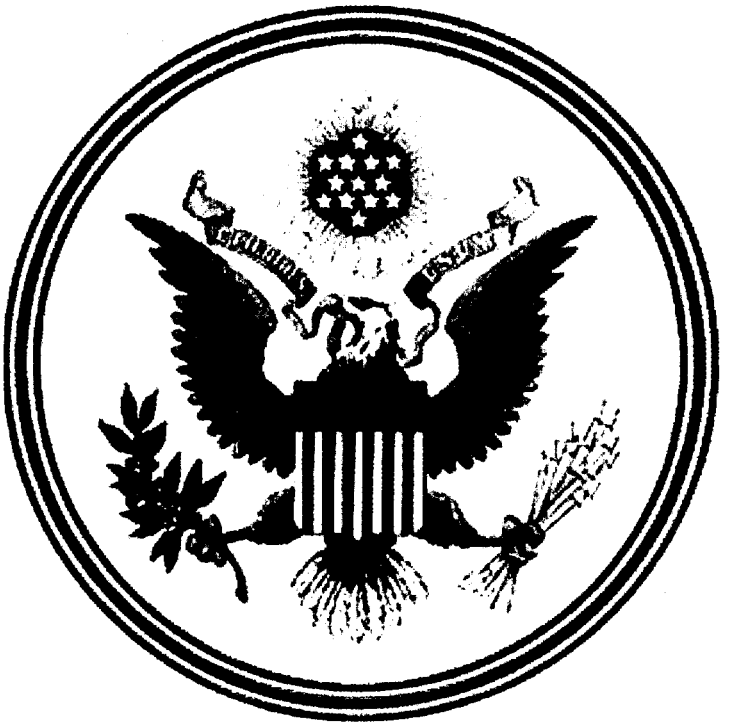
DCN: 11646

Cannon Air Force Base, NM
Back Up Book



Final Deliberation Hearings
August 24 -27

DCN: 11646

USAF BRAC 2005 Base MCI Score Sheets

Base Score Sheet for W. K. Kellogg APT AGS
MCI: SOF / CSAR

(The questions that lost the most points are at the top of the list.)

Max Points
This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.

Earned Points
This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for this base.

Lost Points
The difference between Max Points and Earned Points.

Running Score from 100
The maximum MCI score is 100 and the minimum is 0. This is a running balance that shows the impact of the lost points from the formula evaluation on the overall MCI score for the base.

Formula		Max Points	Earned Points	Lost Points	Running Score from 100
1248.00	Proximity to DZ/LZ Irrelevant	14.72	1.47	13.25	86.75
1245.00	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)	14.72	2.64	12.08	74.67
1266.00	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission	14.84	3.40	11.43	63.24
1249.00	Airspace Attributes of DZ/LZ Ir.	7.99	0.80	7.19	56.05
1271.00	Prevailing Installation Weather Conditions Ir 3K+3	5.06	0.00	5.06	50.99
8.00	Ramp Area and Serviceability 2X ramp -	4.67	1.17	3.50	47.49
1246.00	Proximity to Low Level Routes Supporting Mission Wash	3.68	0.28	3.40	44.09
1233.00	Sufficient Munitions Storage - Full credit	2.80	0.00	2.80	41.29
1241.00	Ability to Support Large-Scale Mobility Deployment Deployment	2.64	0.00	2.64	38.65
1205.20	Buildable Acres for Air Operations Growth 640/4 +7500 acres	1.96	0.31	1.65	37.00
1205.10	Buildable Acres for Industrial Operations Growth	1.96	0.49	1.47	35.53
1214.00	Fuel Dispensing Rate to Support Mobility and Surge	1.76	0.34	1.42	34.11
1243.00	Airfield Elevation	3.68	2.43	1.25	32.86
213.00	Attainment / Emission Budget Growth Allowance	1.68	1.01	0.67	32.19
1250.00	Area Cost Factor	1.25	0.59	0.66	31.53
1235.00	Installation Pavements Quality	4.67	4.09	0.58	30.95
1402.00	BAH Rate	0.88	0.65	0.22	30.73
1207.00	Level of Mission Encroachment	1.49	1.36	0.14	30.59
1269.00	Utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.07	0.05	30.54
9.00	Runway Dimension and Serviceability	2.80	2.80	0.00	30.54
1232.00	Sufficient Explosives-sited Parking	2.24	2.24	0.00	30.54
1242.00	ATC Restrictions to Operations	4.14	4.14	0.00	30.54
1403.00	GS Locality Pay Rate	0.25	0.25	0.00	30.54

DCN: 11646

USAF BRAC 2005 Base MCI Score Sheets

Base Score Sheet for Selfridge ANGB
MCI: SOF / CSAR

(The questions that lost the most points are at the top of the list.)

Max Points
This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.

Earned Points
This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for this base.

Lost Points
The difference between Max Points and Earned Points.

Running Score from 100
The maximum MCI score is 100 and the minimum is 0. This is a running balance that shows the impact of the lost points from the formula evaluation on the overall MCI score for the base.

Formula		Max Points	Earned Points	Lost Points	Running Score from 100
1245.00	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM) IR	14.72	2.50	12.22	87.78
1266.00	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission	14.84	2.74	12.09	75.69
1248.00	Proximity to DZ/LZ	14.72	7.06	7.66	68.03
1249.00	Airspace Attributes of DZ/LZ IR	7.99	2.46	5.53	62.50
1246.00	Proximity to Low Level Routes Supporting Mission	3.68	0.34	3.34	59.16
1233.00	Sufficient Munitions Storage	2.80	0.00	2.80	56.36
1241.00	Ability to Support Large-Scale Mobility Deployment	2.64	0.00	2.64	53.72
1235.00	Installation Pavements Quality	4.67	2.33	2.33	51.39
1205.10	Buildable Acres for Industrial Operations Growth	1.96	0.02	1.94	49.45
1271.00	Prevailing Installation Weather Conditions -3	5.06	3.34	1.72	47.73
1205.20	Buildable Acres for Air Operations Growth	1.96	0.76	1.20	46.53
1243.00	Airfield Elevation	3.68	2.92	0.76	45.77
1250.00	Area Cost Factor	1.25	0.53	0.72	45.05
9.00	Runway Dimension and Serviceability	2.80	2.10	0.70	44.35
213.00	Attainment / Emission Budget Growth Allowance	1.68	1.01	0.67	43.68
1214.00	Fuel Dispensing Rate to Support Mobility and Surge	1.76	1.22	0.54	43.14
1402.00	BAH Rate	0.88	0.40	0.48	42.66
1207.00	Level of Mission Encroachment	1.49	1.15	0.34	42.32
1403.00	GS Locality Pay Rate	0.25	0.05	0.20	42.12
1269.00	Utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.09	0.04	42.08
8.00	Ramp Area and Serviceability	4.67	4.67	0.00	42.08
1232.00	Sufficient Explosives-sited Parking	2.24	2.24	0.00	42.08
1242.00	ATC Restrictions to Operations	4.14	4.14	0.00	42.08

W.E. Kellogg Air Guard Station

Battle Creek MI

28-29 July 2005

COMMISSION STAFF:

Ken Small

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

MG Culter	Michigan Adjutant General	
BG Heaton	Michigan Assistant Adjutant General	
Col Seidel	Commander, 110th Fighter Wing	269 580-3221
Col Augustine	Vice Commander, 110th Fighter Wing	
Col Lanezy	Michigan Civil Engineer	
Capt Bagby	Commander, USN Reserve Unit, Battle Creek	
Col Nadrasik	Commander, Fort Custer Training Center, Michigan National Guard	
Lt Col Hinga	Commander, 51st WMD Civil Support Team, MI NG	
Lt Col San Clamente	110th FW Chief of Safety (Project Officer for visit)	269 873-2417
Mr. Dehn	Administrator, Battle Creek Tax Increment Finance Authority	

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

Munitions Storage Area (storage, munitions maintenance, missile maintenance)
Vehicle Maintenance
Engine Test Stand
Phase Dock and Maintenance Hangar
Munitions Load Training Facility
Tanks, Racks, Adaptors, Pylons Maintenance/Gun Maintenance Shop
Engine Maintenance Shop
Avionic Maintenance Shop
Simulator Building
Security Police Building
Ramps
Wing Headquarters

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

Values assigned by model for MCI understate the military value and capacity of the Battle Creek AGS.

- Ramp Area and serviceability of ramp are under valued
- Land available for additional construction is under valued

Airfield elevation is 900' but runway length is 10,000 ft
Munitions storage new, licensed, and in use for high explosives , missiles and gun munitions
Large state managed ranges north of airport; 7,500 acre Ft Custer adjacent to AGS
Unit experience and patriotism unrewarded
A-10 pilots have high time in type (one over 4000 hours),
A-10s have all modifications completed
Manning level over 100%, highest of ANG A-10 units since 2001
One of three fighter units in the ANG to have deployed to three combat operations
Facilities under valued: Facilities are 12 years old or less:
Purpose designed for the ANG and the fighter mission
New munitions storage and maintenance area
Runway extension paid by citizens through millage assessment
Control tower match fund paid by citizens
Extensive rehab project complete on aircraft munitions loading training hangar
Reservists and key Air Guard Technicians not expected to move to Selfridge
Commander estimates 3 years to attain C-1 status for A-10 unit conversion at Selfridge
Training bulge for aircrews and maintenance personnel; AETC capacity questioned

Briefing materials included analysis of MCI by the Upjohn Institute.

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED:

One of two secure State locations within Michigan
State contingency operating location for many activities
Provides second runway with significant state infrastructure available

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

Do not want to see guard unit closed.
Citizens extended the runway to provide better service to guard
Citizens purchased land to prevent encroachment
Economic impact will be significant as there are only 73,000 people in area

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

None

DCN: 11646

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - Air Force

Base Structure Report - As Of 30 Sept 03

SITE	COMPONENT	NAME NEAREST CITY	PHONE	ZIP CODE	BLDGS OWNED	BLDGS OWNED SQFT	BLDGS LEASED	BLDGS LEASED SQFT	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES OWNED	PRV ($M)	MIL	CIV	OTHER	TOTAL
New Mexico															
Boles Wells Water System Annex	AF Active	Alamogordo		88310					7,411	7,347	32.0				
Bonito Lake Water System Annex	AF Active	Carrizozo							155	78	17.8				
Cannon AFB	AF Active	Clovis	505-784-3311	88103	968	4,520,627			4,543	3,790	1,115.7	3,570	384	0	3,954
Cannon Meadows Hsg Area	AF Active	Portales					151	249,897	39		23.0				
Cannon Place Hsg Area	AF Active	Clovis		88101			202	336,765	40		31.1				
Holloman AFB	AF Active	Alamogordo	505-572-5406	88310	1,181	7,604,690			52,055	50,411	2,037.6	3,867	837	0	4,704
Kirtland AFB	AF Active	Albuquerque	505-846-0011	87117	2,146	9,144,742			44,066	43,984	2,699.1	4,795	1,859	1	6,655
Melrose AF Range	AF Active	Melrose		88124	8	15,705			87,929	66,033	30.7				
OTHER SITE(S) [1]: 13					15	185,935			100	58	67.0				
			New Mexico Total:		**4,318**	**21,471,699**	**353**	**586,662**	**196,338**	**171,701**	**6,054.0**	**12,232**	**3,080**	**1**	**15,313**
New York															
Air Force Plant No 59	AF Active	Johnson City			3	633,357			32	29	133.1				
Francis S Gabreski Airport (ANG)	Air Natl Guard	Westhampton Beach	631-288-7400	11978	31	320,476			89		87.2	879	0	0	879
Griffiss Northeast Air Defense (NEAD) ANG	Air Natl Guard	Rome	315-942-2387	13441	4	57,228			36	36	23.7				
Hancock Field ANG	Air Natl Guard	North Syracuse	315-454-6100	13211	48	526,539			356	356	162.7	1,171	0	0	1,171
Newport Test Annex No 2 Transmitter	AF Active	Newport		13416	4	14,247			41	35	11.3				
Niagara Falls IAP-ARS	AF Reserve	Niagara Falls	716-236-2000	14304	79	827,309			985	548	282.8	2,037	169	0	2,206
Rome Laboratory	AF Active	Rome	315-330-7557	13441	14	1,504,923			108	108	307.8				
Schenectady Airport ANG	Air Natl Guard	Schenectady	518-344-2300	12302	36	408,904			122		111.1	1,337	0	0	1,337
Stewart IAP	Air Natl Guard	New Windsor	914-563-2001	12550	34	758,689			268		261.5	2,307	0	0	2,307
Verona Test Annex	AF Active	Verona		13478	21	99,053			513	512	47.8				
OTHER SITE(S) [1]: 19					1,147	8,204,235			17,181	15,381	17.6	320	17	0	337
			New York Total:		**1,421**	**13,354,960**	**0**	**0**	**19,731**	**17,005**	**1,446.7**	**8,051**	**186**	**0**	**8,237**
North Carolina															
Charlotte/Douglas IAP (ANG)	Air Natl Guard	Charlotte	704-391-4100	28208	29	292,003			79		75.9	1,267	0	0	1,267
Dare County Range	AF Active	Stumpy Point	252-473-2201	27978	9	31,686			46,604	46,595	23.8				
Fort Fisher Recreation Site	AF Active	Kure Beach	910-458-6549	28449	50	119,995			101	100	33.9				
Pope AFB	AF Active	Spring Lake	910-394-1110	28308	528	3,274,013			1,986	1,984	708.0	5,224	350	0	5,574
Seymour Johnson AFB	AF Active	Goldsboro	919-722-1110	27531	1,273	5,001,754			4,107	3,233	994.7	5,202	387	0	5,589
Stanly County Airport	Air Natl Guard	Abermale	704-982-9013	28127	27	73,469			92		16.1	150	0	0	150
OTHER SITE(S) [1]: 9					23	97,771			230	202	17.8	207	0	0	207
			North Carolina Total:		**1,939**	**8,890,691**	**0**	**0**	**53,199**	**52,114**	**1,870.2**	**12,050**	**737**	**0**	**12,787**
North Dakota															
Cavalier AFS	AF Active	Mountain	701-993-3297	58220	12	17,264	15	305,636	650	650	121.6	24	6	0	30

[1] US Locations that do not meet criteria of at least ten (10) Acres AND at least $10M PRV. US Territories and Non-US Locations that do not meet criteria of at least ten (10) Acres OR at least $10M PRV.

DCN: 11646

Breitschopf, Justin, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: Philip Coyle [martha.krebs@worldnet.att.net]
Sent: Sunday, June 19, 2005 11:16 PM
To: Combs, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Commissioner Sue Turner (BGTurner@satx.rr.com); Commissioner James Hill (hillttmg1@aol.com); Commissioner James Hansen (jvh@jimhansenassociates.com); Lloyd Newton (lloyd.newton@pw.utc.com); Commissioner James Bilbray (jbilbray@kkbr.com); MacGregor, Timothy, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Cc: Small, Kenneth, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Cook, Robert, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Breitschopf, Justin, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Aarnio, James, CIV, WSO-BRAC; MacGregor, Timothy, MAJ, WSO-BRAC
Subject: Re: Cannon Air Force Base Commissioner Visit (23 June) and Clovis Reg ional Hearing (24 June)

Dear Mr. Combs: Many thanks for the run down.

I had breakfast this morning with Governor Richardson here in California. I believe he has now met personally with every Commissioner except General Newton and Chairman Principi.

The position the Governor and BG Hanson Scott, USAF Ret., advanced was as you have explained in your e-mail below.

I'll be interested to see if the people on base have important additional points to make.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Best,

Phil

Philip E. Coyle, III
2139 Kew Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90046
Tel 323-656-6750
Fax 323-656-6240
E-mail Philip Coyle <martha.krebs@att.net>

From: "Combs, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC" <David.Combs@wso.whs.mil>
Date: Mon, 13 Jun 2005 16:11:06 -0000
To: "Commissioner Sue Turner (BGTurner@satx.rr.com)"<BGTurner@satx.rr.com>, "Commissioner James Hill (hillttmg1@aol.com)"<hillttmg1@aol.com>, "Commissioner James Hansen (jvh@jimhansenassociates.com)"<jvh@jimhansenassociates.com>, "Lloyd Newton (lloyd.newton@pw.utc.com)"<lloyd.newton@pw.utc.com>, "Commissioner Philip Coyle (martha.krebs@att.net)" <martha.krebs@att.net>, "Commissioner James Bilbray (jbilbray@kkbr.com)" <jbilbray@kkbr.com>
Cc: "Small, Kenneth, CIV, WSO-BRAC" <Kenneth.Small@wso.whs.mil>, "Cook, Robert, CIV, WSO-BRAC" <Robert.Cook@wso.whs.mil>, "Breitschopf, Justin, CIV, WSO-BRAC" <Justin.Breitschopf@wso.whs.mil>, "Aarnio, James, CIV, WSO-BRAC" <james.aarnio@wso.whs.mil>, "MacGregor, Timothy, MAJ, WSO-BRAC" <Timothy.MacGregor@wso.whs.mil>
Subject: Cannon Air Force Base Commissioner Visit (23 June) and Clovis Reg ional Hearing (24 June)

I am forwarding attachments from the Cannon Air Force Base base visit book. The Base Summary Sheet provides a good snapshot of : DOD's recommendation to close Cannon; the Clovis community concerns and issues; and

items of special interest. I am also attaching copies of the; Military Capabilities Index (MCI), the base installation review, Cannon spider chart, and pertinent FAA information relating to the New Mexico Training Range Initiative (NMTRI).

The primary issues that have surfaced concerning the closing of Cannon are:
Closing cannon will result in the loss of approximately 5,000 direct and indirect jobs and a potential loss of hundreds of millions of dollarsin lost economic activity.

-
- The Cannon community believes that Cannon Air Force Base received a misleading low score on military value. The community position is that Cannon received an incorrect evaluation of its airspace because of, in part, because the NMTRI proposal was not considered by the Air Forcein its evaluation. The Cannon community has also raised concens that Cannon's positive attributes to include plentiful airspace for training missions and its sparse civilian population around the base were ignored by the Air Force in its evaluation.
-
-

Through the POC at Cannon I requested the following information be provide for the June 23rd Commissioner's base visit.

A 27th Fighter Wing Mission briefing . Statistics that cover the time period of the BRAC data call and current statistics for areas that make up the OSD military selection criteria (mil val 1 thru 4). For example, for Mil Val #1 we would need statistics that cover ATC delays; weather days better than 3000ft/3nm; proximity to airspace supporting missions, low level routes; and distance to suitable airfields.

For Mil Val #3, data on contingency, mobilization, and future forces that address mobility, surge, and growth potential. For example, fuel dispensing rate to meet surge. Remember, If things have changed in any of these categories since the data collection period we need to have this highlighted.

A clear understanding of the current range training situation for the 27th Fighter Wing. A November 2003 Test/Training Space Needs Statement indicates that current training is limited and comes at a high cost. It indicates that low to medium altitude supersonic AMRAAM and JDAM aircrew training could not be effectively accomplished at Cannon. Address where this training currently takes place. Address the current status of the New Mexico Training Range Initiative (NMTRI) to include status of draft EIS and negotiations with FAA.

I also requested a windshield tour of Cannon highlighting recent Mil Con projects and other facilities/capabilities that the Wing Commander would like to emphasize. I also told the POC that I did not think that the Commissioners will have time to visit the Melrose range.

