

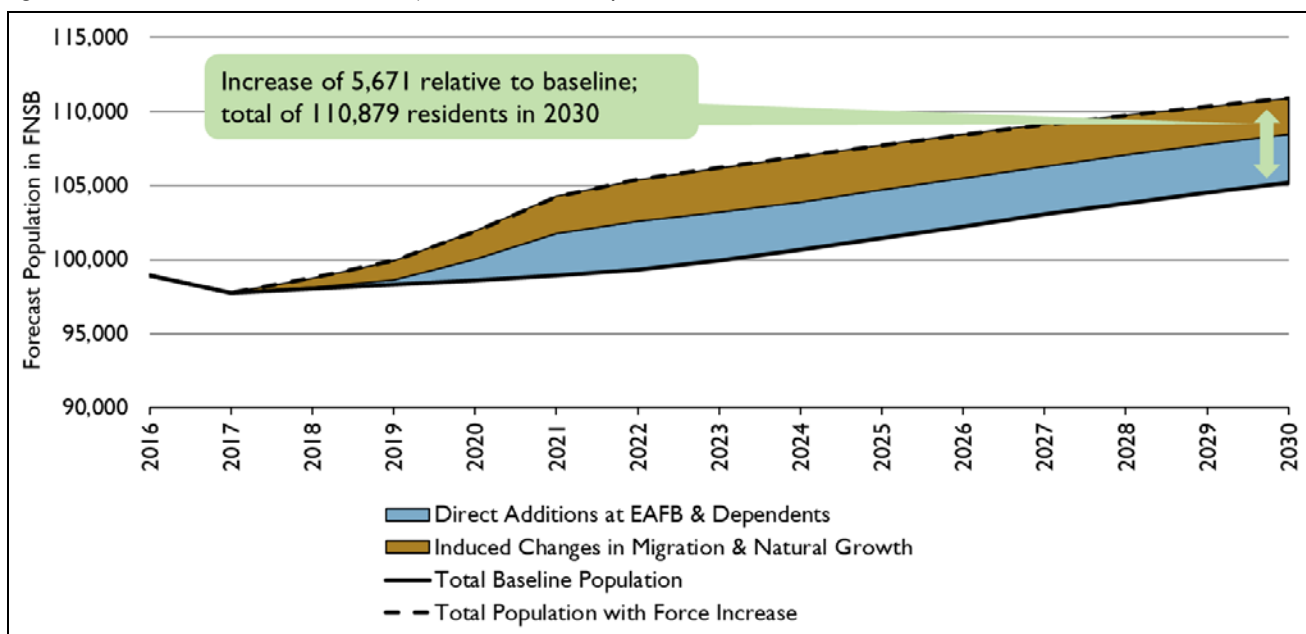
Appendix 4: Summary of F-35 Beddown Projections and Impact on the Project Area

Projected Population Changes

In 2016, the Air Force announced their final decision to station two squadrons of F-35A Lightning II fighter jets at Eielson Air Force Base (AFB). Over the next several years and beyond, the arrival of the F-35s, referred to as the “F-35 beddown,” will bring 3,300 additional residents to the Fairbanks North Star Borough (FNSB) by 2022 (Figure 19). This includes two primary components:

- An estimated direct increase of 3,256 active duty personnel, civilians, consultants and dependents by the year 2022 arriving through the F-35 beddown.
- Indirect population growth of 2,415 by the year 2030, relative to the baseline. The indirect growth has two components:
 - Induced population growth that occurs as new money is spent, jobs are added, and the economy grows and re-spends in response to the activity from the F-35 beddown. With the F-35 beddown, FNSB is still expected to experience a net loss of residents due to out-migration, but at a reduced rate. This induced population results from an increased retention of existing residents, rather than new residents.
 - Natural growth, or the difference between birth and death rates.

Figure 19: Baseline and F-35 Beddown Projections of FNSB Population, 2016-2030



Note: “Other Civilian” includes federal civilians and technical consultants working at Eielson AFB along with their dependents. Induced population is a combination of reductions in out-migration relative to the baseline, along with increases in natural growth.

Source: Northern Economics Alaska REMI Model, as reported in the EAFB Regional Growth Plan

The EAFB Regional Growth Plan includes population growth estimates by area, summarized in Figure 20. Overall, the FNSB population is expected to increase by 12 percent between 2018 and 2030, a result of combined baseline growth and the F-35 beddown; the City of North Pole and other areas in the 99705 zip code, including Badger and Moose Creek, are expected to increase by approximately 20 percent.

