Value of Jobs Created			\$ 10,259,375

Student Benefits:

Student Loan Repayment Program	\$	113,000
Montgomery GI Bill	\$	1,197,504 **if 100% of those eligible were using benefit
Montgomery GI Bill Kicker	\$	966,000 **if 100% of those eligible were using benefit
Bonuses	\$	769,000
State of Nebraska Tuition Assistance	\$	261,311

Army National Guard
 Additional Economic Impact Data
 For FYE or as of 30 Sep 08

Other Services Detail:

GSA Vehicle Leases	\$	65,650.00
Physical Security	\$	63,900.00
Administrative Services	\$	320,105.00
UNMC Distance Learning	\$	1,000,000.00
Occupational Health	\$	40,775.00
Medical/Dental Care	\$	208,965.00
R&R Advertising	\$	81,700.00
R&R Contractor	\$	178,700.00
	\$	1,959,795.00

Estimated Value of Indirect Jobs Created:

Type of Personnel	# of Jobs	Multiplier	Indirect Jobs
Traditional Guardsmen	4,021	0.16	643.36 **includes dual status technicians
Full-Time Military	316	0.41	129.56
State Employees	63	0.55	34.65
Technicians	357	0.55	196.35
			1003.92
Estimated Dollar Value of Jobs Created			\$ 30,716,875

Student Benefits:

Student Loan Repayment Program	\$	180,353
Montgomery GI Bill	\$	4,757,364 **if 100% of those eligible were using benefit
Montgomery GI Bill Kicker	\$	2,617,200 **if 100% of those eligible were using benefit
Bonuses	\$	7,183,733
State of Nebraska Tuition Assistance	\$	196,539

**Total Annual Economic Impact est.
Offutt AFB, Nebraska 2007**

Annual Payroll: \$540,779,401.00
 Annual Expenditures: \$1,503,525,298.00
 Est. Annual Dollar Value of Jobs Created: \$181,609,974.00
 Grand Total \$2,225,914,673.00

As of 30 Sept. 2007 Economic Impact Analysis

compiled by Bellevue Chamber of

**Total Annual Economic Impact est.
Offutt AFB, Nebraska 2006**

Annual Payroll: \$533,651,187.00
 Annual Expenditures: \$924,986,997.00
 Est. Annual Dollar Value of Jobs Created: \$213,450,800.00
 Grand Total \$1,672,087,984.00

As of 30 Sept. 2006 Economic Impact Analysis

compiled by Bellevue Chamber of

**Total Annual Economic Impact est.
Offutt AFB, Nebraska 2005**

Annual Payroll: \$698,052,717
 Annual Expenditures: \$768,666,677
 Est. Annual Jobs Created: 25,361
 Grand Total \$2,845,337,717

As of 30 Sept. 2005 Economic Impact Analysis

compiled by Bellevue Chamber of

**Total Annual Economic Impact est.
Offutt AFB, Nebraska 2004**

Annual Payroll: \$
 Annual Expenditures: \$
 Est. Annual Dollar Value of Jobs Created: \$
 Grand Total \$

Not located

As of 30 Sept. 2004 Economic Impact Analysis

compiled by Bellevue Chamber of

**Total Annual Economic Impact est.
Offutt AFB, Nebraska 2003**

Annual Payroll: \$636,774,919.00
 Annual Expenditures: \$321,340,220
 Est. Annual Jobs Created: 21,885
 Grand Total \$1,986,223,109.00

As of 30 Sept. 2003 Economic Impact Analysis

compiled by Bellevue Chamber of

**Total Annual Economic Impact est.
Offutt AFB, Nebraska 2002**

Annual Payroll: \$549,801,760.00
 Annual Expenditures: \$417,736,010.00
 Est. Annual Jobs Created: 19,334
 Grand Total \$1,551,007,454.00

As of 30 Sept. 2002 Economic Impact Analysis

compiled by Bellevue Chamber of

**Total Annual Economic Impact est.
Offutt AFB, Nebraska 2001**

Annual Payroll:	\$534,808,257.00
Annual Expenditures:	\$395,890,731.00
Est. Annual Jobs Created:	19,253
Grand Total	\$1,588,545,543.00