I would appreciate any feedback/suggestions that you may have. I will be in the office through June 16th. I will be unavailable between June 17 and June 20. If you have any questions/concerns during this period please contact Tim MacGregor, Acting AF R&A Team Leader.

Dave Combs AF R&A Team Analyst

<<Base Summary Sheet_Cannon.doc>> <<Canon AFB, NM Spider Chart.doc>> <<Cannon AFB Installation review.doc>> <<NMTRI Cannon AFB.doc>> <<NMTRI EIS Schedule.doc>> <<NEW MEXICO PRIOR BRAC Actions.doc>> <<Reasons to Keep Cannon.htm>> <<MCI Ranking For Fighter Aircraft.pdf>>

DCN: 11646

Combs, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC

[redacted]n: Chris Goode [cgoode@hyjekfix.com]
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 3:56 PM
To: David.Combs@wso.whs.mil
Subject: Melrose and Joint Training
Attachments: MELROSE ECR FACT SHEET.doc

David, hope you're well. Regarding General Moseley's comments regarding Melrose Range last week and regarding Cannon's joint opportunities, thought you should review the attached Air Force Fact Sheet on Melrose and also consider:

The air-to-ground "joint" training opportunities between Cannon and Fort Bliss units will not actually occur at Fort Bliss but at the McGregor Range, on Otero Mesa, well north of the Texas border. The actual "air miles" between Cannon AFB and Otero Mesa is 160 miles...ten miles outside DoD's circle!

Finally, this morning, we met with Mr. Fred Pease, Deputy Assistant Secretary (Basing & Infrastructure Analysis) and members of the clearinghouse. Good meeting, and Fred Pease was candid and open with us, however the Air Force numbers were not adequately justified and defended to us nor was the Air Force in the position to refute our community excursions. Appears a sizeable portion of Air Force number validation were derived from what a Wing Commander answered here or how an FAA manual read at the time, not in a metrics based process across peer bases.

B[redacted]mline: we could really use an additional discussion with your team to discuss a) our community numbers vs our [redacted]ssions with the clearinghouse this morning and b) a comprehensive paper describing how we believe joint training will make sense from Cannon.

Thanks again, Chris.

Chris Goode
Hyjek & Fix, Inc.
Suite 560
2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
Main: (202) 223-4800
Fax: (202) 223-2011
Email: cgoode@hyjekfix.com
Website: www.hyjekfix.com

[redacted]

DCN: 11646

MELROSE ECR FACT SHEET

The Melrose Range is approximately 66,000 acres in total. The remainder of the property is used as safety buffer zones. Approximately 59,000 acres of the range is Air Force-owned real property. The remaining portions of the range, approximately 6,700 acres are public lands under the jurisdiction of the BLM. A portion of the impact area itself is part of the BLM land holdings. The lands under the jurisdiction of BLM are distributed in non-contiguous parcels across the range. Consolidating all parcels on the range under the control of the Air Force would address safety concerns, minimize potential liability to the US Government, and reduce potential land use conflicts (http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/melrose.htm). Melrose ECR (GECCO) has a 61.96% utilization rate (1 April 2000 – 30 June 2005), the highest in Air Combat Command. Of the aircraft that use our Electronic Warfare assets, Cannon comprises 33.67% of this activity. The Bomb and Gunnery section has a 77.40% utilization rate overall (1April 2001 - 31 May 2005). Below is a listing of agencies that have received Electronic Warfare activity from Melrose ECR over the past five years. There are other agencies not listed, such as Close Air Support and Forward Air Control, that have worked our range over the past five years as well.

Agency Aircraft Location
27 FW F-16 Cannon AFB, NM
7 BW B1-B Dyess AFB, TX
2 BW B-52 Barksdale AFB, LA
58 SOW MC-130, H-60, H-53 Kirtland AFB, NM
150 FW (ANG) F-16 Kirtland AFB, NM
552 AACW E3-A Tinker AFB, OK
917 BW (AFRES) B-52 Barksdale AFB, LA
16 SOW MC-130 Hurlburt Field, FL
GAF/FTC GR-1 Holloman AFB, NM
201 VMAF (USN) F-14 NAS Dallas, TX
5 BW B-52 Minot AFB, ND
184 BW (Ret.) (ANG) B-1B McConnell AFB, KS
140 FW (ANG) F-16 Buckley AFB, CO
148 FW (ANG) F-16 Duluth, MN
Lockheed Martin F-16 Block 60 testing
53 BW B-52, B1-B Edwards AFB, CA
509 BW B-2 Whiteman AFB, MO
188 FW (ANG) F-16 Ft. Smith, AR
169 FW (ANG) F-16 McEntire, SC
55 WG RC-135 Offutt AFB, NE
49 FW F-117 Holloman AFB, NM
919 SOW (AFRES) MC-130 Eglin AFB, FL
138 FW (ANG) F-16 Tulsa, OK
127 FW (ANG) F-16 Selfridge, MI
317 ALG C-130 Dyess AFB, TX
302 AW (AFRES) AC-130 Peterson AFB, CO
VQ-1 (USN) EP-3 NAS Whidbey, WA
944 FW (AFRES) F-16 Luke AFB, AZ
347 RQW HC-130 Moody AFB, GA

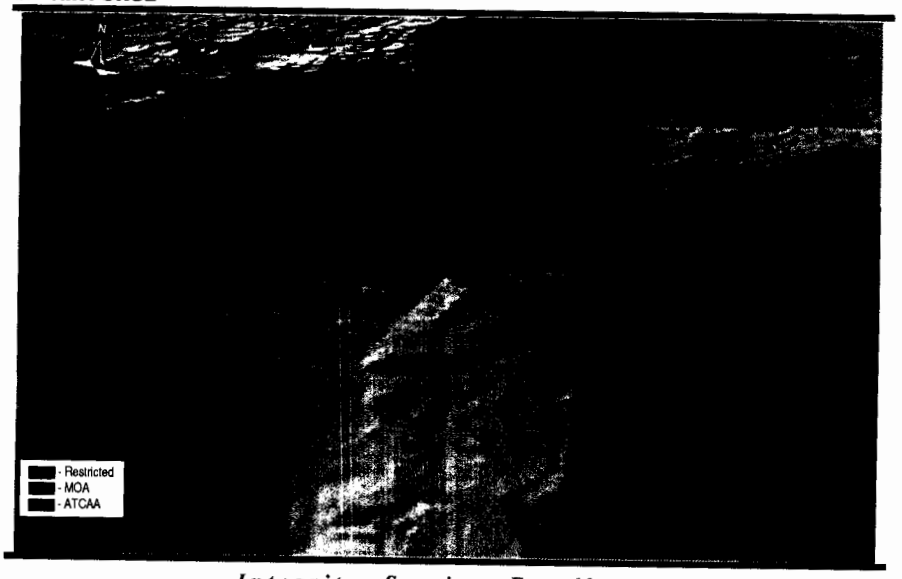
DCN: 11646

149 FW (ANG) F-16 Lackland AFB, TX
412 TW B-52 Edwards AFB, CA
55 RW RC-135 Offutt AFB, NE
56 FW F-16 Luke AFB, AZ
512 RQS H-60 Kirtland AFB, NM
B Co, 3 (USA) MH-47 Hunter AAF, GA
62 AW C-17 McChord AFB, WA

DCN: 11646

U.S. AIR FORCE

Current Airspace

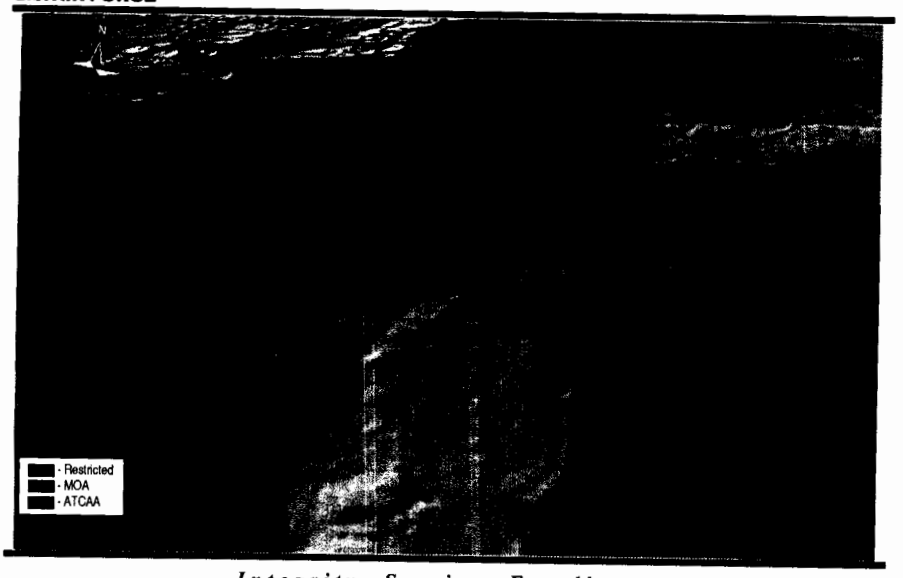


Integrity - Service - Excellence

1

U.S. AIR FORCE

NMTRI Proposed Airspace



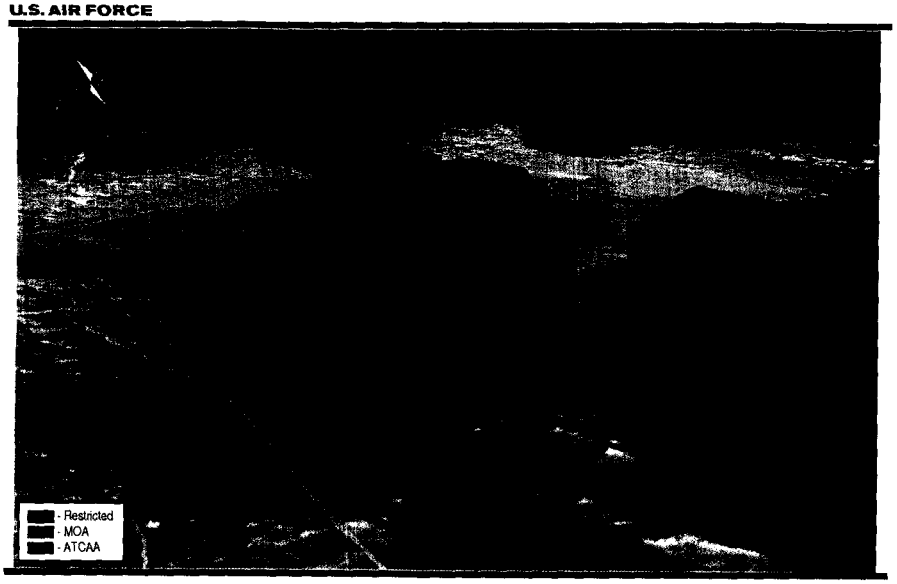
Integrity - Service - Excellence

2

DCN: 11646

U.S. AIR FORCE

Current Airspace



Integrity - Service - Excellence

3

U.S. AIR FORCE

NMTRI Proposed Airspace

Integrity - Service - Excellence

4

DCN: 11646

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, NM
Final Deliberation Back Up Book
August 24 through 27, 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TAB

DAVID COMBS

DCN: 11646

operation KEEP CANNON

July 7, 2005

Mr. David Combs
Air Force Team
Defense Base Closure
& Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202-3920

Dear David:

The community of Clovis, New Mexico is pleased to provide you with our certified data, analysis, and a description of the methodology used to analyze the Air Force's recommendation to close Cannon Air Force Base. It is our intent to be a partner with you and your staff as you analyze the Air Force data. All of our analysis is, and will continue to be, provided in a complete, transparent, and time-sensitive manner.

Our analysis team is comprised of superb cost and accounting analysts with specific Department of Defense infrastructure experience. They understand BRAC and the Department of Defense's data collection process and are prepared to discuss their findings at any time. Specifically, we encourage you to review not only our findings regarding data inconsistencies, but the failure to adequately take into account Cannon's range, air space, and its complete freedom from encroachment.

We understand the incredible time challenge you are under and immense volumes of data you are responsible for analyzing. Your staff has been generous with their time and we have confidence that they are reviewing the facts fairly and thoroughly. Similarly, we appreciate your dedicated service and your commitment to the defense of the nation.

Sincerely,

R Harris

Randy Harris
Chairman, Committee of Fifty

Attachment (1) MCI Calculation Methodology
Attachment (2) Economic Value Methodology

DCN: 11646

Attachment 1
Methodology For Community MCI Scoring Calculations For Cannon
June 24, 2005

The Clovis community support team reviewed data released by DOD and the BRAC Commission prior to the June 24, 2005 regional hearing and prepared an alternative scoring analysis for some of the Military Capabilities Index (MCI) reported scores. While we questioned the overall weighting process, especially for issues such as encroachment, we concentrated principally on whether the data available accurately reflected the true situation at Cannon. This effort has been hampered by the lack of access to detailed information on the data call reporting and scoring of individual elements within each MCI question. However, we followed the AF's formula to the extent possible to highlight errors and ambiguity. Following is our methodology for scoring the various MCI questions:

Question 1242: ATC Restrictions to Operations

Maximum Points	5.98
Air Force Score	3.99
Community Score	5.98

Data was taken from the computerized aircraft maintenance system (CAMS). This system measures maintenance not ATC restrictions. Thus the measurement process was inappropriate for tracking ATC delays. Cannon controls its own departures, arrivals and airspace and thus has no ATC restrictions at all. Cannon should have received maximum points.

Effective Points: 100% X 5.98 = 5.98

Question 1245: Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission

Maximum Points	22.08
Air Force Score	6.04
Community Score	15.12

Detailed scoring for each of the 12 elements of this question is not yet available to the community. Supporting data that was available is scattered throughout various files in the BRAC database and is inconsistent, particularly for airspace volume and operating hours. Therefore, the community applied the following evaluation:

Element (% of Total)	Community % Attributed
Volume (15%)	**7.5%** (Unclear if all available airspace volume was reported. NMTRI not considered. We conservatively assumed 50% of total % available)

DCN: 11646

Cannon Reported Range Operating 12 hrs.

Key is Published hours Have To be Approved by FAA Because of Air Space Restrictions. Doubtful That FAA Would Approve

Operating Hours (15%)	**15%** (Hours reported range from 12 to 24. Anything less than 24 is by local authorities making decisions related to manpower and community convenience. Cannon should get full points)
Scoreable Range (10%)	**10%** (Melrose was ranked first in ACC in terms of range utilization. Cannon should get full points here.)
AGWD (11.25%)	**0.0%** (Melrose has full capabilities to train in Air to Ground Weapons Delivery and should get full points here. However, because of uncertainties in the definition of AGWD, we have assumed 0 points for this element)

Tahoe - Lights out yes NO on all other Categories. Mt. Dora - NO on all Categories

Low Angle Strafe/Live Ordnance /IMC Weapons Release/ Electronic Combat/Laser Use Auth /Lights Out Capable/ Flare Auth/Chaff Auth- (43.75% Combined)	**36%** (Melrose has full capability for all except Live Ordnance and IMC Weapon release, and thus should get max points for all except these (36%)
Total Available (95%)	Total Community (68.5%)

Effective Points: 68.5% X 22.08 = 15.12

Question 1246: Proximity to Low Level Routes

Max Points	7.25
Air Force Score	2.64
Community Score	7.25

Cannon should receive maximum points because it has four low level route entries and eight low level route exits less than 50 miles from the base. Cannon was apparently penalized for having multiple legacy routes which have been used in the past and may be available in the future if needed, but are not used currently.

Effective Points: 100% X 7.25 = 7.25

Measurement was to the Primary IR/VR/SR entry + exit points. Did not consider other than primary

Not penalalized - Consistently done for all bases

DCN: 11646

Question 1270: Suitable Auxiliary Airfields Within 50 NM

Max Points	5.18
Air Force Score	0
Community Score	3.89

PERPendicuLAR RUNWAY NOT AUXILIARY AIRFIELD

CLOVIS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT RUNWAY TOO SHORT.

CUT OFF DATE: SEPT 30, 2003

The formula used by the AF called for points to be awarded for auxiliary airfields within 50 NM. The reported data did not consider either the second, fully equipped, crosswind runway at Cannon or the Clovis Municipal Airport less than 20 miles from the base. Those 2 runways should have given Cannon 75% of maximum available points

Effective Points: 75% X 5.18 = 3.89

Question 1203: Access to Adequate Supersonic Airspace

(SEE AF/BRAC 1203)

CANNON'S OPERATING AREAS ARE ALL IN THE 80 NM X 40 NM RANGE

Max Points	6.72
Air Force Score	1.34
Community Score	5.04

NMTRI NOT CONSIDERED

We believe the available data mistakenly showed operating hours of less than 24/7 and did not consider all of the accessible supersonic airspace available to Cannon. In addition, the additional airspace made available by the New Mexico Training Range Initiative (NMTRI) was not considered at all. Our methodology gave Cannon full credit for operation hours (50% of the score) and half value for airspace exceeding 150 NM X 80 NM (50% of the score).

Effective Points: 75% X 6.72 = 5.04

1266 ATTRIBUTES OF AIRSPACE QUALITY

+1274 (SAME QUESTION)

Question 1266: Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission

Even though the question context is different, the elements scored for this question are the same as for question 1245. Therefore, even though the maximum number of points available is different, our analysis applied the same methodology as for the answer, i.e.:

Max Points	11.95
Air Force Score	7.45
Community Score	8.19

Detailed scoring for each of the 12 elements of this question is not yet available to the community. Supporting data that was available is scattered throughout various files in the BRAC database and is inconsistent, particularly for airspace volume and operating hours. Therefore, the community applied the following evaluation:

DCN: 11646

Element (% of Total)	Community % Attributed
Volume (15%)	**7.5%** (Unclear if all available airspace volume was reported. NMTRI not considered. We conservatively assumed 50% of total % available)
Operating Hours (15%)	**15%** (Hours reported range from 12 to 24. Anything less than 24 is by local decision related to manpower convenience. Cannon should get full points)
Scoreable Range (10%)	**10%** (Melrose was ranked first in ACC in terms of range utilization. Cannon should get full points here.)
AGWD (11.25%)	**0.0%** (Melrose has full capabilities to train in Air to Ground Weapons Delivery and should get full points here. However, because of uncertainties in the definition of AGWD, we have assumed 0 points for this element)
Low Angle Strafe/Live Ordnance /IMC Weapons Release/ Electronic Combat/Laser Use Auth /Lights Out Capable/ Flare Auth/Chaff Auth- (43.75% Combined)	**36%** (Melrose has full capability for all except Live Ordnance and IMC Weapon release, and thus should get max points for all except these (36%)
Total Available (95%)	Total Community (68.5%)

Effective Points: 68.5% X 11.95 = 8.19

Question 1205: Buildable Acres of Air/Industrial Operations

Max Points:	1.96/1.96
Air Force Score:	0.07/0.05
Community Score	1.96/1.96

The data available to the community indicates that total unconstrained acreages for industrial and air development operations were reported as 9 and 10.5 acres respectively. This is erroneous, as Cannon has over 150 acres available (figure needed to get maximum points) according to our understanding of the data. (In fact, Cannon has 368 buildable acres for air/industrial operations.) Cannon should get maximum points here.