Figure 20: Forecast Population of Cities and CDPs in the FNSB with the F-35 Beddown

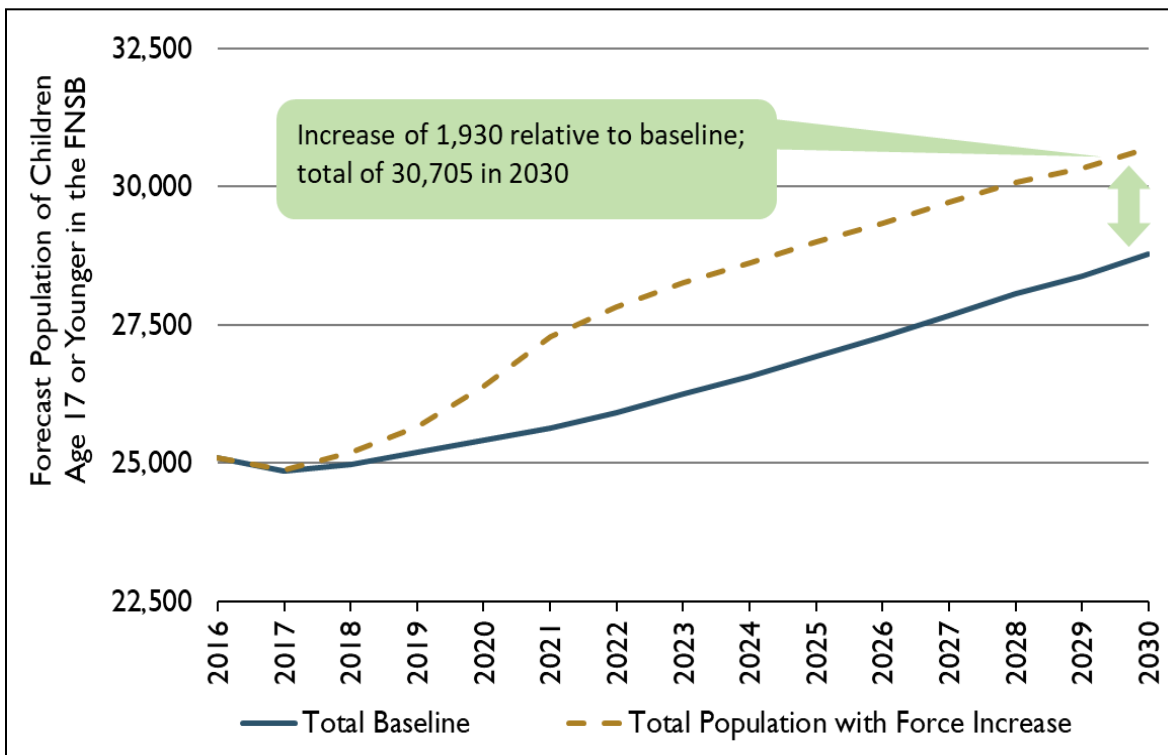
Year	City of Fairbanks	City of North Pole	Other 99705 (Badger, Moose Creek)	Remainder of FNSB	Eiels on AFB	FNSB Total
2018	32,224	2,150	19,855	41,540	2,966	98,734
2019	32,438	2,178	20,118	41,796	2,989	99,519
2020	32,741	2,275	21,009	42,084	3,117	101,227
2021	33,161	2,400	22,170	42,494	3,281	103,507
2022	33,510	2,450	22,625	42,910	3,325	104,819
2023	33,817	2,470	22,814	43,305	3,325	105,731
2024	34,126	2,491	23,003	43,703	3,325	106,648
2025	34,422	2,510	23,185	44,084	3,325	107,526
2026	34,696	2,529	23,354	44,438	3,325	108,341
2027	34,944	2,545	23,506	44,758	3,325	109,079
2028	35,172	2,560	23,646	45,052	3,325	109,755
2029	35,378	2,574	23,773	45,318	3,325	110,368
2030	35,568	2,587	23,890	45,563	3,325	110,932
Total projected growth (baseline plus F-35 increases), 2018-2030	10%	20%	20%	10%	12%	12%

Source: Northern Economics and Agnew::Beck

Projected Population Growth, Age 17 and Under

The F-35 beddown will result in an additional 1,930 individuals ages 17 and under by 2030. The baseline 2030 population estimate for ages 17 and under is 28,774; with the F-35 beddown, the revised population estimate for 2030 is 30,705 (Figure 21). The biggest increases are preschool age children (infant to four years old) and elementary age children (ages five through ten). These increases have implications for the FNSB School District's schools and early childhood development and childcare programs, services and facilities since many of the off-base schools and childcare facilities near Eielson AFB are already near capacity (schools) or unavailable (childcare). (See the EAFB Regional Growth Plan for a detailed analysis of youth projections and school capacity.)