As of 30 Sept. 2001 Economic Impact Analysis

compiled by Bellevue Chamber of

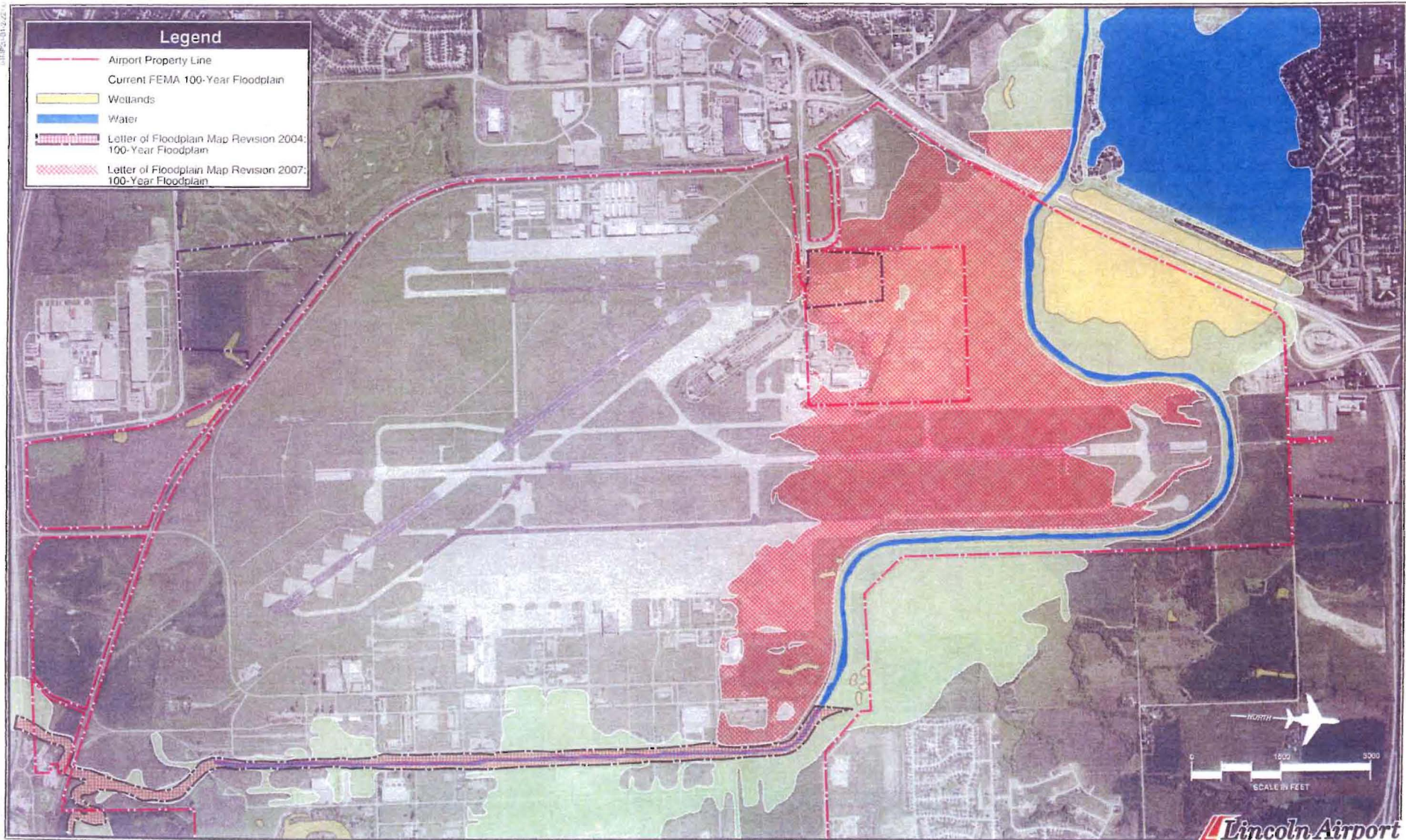
**Total Annual Economic Impact est.
Offutt AFB, Nebraska 2000**

Annual Payroll:	\$523,180,091.00
Annual Expenditures:	\$380,151,921.11
Est. Annual Jobs Created:	17,938
Grand Total	\$1,529,076,512.00

As of 30 Sept. 2000 Economic Impact Analysis

compiled by Bellevue Chamber of

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Legend

- Airport Property Line
- Current FEMA 100-Year Floodplain
- Wetlands
- Water
- Letter of Floodplain Map Revision 2004: 100-Year Floodplain
- Letter of Floodplain Map Revision 2007: 100-Year Floodplain