Effective Points: 100% X 1.96 = 1.96

DCN: 11646

Question 1250: Area Cost Factor

Max Points:	1.25
Air Force Score	.74
Community Score	1.25

The community understands that Area Cost Factor per se is a plug number taken from a DOD document and therefore not necessarily produced by the Air Force. However, when numerous cost elements such as Per Diem, Base Allowance for Housing (BAH), Sustainment, Base Operating Support (BOS) costs and others for Cannon are compared to other fighter bases, the numbers for Cannon are almost always lower, in many cases significantly lower. Thus, the community believes that Cannon should get maximum points in any cost comparison exercise.

Effective Points: 100% X 1.25 = 1.25

Regional Economic Impact Of Cannon Air Force Base

(Attachment 2)

INTRODUCTION

On May 13, 2005, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) released its list of closure and realignment recommendations to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission. The State of New Mexico learned that Cannon Air Force Base, eight miles west of Clovis on the high eastern plains of the state, was recommended for closure. Within days, the state's congressional delegation and its governor, Bill Richardson, vowed to combat the recommendation and offered assistance to community leaders to mount a review of the criteria that led to the recommendation. This report addresses the impact of Cannon AFB on local employment (jobs), labor income (payroll), and total industry output (materials, services, labor, and inter-industry dependencies). The report responds to an analysis conducted by the U.S. Air Force and published by DoD as part of the BRAC recommendations showing a potential loss of one in every five local jobs if Cannon were to close.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the report is to provide information on the economic impact of Cannon AFB on the communities of Clovis and Portales (Curry and Roosevelt counties) and compare the employment findings with those of the Air Force as published in DoD's May 13 *Base Closure and Realignment Report.*

BACKGROUND

The 2005 BRAC process represents the fifth round of military realignments and closures. It is the latest round in a process that began in the early 1960's when then-Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara determined it was necessary to downsize the nation's inventory of military installations created during World War II and the

Korean Conflict. Without consulting Congress, the Office of the Secretary of Defense established the criteria for the selection of bases, and closed 60 installations.

In the 1970's, Congress intervened in the process. In August 1977 President Jimmy Carter approved Public Law 95-82. It required DOD to notify Congress when a base was a candidate for reduction or closure; to prepare studies on the strategic, environmental, and local economic consequences of such an action; and to wait 60 days for a congressional response.

Congress has enacted two laws since 1988 that provide for closure of military installations within the continental United States. The laws allow the realignment of facilities, in part or in whole, and provide guidance on the process.

Since 1988, there have been four bipartisan Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commissions (BRAC) that recommended the closure of 125 major military facilities and 225 minor military installations and the realignment in operations and functions of 145 others. By another accounting, the four BRAC rounds achieved 97 base closings and 55 major realignments. This has resulted in net savings to taxpayers of more than $16 billion through 2001 and more than $6 billion in additional savings annually.[1]

The principal mechanism for implementing base closures and reductions in both statutes has been an independent, bipartisan commission, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Under the BRAC process, the Secretary of Defense makes recommendations to the commission. The commission reviews these recommendations and makes its own recommendations to the President. The President then reviews the recommendations and either sends those back to the commission for additional work or forwards them, without changes, to Congress. The recommendations then go into effect unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress.

[1] Reference found at www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/brac.htm

2005 BRAC

Although the 2005 BRAC process is similar in many respects to previous rounds (1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995), the legislation authorizing the 2005 BRAC made a number of changes. Significant to this report, the law obligates the Secretary of Defense to provide an economic analysis of the impact to the local community when a base is considered for realignment or closure. The new law narrows the guidance on economic analysis to determining the impact "on existing communities in the vicinity of the military installations."

The law authorizing the 2005 BRAC provides guidance on a number of other issues, many of which are reflected in the current BRAC criteria for evaluating military installations (See Attachment A). A comparison of the 2005 BRAC criteria to earlier rounds is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparing 2005 BRAC Criteria to Previous Criteria

2005 Criteria	Previous Criteria[2]	Change
The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.	The current and future mission requirements and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force.	Replaces "requirements" with "capabilities." Emphasizes the importance of jointness.
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.	The availability and condition of land, facilities and associated airspace at both existing and potential receiving locations.	Explicit recognition of the need for staging areas for homeland defense missions. Explicit recognition of training areas as an important criterion and greater detail on the need for diversity in training areas.
The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.	The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations.	Clarifies need for future options for both operations and training.
The cost of operations and manpower implications.	The cost and manpower implications.	Sharpens the distinction between the cost of operations and manpower implications.
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 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.	No change.
The economic impact on existing communities in the vicinity of military installations.	The economic impact on communities.	Narrows the definition of economic impact.
The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions, and personnel.	The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions, and personnel.	No change.
The environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.	The environmental impact.	Explicit recognition of the costs of environmental cleanup activities.

Source: www.tomudall.house.gov/pdf/ACF983E.pdf

[2] The criteria was identical for the 1991, 1993, and 1995 BRAC rounds.

Also of note, the 2005 BRAC legislation authorizes an increase from eight to nine in the number of individuals serving on the BRAC Commission. The new law allows for bases to be added to the closure list, but requires at least two commissioners to visit the installation prior to making such a recommendation. The law also permits the Secretary of Defense to propose to place a military base into caretaker status if the installation is deemed important for future national security.

As of this writing, the 2005 BRAC process is well under way. Nine individuals have been appointed to serve on the Commission:

- Anthony J. Principi, chairman, former Secretary of Veterans Affairs (2001-05)
- James H. Bilbray, former Democratic House member from Nevada (1987-95)
- Philip Coyle of California, former Assistant Secretary of Defense
- Ret. Adm. Harold W. Gehman of Virginia, a former NATO Supreme Allied Commander
- James V. Hansen of Utah, a former Republican House member (1981-03)
- Ret. Army Gen. James T. Hill of Florida
- Ret. Air Force Gen. Lloyd "Fig" Newton, former Air Force Vice Chief of Staff
- Samuel Knox Skinner of Illinois, former Secretary of Transportation
- Ret. Air Force Brigadier General Sue Ellen Turner of Texas

A list of upcoming key dates and deadlines:

- Sept. 8: BRAC Commission to make its own base closure recommendations
- Sept. 23: Presidential decision on whether to accept or reject the BRAC recommendations in their entirety, the White House's only options. If Bush accepts the plan, it becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.
- Oct. 20: If Bush rejects the BRAC recommendations, the commission has until this date to submit a revised list of proposed closures.
- Nov. 7: President to approve or disapprove the revised recommendations
- April 15, 2006: The commission terminates.

UNDERSTANDING THE AIR FORCE IMPACT ANALYSIS

To generate the employment consequences of a base realignment or closure, DoD provided to the Air Force and other review groups (3 military and 7 cross-service groups) with what is known as the "calculator," or the Economic Impact Tool (EIT). According to DoD, the EIT measures total potential job change--direct, indirect and induced—for a base realignment or closure "scenario." For the Clovis/Curry County region, the EIT identifies the loss of 2,824 direct jobs and calculates an indirect/induced loss of 1,956 additional jobs, if Cannon were to close.

The EIT generates indirect/induced employment impacts for Cannon AFB using a cumulative multiplier of 1.6926. The impacted community is defined by the Air Force as the Clovis Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is identified in the EIT model as Curry County. The potential community job change is calculated as -20.47% of the area employment, a percentage reached by dividing the number of potential job losses (-4,780) over total area employment (23,348).

Air Force-generated employment and output data are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2. Employment Impact Data for Cannon AFB

Year	2007
Direct Military	-2,385
Direct Civilian	-384
Direct Student	0
Direct Contractor	-55
Cumulative Direct	-2,824
Cumulative Indirect/Induced	-1,956
Cumulative Total	-4,780

Source: Close Cannon Scenario, EIT Run, USAF Deliberative Document 0114v3, found in archive directory at www.defenselink.mil/brac

Table 3. Economic Output Data for Cannon AFB

Economic Region of Influence (ROI)	Clovis, NM Micropolitan Statistical Area
Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:	
ROI Population (2002)	44,921
ROI Employment (2002)	23,348
Authorized Manpower (2005)	3,919
Authorized Manpower (2005) / ROI Employment (2002)	16.79%
Total Estimated Job Change	-4,780
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment (2002)	-20.47%

Source: Close Cannon Scenario, EIT Run, USAF Deliberative Document 0114v3, found in archive directory at www.defenselink.mil/brac

In regard to Cannon AFB, the BRAC evaluation process requires the Air Force to determine the economic impact (positive or negative) of dispersing Cannon's 60 F-16 fighter jets to other locations. Using the EIT tool, these bases demonstrate positive employment impacts as a result of Cannon's closure (See Attachment B).

METHODOLOGY FOR THIS ANALYSIS

Data Collection

Table 4 provides federal FY2004 employment and payroll data (input) for Cannon AFB.

Table 4. 2004 Employment and Payroll at Cannon AFB

	Job Number	Payroll[3]
Active Duty	3,846	$125,669,337
Appropriated	400	25,503,071
Other Civilian	290	3,666,535
Private Sector	349	2,364,345
TOTAL	4,885	$147,203,288

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, 27th Fighter Wing, Cannon AFB

Table 5 identifies 2004 construction and procurement spending (input) at Cannon on contractors with a presence in the local area or on contract awards requiring the use of locally supplied goods and services.

[3] Excludes federal and private sector employment benefits

Table 5. 2004 Construction and Procurement Spending at Cannon AFB

	Dollar Amount
Construction Contracts	
Operations & Maintenance	$11,787,281
Military Family Housing	90,999
Nonapropriated Fund	133,000
AAFES	105,000
Military Construction Program	0
Subtotal	$12,116,280
Procurement: Services, Materials, Equipment and Supplies	
Service Contracts	$9,000,000
Utilities and Energy	3,907.588
Telecommunications	1,351,800
Subtotal	$14,259,388
Commissary, Base Exchange, Health and Education	
Defense Commissary Agency	$487,895
Health CHAMPUS & Tri-Care	6,719,868
Tuition Assistance	979,000
Per Diem (Off-Base Meals)	273,000
Lodging	471,900
Subtotal	$8,931,663
TOTAL PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION	**$35,307,331**

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, 27th Fighter Wing, Cannon AF

Data Analysis

This report uses the method of input-output (I/O) modeling, a scientifically reliable method for measuring the economic consequences of spending. Two databases are secured for this purpose: (1) The IMPlan Pro (v 2.0.125) database, adopted by the New Mexico Department of Labor for economic analyses, is employed to determine the impact of military contract and procurement spending and the impact of household spending by military and civilian employees. (2) The Regional Industrial Multiplier System (RIMS II) database, generated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce, is used for verification and generating employment impacts in the education sector, a sector that was modified for local conditions.

Two analyses are conducted: The first determines impacts to employment, labor income and industrial output in Curry County (Clovis) only. This analysis follows the 2005 BRAC guidance – to identify impacts in existing communities in the vicinity of the military installation. A second analysis calculates impacts to the combined region of Curry and Roosevelt counties. This second analysis more accurately accounts for the impact of residents of a 150-unit military housing complex located in Portales (Roosevelt County), west of the campus of Eastern New Mexico University.

For both analyses, employment at Cannon is divided into manpower categories for military personnel, civilian military employees, and base contractors. Some 349 private sector jobs are deemed residentiary and are removed from the input data to prevent the positions from being counted twice (i.e., bank tellers, credit union employees).

Whenever possible, FY 2004 data is used for the analysis. A GDP Price Index deflation factor of 0.9617 is applied when calibrating dollars between 2004 and 2002.

The IMPlan and RIMS II databases allow for the calculation of economic impact or, from another perspective, the loss to the community should Cannon be closed or realigned to a location outside the state. Under no circumstance do the models predict or encourage the closing of Cannon AFB, nor do they predict the expansion or consolidation of the base.

Below are several assumptions of I/O modeling that should be taken into account when interpreting the results:

- Impacts are calculated as numerically linear and proportional;
- Each industry is assumed to have unlimited access to the materials necessary for its production;
- Changes in the economy are assumed to affect an industry's output but will not alter the mix of materials and services that are required to make an industry's products; and

- Each industry is treated as if it provides a single, primary or main product, and all other products of that industry are viewed as byproducts.

FINDINGS

Tables 6 shows summary data on the economic impact of Cannon AFB on employment (jobs), labor income (payrolls), and total industry output (materials, services, labor, and inter-industry dependencies) in Curry County. Table 7 provides details of the summary data.

Table 6. Economic Impact Summary – Curry County Only

	Direct	Indirect	Induced[4]	Total	Area Employment	Impact
Employment (number of jobs)	5,058	66	1,608	6,732	22,015	30.58%
Payroll (thousands of $)	313,040	1,680	36,030	350,750	1,077,395	32.56%
Industry Output (thousands of $)	330,460	4,450	114,790	449,700	1,660,180	27.09%

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, Cannon AFB

Table 7. Summary Details – Curry County Only

	Construction & Procurement	Military & Civilian Appropriated Payroll	Totals
Employment (number of jobs)			
Direct	522	4,536	5,058
Indirect	66	0	66
Induced	86	1,522	1,608
Total	674	6,058	6,732
Payroll (thousands of $)			
Direct	15,000	298,040	313,040
Indirect	1,680	0	1,680
Induced	1,920	34,110	36,030
Total	18,600	332,150	350,750
Industry Output (thousands of $)			
Direct	32,420	298,040	330,460
Indirect	4,450	0	4,450
Induced	6,120	108,670	114,790
Total	42,990	406,710	449,700

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, Cannon AFB and *Procurement Guidance and Data*, http://www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/guide/procoper.htm

[4] Generated by consumer spending of those employed by Cannon AFB and its vendors

Tables 8 shows summary data on the economic impact of Cannon AFB on the Curry-Roosevelt area. Table 9 provides details of the summary.

Table 8. Economic Impact Summary – Curry and Roosevelt Counties Combined

	Direct	Indirect	Induced[5]	Total	Area Employment	Impact
Employment (number of jobs)	5,071	63	1,622	6,756	29,820	22.66%
Payroll[6] (thousands of $)	304,900	1,660	36,940	343,500	1,506,229	22.81%
Industry Output (thousands of $)	322,430	4,570	107,700	434,700	2,409,210	18.04%

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, Cannon AFB

Table 9. Summary Details – Curry and Roosevelt Counties Combined

	Construction & Procurement	Military & Civilian Appropriated Payroll	Totals
Employment (number of jobs)			
Direct	535	4,536	5071
Indirect	63	0	63
Induced	82	1,540	1,622
Total	680	6,076	6,756
Payroll (thousands of $)			
Direct	14,830	290,070	304,900
Indirect	1,660	0	1,660
Induced	1,800	35,140	36,940
Total	18,290	325,210	343,500
Industry Output (thousands of $)			
Direct	32,360	290,070	322,430
Indirect	4,570	0	4,570
Induced	5,840	101,860	107,700
Total	42,770	391,930	434,700

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, Cannon AFB and *Procurement Guidance and Data*, http://www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/guide/procoper.htm

[5] Generated by consumer spending of those employed by Cannon AFB and its vendors

Based on the RIMS II multipliers for local and state education, some 32 direct and induced employment impacts were identified as missing from the education sector in the Curry-Roosevelt impact area. The positions were added manually to the impact tables with their added salary and output measures.

Cannon AFB is responsible for $917,500 in federal impact aid to the State of New Mexico. This spending is not included in the current analysis because impact dollars for education are reallocated to schools throughout the state.

COMPARISON WITH AIR FORCE FINDINGS

Table 10. shows a comparison of employment impacts generated for Curry County, the Curry-Roosevelt area, and for Curry County, using the Air Force EIT calculator.

Table 10. Employment Impact Comparison – Curry County, Combined Curry-Roosevelt, Air Force

	Direct	Indirect	Induced[7]	Total	Area Employment	Impact
Curry County only	5,058	66	1,608	6,732	22,015	30.58%
Curry and Roosevelt counties	5,071	63	1,622	6,756	29,820	22.66%
Air Force EIT	2,824	0	1,956	4,780	23,348	20.47%

In comparing employment impacts, the Air Force defines its impact area as the Clovis Micropolitan Statistical Area, or Curry County. No analysis is performed by the Air Force for Portales or Roosevelt County. The Air Force EIT uses a cumulative multiplier of 1.69 in generating indirect/induced employment impact for the possible closing of Cannon. By comparison, the IMPlan and RIMS II databases generate several hundred multipliers, each coded specifically to one of more than 400 industry sectors.

The Air Force uses FY2007 authorized manpower statistics to determine employment impact, which until recently were considered classified and unavailable to the public. The new information highlights what appears to be a planned downsizing from 2005 staffing levels of 1,534 military employees. This apparent reduction in active duty personnel would occur regardless of BRAC. For the Air Force economic impact analysis, the lower staffing level has the effect of reducing the employment impact. The IMPlan/RIMS II

[7] Generated by consumer spending of those employed by Cannon AFB and its vendors

analysis, on the other hand, works from 2004 manpower data, providing perhaps a more realistic picture of the potential for regional job losses.

Walker Air Force Base

The closing in 1967 of Walker AFB in Roswell, New Mexico, offers an historic precedent when reviewing the potential impact of closing Cannon AFB. Located 96 miles south of Clovis, Roswell is among the leading cities in east-central New Mexico. Like Clovis, Roswell is surrounded by large tracts of public lands and maintains commercial businesses that support a substantial farm and ranch community. In the year prior to closure of Walker AFB, the city of Roswell recorded a population of some 48,000 people. Three years later, after the air base was closed, the city's population had fallen 30%. The 2000 Census—taken 33 years after Walker AFB's closure--places Roswell's population at 45,293, still somewhat smaller than its population in the mid-1960's. If Roswell's experience is a guide, the IMPlan/RIMS II calculation of the potential loss of 30.58% of all jobs in Clovis/Curry County appears realistic.

Lack of a Weighted Factor

The potential impact of Cannon AFB to local jobs, payrolls and industrial output is considerable. Although economic impact is one of the eight BRAC criteria and is included within the evaluation data elements, it is not calculated as an independent or weighted factor in assigning final value to any military installation. In the case of Cannon AFB, regional economic impact is a significant factor.

SUMMARY

Among bases listed by DoD for potential reduction or closure under BRAC, the recommendation to close Cannon AFB appears the harshest of all in terms of its impact on the nearby community. The *Base Closure and Realignment Report* stated:

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,

This estimate poses the largest single job loss as a percentage of community employment of all the BRAC recommendations. Among bases recommended for realignment or closure, Cannon's potential impact in area jobs exceeds the second largest impact by nearly twice.

This report makes an argument that the full impact of Cannon AFB on the local community may, in fact, be greater than estimates generated by the Air Force. Impact analyses using IMPlan and RIMS II multipliers find a larger 30.58% potential loss in local jobs, or the potential loss of one in every three existing jobs in Curry County alone. A combined study area that included Curry and Roosevelt counties identifies a potential employment loss of 22.66% of the area's jobs.

While arguments can be made regarding the validity of the Air Force employment numbers, it is fair to say, no matter which analysis is adopted, that the potential impact to the Clovis-Portales community is sizable. Impacts that reach more than 5-10% of regional jobs are rare. A cursory review of New Mexico history finds that, if Cannon were to close, the potential economic impact would likely be among the worst ever to occur in the state. If Cannon were to close, it is also likely that the nearby communities of Clovis and Portales might never fully recover within the lifetimes of the current residents.