Figure 21: Population Projections for Individuals Age 17 and Under

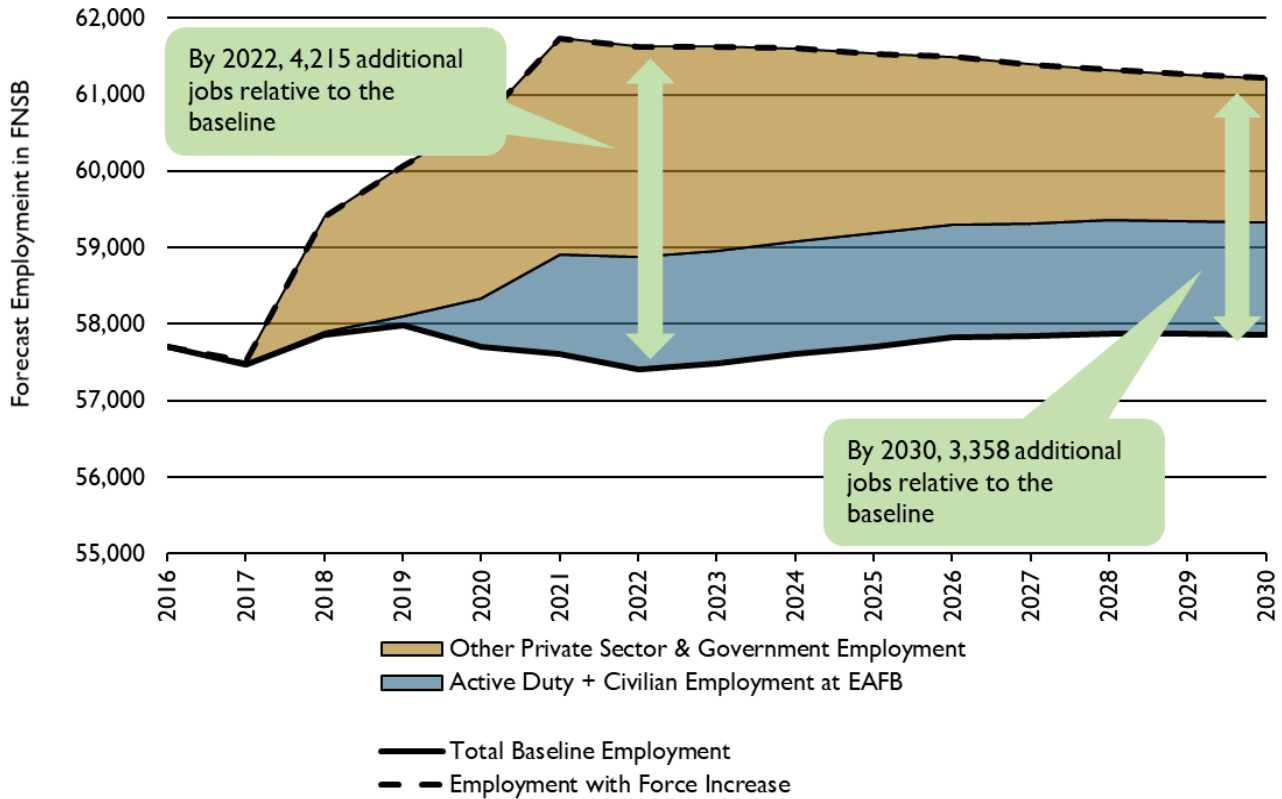


Source: Northern Economics Alaska REMI Model, as reported in the EAFB Regional Growth Plan

Employment Projections

In 2022, with the full increased force of the F-35 beddown, and at the peak of F-35 construction and related activity, the beddown is expected to create an estimated 4,215 additional jobs relative to the baseline, for a total of 61,604 jobs (Figure 22). By 2030, with an anticipated decrease in construction and related F-35 activity, employment numbers are expected to level out at approximately 3,358 additional jobs above the baseline, for a new total of 61,212 jobs.