Lincoln Airport

Exhibit B1
FLOODPLAINS AND WETLANDS

State Encroachment/Land Use Legislation

State	Land Use Planning	Notification of Military	Land Conservation
Arizona	<i>Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§9-461.05, 11-806, 28-8461, 28-8481</i>	<i>Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§9-461.06, 9-462.04, 11-829, 28-8461, 28-8481, 2008 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 196</i>	<i>Ariz. Rev. Stat. §28-8480</i>
Arkansas	<i>Ark. Code §14-56-426</i>		
California	<i>Cal. Govt. Code §65302</i>	<i>Cal. Pub. Res. Code §21098, Cal. Govt. Code §§65352, 65404, 65940</i>	
Colorado		<i>Senate Bill 05-80</i>	
Florida	<i>Fla. Stat. §163.3177</i>	<i>Fla. Stat. §163.3175</i>	<i>Fla. Stat. §§215.618, 259.105</i>
Georgia	<i>Ga. Code Ann. §36-66-6</i>	<i>Ga. Code Ann. §36-66-6</i>	
Illinois	<i>2003 Ill. Laws, P.A. 93-0176</i>		
Indiana	<i>2005 Ind. Acts, P.L. 5</i>		
Kentucky	<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. §100.187</i>	<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. §100.187</i>	
Louisiana		<i>La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§33.4734, 33.4780.51, 2008 La. Acts, P.A. 777</i>	
Massachusetts		<i>Mass. Gen. Laws 40B §4C</i>	
Missouri	<i>Mo. Rev. Stat. §143.121</i>		
New Jersey		<i>P.L. 2005, c. 41</i>	
North Carolina		<i>N.C. Gen Stat. §§153A-323, 160A-364</i>	<i>2004 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 179 §§2.2, 2.3</i>
Oklahoma	<i>Okla. Rev. Stat. §11-43-101.1</i>		
South Carolina		<i>S.C. Code §6-29-1530</i>	<i>2008 S.C. Acts, Act 410</i>
South Dakota	<i>S.D. Codified Laws §§50-10-32 et seq.</i>		
Texas	<i>Tex. Local Govt. Code §§397.001 et seq.</i>		
Virginia	<i>Va. Code §§15.2-2223, 15.2-2283</i>	<i>Va. Code §15.2-2204</i>	<i>2006 Va. Acts, Chap. 328, Chap. 573</i>
Washington	<i>Wash. Rev. Code §36.70A.530</i>	<i>Wash. Rev. Code §36.70A.530</i>	
Wisconsin		<i>Wisc. Statutes § 62.23</i>	

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2008.