References

"Economic Impact Assessment FY04," publication of the 27th Fighter Wing. Cannon AFB, NM. pp. 1-10.

Military 'Procurement Guidance and Data" spreadsheet, found online at www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/guide/procoper.htm

Online Labor Market Information (MLI) database, New Mexico Department of Labor, found at www.dol.state.nm.us

ATTACHMENT A

BRAC 2005 Selection Criteria

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.

From the Base Closure and Realignment Report, *Vol. 1, Chap.3, p. 18.*

ATTACHMENT B

COBRA PERSONNEL/SF/SUSTAINMENT/RECAP/BOS DELTAS REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
Data As Of 5/4/2005 4:29:12 PM, Report Created 5/20/2005 8:36:26 AM
Department : USAF
Scenario File : C:\Documents and Settings\COBRA Working\COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon.CBR
Option Pkg Name: COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF
Personnel

Base	Start*	Finish*	Change	%Change
Cannon AFB	2,769	0	-2,769	-100%
Andrews AFB	8,057	8,170	113	1%
Dane County Regional	284	342	58	20%
Kirtland AFB	6,702	6,717	15	0%
Joe Foss Field AGS	284	343	59	21%
Nellis AFB	8,080	8,340	260	3%
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	2,940	2,978	38	1%
Hill AFB	16,501	16,723	222	1%
TOTAL	45,617	43,613	-2,004	-4%

Square Footage

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	2,199,000	0	-2,199,000	-100%	794
Andrews AFB	4,691,000	4,693,350	2,350	0%	21
Dane County Regional	727,000	727,000	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	6,137,000	6,137,152	152	0%	10
Joe Foss Field AGS	411,000	411,000	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	4,658,000	4,679,756	21,756	0%	84
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	1,947,403	1,947,403	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	9,124,000	9,133,513	9,513	0%	43
TOTAL	29,894,403	27,729,174	-2,165,229	-7%	1,080

Base Operations Support (2005$)

Base	Start*	Finish*	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	14,662,144	0	-14,662,144	-100%	5,295
Andrews AFB	42,038,028	42,466,408	428,379	1%	3,791
Dane County Regional	2,986,836	3,039,079	52,243	2%	901
Kirtland AFB	68,705,420	68,811,295	105,874	0%	7,058
Joe Foss Field AGS	2,017,418	2,053,313	35,895	2%	608
Nellis AFB	36,538,603	37,393,538	854,935	2%	3,288
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	18,380,156	18,497,109	116,953	1%	3,078
Hill AFB	69,390,813	70,179,466	788,653	1%	3,552
TOTAL	254,719,419	242,440,208	-12,279,211	-5%	6,127

Data As Of 5/4/2005 4:29:12 PM, Report Created 5/20/2005 8:36:26 AM
Department : USAF
Scenario File : C:\Documents and Settings\COBRA Working\COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon.CBR
Option Pkg Name: COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF
Sustainment (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	10,698,123	0	-10,698,123	-100%	3,863
Andrews AFB	16,474,241	16,477,898	3,657	0%	32
Dane County Regional	2,579,767	2,579,767	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	30,365,709	30,366,031	322	0%	21
Joe Foss Field AGS	1,554,571	1,554,571	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	25,094,105	25,157,424	63,319	0%	243
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	8,161,604	8,161,604	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	33,939,303	33,964,665	25,362	0%	114
TOTAL	128,867,423	118,261,960	-10,605,462	-8%	5,292

Recapitalization (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	10,933,499	0	-10,933,499	-100%	3,948
Andrews AFB	15,551,057	15,554,602	3,545	0%	31
Dane County Regional	1,603,688	1,603,688	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	20,908,530	20,908,795	264	0%	18
Joe Foss Field AGS	903,025	903,025	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	19,915,315	19,975,827	60,512	0%	233
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	6,909,608	6,909,608	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	28,009,115	28,029,421	20,306	0%	91
TOTAL	104,733,836	93,884,965	-10,848,871	-10%	5,414

Sustain + Recap + BOS (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	36,293,766	0	-36,293,766	-100%	13,107
Andrews AFB	74,063,326	74,498,908	435,582	1%	3,855
Dane County Regional	7,170,291	7,222,534	52,243	1%	901
Kirtland AFB	119,979,660	120,086,121	106,461	0%	7,097
Joe Foss Field AGS	4,475,014	4,510,909	35,895	1%	608
Nellis AFB	81,548,023	82,526,789	978,766	1%	3,764
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	33,451,368	33,568,321	116,953	0%	3,078
Hill AFB	131,339,231	132,173,552	834,321	1%	3,758
TOTAL	488,320,678	454,587,134	-33,733,544	-7%	16,833

Plant Replacement Value (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	1,322,953,349	0	-1,322,953,349	-100%	477,773
Andrews AFB	1,881,677,862	1,882,106,862	429,000	0%	3,796
Dane County Regional	194,046,247	194,046,247	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	2,529,932,186	2,529,964,186	32,000	0%	2,133
Joe Foss Field AGS	109,265,980	109,265,980	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	2,409,753,071	2,417,075,071	7,322,000	0%	28,161
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	836,062,557	836,062,557	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	3,389,102,918	3,391,559,918	2,457,000	0%	11,067
TOTAL	12,672,794,17011,360,080,821		-1,312,713,349	-10%	655,046

ATTACHMENT C

Cannon AFB Largest Contract Awards to New Mexico Companies, 2004

DCN: 11646 July 2005

Business	Location	Amount	Code	Name of Product/Service
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	6072	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	8622	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	4426	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	-68326	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	4606	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	5588	Y299	All Other Non-Building Facilities
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	-13269	Y199	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	1648	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Albuquerque Surveying Co. Inc.	Alb	26212	R404	Land Surveys, Cadastral Svcs (non-construction)
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	5786	Y199	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	57678	Y199	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	4837	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	25592	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Albuquerque Surveying Co. Inc.	Alb	20883	R404	Land Surveys, Cadastral Svcs (non-construction)
WT Denton Mechanical Inc.	Clovis	26557	J045	Maint & Repair of Eq/Plumbing & Heating Equipment
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	25761	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	9642	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
DMJMH+N Inc.	Alb	10000	C211	Architect-Engineering Services
DMJMH+N Inc.	Alb	16037	C211	Architect-Engineering Services
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	2720	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	9328	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	7240	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	1473	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
DMJMH+N Inc.	Alb	2690	C211	Architect-Engineering Services
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	2567	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
MV Industries, Inc.	Alb	0	Y299	All Other Non-Building Facilities
Geo-Test, Inc.	Santa Fe	8794	F015	Well Drilling/Exploratory Services
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	2029	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	3559	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Geo-Test, Inc.	Santa Fe	16511	F015	Well Drilling/Exploratory Services
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	8213	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	16711	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	21763	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	2991	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	2437	Z299	All Other Non-Building Facilities
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	3101	Y299	All Other Non-Building Facilities
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	1117	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	1485	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	31382	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	936346	Y124	Airport Runways
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	12035	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	8046	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	-11592	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
MV Industries, Inc.	Alb	-168613	Z249	Maint/Other Utilities
United Enterprise Builders, Inc.	Clovis	158000	Y300	Restoration Activities
United Enterprise Builders, Inc.	Clovis	-1444	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	679346	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	40120	Z213	Maint/Mine Fire Control Facilities
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	39558	Z124	Maint/Airport Runways
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	-2452	Z222	Maint/Highways, Roads, Streets & Bridges
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	416980	Z222	Maint/Highways, Roads, Streets & Bridges
Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	1999	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings

DCN: 11646

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Cannon Air Force Base, NM

INSTALLATION MISSION

- The primary mission of the 27th Fighter Wing is to maintain an F-16 Fighting Falcon fighter wing capable of day and night combat operations for war fighting commanders, worldwide, at any time.

DOD 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).

DOD 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 (18aircraft) is 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.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

• One-Time Costs:	$90.1 million
• Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation:	$815.6 million
• Annual Recurring Savings:	$200.5 million
• Return on Investment Year:	Immediate
• Net Present Value over 20 Years:	$2,706.8 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (INCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	Military	Civilian	Contractors
Baseline	2385	384	
Reductions	1925	324	55
Realignments	460	60	
Total	**2385**	**384**	**55**

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (EXCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)

	Out		**In**		**Net Gain (Loss)**	
	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian
This Recommendation	2385	384			(2385)	(384)
Other Recommendation(s)						
Total	**2385**	**384**			**(2385)**	**(384)**

* **Note:** Not included are the 55 contractors shown in previous table.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Nellis Air Force Base is in a National Ambient Air Quality Standards non attainment 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; include pertinent items, e.g., on NPL list) 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.

REPRESENTATION

Governor:	Bill Richardson (D)
Senators:	Pete Domenici (R) Jeff Bingaman (D)

DCN: 11646

Representative: Tom Udall (D)

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,780 jobs (2,824 direct jobs (including 55 contractors) 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.

- Potential Employment Loss: 4779 jobs (2824 direct and 1955 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 23,348 jobs
- Percentage: -20.5 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (Year-Year): ___ percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- The closing of Cannon Air Force Base and the redistributing of its F-16 aircraft is part of a larger effort to consolidate the F-16 fleet. All other active duty fighter bases have higher military value than Cannon. These moves sustain the Active/Air National Guard/Air Force reserve force mix by replacing aircraft that retire in the 2025 Force Structure Plan.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- The closure of Cannon Air Force Base would result in the loss of approximately 5,000 jobs and hundreds of millions of dollars in lost economic activity.

- Cannon AFB received a low score on Military value. Community believes that Cannon received an incorrect evaluation of its airspace in part because the New Mexico Training Range Initiative (NMTRI) proposal was not considered by the Air Force in its evaluation.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- The primary purpose of the NMTRI is to provide military training airspace that is configured, sized, and capable of supporting effective and realistic training for the full range of proposed aircraft missions to include tactics and employment of weapons at supersonic speeds at approximately 5,000 to 6,000 feet.

- The Air Force BRAC process did not include facilities/capabilities not approved or operational as of December 2004.

- The New Mexico Training Range Initiative (NMTRI) was not included by the Air Force in its analysis of Cannon AFB since the range proposal has not been formally submitted to the FAA.

    - BRAC FAA analyst says the NMTRI proposal is presently in the NEPA process and has not been formally submitted to the FAA as an airspace proposal. Informal coordination has been initiated between the Air Force and the FAA. The FAA has for the most part non-concurred with major elements of the informal proposal.

David Combs/AF/June 1, 2005

DCN: 11646

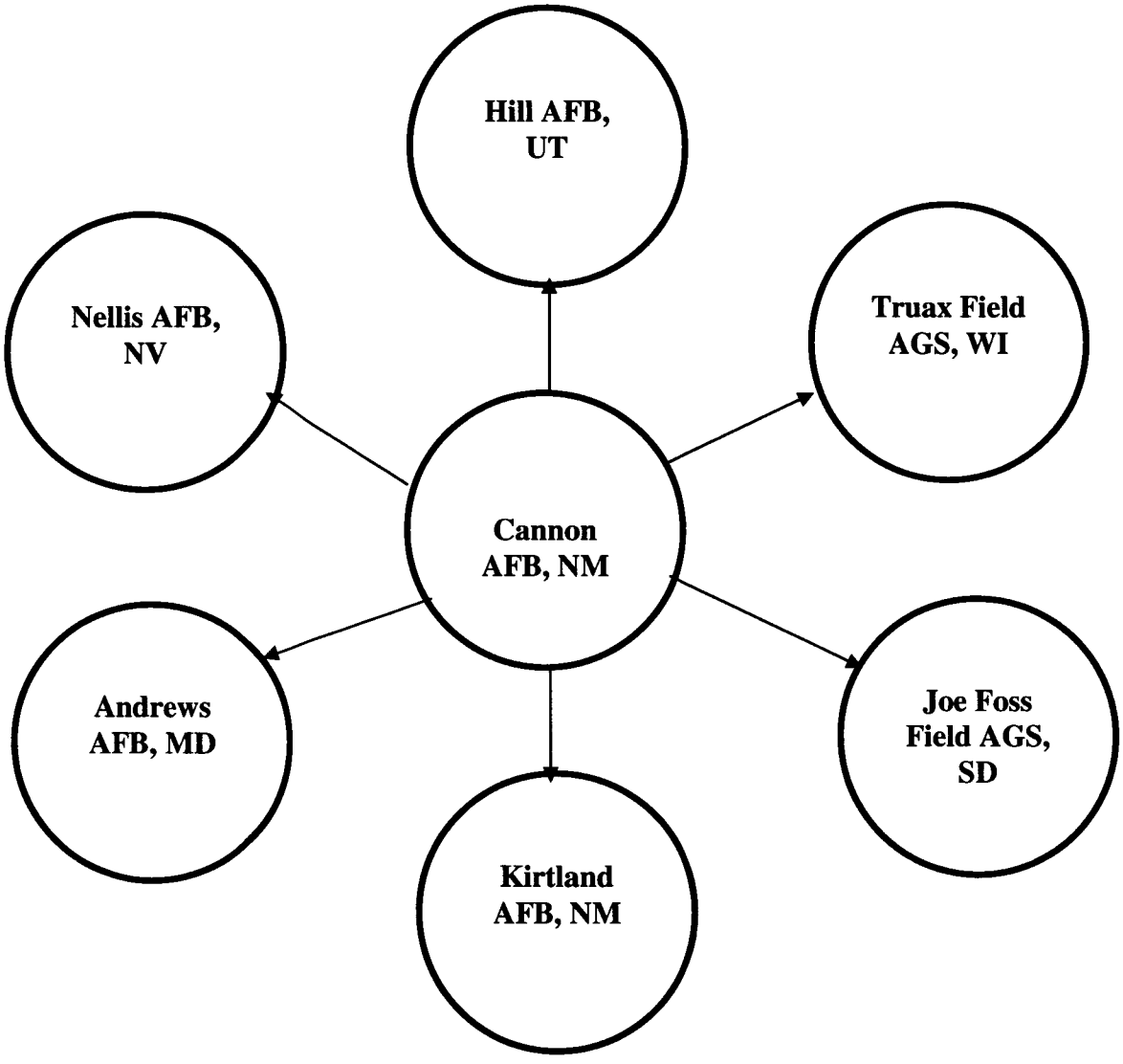
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

- Close Cannon Air Force Base, NM. Distribute the 27th Fighter Wings 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).

DCN: 11646

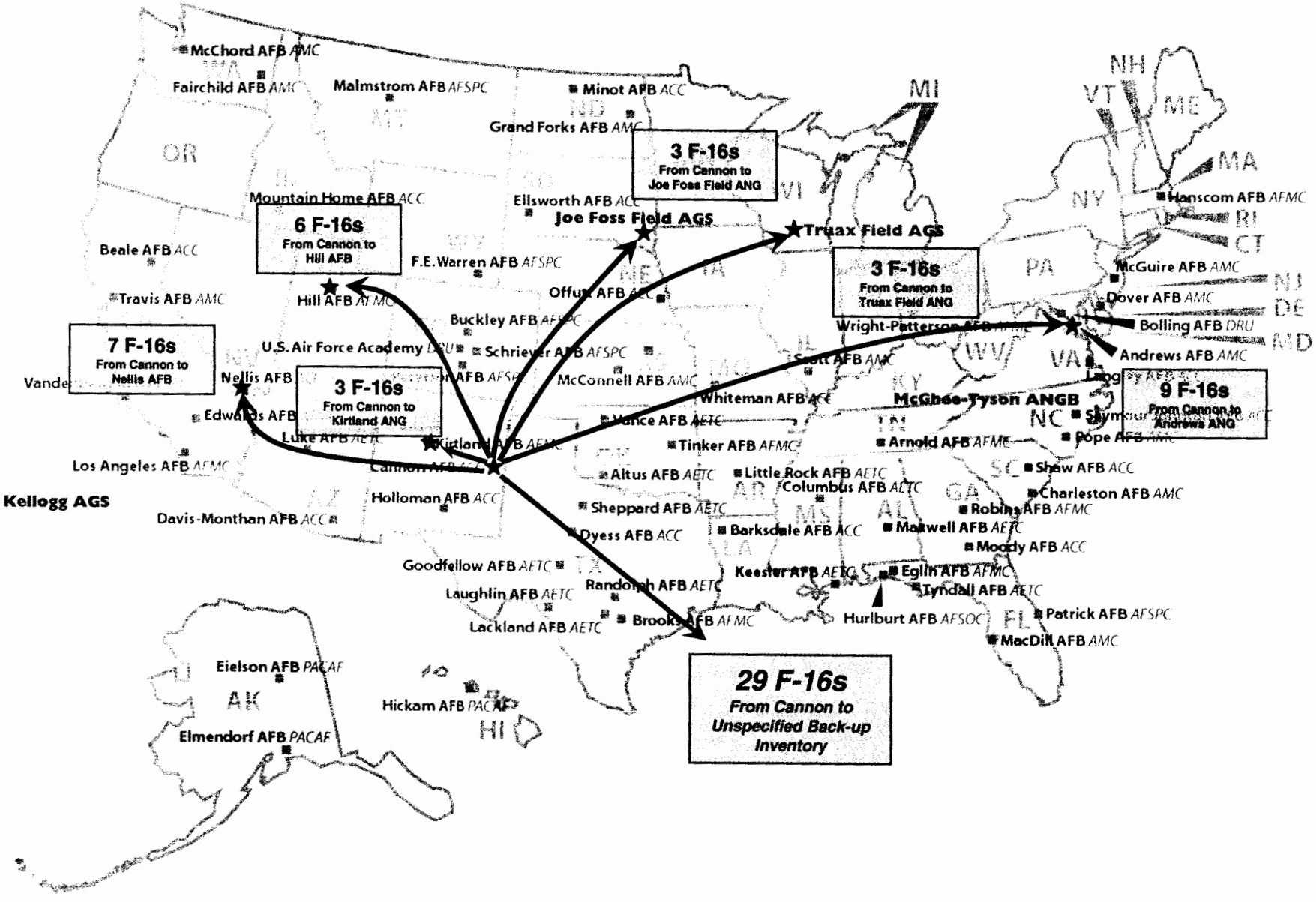
CANNON AFB, NM

CLOSE



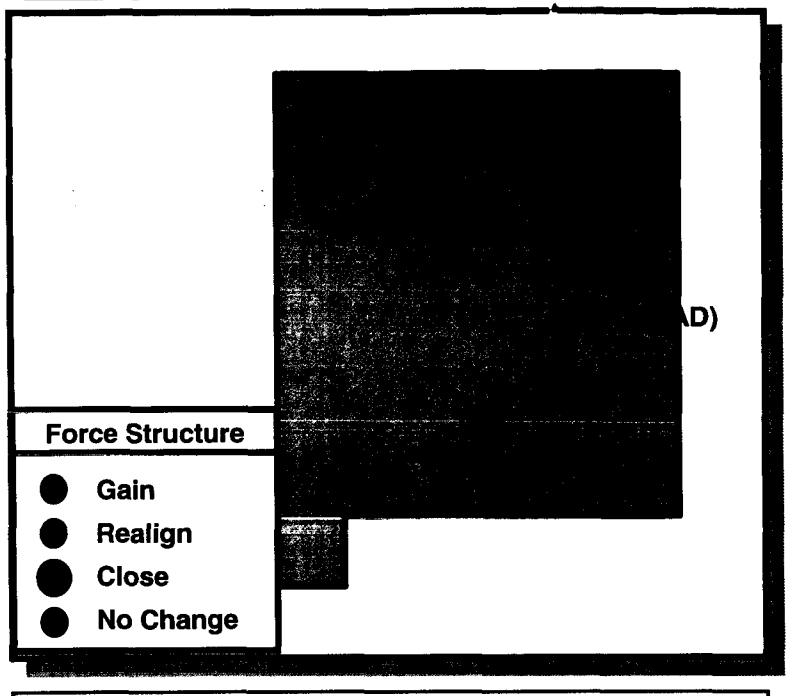
DCN: 11646

Air Force 32 – Cannon AFB, NM



DRAFT: 11646

New Mexico



JCSG / JAST Scenarios:

