

Commonwealth Transportation Board Workshop

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)

October 20, 2010



Agenda

- I. History of BRAC and Impacts to Virginia
- II. Major 2005 BRAC Actions In Virginia
- **III.** VDOT BRAC Accomplishments
- IV. Remaining BRAC Issues
- V. Lessons Learned



History of BRAC 1960's - 1970's

<u>1960's – Origins of BRAC</u>

- Originated under President Kennedy
- 60 major military bases were closed and hundreds realigned
- Congress reacted negatively
- Passed legislation involving itself in the closure program.
- President Johnson vetoed the legislation.

1970's - Congress Fights Back

- Funding for base closures was limited/denied.
- Legislation prohibiting any base closure or reduction.
- President approves legislation.



<u>History of BRAC 1980's – 1990's</u>

1980's - Independent Commission is Born

- Independent Commission established.
- The Base Closure Commission report.
- Virginia lost 850 employees

<u> 1990's – Significant Decisions Made</u>

- Law required BRAC Commissions in 1991, 1993 and 1995
- 1991 Virginia gained 2300 employees
- 1993 Virginia lost 8,400 employees
- 1995 Virginia gained 3,800 employees



History of BRAC 2000's

2000 to Present – Community Partnerships

- Efficient Facilities Initiative (EFI)
- 2005 BRAC Actions
- Virginia gained 5,250 employees



2005 BRAC Employment Changes

Direct DoD Employment Changes, BRAC 2005*		
Fort Belvoir	Gaining	18,300±
Fort Lee	Gaining	7,400±
Marine Corps Base Quantico	Gaining	2,650±
Defense Intelligence Agency, Rivanna Station	Gaining	1,000±
Langley Air Force Base	Gaining	750±
Norfolk Naval Station	Gaining	480±
Naval Shipyard Norfolk	Gaining	360±
Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren	Gaining	300±
Fort Eustis	Gaining	235±
Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek	Gaining	175±
Fort Monroe	Closing	(3,400±)
DoD Leased Space	Losing	(23,000±)



Fort Lee VDOT BRAC Accomplishments

- 2007 VDOT Traffic Study
- Innovative use of funding
- Created partnership with Crater Planning District Commission
- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with FHWA & Army on DAR A-Gate round-a-about project



Marine Base Quantico VDOT BRAC Accomplishments

- Quantico traffic study
- I-95/Russell Road interchange improvements
- Quantico DAR projects
- Quantico Growth Management Committee DoD U.S. 1 grant



Fort Belvoir VDOT BRAC Accomplishments

- Fairfax County Parkway Memorandum of Agreement
- Funded all four phases (\$188 million) of the Fairfax County Parkway
- I-95 Defense Access Road direct access ramps (\$36 million) Memorandum of Agreement/FHWA approval
- Draft Memorandum of Agreement for Army Museum
- Memorandum of Agreement with Army on U.S. 1 widening



Fort Belvoir VDOT BRAC Accomplishments

- U.S. 1 Environmental Study
- Support congressional delegation's efforts to obtain \$150 million for U.S. 1 widening
- DoD grants for traffic/environmental studies on Fort Belvoir/Mark Center BRAC developments
- Army Transportation Demand Management Plans
- Land Use Permits



2005 BRAC Federal Statutory Selection Criteria

"The ability of the infrastructure of both the existing and potential receiving communities to support forces, missions, and personnel"



Remaining BRAC Issues

Road Capacity

- Marine Base Quantico = \$26 million
- Fort Lee = \$9 million
- Fort Belvoir/Mark Center = \$366 million
- Fort Monroe = ??

Transit Capacity

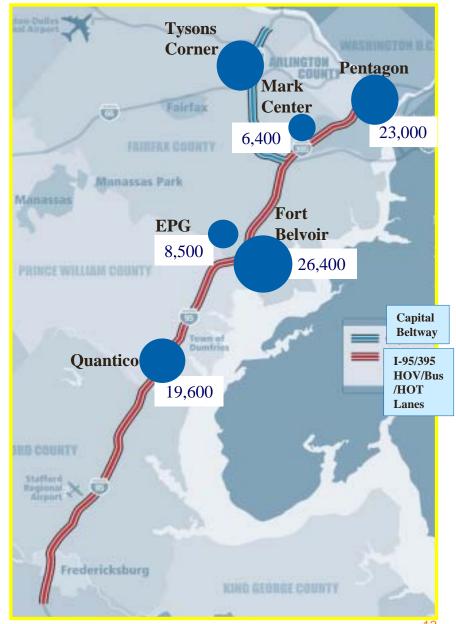
- Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (Metro) Study
 - 100,000 additional annual vehicle revenue hours
 - Bus bay capacity issues at five Metro stations
 - 47 new buses (\$26 million)
 - Annual operating cost (\$9 million)



The I-95/395 is an important and unique corridor because it serves current and future military bases.

It serves five military bases:
Pentagon
Mark Center at Seminary Road
Fort Belvoir
Engineering Proving Grounds
Quantico

Combined they employee 84,000 people.





Lessons Learned

- The Federal BRAC Commission needs to analyze the ability of receiving communities infrastructure to support BRAC growth prior to realignment decisions being made
- Congress needs to allocate enough funding to implement BRAC decisions
- Federal Defense Access Road policy should be changed to give military installations the ability to fund public transportation improvements in urban/suburban areas
- State and local governments have little ability to influence military decisions but should form partnerships to develop solutions
- The Commonwealth needs to be prepared for the next round of BRAC or face base closures and loss of jobs