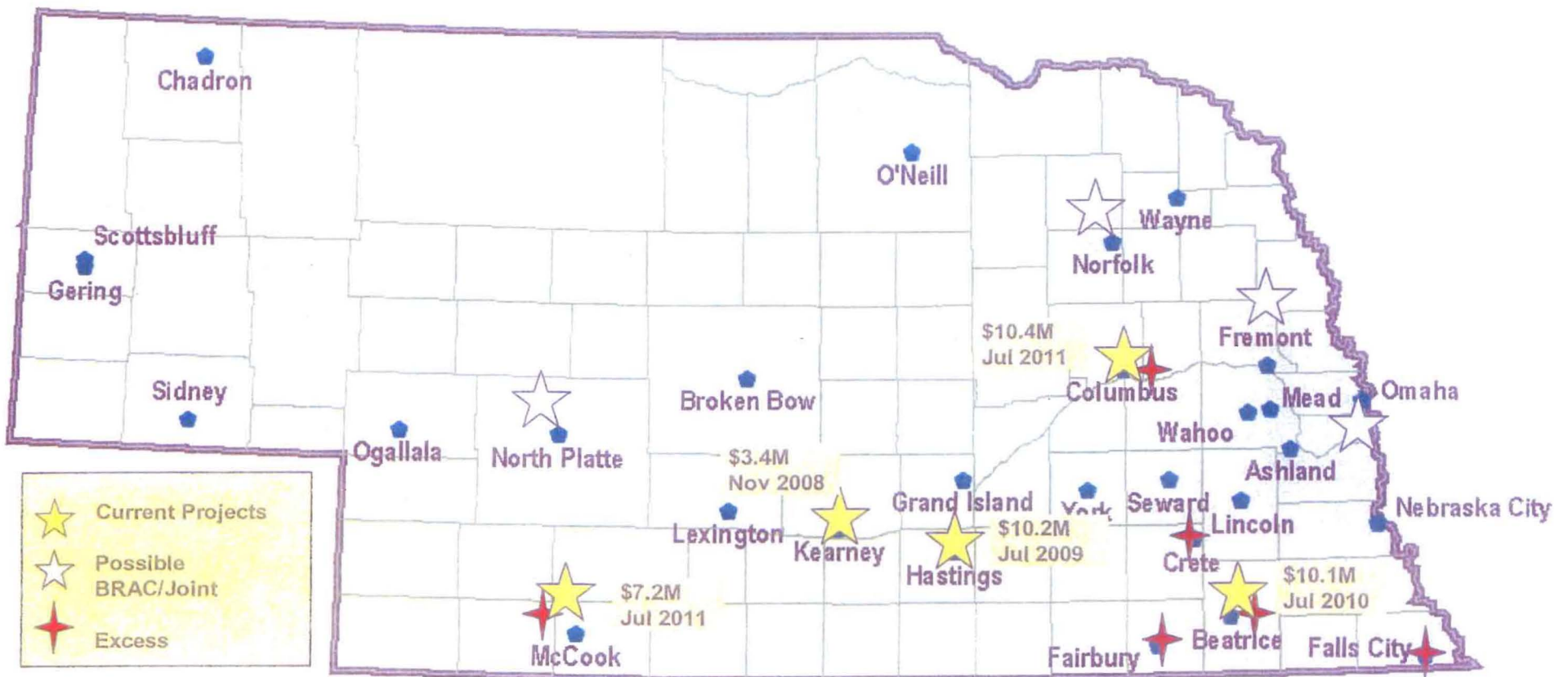
Military Construction - BRAC

- Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) – Positive for Army Guard
- Closing 6 Facilities – Average age 45 years
- Building 5 New Facilities - Green Building Standards
- Consolidate / Realign RC Facilities in Nebraska (NG / AR)
- Enhance readiness, capabilities, joint and inter-service stationing
- Support key RC Transformation initiatives
 - Home Station Mobilization (Train / Alert / Deploy)
 - Command and Control Realignment, Human Resources Redesign
 - AC/RC Restructuring, Conversion to Operational Force
- Reducing footprint, Improving quality of life, Saving energy
- Success story for Army Guard in Nebraska, the exception not the rule

Military Construction - BRAC

Location	Estimated Cost	Estimated Site Selection	Estimated Design Authority	Estimated Design Start	Estimated Const Start	Estimated Ribbon Cutting
Greenlief TS	\$10.2M	NEARNG Owned	Complete	Complete	Started	Jul 2008
Kearney	\$3.4M	NEARNG Owned	Complete	Complete	Complete	Nov 2008
Beatrice	\$10.1M	NEARNG Owned	Jun 2007	Started	Mar 2009	Jul 2010
Columbus	\$10.4M	Selected	Jun 2008	Oct 2008	Mar 2010	Jul 2011
McCook	\$7.2M	Selected	Jun 2008	Oct 2008	Mar 2010	Jul 2011

Military Construction - BRAC



Locations of BRAC construction projects

★ Total estimate construction \$42M

A picture of the Nebraska Army National Guard Facilities:**Current**

Personnel:	3797
Current Square Footage:	723,824 sq/ft
<u>Documented Square Footage requirements</u>	<u>844,705 sq/ft</u>
Total facility deficit:	-120,881 sq/ft

Future (Post BRAC)

Future personnel:	3800
Future Square Footage w/ BRAC built:	799,891 sq/ft
<u>Future Documented Square Footage requirements</u>	<u>844,705 sq/ft</u>
Future total facility deficit:	-44,841 sq/ft

Proposed:

Acquisition East Campus Armory: (\$2.5 million federal, \$833,000 State share)	23,970 sq/ft
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Consolidated deficit:	-20,871 sq/ft
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Potential divestiture due to redundancy/demographic shift/infrastructure support: 5 Armories/Readiness Centers:	-88,271 sq/ft
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Total potential deficit (w/o Lincoln East Campus Armory):	-133,112 sq/ft
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