- **Holloman** — MED-0057R: Brooks City Base
  HSA-0133– Joint Mobilization Site
- **Kirtland** — TECH-0009R: Defense Research Labs
  USA-0215: Close/Consol Army Reserve Ctrs at Kirtland
  HSA-0135: DoD Jt Correctional Facilities

Color Scheme: **Active / Guard / Reserve**

CURRENT

Locations: Cannon, Holloman, Kirtland

FORCE STRUCTURE

Aircraft changes:	Current	Future	BRAC
F-16 Blk 30 (Cannon – AD)	18	18	0
F-16 Blk 40 (Cannon – AD)	24	24	0
F-16 Blk 50 (Cannon – AD)	18	18	0
F-117 (Holloman – AD)	36	36	0
T-38C (Holloman - AD)	12	12	0
F-16 Blk 30 (Kirtland – ANG)	15	15	18
SOF/CSAR (Kirtland)			
HC-130P/N (Kirtland – AD)			
MC-130P/H (Kirtland – AD)			
HH-60 (Kirtland – AD)			
MH-53/CV-22 (Kirtland – AD)	32	31	31
Totals	155	154	49

STATE IMPACT (Acft)

-105

STATE IMPACT (Manpower)

	Full Time	Drill
TOTAL	-3800	+82

*Includes BRAC and Non-BRAC programmatic actions thru 2011

Cannon AFB (NM)

Outgoing

- 3 PAA F-16 Blk 30s each to the 115th Fighter Wing (ANG), Dane County Regional APT, Truax Field AGS; the 114th Fighter Wing (ANG), Joe Foss Field AGS; the 150th Fighter Wing (ANG), Kirtland AFB
- 9 PAA F-16 Blk 30s to 113th Wing (ANG), Andrews AFB
- 7 PAA F-16 Blk 40s to 57th Fighter Wing, Nellis AFB
- 6 PAA F-16 Blk 40s to 388th Wing, Hill AFB
- 11 PAA F-16 Blk 40s and 18 PAA F-16 Blk 50s to BAI

Manpower

	Full Time	Drill
Impact thru 2011	-3903	0

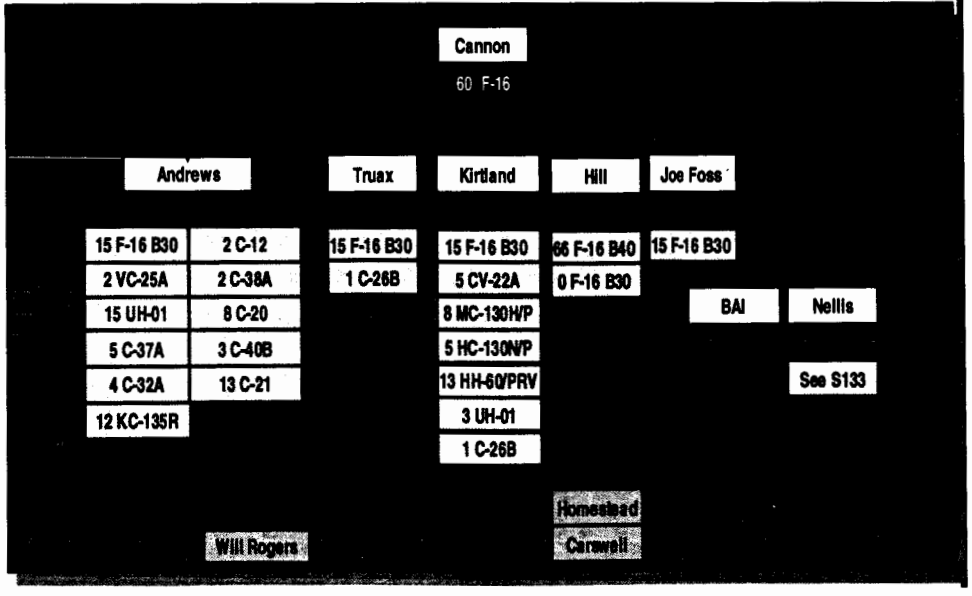
*Includes BRAC and Non-BRAC programmatic changes

Candidate Recommendation (CR) (Cost) / Savings

Initiating CRs – Close Cannon

One Time (Cost):	($90M)
2011 (Cost) / Savings:	$816M
Annual Recurring (Cost) / Savings:	$200M
Payback period:	Immediate
NPV (Cost) / Savings:	$2,707M

Spider Diagram



JCSG / JAST Actions

- None

Holloman AFB (NM)

Force Structure Moves

N/A

Candidate Recommendation (CR) (Cost) / Savings

N/A

Manpower

	Full Time	Drill
Impact thru 2011	-89	0

*Includes BRAC and Non-BRAC programmatic changes

Spider Diagram

N/A

JCSG / JAST Actions

- MED-0057R– Brooks City Base
  - -17 personnel
- HSA-0133– Joint Mobilization Site (Ft Bliss/Holloman)
  - 0 personnel

Kirtland AFB (NM)

Incoming

- 3 PAA F-16 Block 30 from Cannon AFB, Clovis, NM

Manpower

	Full Time	Drill
Impact thru 2011	+192	+82

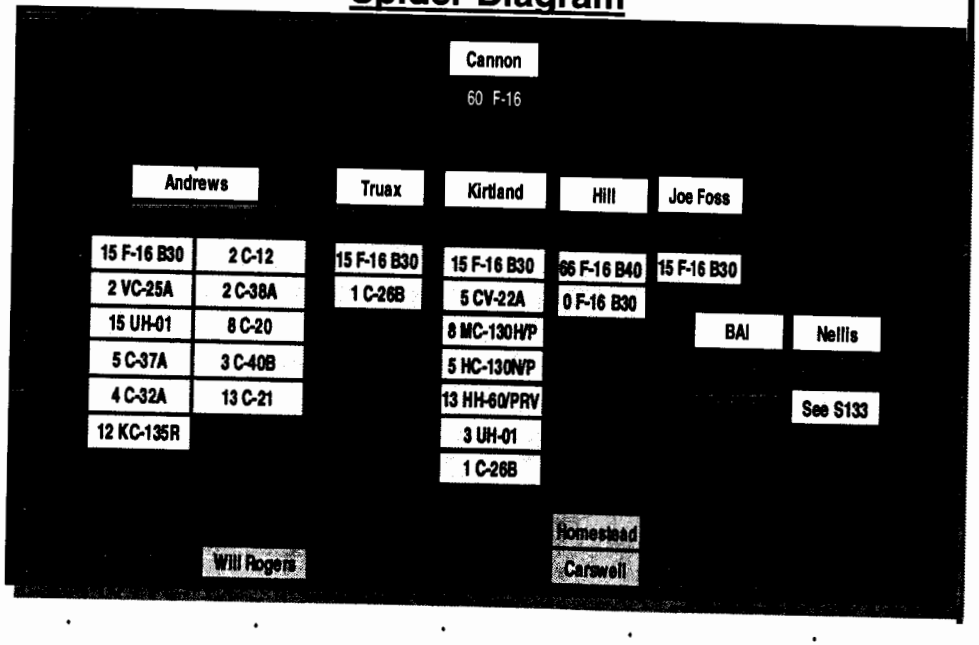
*Includes BRAC and Non-BRAC programmatic changes

Candidate Recommendation (CR) (Cost) / Savings

Initiating CRs – Close Cannon

One Time (Cost):	($90M)
2011 (Cost) / Savings:	$816M
Annual Recurring (Cost) / Savings:	$200M
Payback period:	Immediate
NPV (Cost) / Savings:	$2,707M

Spider Diagram



JCSG / JAST Actions

- HSA-0135 Create a single southwestern regional correctional facility
  - -12 personnel
- TECH-0009 – Defense Research Service led laboratories
  - +203 personnel /$45M MILCON
- USA-0215 – Close/Consolidate Army Reserve Ctrs with NMCRC at AFRC Kirtland AFB, NM
  - +24 personnel/$17.73M MILCON

Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) Information Paper

Legislation

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (As Amended through FY05 Authorization Act) – Section 2913. Selection Criteria for 2005 Round.

(a) Final Selection Criteria. The final selection criteria to be used by the Secretary...

(b) Military Value Criteria. The military value criteria...

(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.***

Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 2005) Policy Memorandum Five – Selection Criterion 5

"The Military Departments and JCSGs... ***are required to use the COBRA model*** in assessing proposed realignment and closure scenarios during their selection criterion 5 assessments."

What is COBRA?

- The Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) tool is an extensive cost model that uses a windows-based interface for inputting data and estimating savings/costs of base closing or realignment.
- Although the COBRA model is simply an estimating tool, its principal strength is that it provides a uniform methodology for estimating and itemizing projected costs and savings associated with BRAC closure and realignment scenarios.
- COBRA's cost and savings estimates are not "budget quality," but its consistent methodology ensures that the financial implications of competing scenarios are analyzed in a uniform manner.
- The GAO has consistently cited the use of the COBRA model as effective for estimating costs and savings.
- Most of the data is already built into the model and is base or locality specific. These are known as ***Standard Factors***.
- Some data can be changed depending on the scenario. These are known as ***Dynamic Factors***.
- COBRA produces a set of summary and detailed reports for each scenario.

Changes implemented to COBRA from the 1995 version

- Increased installation specific data, including:
  - Locality pay rates
  - Freight rates
  - Service specific BOS (Base Operation Support) Rates
  - TRICARE use and rates

- Added enclave (care-taking staff) cost calculations
- Improved algorithms for BOS, median home price, rehab factors, and military construction (MILCON).

COBRA factors, Standard and Dynamic

- Standard Factors
  - Demographics
  - Financial cost data
  - Pay and allowances
  - Civilian, transportation, and construction costing factors
  - Relocation program factors

- Static Installation data – starting positions ("baseline")
  - Population
  - Operating Costs
  - Demographics
  - Installation specific cost factors

- Dynamic Scenario data
  - Personnel moved/eliminated/added
  - Equipment moved
  - Scheduling of moves/eliminations
  - Identified unique costs and savings
  - Construction/rehabilitation requirements

Demographics	State	NM	WI	SD	NM	MD	NV	UT
	Miles to Nearest City	99.4	0	0	0	10.4	0	28
	Nearest City	Lubbock, TX	Madison, WI	Sioux Falls, SD	Albuquerque, NM	Alexandria, VA	Las Vegas, NV	Salt Lake City, UT
	MSA Name	Lubbock, TX MSA	Madison, WI MSA	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Albuquerque, NM MSA	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
	MSA Population	242,628	426,526	172,412	712,738	4,923,153	1,563,282	1,333,914
	Population of MHA	63,062	426,526	190,982	738,333	3,544,777	1,408,250	569,663
Child Care	Number of accredited child-care centers	0	40	2	44	209	9	4
Cost of Living	Median Household Income (US Avg $41,994)	28,251	49,223	43,387	39,088	62,216	42,468	48,594
	Median House Value (US Avg $119,600)	61,900	146,900	101,600	124,700	178,900	136,200	151,400
	GS Locality Pay ("Rest of US" 10.9%)	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	14.6	10.9	10.9
	O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate	915	1,221	1,029	1,217	2,006	1,307	911
	In-state Tuition for Family Member	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	In-state Tuition Continues if PCS Out of State	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Education	School District(s) Capacity	15,525	75,863	32,870	101,269	682,268	296,926	102,730
	Students Enrolled	13,263	64,923	29,669	105,261	669,065	255,328	97,040
	Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio	22.3	11.2	20.3	14.9	18.6	31.0	25.5
	High School Students Enrolled	2,850	21,080	9,918	20,808	186,694	43,528	23,004
	Average Composite SAT I Score (US Avg 1026)	Data Not Available	1257	1221	1111	1008	1015	1093
	Average ACT Score (US Avg 20.8)	19.9	23.3	22.3	21.0	20.0	21.0	21.6
	Average High School Grad Rate (US Avg 67.3%)	95.6	92.0	94.1	89.6	90.2	59.0	83.4
	Available Graduate/PhD Programs	2	4	4	6	20	6	8
	Available Colleges and/or Universities	3	3	5	9	28	18	3
	Available Vocational and/or Technical Schools	1	2	5	14	6	20	12
Employment	1999 Unemployment Rate (National Avg: 4.2%)	2.0	1.4	1.8	3.9	2.6	4.4	3.6
	2000 Unemployment Rate (National Avg: 4.0%)	3.8	1.7	1.5	3.3	2.4	4.1	3.1
	2001 Unemployment Rate (National Avg 4.7%)	3.2	2.0	2.3	3.7	3.1	5.4	4.3
	2002 Unemployment Rate (National Avg: 5.8%)	3.9	2.7	2.4	4.7	3.7	5.7	6.1
	2003 Unemployment Rate (National Avg 6.0%)	3.8	2.8	2.9	5.5	3.5	5.3	5.8
	1999 Job Growth Rate (National Avg: 1.5%)	-3.6	-0.8	2.4	-1.4	3.3	4.5	2.3
	2000 Job Growth Rate (National Avg: 2.4%)	1.7	1.4	2.4	5.3	3.0	5.5	2.4
	2001 Job Growth Rate (National Avg: .03%)	1.7	3.9	0.7	0.5	1.4	3.9	0.1
	2002 Job Growth Rate (National Avg: -.31%)	3.1	-0.1	3.3	-0.1	1.0	2.4	-1.4
	2003 Job Growth Rate (National Avg: .86%)	2.1	2.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.3	-0.5
Housing	Total Vacant Housing Units	3,553	6,914	2,590	23,555	94,577	67,424	23,516
	Vacant Rental Units	1,087	3,454	1,288	11,915	29,918	24,925	9,540
	Vacant Sale Units	692	1,310	537	4,102	19,464	11,409	6,841
Medical Providers	Local Community--Number of Physicians	59	1958	621	2150	15,810	2694	3,203
	Local Community--Number of Beds	106	1173	1,108	1346	9,163	3251	2,376
	Ratio--Physicians (National Avg--1:421.2)	1068.8	217.8	277.6	331.5	311.4	580.3	416.5
	Ratio--Beds (National Avg--1:373.7)	594.9	363.6	155.6	529.5	537.3	480.9	561.4
Safety/Crime	Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Index (National UCR 4,118.8)	5077.8	3453.7	2895.8	6165.8	4047.1	4811.1	5383.0
Transportation	Distance to nearest commercial airport	14.4	3.0	1.0	2.5	19.0	17.6	27.0
	Served by regularly scheduled public transportation	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Utilities	Can water system expand to support 1K new people?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Can sewer system expand to support 1K new people?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Overall Comments: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces and personnel

Demographics: 5 of 7 installations are within 11 miles from a city with a population of 100K or greater (exceptions: Cannon, 99.4; Hill, 28 miles);
Joe Foss and Cannon's MSA populations are greater than 172K and less than 243K, Truax and Kirtland's MSA populations are greater than 426K and less than 713K, Nellis and Hill's MSA populations are greater than 1.3M and less than 1.6M, Andrews MSA population is 4.9M

Child Care: All receiving communities have nationally accredited child care facilities; Cannon does not offer a nationally accredited child care facility

Cost of Living: Data indicates 5 of 7 communities' median household incomes are greater than the US average (exceptions: Cannon, Kirtland); data indicates 5 of 7 communities' median household values are higher than US averages (exceptions: Cannon, Joe Foss)

Education: Data indicates 6 of 7 communities' high school graduation rates are higher than the US average (exception: Nellis); all receiving locations have higher average ACT scores than Cannon

Employment: In 2003, data indicates all communities had lower unemployment rates than US averages

Housing: Data indicates all receiving communities offer more vacant rental/sale units than Cannon

Medical Providers: Data indicates 5 of 7 communities offer lower physician ratios than the US average (exceptions: Cannon, Nellis); data indicates 5 of 7 communities have higher bed space ratios than the US averages (exceptions: Dane County, Joe Foss)

Safety/Crime: Data indicates that 4 of 7 communities have higher crime report indexes than the US average (exceptions: Dane County, Joe Foss, Andrews)

Transportation: Data indicates that all installations offer commercial airports within 27 miles; 4 of 7 communities do not offer regularly scheduled public transportation (exceptions: Kirtland, Andrews, Nellis)

Utilities: All communities can expand to support increases in water and sewer usage for 1K new people

DCN: 11646

DCN: 11646

Cannon AFB, NM

Demographics

The following tables provide a short description of the area near the installation/activity. Cannon AFB is 99.4 miles from Lubbock, TX, the nearest city with a population of 100,000 or more. The nearest metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is

MSA	Population
Lubbock, TX MSA	242,628

The following entities comprise the military housing area (MHA):

County/City	Population
Curry	45044
Roosevelt	18018
Total	63,062

Child Care

This attribute captures the number of nationally accredited child-care centers within the local community: 0

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. For median household income and house value, the basis of the data (either MSA or number of counties in the MHA or the county of the installation) is indicated.

Median Household Income	(US Avg $41,994)	$28,251	Basis: 2 of 2 counties
Median House Value	(US Avg $119,600)	$61,900	
GS Locality Pay	("Rest of US" 10.9%)	10.9%	
O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate		$ 915	
In-state Tuition for Family Member		Yes	
In-state Tuition Continues if Member PCSs Out of State		No	

Education

This attribute defines the population in local school districts and identifies capacity. The pupil/teacher ratio, graduation rate, and 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 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. For each entry, the number of school districts for which data are available of the total number of school districts reported, and the number of MFRs is indicated.

		Basis
School District(s) Capacity	15,525	6 of 6 districts, 3 MFRs
Students Enrolled	13,263	6 of 6 districts, 2 MFRs
Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio	22.3:1	6 of 6 districts, 2 MFRs
High School Students Enrolled	2,850	6 of 6 districts, 2 MFRs
Average High School Graduation Rate (US Avg 67.3%)	95.6%	6 of 6 districts, 2 MFRs
Average Composite SAT I Score (US Avg 1026)		0 of 6 districts, 6 MFRs
Average ACT Score (US Avg 20.8)	20	6 of 6 districts, 4 MFRs
Available Graduate/PhD Programs	2	
Available Colleges and/or Universities	3	
Available Vocational and/or Technical Schools	1	

Employment

Unemployment and job growth rates provide an indicator of job availability in the local community. National rates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics are also provided. For each entry, the basis of the data (either MSA or number of counties in the MHA or the county of the installation) is indicated.