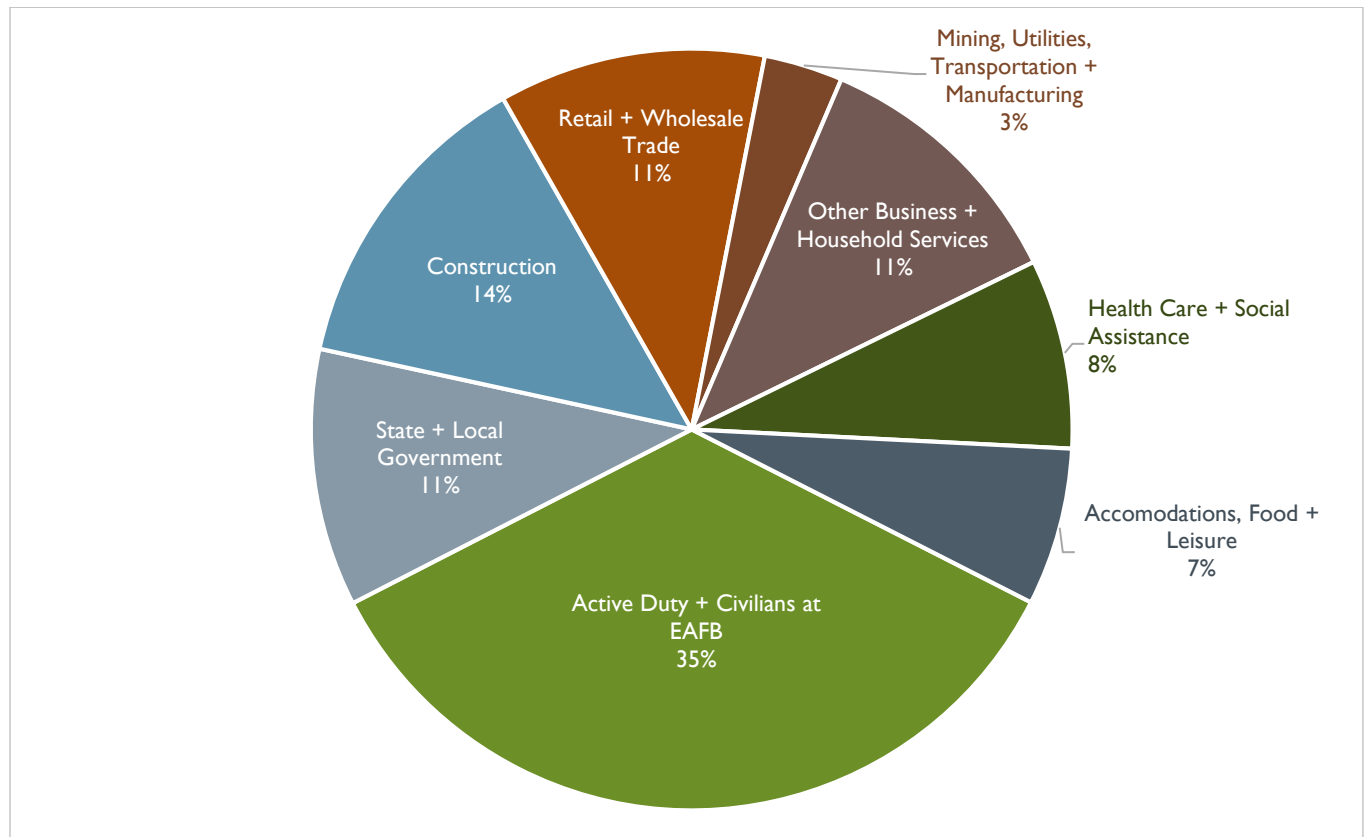
Figure 22: Preliminary Employment Projections for F-35 Beddown Operations at Eielson AFB



Source: Northern Economics Alaska REMI Model, as reported in the EAFB Regional Growth Plan

Figure 23 shows the breakdown of the additional employment projections by sector for year 2022, the peak of F-35 related growth. Over one-third (35 percent) of the jobs are anticipated to be active duty and civilian employment at Eielson AFB. The second largest category is construction with 14 percent of proportion of new jobs, followed by “retail and wholesale trade,” “state and local government” and “other business and household services,” which each represent 11 percent of the new jobs.

Figure 23: Breakdown of Employment Projections for Year 2022



Source: Northern Economics Alaska REMI Model, as reported in the EAFB Regional Growth Plan

Support for Incoming Military Families

Given that approximately 85 percent of the incoming F-35 military personnel and their families will likely reside in the Salcha-Badger Road area, it is important to consider the needs of military families in long-term planning. While military households relocate frequently, they still want to feel connected to their surrounding civilian communities. Military households desire many of the same things as longtime residents, including access to quality housing, commercial opportunities, services and recreation.

Blue Star Families and the Defense Manpower Data Center conduct an annual survey of active duty military members and their families to understand the challenges and needs of American military households, called the Military Family Lifestyle Survey. Relevant quality of life findings from 2018 include:

- 48 percent of military family respondents indicated they did not feel a sense of belonging to their local civilian community.
- 45 percent of military spouses listed military spouse employment as one of their top five issues/concerns.

The survey also found that military housing allowances are often insufficient to cover the full costs of housing; the report suggested that providing improved housing options and/or increasing the Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) would improve quality of life for enlisted personnel and their families.

To address quality of life concerns, the Salcha-Badger Road Area Plan includes policy recommendations that improve access to quality housing, recreation and commercial opportunities. For a more detailed summary and discussion of quality of life related to the F-35 Beddown, see the EAFB Regional Growth Plan. The EAFB Regional Growth Plan includes policies to make FNSB an even more welcoming and supportive place for military families, including recommendations to increase employment opportunities for the spouses of active duty members, improve the availability of quality child care and increase information-sharing with new residents.