The unemployment rates for the last five years:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	2.0%	3.8%	3.2%	3.9%	3.8%
National	4.2%	4.0%	4.7%	5.8%	6.0%
Basis:	2 of 2 counties	2 of 2 counties	2 of 2 counties	2 of 2 counties	2 of 2 counties

The annual job growth rate for the last five-years:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	-3.6%	1.7%	1.7%	3.1%	2.1%
National	1.5%	2.4%	.03%	-.31%	.86%
Basis:	2 of 2 counties	2 of 2 counties	2 of 2 counties	2 of 2 counties	2 of 2 counties

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. For each entry, the basis of the data (either MSA or number of counties in the MHA or the county of the installation) is indicated.

Total Vacant Housing Units	3,553	Basis: 2 of 2 counties
Vacant Sale Units	692	
Vacant Rental Units	1,087	

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. The basis of the data (either MSA or number of counties in the MHA or the county of the installation) is indicated.

	# Physicians	# Beds	Population	
Local Community	59	106	63,062	Basis: 2 of 2 counties
Ratio	1:1,069	1:595		
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 is provided. The basis of the data (either MSA or state) is indicated.

Local UCR	5,077.8	Basis: state
National UCR	4,118.8	

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 Cannon AFB to nearest commercial airport: 14.4 miles
Is Cannon AFB served by regularly scheduled public transportation? No

DCN: 11646

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

Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts - Criterion 8

Scenario ID#: USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2)
Brief Description: Close Cannon AFB. The 27th Fighter Wing's F-16 aircraft will be distributed to the 115th Fighter Wing (ANG), Dane County Regional APT, Truax Field AGS, (3 PAA, Block 30); 114th Fighter Wing (ANG), Joe Foss Field AGS (3 PAA, Block 30); 150th Fighter Wing (ANG), Kirtland AFB, (3 PAA, Blk 30); 113th Wing (ANG), Andrews AFB (9 PAA, Blk 30); 57th Fighter Wing, Nellis AFB (7 PAA, B40) and 388th Wing, Hill AFB (6 PAA, B40), BAI (29 PAA, Blk 40/50). Singapore F-16 Block 52 squadron will move to Luke AFB, Arizona.

General Environmental Impacts	
Environmental Resource Area	**Cannon (Closing)**
Air Quality	No impact
Cultural/ Archeological/ Tribal Resources	No impact
Dredging	No impact
Land Use Constraints/ Sensitive Resource Areas	No impact
Marine Mammals/ Marine Resources/ Marine Sanctuaries	No impact
Noise	No impact
Threatened& Endangered Species/ Critical Habitat	No impact
Waste Management	No impact
Water Resources	Closure of on-installation treatment works may be necessary.
Wetlands	No impact

Impacts of Costs	
	Cannon (Closing)
Environmental Restoration	DERA money spent through FY03 ($K): 12,500 Estimated CTC ($K): 1,200 DO NOT ENTER IN COBRA

	Decision makers should be aware that the closure decision contemplated in this scenario would necessitate the closure of 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.
Waste Management	No impact
Environmental Compliance	FY06 NEPA cost: Scenario $1,150K / Cumulative $1,150K

General Environmental Impacts	
Environmental Resource Area	**Dane County Regional - Truax Field AGS**
Air Quality	An initial conformity analysis shows that a conformity determination is not required.
Cultural/ Archeological/ Tribal Resources	Sites or areas with a high potential for archeological sites were identified.
Dredging	No impact
Land Use Constraints/ Sensitive Resource Areas	The base cannot expand ESQD Arcs by >=100 feet without a waiver, which may lower the safety of the base if operations are added.
Marine Mammals/ Marine Resources/ Marine Sanctuaries	No impact
Noise	Less than a 3dB general increase in contours can be expected. The FAA Part 150 reflects the current mission, local land use, and current noise levels. 1,913 acres off-base within the noise contours are zoned by the local community. 546 of these acres are residentially zoned. The community has purchased easements for area surrounding the installation.
Threatened& Endangered Species/ Critical Habitat	No impact
Waste Management	No impact
Water Resources	No impact
Wetlands	Wetlands Survey may need to be conducted to determine impact. Wetlands do not currently restrict operations. Additional operations may impact wetlands, which may restrict operations.

Impacts of Costs	
	Dane County Regional - Truax Field AGS

Land Use Constraints/ Sensitive Resource Areas	The Desert National Wildlife Range restricts range operations ground activities above 4,000 ft MSL via MOU with US Fish and Wildlife Service. This restricts 20% of the range land. Four factors were identified at the Nevada Test and Training Range that constrain operations. Three of the operational constraints last two weeks per year, and the fourth constraint lasts one week per year. The four constraints are of the following type: Unable to complete training requirements at home installation and must go TDY. One factor was identified at Nellis that constrains operations for two weeks per year. The constraint is of the following type: Unable to complete training requirements at home installation and must go TDY. Military Munitions Response Program sites exist on the installation and may represent a safety hazard for future development.
Marine Mammals/ Marine Resources/ Marine Sanctuaries	No impact
Noise	Noise contours will need to be re-evaluated as a result of the change in mission. The AICUZ reflects the current mission, local land use, and current noise levels. 11,920 acres off-base within the noise contours are zoned by the local community. 1,060 of these acres are residentially zoned. The community has not purchased easements for area surrounding the installation.
Threatened& Endangered Species/ Critical Habitat	T&E species and/or critical habitats already restrict operations with a Biological Opinion. Additional operations may impact T&E species and/or critical habitats. In addition, the Biological Opinion will need to be evaluated to ensure the scenario conforms to it.
Waste Management	Modification of hazardous waste program is needed.
Water Resources	No impact
Wetlands	Wetlands do not currently restrict operations. Additional operations may impact wetlands, which may restrict operations.

Impacts of Costs	
	Nellis
Environmental Restoration	DERA money spent through FY03 ($K): 43,187 Estimated CTC ($K): 29,177 DO NOT ENTER IN COBRA
Waste Management	FY07 Waste Program Modification: Scenario $15K / Cumulative $100K
Environmental Compliance	FY06 NEPA cost: Scenario $49K / Cumulative $318K FY07 Air Conformity Analysis: Scenario $8K / Cumulative $50K

	FY07 Air Conformity Determination: Scenario $15K / Cumulative $100K FY07 Significant Air Permit Revision: Scenario $46K / Cumulative $300K FY07 Air Emission offsets: Scenario $569K / Cumulative $3,691K

General Environmental Impacts	
Environmental Resource Area	**Hill**
Air Quality	Hill is in a maintenance area for ozone. A preliminary analysis indicates that a conformity determination may not be necessary. A significant air permit revision may be needed.
Cultural/ Archeological/ Tribal Resources	No impact
Dredging	No impact
Land Use Constraints/ Sensitive Resource Areas	No impact
Marine Mammals/ Marine Resources/ Marine Sanctuaries	No impact
Noise	No increase in off-base noise is expected.
Threatened& Endangered Species/ Critical Habitat	No impact
Waste Management	Modification of the hazardous was program may be needed.
Water Resources	No impact
Wetlands	No impact

Impacts of Costs	
	Hill
Environmental Restoration	DERA money spent through FY03 ($K): 182,010 Estimated CTC ($K): 275,408 DO NOT ENTER IN COBRA
Waste Management	FY07 Modify Waste Program: Scenario $90K / Cumulative $100K
Environmental Compliance	FY06 NEPA Scenario $43K / Cumulative $48K FY07 Conformity Analysis Scenario $45K / Cumulative $50K FY07 Significant Air Permit Revision: Scenario $135K / Cumulative

	$150K

As of: Mon Jun 06 10:12:42 EDT 2005

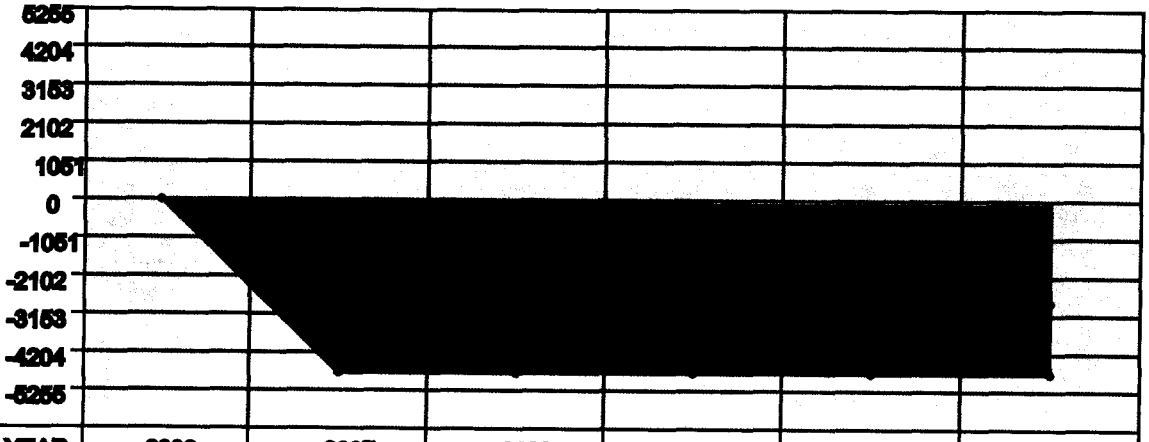
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario:	AF Cannon (125.1c2)
Economic Region of Influence(ROI):	Clovis, NM Micropolitan Statistical Area
Base:	Cannon AFB
Action:	60 F-16 from Cannon

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	44,921
ROI Employment (2002):	23,348
Authorized Manpower (2005):	3,919
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	16.79%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-4,780
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-20.47%

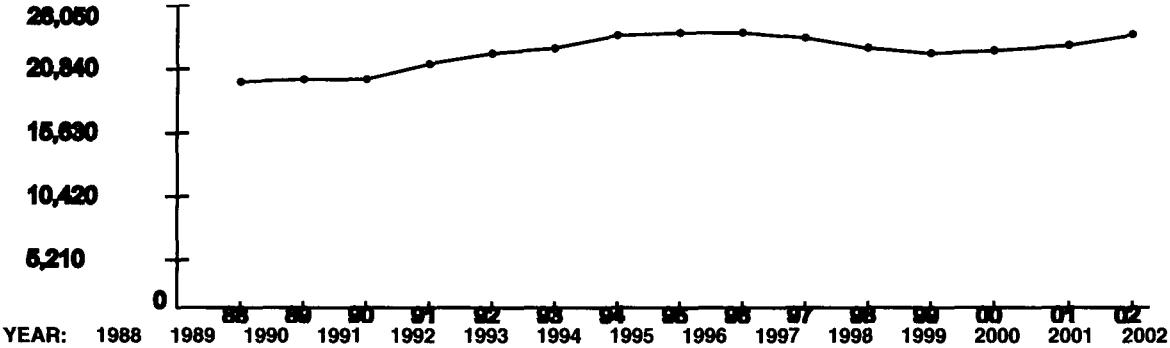
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	-2385	0	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	-384	0	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	-55	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	-2824	-2824	-2824	-2824	-2824
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	-1956	-1956	-1956	-1956	-1956
Cumulative Total:	0	-4780	-4780	-4780	-4780	-4,780

Clovis, NM Micropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

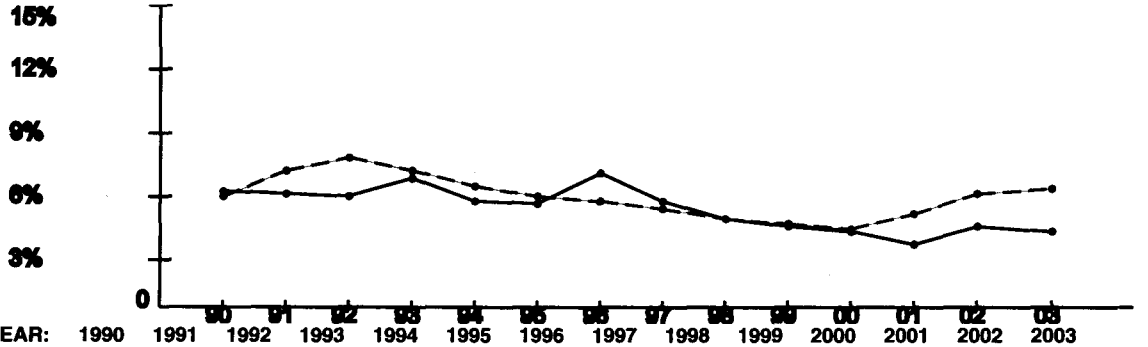
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.01	1.02	1.09	1.13	1.15	1.2	1.22	1.22	1.2	1.15	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.2

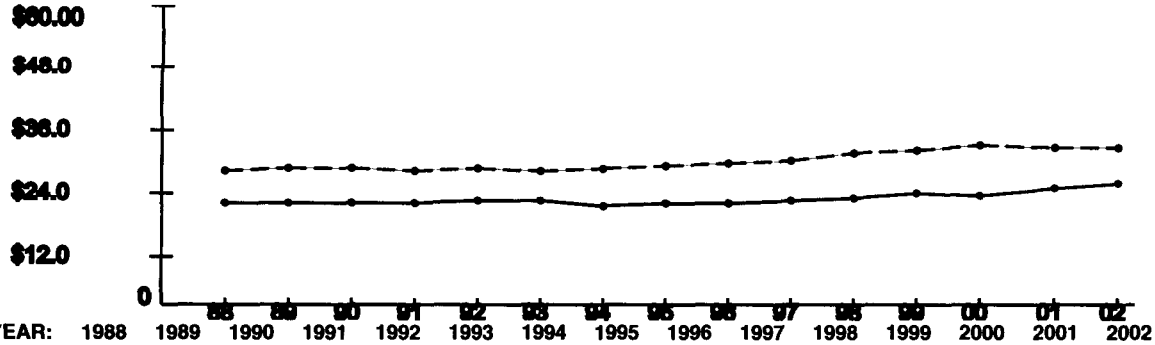
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	5.83%	5.7%	5.64%	6.56%	5.41%	5.19%	6.73%	5.41%	4.52%	4.15%	3.87%	3.29%	4.1%	3.93%
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:	$20.37	$20.36	$20.45	$20.7	$20.84	$20.81	$20.15	$20.66	$20.63	$21.12	$21.71	$22.73	$22.01	$23.58	$24.53
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

Note: National trend lines are dashed

DCN: 11646

Fighter

Rank	Base	Fighter	Current / Future Mission	Condition of Infrastructure	Contingency, Mobilization, Future Forces	Cost of Ops / Manpower
1	Seymour Johnson AFB	83.24	77.95	89.63	80.45	85.03
2	Langley AFB	82.84	87.59	80.51	72.12	77.2
3	Eglin AFB	81.4	74.55	83.97	100	90.39
4	Hurlburt Field	77.43	76.75	84.64	48.05	87.18
5	MacDill AFB	75.6	70.48	78.78	85.77	76.56
6	Tyndall AFB	73.63	64.75	83.78	68	90.98
7	Shaw AFB	72.2	59.83	84.47	74.79	85.64
8	Edwards AFB	71.92	68.64	76.49	75.87	40.87
9	Moody AFB	70.8	57.19	82.55	79.47	91.37
10	Holloman AFB	69.82	60.27	81.84	62.59	75.23
11	Eielson AFB	69.09	58.65	80.9	81.32	16.54
12	Luke AFB	69.06	65.65	79.48	41.64	68.92
13	Nellis AFB	68.73	60.85	82.32	54.77	43.94
14	Hill AFB	68.02	56.88	76.08	83.39	77.82
15	Dover AFB	66.69	61.48	78.78	40.99	64.93
16	Kirtland AFB	66.44	55.39	78.12	67.96	69.56
17	Pope AFB	65.86	58.95	77.74	43.27	86.08
18	Patrick AFB	64.96	71.07	61.64	50.22	66.83
19	Charleston AFB	64.94	59.12	66.51	82.49	75.49
20	March ARB	64.84	68.31	71.06	27.89	45.41
21	Andrews AFB	64.83	63.23	67.83	65.5	41.74
22	Davis-Monthan AFB	63.83	50.51	79.71	57.21	71.89
23	Mountain Home AFB	63.01	48.16	75.17	79.54	68.58
24	Jacksonville IAP AGS	61.8	73.95	54.71	31.25	77.87
25	Barksdale AFB	61.49	43.76	71.35	97.29	80.79
26	Altus AFB	61.43	53.79	62.69	86.47	80.99
27	Little Rock AFB	60.78	46.05	71.32	78.03	88.12
28	McChord AFB	60.73	49.83	77.97	40.23	57.08
29	Fairchild AFB	60.32	43.09	74.35	77.86	73.99
30	Maxwell AFB	59.61	61.81	64.46	22.86	85.68
31	Homestead ARS	59.17	52.11	70.75	44.96	53.65
32	Robins AFB	59.13	47.51	66.23	76	87.45
33	Indian Springs AFS	59.11	60.96	62.87	38.84	43.94
34	Dyess AFB	58.96	40.51	76.07	68.18	77.64
35	Tinker AFB	58.47	49.29	62.76	75.96	85.8
36	Elmendorf AFB	58.35	37.02	78.71	84.41	8.86
37	Whiteman AFB	58.18	39.23	72.69	80.97	74.42
38	Beale AFB	58.1	48.35	67.63	67.18	42.78
39	Ellsworth AFB	58.06	38.76	74.01	74.92	81.32
40	Savannah IAP AGS	57.8	65.2	55.63	26	84.65
41	McGuire AFB	57.02	44.52	70.22	64.69	37.26
42	Minot AFB	56.64	39.53	71.88	67.9	73.42
43	McConnell AFB	56.47	47.44	68.32	44	75.83
44	Travis AFB	56.42	45.93	74.31	38.42	24.22
45	Sheppard AFB	56.26	53.87	62.12	37.03	80.04
46	Grand Forks AFB	55.88	38.31	72.05	63.79	79.09
47	Lackland AFB	55.79	46.6	63.36	60.98	78.33
48	McEntire AGS	55.74	59.4	55.01	34.56	85.19
49	Richmond IAP AGS	55.34	66.15	52.13	13.98	75.18

Fighter

Rank	Base	Fighter	Current / Future Mission	Condition of Infrastructure	Contingency, Mobilization, Future Forces	Cost of Ops / Manpower
50	Cannon AFB	55.22	39.54	74.41	43.06	73.61
51	Wright-Patterson AFB	54.48	42.76	62.01	72.32	74.09
52	Hickam AFB	53.47	41.69	68.03	60.32	1.12
53	Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP AGS	52.3	62.83	45.3	28.91	68.42
54	Keesler AFB	52.07	59.95	47.57	26.19	85.3
55	Martin State APT AGS	51.42	61.01	48.71	16.83	58.71
56	Reno-Tahoe IAP AGS	51.34	61.17	47.23	24.11	47.47
57	Andersen AFB	51.26	37.23	67.15	62.55	0
58	Carswell ARS, NAS Fort Worth Joint Reserve	51.01	53.16	52.93	27.68	72.7
59	Boise Air Terminal AGS	50.86	46.69	56.24	40.75	78.4
60	Dannelly Field AGS	50.66	56.99	48.57	21.36	85.51
61	Atlantic City IAP AGS	50.22	53.44	50.22	37.74	41.33
62	Salt Lake City IAP AGS	50.13	60.83	42.03	29.21	71.72
63	Columbus AFB	49.85	40.27	54.88	61.78	94.97
64	Buckley AFB	49.82	43.25	55.99	53.35	53.78
65	Klamath Falls IAP AGS	49.81	39.6	66.48	22.71	69.01
66	Willow Grove ARS, NAS Willow Grove Joint Reserve	49.69	45.93	63.23	13.27	39.74
67	Tucson IAP AGS	49.54	50.59	51.5	30.82	72.7
68	Randolph AFB	48.7	44.96	49.93	53.43	78.51
69	Westover ARB	48.41	38.05	55.37	66.96	49.23
70	Selfridge ANGB	48.07	35.89	63.74	40.5	42.51
71	Scott AFB	47.91	46.43	52.26	35.09	53.95
72	Channel Islands AGS	47.27	46.92	52.73	32.3	23.21
73	Offutt AFB	47.16	43.03	50.37	46.36	73.2
74	Peterson AFB	46.82	44.97	50.41	36.55	61.91
75	Forbes Field AGS	46.55	44.27	49.3	38.02	77.32
76	Vandenberg AFB	46.05	31.09	59.43	62.81	32.48
77	Portland IAP AGS	45.95	38.07	56.19	36.22	60.13
78	Will Rogers World APT AGS	45.61	49.61	40.65	38.01	84.8
79	NAS New Orleans ARS	45.54	46.23	49.96	17.2	72.63
80	Ellington Field AGS	45.39	37.87	50.14	56.27	61.2
80	Vance AFB	45.39	42.69	51.09	23.57	87.75
82	Grissom ARB	45.2	36.85	50.37	55.24	73.25
83	Stewart IAP AGS	45.15	38.24	57.05	37.85	3.65
84	New Castle County Airport AGS	44.4	57.19	36.9	15.9	47.53
85	Moffett Federal Field AGS	44.05	46.92	50.38	11.68	15.79

Fighter

Rank	Base	Fighter	Current / Future Mission	Condition of Infrastructure	Contingency, Mobilization, Future Forces	Cost of Ops / Manpower
86	Ewvra Sheppard AGS	43.4	50.03	39.16	23.11	73.39
87	Fresno Air Terminal AGS	43.09	46.13	47.02	11.93	46.99
88	Otis AGB	42.83	28.15	56	55.91	42.04
89	Rickenbacker IAP AGS	42.74	39.57	50.05	19.92	71.11
90	Key Field AGS	42.66	43.27	40.54	40.48	75.4
91	Laughlin AFB	42.63	36.05	42.54	62.97	84.09
92	Lincoln MAP AGS	42.55	43.82	43.39	25.95	71.2
93	Memphis IAP AGS	42.44	41.35	43.82	33.43	75.57
94	Hancock Field AGS	42.03	35.71	45.6	50.23	66.32
95	Barnes MPT AGS	42.02	38.75	48.16	30.19	47.17
96	Luis Munoz Marin IAP AGS	41.83	52.6	39.02	10.87	14.06
97	Rosecrans Memorial APT AGS	41.25	38.89	42.16	38.2	81.65
98	Quonset State APT AGS	41.1	37.12	48.34	29.47	40.59
98	Nashville IAP AGS	41.1	41.57	39.78	35.03	78.64
100	Jackson IAP AGS	40.91	36.79	44.29	34.93	84.66
101	Pease International Trade Port AGS	40.83	38.23	45.08	36.8	33.8
102	Burlington IAP AGS	40.79	41.33	42.88	25.52	57.07
103	Kulis AGS	40.76	41.31	48.96	12.36	8.01
104	Dobbins ARB	40.33	39.32	43.6	24.63	67.58
105	Cheyenne APT AGS	40.13	38	41	39.11	68.7
106	Bradley IAP AGS	40.1	38.08	47.75	16.75	43.06
107	Harrisburg IAP AGS	39.79	41.24	43.04	12.19	69.5
108	Sioux Gateway APT AGS	39.5	31.47	46.88	35.58	79.98
109	Birmingham IAP AGS	39.24	37.95	38.69	37.65	77.96
110	F. S. Gabreski APT AGS	38.63	35.33	48.26	16.07	29.52
110	Fort Smith Regional APT AGS	38.63	39.63	36.31	31.14	88.84
112	Joe Foss Field AGS	38.59	30.04	46.09	36.91	77.92
113	Charlotte/Douglas IAP AGS	38.49	38.36	42.07	13.38	81.48
114	Tulsa IAP AGS	38.41	36.83	41.33	22.9	81.03
115	Capital APT AGS	38.18	38.51	39.2	27.74	57.09
116	Niagara Falls IAP ARS	38.13	28.96	47.01	39.09	55.66
117	Great Falls IAP AGS	37.85	31.45	44.04	35.35	62.23
118	W. K. Kellogg APT AGS	37.6	27.31	46.76	40.73	62.57
119	Hulman Regional APT AGS	37.45	36.53	40.99	15.84	82.24
120	Hanscom AFB	37.29	40.55	40.84	10.54	25.42
121	McGee Tyson APT AGS	37.24	35.63	38.3	28.11	86.02

Fighter

Rank	Base	Fighter	Current / Future Mission	Condition of Infrastructure	Contingency, Mobilization, Future Forces	Cost of Ops / Manpower
122	Dane County Regional - Truax Field AGS	37.22	32.04	45.99	18.5	61.55
123	Toledo Express APT AGS	36.85	32.71	38.44	40.29	72.76
124	Louisville IAP AGS	36.56	35.55	37.78	25.76	78.1
125	Hector IAP AGS	36.11	30.93	42.85	22.75	72.6
126	Arnold AFS	35.94	30.95	33	57.62	89.61
127	Lambert - St. Louis IAP AGS	35.93	37.28	38.26	14.14	59.7
128	Springfield-Beckley MPT AGS	35.37	35.33	35.31	26.8	71.74
129	Gen Mitchell IAP ARS	34.5	28.03	41.52	28.83	59.94
130	Fort Wayne IAP AGS	34.49	32.75	37.92	16.99	79.17
131	Bangor IAP AGS	34.47	27.19	37.72	47.2	63.61
132	Greater Peoria Regional APT AGS	34.4	34.13	33.86	32.89	54.24
133	Pittsburgh IAP AGS	34.04	22.6	45.14	31.81	69.3
134	Schenectady County APT AGS	33.59	33.31	33.66	27.95	60.05
135	Gen Mitchell IAP AGS	33.55	28.03	38.62	31.48	59.38
136	Duluth IAP AGS	32.55	23.88	40.48	31.03	66.75
137	Des Moines IAP AGS	32.35	28.67	35.92	23.34	76.75
138	Pittsburgh IAP ARS	30.86	22.6	37.3	32.36	69.59
139	Minn/St Paul IAP ARS	30.25	18.73	41.24	33.25	47.69
140	Mansfield Lahm MAP AGS	29.24	26.31	31.69	21.36	74.01
141	Youngstown-Warren Regional APT ARS	28.84	19.56	35.83	31.21	73.97
142	Yeager APT AGS	28.68	26.99	27.78	27.03	81.12
143	Goodfellow AFB	8	0	5.51	36.4	82.66
144	Brooks City-Base	7.87	0	5.51	36.4	77.48
145	Malmstrom AFB	7.5	0	5.51	36.4	62.67
146	Francis E. Warren AFB	6.79	0	5.51	27.41	70.53
147	Schriever AFB	6.41	0	5.51	27.31	55.46
148	Rome Laboratory	5.55	0	5.51	16.8	63.1
149	Air Reserve Personnel Center (ARPC)	5.32	0	5.51	16.8	53.84
150	United States Air Force Academy	5.22	0	5.51	13.92	61.68
151	Cheyenne Mountain AFS	4.87	0	5.51	11.89	55.61
152	Bolling AFB	4.22	0	5.51	9.07	40.62
153	Onizuka AFS	3.72	0	5.51	10.08	16.85
154	Los Angeles AFB	3.08	0	5.51	1.94	23.81

DCN: 11646

CANNON ORG ID - 36

USAF BRAC 2005 Base MCI Score Sheets

Base Score Sheet for Cannon AFB
MCI: Fighter

Max Points
This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.

Earned Points
This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for this base.

Lost Points
The difference between Max Points and Earned Points.

Running Score from 100
The maximum MCI score is 100 and the minimum is 0. This is a running balance that shows the impact of the lost points from the formula evaluation on the overall MCI score for the base.

Formula		Max Points	Earned Points	Lost Points	Running Score from 100
1242.00	ATC Restrictions to Operations	5.98	3.99	1.99	98.01
1271.00	Prevailing Installation Weather Conditions	5.52	5.52	0.00	98.01
1245.00	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)	22.08	6.04	16.04	81.97
1246.00	Proximity to Low Level Routes Supporting Mission	7.25	2.64	4.61	77.36
1270.00	Suitable Auxiliary Airfields Within 50NM	5.18	0.00	5.18	72.18
8.00	Ramp Area and Serviceability	2.97	2.97	0.00	72.18
9.00	Runway Dimension and Serviceability	2.28	2.28	0.00	72.18
1207.00	Level of Mission Encroachment	2.28	2.28	0.00	72.18
1221.00	Hangar Capability - Small Aircraft	3.88	3.88	0.00	72.18
1232.00	Sufficient Explosives-sited Parking	3.65	3.65	0.00	72.18
1233.00	Sufficient Munitions Storage	4.79	4.79	0.00	72.18
1235.00	Installation Pavements Quality	2.97	2.23	0.74	71.44
1203.00	Access to Adequate Supersonic Airspace	6.72	1.34	5.38	66.06
1266.00	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission	11.95	7.45	4.50	61.56
1214.00	Fuel Dispensing Rate to Support Mobility and Surge	2.64	1.18	1.46	60.10
1241.00	Ability to Support Large-Scale Mobility Deployment	1.76	1.32	0.44	59.66
213.00	Attainment / Emission Budget Growth Allowance	1.68	1.68	0.00	59.66
1205.10	Buildable Acres for Industrial Operations Growth	1.96	0.05	1.91	57.75
1205.20	Buildable Acres for Air Operations Growth	1.96	0.07	1.89	55.86
1250.00	Area Cost Factor	1.25	0.74	0.51	55.35
1269.00	Utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.09	0.04	55.31
1402.00	BAH Rate	0.88	0.76	0.12	55.19
1403.00	GS Locality Pay Rate	0.25	0.25	0.00	55.19

Comparison of (1) Cannon AFB
DCN: 11646
and (2) Shaw AFB

MCI: Fighter

Max Points
This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.

Earned Points 1 and 2
This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for these two bases, respectively.

Difference
The difference between the two base scores.

CANNON SHAW

Crit	Formula		Max Points	Earned Points 1	Earned Points 2	Differenc
1	1242.00	ATC Restrictions to Operations	5.98	3.99	5.98	-1.99
1	1271.00	Prevailing Installation Weather Conditions	5.52	5.52	5.52	0.00
1	1245.00	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)	22.08	6.04	8.24	-2.20
1	1246.00	Proximity to Low Level Routes Supporting Mission	7.25	2.64	2.60	0.04
1	1270.00	Suitable Auxiliary Airfields Within 50NM	5.18	0.00	5.18	-5.18
2	8.00	Ramp Area and Serviceability	2.97	2.97	2.97	0.00
2	9.00	Runway Dimension and Serviceability	2.28	2.28	2.28	0.00
2	1207.00	Level of Mission Encroachment	2.28	2.28	2.28	0.00
2	1221.00	Hangar Capability - Small Aircraft	3.88	3.88	3.88	0.00
2	1232.00	Sufficient Explosives-sited Parking	3.65	3.65	3.65	0.00
2	1233.00	Sufficient Munitions Storage	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.00
2	1235.00	Installation Pavements Quality	2.97	2.23	2.97	-0.74
2	1203.00	Access to Adequate Supersonic Airspace	6.72	1.34	3.36	-2.02
2	1266.00	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission	11.95	7.45	8.87	-1.42
3	1214.00	Fuel Dispensing Rate to Support Mobility and Surge	2.64	1.18	0.64	0.54
3	1241.00	Ability to Support Large-Scale Mobility Deployment	1.76	1.32	1.76	-0.44
3	213.00	Attainment / Emission Budget Growth Allowance	1.68	1.68	1.68	0.00
3	1205.10	Buildable Acres for Industrial Operations Growth	1.96	0.05	1.96	-1.91
3	1205.20	Buildable Acres for Air Operations Growth	1.96	0.07	1.44	-1.37
4	1250.00	Area Cost Factor	1.25	0.74	1.15	-0.41
4	1269.00	Utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.01
4	1402.00	BAH Rate	0.88	0.76	0.66	0.10
4	1403.00	GS Locality Pay Rate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
				55.20	**72.19**	**-16.99**

DCN: 11646

Comparison of (1) Cannon AFB and (2) Nellis AFB

MCI: Fighter

Max Points

This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.

Earned Points 1 and 2

This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for these two bases, respectively.

Difference

The difference between the two base scores.

CANNON NELLIS

Crit	Formula		Max Points	Earned Points 1	Earned Points 2	Differenc
1	1242.00	ATC Restrictions to Operations	5.98	3.99	5.98	-1.99
1	1271.00	Prevailing Installation Weather Conditions	5.52	5.52	5.52	0.00
1	1245.00	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)	22.08	6.04	10.42	-4.38
1	1246.00	Proximity to Low Level Routes Supporting Mission	7.25	2.64	2.19	0.45
1	1270.00	Suitable Auxiliary Airfields Within 50NM	5.18	0.00	3.88	-3.88
2	8.00	Ramp Area and Serviceability	2.97	2.97	2.97	0.00
2	9.00	Runway Dimension and Serviceability	2.28	2.28	2.28	0.00
2	1207.00	Level of Mission Encroachment	2.28	2.28	2.28	0.00
2	1221.00	Hangar Capability - Small Aircraft	3.88	3.88	3.88	0.00
2	1232.00	Sufficient Explosives-sited Parking	3.65	3.65	3.65	0.00
2	1233.00	Sufficient Munitions Storage	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.00
2	1235.00	Installation Pavements Quality	2.97	2.23	2.23	0.00
2	1203.00	Access to Adequate Supersonic Airspace	6.72	1.34	3.36	-2.02
2	1266.00	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission	11.95	7.45	8.72	-1.27
3	1214.00	Fuel Dispensing Rate to Support Mobility and Surge	2.64	1.18	1.67	-0.49
3	1241.00	Ability to Support Large-Scale Mobility Deployment	1.76	1.32	0.44	0.88
3	213.00	Attainment / Emission Budget Growth Allowance	1.68	1.68	0.42	1.26
3	1205.10	Buildable Acres for Industrial Operations Growth	1.96	0.05	0.98	-0.93
3	1205.20	Buildable Acres for Air Operations Growth	1.96	0.07	1.96	-1.89
4	1250.00	Area Cost Factor	1.25	0.74	0.27	0.47
4	1269.00	Utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.00
4	1402.00	BAH Rate	0.88	0.76	0.49	0.27
4	1403.00	GS Locality Pay Rate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
				55.20	**68.72**	**-13.52**

DCN: 11646

Comparison of (1) Cannon AFB and (2) Hill AFB

MCI: Fighter

Max Points
This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.

Earned Points 1 and 2
This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for these two bases, respectively.

Difference
The difference between the two base scores.

CANNON HILL

Crit	Formula		Max Points	Earned Points 1	Earned Points 2	Differenc
1	1242.00	ATC Restrictions to Operations	5.98	3.99	5.98	-1.99
1	1271.00	Prevailing Installation Weather Conditions	5.52	5.52	5.52	0.00
1	1245.00	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)	22.08	6.04	9.17	-3.13
1	1246.00	Proximity to Low Level Routes Supporting Mission	7.25	2.64	1.61	1.03
1	1270.00	Suitable Auxiliary Airfields Within 50NM	5.18	0.00	3.88	-3.88
2	8.00	Ramp Area and Serviceability	2.97	2.97	2.97	0.00
2	9.00	Runway Dimension and Serviceability	2.28	2.28	2.28	0.00
2	1207.00	Level of Mission Encroachment	2.28	2.28	2.13	0.15
2	1221.00	Hangar Capability - Small Aircraft	3.88	3.88	3.88	0.00
2	1232.00	Sufficient Explosives-sited Parking	3.65	3.65	3.65	0.00
2	1233.00	Sufficient Munitions Storage	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.00
2	1235.00	Installation Pavements Quality	2.97	2.23	2.97	-0.74
2	1203.00	Access to Adequate Supersonic Airspace	6.72	1.34	1.34	0.00
2	1266.00	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission	11.95	7.45	7.55	-0.10
3	1214.00	Fuel Dispensing Rate to Support Mobility and Surge	2.64	1.18	1.42	-0.24
3	1241.00	Ability to Support Large-Scale Mobility Deployment	1.76	1.32	1.32	0.00
3	213.00	Attainment / Emission Budget Growth Allowance	1.68	1.68	1.68	0.00
3	1205.10	Buildable Acres for Industrial Operations Growth	1.96	0.05	1.96	-1.91
3	1205.20	Buildable Acres for Air Operations Growth	1.96	0.07	1.96	-1.89
4	1250.00	Area Cost Factor	1.25	0.74	0.82	-0.08
4	1269.00	Utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.09	0.11	-0.02
4	1402.00	BAH Rate	0.88	0.76	0.76	0.00
4	1403.00	GS Locality Pay Rate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
				55.20	**68.00**	**-12.80**

-6.08

DCN: 11646

Comparison of (1) Cannon AFB and (2) Mountain Home AFB

MCI: Fighter

Max Points

This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.

Earned Points 1 and 2

This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for these two bases, respectively.

Difference

The difference between the two base scores.

Crit	Formula		Max Points	Earned Points 1 (Cannon)	Earned Points 2 (MT Home)	Differenc
1	1242.00	ATC Restrictions to Operations	5.98	3.99	5.98	-1.99
1	1271.00	Prevailing Installation Weather Conditions	5.52	5.52	5.52	0.00
1	1245.00	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)	22.08	6.04	5.68	0.36
1	1246.00	Proximity to Low Level Routes Supporting Mission	7.25	2.64	2.38	0.26
1	1270.00	Suitable Auxiliary Airfields Within 50NM	5.18	0.00	2.59	-2.59
2	8.00	Ramp Area and Serviceability	2.97	2.97	2.97	0.00
2	9.00	Runway Dimension and Serviceability	2.28	2.28	2.28	0.00
2	1207.00	Level of Mission Encroachment	2.28	2.28	2.28	0.00
2	1221.00	Hangar Capability - Small Aircraft	3.88	3.88	3.88	0.00
2	1232.00	Sufficient Explosives-sited Parking	3.65	3.65	3.65	0.00
2	1233.00	Sufficient Munitions Storage	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.00
2	1235.00	Installation Pavements Quality	2.97	2.23	2.97	-0.74
2	1203.00	Access to Adequate Supersonic Airspace	6.72	1.34	1.34	0.00
2	1266.00	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission	11.95	7.45	7.03	0.42
3	1214.00	Fuel Dispensing Rate to Support Mobility and Surge	2.64	1.18	1.56	-0.38
3	1241.00	Ability to Support Large-Scale Mobility Deployment	1.76	1.32	1.76	-0.44
3	213.00	Attainment / Emission Budget Growth Allowance	1.68	1.68	1.68	0.00
3	1205.10	Buildable Acres for Industrial Operations Growth	1.96	0.05	1.96	-1.91
3	1205.20	Buildable Acres for Air Operations Growth	1.96	0.07	1.00	-0.93
4	1250.00	Area Cost Factor	1.25	0.74	0.61	0.13
4	1269.00	Utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.09	0.10	-0.01
4	1402.00	BAH Rate	0.88	0.76	0.76	0.00
4	1403.00	GS Locality Pay Rate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
				55.20	**63.02**	**-7.82**

DCN: 11646

Comparison of (1) Cannon AFB and (2) Eielson AFB

MCI: Fighter

Max Points

This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.

Earned Points 1 and 2

This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for these two bases, respectively.

Difference

The difference between the two base scores.

CANNON EIELSON

Crit	Formula		Max Points	Earned Points 1	Earned Points 2	Differenc
1	1242.00	ATC Restrictions to Operations	5.98	3.99	5.98	-1.99
1	1271.00	Prevailing Installation Weather Conditions	5.52	5.52	5.52	0.00
1	1245.00	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)	22.08	6.04	7.19	-1.15
1	1246.00	Proximity to Low Level Routes Supporting Mission	7.25	2.64	4.40	-1.76
1	1270.00	Suitable Auxiliary Airfields Within 50NM	5.18	0.00	3.88	-3.88
2	8.00	Ramp Area and Serviceability	2.97	2.97	2.97	0.00
2	9.00	Runway Dimension and Serviceability	2.28	2.28	2.28	0.00
2	1207.00	Level of Mission Encroachment	2.28	2.28	2.16	0.12
2	1221.00	Hangar Capability - Small Aircraft	3.88	3.88	3.88	0.00
2	1232.00	Sufficient Explosives-sited Parking	3.65	3.65	3.65	0.00
2	1233.00	Sufficient Munitions Storage	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.00
2	1235.00	Installation Pavements Quality	2.97	2.23	2.97	-0.74
2	1203.00	Access to Adequate Supersonic Airspace	6.72	1.34	3.36	-2.02
2	1266.00	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission	11.95	7.45	7.51	-0.06
3	1214.00	Fuel Dispensing Rate to Support Mobility and Surge	2.64	1.18	0.77	0.41
3	1241.00	Ability to Support Large-Scale Mobility Deployment	1.76	1.32	1.76	-0.44
3	213.00	Attainment / Emission Budget Growth Allowance	1.68	1.68	1.68	0.00
3	1205.10	Buildable Acres for Industrial Operations Growth	1.96	0.05	1.96	-1.91
3	1205.20	Buildable Acres for Air Operations Growth	1.96	0.07	1.96	-1.89
4	1250.00	Area Cost Factor	1.25	0.74	0.00	0.74
4	1269.00	Utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.04
4	1402.00	BAH Rate	0.88	0.76	0.36	0.40
4	1403.00	GS Locality Pay Rate	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
				55.20	**69.08**	**-13.88**

Cannon AFB Overview

As of	30 Sep 2005		30 Sep 2011	
Assigned Weapon System Type(s) (MDS)	F-16		F-16	
Total PAA	69		69	
# Flying Squadrons	3		3	
Total Available Aircraft Parking spaces	153		153	
Unused Aircraft Parking Spaces	84		84	

Template used	F-16
Standard PAA per squadron	24

Cannon AFB
Tenant Flying Units

	As of	30 Sep 2005		30 Sep 2011	
Tenant Flying Unit	Type AC (MDS)	# Aircraft	# Parking Spaces Unused	# Aircraft	# Parking Spaces Used
Singapore Air Force	F-16	10	8	10	8

CN: 11646

Cannon AFB
Estimated Capacity After 2011

Weapon System Type (MDS)	F/A-22	JSF	UCAS	ABL	E-10
Maximum Capacity	120	120	84	N/A	N/A

Predicted F-16 Block 30/40/50 retirements (begin FY 13, 14, 15 in CAF plan) open base for new fighter mission; F/A-22, JSF or J-UCAS

Cannon AFB Estimated Costs

Precluding Factor	None
Major Construction	11.2
Minor Construction	0.5
Natural Infrastructure	3.8
Other procurement	1.3
Planning & Design	1.2
Subtotal	18.0
Add Second Squadron	
Precluding Factor	None
Major Construction	26.2
Minor Construction	0.5
Natural Infrastructure	3.8
Other procurement	1.9
Planning & Design	2.7
Subtotal	35.1
Total Cost for Two Squadrons	53.1

Cannon AFB
Estimated Costs One Squadron

Major Construction	
Squadron Ops Facility	3.6
Weapons Igloo Facility	2.0
Acft Gen Maintenance Facilities	1.3
Avionics Shop	1.4
Weapons Release Facility	1.3
Conventional Munitions facility	1.6
Subtotal	11.2
Minor Construction	
IMF Fighter Specific	0.5
Subtotal	0.5
Communications	0.9
Ranges	0.4
Other procurement	1.3
Planning & Design	1.2
TOTAL	14.2

Cannon AFB
Estimated Costs 2nd Squadron

Add One Squadron	
Major Construction	
Small Maintenance Dock	**12.5**
Acft Maintanence Facilities/AMU	**3.8**
Major Construction	
Squadron Ops Facility	**3.6**
Weapons Igloo Facility	**2.0**
Avionics Shop	**1.4**
Weapons Release Facility	**1.3**
Conventional Munitions facility	**1.6**
Subtotal	**26.2**
Minor Construction	
IMF Fighter Specific	**0.5**
Subtotal	**0.5**
Communications	**1.5**
Ranges	**0.4**
Other procurement	**1.9**

CN: 11646

Cannon AFB Natural Infrastructure

Natural Infrastructure	Exists (Y), Added (A), Precluding Factor (N)	Steps required to add capacity or reasons for precluding factor	Cost ($M)
Capacity Requirements to add one unit:			
Air	Y		0.0
AICUZ	Y		0.0
Surface Land Access	A	ERP: site cleanup, LUCs/RODs, contract mods	3.50
Water Access	Y		0.0
Water Discharge	Y		0.0
Planning	A	EA, SPCC update	0.32
		Total Natural Infrastructure Capacity Cost	**3.82**
Capacity Requirements to add second unit:			
Air	Y		0.0
AICUZ	Y		0.0
Surface Land Access	A	ERP: site cleanup, LUCs/RODs, contract mods	3.50
Water Access	Y		0.0
Water Discharge	Y		0.0
Planning	A	EA, SPCC update	0.32
		Total Natural Infrastructure Capacity Cost	**3.82**

Air Force
Installation Capacity Summary

The installation capacity summary is a consolidation of data provided by the Air Force MAJCOM through a series of presentations in August of 2004. The goal of the summary was to capture and visually display the MAJCOM presented information for reference in a smaller, consolidated format.

Below are descriptions of the associated columns used in the spreadsheet:

1. **MDS** : Mission Design Series represents aircraft operating at the listed installation

2. **Blk / Model**: Reflects, where necessary, the specific Block of a given MDS operating at the location

3. **PAA Used**: Primary Aircraft Authorization identifies the optimal number aircraft per MDS for a squadron based on the Air Force's White Paper on Organizational Principles

4. **Total Acft #**: The total number of aircraft at the location (per MDS) based on MAJCOM Capacity briefings Aug 2004

5. **Squadron Equivalent In Place**: The number of equivalent squadrons at an installation determined by dividing the Total Aircraft by the PAA Used

6. **Squadron 1 thru 6**: X signifies a squadron currently (2006) in place. A shaded box represents a partial squadron (less than 1) than cannot be expanded. A box with a dollar value represents the ability to add a full squadron at that cost (in $Millions). ** MAJCOMs were directed to provided estimates for adding up to 2 squadrons at installations.

7. **Total Capacity**: Is the total "Theoretical" capacity based on current aircraft capacity in squadrons as well as capacity that could be available (at a cost) up to 2 additional squadrons.

MAJCOM	Installation	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total Acft #	Sqdn Equiv In Place	Sqdn 1	Sqdn 2	Sqdn 3	Sqdn 4	Sqdn 5	Sqdn 6	[illegible]
AETC	Altus	C-17	12	15	1.3							3
AETC	Altus	KC-135	16	24	1.5							1.5
PACAF	Andersen	B-52	12	0	0.0							0
PACAF	Andersen	RQ-4	18	0	0.0							0
AMC	Andrews	C-21	12	13	1.1							1.1
ANG	Andrews	C-38/C-40	6	6	1.0							1
ANG	Andrews	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
AFRC	Andrews	KC-135	16	8	0.5							0.5
AMC	Andrews	SAM/VC-25	8	18	2.3							2.3
AMC	Andrews	UH-1	6	15	2.5							2.5
ARMY	Andrews	VARIOUS	6	6	1.0							1
NAVY	Andrews	VARIOUS	24	30	1.3							1.3
OTHER	Andrews	VARIOUS	8	46	5.8							5.8
AFMC	Arnold	C-130	16	0	0.0							2
ANG	Atlantic City	F-16	24	15	0.6							2
ANG	Baltimore	A-10	24	15	0.6							1
ANG	Baltimore	C-130	16	8	0.5							1
ANG	Bangor, ME	KC-135	16	8	0.5							1
AFRC	Barksdale	A-10	24	17	0.7							2
AFRC	Barksdale	B-52	12	8	0.7							0.7
ACC	Barksdale	B-52	12	41	3.4							6

DCN: 11646

MAJCOM	Installation	MDS	PAA	Total Acft #	Sqdn Equiv In Place	Sqdn 1	Sqdn 2	Sqdn 3	Sqdn 4	Sqdn 5	Sqdn 6	
ANG	Barnes, MA	A-10	24	15	0.6							2
AFRC	Beale	KC-135	16	8	0.5							1
ACC	Beale	RQ-4	18	51	2.8							5
ACC	Beale	T-38	24	13	0.5	P						0.5
ACC	Beale	U-2	18	34	1.9		P					1.9
ANG	Birmingham	KC-135	16	8	0.5							1
ANG	Boise	A-10	24	15	0.6							3
ANG	Boise	C-130	16	4	0.3							2
ANG	Bradley	A-10	24	15	0.6							2
ANG	Buckley	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
ANG	Burlington, VT	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
ACC	Cannon	F-16	24	69	2.9							5
ACC	Cannon (FMS)	F-16	24	10	0.4	P						0.4
ANG	Capital, IL	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
ANG	Channel Islands	C-130	16	12	0.8							1
AMC	Charleston	C-17	12	48	4.0				P			4
ANG	Charlotte, NC	C-130	16	8	0.5							1
ANG	Cheyenne, WY	C-130	16	8	0.5							1
ANG	Dannelly	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
ACC	Davis Monthan	A-10	24	75	3.1							5
ACC	Davis Monthan	EC-130	7	10	1.4		P					1.4

MAJCOM	Installation	MDS	PAA Unit	Total Acft #	Sqdn Equiv In Place	Sqdn 1	Sqdn 2	Sqdn 3	Sqdn 4	Sqdn 5	Sqdn 6	
ACC	Davis Monthan	HC-130	7	4	0.6	P						0.6
AFRC	Davis Monthan	HH-60	7	31	4.4							6.4
ACC	Davis Monthan	VARIOUS	14	14	1.0							1
ANG	Des Moines	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
AFRC	Dobbins	C-130	16	9	0.6							1
ARMY	Dobbins	VARIOUS	21	21	1.0							1
AMC	Dover	C-17	12	12	1.0							2
AMC	Dover	C-5	12	16	1.3		P					1.3
ANG	Duluth, MN	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
ACC	Dyess	B-1	12	35	2.9							5
AMC	Dyess	C-130	16	28	1.8		P					1.8
AFMC	Edwards	VARIOUS	24	44	1.8							4
ACC	Eglin	F-15	24	54	2.3							4
AFMC	Eglin	F-15	24	22	0.9							3
AFRC	Eglin	MC-130	7	14	2.0							3
AFRC	Eglin	MC-130	7	9	1.3		P					1.3
AFMC	Eglin	VARIOUS	24	0	0.0							0
ANG	Eielson	KC-135	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
PACAF	Eielson	A-10	24	18	0.8							2
PACAF	Eielson	F-16	24	18	0.8							3
ANG	Ellington Field, TX	F-16	24	15	0.6							1

MAJCOM	Installation	MDS	PAA Used	Total Acft #	Sqdn Equiv In Place	Sqdn 1	Sqdn 2	Sqdn 3	Sqdn 4	Sqdn 5	Sqdn 6	[illegible]
ACC	Ellsworth	B-1	12	29	2.4							4
PACAF	Elmendorf	C-12	12	3	0.3	P						0.3
PACAF	Elmendorf	C-17	12	8	0.7							1
PACAF	Elmendorf	E-3	6	2	0.3	P						0.3
PACAF	Elmendorf	F-15	24	42	1.8							4
PACAF	Elmendorf	F-15	24	18	0.8	P						0.8
ANG	Fairchild	KC-135	16	9	0.6							1
AMC	Fairchild	KC-135	16	38	2.4							3
AETC	Fairchild	UH-1	6	3	0.5	P						0.5
ANG	Forbes Field, KS	KC-135	16	8	0.5							2
ANG	Fort Smith	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
ANG	Fort Wayne, IN	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
ANG	Fort Worth	C-130	16	8	0.5							1
AFRC	Fort Worth	F-16	24	17	0.7							1
ANG	Fresno	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
ANG	Gabreski, NY	HC-130	7	4	0.6							1
ANG	Gabreski, NY	HH-60	7	5	0.7							1
AFRC	Gen Mitchell	C-130	16	9	0.6							1
AMC	Grand Forks	KC-135	16	36	2.3			P				2.3
ANG	Great Falls, MT	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
AFRC	Grissom	KC-135	16	16	1.0							2

MAJCOM	Installation	MDS	PAA [illegible]	Total Acft #	Sqdn Equiv In Place	Sqdn 1	Sqdn 2	Sqdn 3	Sqdn 4	Sqdn 5	Sqdn 6	[illegible]
ANG	Hancock, NY	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
ANG	Harrisburg, PA	EC-130	16	6	0.4							0.4
ANG	Hector, ND	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
ANG	Hickam	F-15	24	15	0.6							1
ANG	Hickam	KC-135	16	8	0.5							0.5
PACAF	Hickam	C-17	12	8	0.7							3
PACAF	Hickam	C-37/C-40	2	2	1.0							1
AFRC	Hill	F-16	24	17	0.7							2
AFMC	Hill	F-16	24	4	0.2							2
ACC	Hill	F-16	24	76	3.2							5
ACC	Holloman	F-117	24	51	2.1							4
ACC	Holloman	MQ1/9	32	24	0.8							0.8
ACC	Holloman	QF-4	24	20	0.8							0.8
ACC	Holloman	T-38	24	14	0.6							0.6
ACC	Holloman	Tornado	24	42	1.8							1.8
AFRC	Homestead	F-16	24	17	0.7							2
ANG	Hulman	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
AFSOC	Hurlburt	AC-130	7	33	4.7							6
AFSOC	Hurlburt	MH-53	7	17	2.4							2.4
AFSOC	Hurlburt	VARIOUS	5	5	1.0							1
ACC	Indian Sprs AS	MQ1/9	32	100	3.1							5

MAJCOM	Installation	Weapon System	PAA	Total Acft #	Sqdn Equiv In Place	Sqdn 1	Sqdn 2	Sqdn 3	Sqdn 4	Sqdn 5	Sqdn 6	Sqdn Total
ANG	Jackson	C-17	12	8	0.7							1
ANG	Jacksonville	F-15	24	15	0.6							1
ANG	Joe Foss Field	F-16	24	15	0.6							2
AFRC	Keesler	C-130	16	18	1.1		P					1.3
ANG	Key Field	KC-135	16	9	0.6							1
AETC	Kirtland	CV-22	7	6	0.9							3
ANG	Kirtland	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
AETC	Kirtland	HC-130	16	12	0.8	P						0.8
AETC	Kirtland	HH-60	7	13	1.9		P					1.9
ANG	Klamath Falls	F-15	24	15	0.6							2
ANG	Kulis, AK	C-130	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
ANG	Kulis, AK	HC-130	7	3	0.4	P						0.4
ANG	Kulis, AK	HH-60	7	5	0.7	P						0.7
AFRC	Lackland	C-5	12	16	1.3							2
ANG	Lackland (Kelly Field)	F-16	24	18	0.8							2
ANG	Lambert, MO	F-15	24	15	0.6							1
ACC	Langley	F-22	24	75	3.1							5
ANG	Lincoln, NE	KC-135	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
ANG	Little Rock	C-130	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
AETC	Little Rock	C-130	16	69	4.3					P		6.8
ANG	Louisville, KY	C-130	16	8	0.5							1

MAJCOM	Installation	PAA Type	PAA Quan	Total Acft #	Sqdn Equiv In Place	Sqdn 1	Sqdn 2	Sqdn 3	Sqdn 4	Sqdn 5	Sqdn 6	Sqdn Equiv Quan
AFRC	Luke	F-16	24	17	0.7							1
AETC	Luke	F-16	24	163	6.8							6.8
AETC	Luke (FMS)	F-16	24	23	1.0							1
AMC	MacDill	KC-135	16	33	2.1							3
NOAA	MacDill	VARIOUS	13	13	1.0							2
ANG	Madison, WI	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
ANG	Mansfield, OH	C-130	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
AFRC	March	C-17	12	8	0.7							2
ANG	March	KC-135	16	9	0.6	P						0.6
AFRC	March	KC-135	16	8	0.5							1
ANG	Martinsburg, WV	C-5	12	10	0.8							1
AFRC	Maxwell	C-130	16	9	0.6	P						0.6
AMC	McChord	C-17	12	42	3.5							5
ANG	McConnell	KC-135	16	9	0.6							1
AMC	McConnell	KC-135	16	58	3.6				P			3.6
ANG	McEntire, SC	F-16	24	15	0.6							2
ANG	McGhee Tyson, TN	KC-135	16	8	0.5							1
AMC	McGuire	C-17	12	12	1.0							1
AMC	McGuire	KC-10	12	30	2.5							4
ANG	McGuire	KC-135	16	16	1.0							1
ANG	Memphis, TN	C-5	12	8	0.7							1

MAJCOM	Installation	MDS	PAA (Force)	Total Acft #	Sqdn Equiv In Place	Sqdn 1	Sqdn 2	Sqdn 3	Sqdn 4	Sqdn 5	Sqdn 6	Total Deployable Sqdns
ANG	Milwaukee, WI	KC-135	16	9	0.6							1
AFRC	Minneapolis	C-130	16	16	1.0							1
ANG	Minneapolis- St. Paul, MN	C-130	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
ACC	Minot	B-52	12	35	2.9							5
ACC	Minot	UH-1	6	6	1.0							1
ANG	Moffett	HH-60	7	5	0.7							1
ANG	Moffett	MC-130	7	4	0.6							1
AFSOC	Moody	HC-130	7	12	1.7							4
AFSOC	Moody	HH-60	7	16	2.3			P				2.3
AFSOC	Moody	T-38	24	55	2.3			P				2.3
AFSOC	Moody	T-6A	24	39	1.6		P					1.6
ACC	Mt Home	F-15	24	49	2.0							4
ACC	Mt Home	F-16	24	22	0.9	P						0.9
ANG	Nashville, TN	C-130	16	8	0.5							1
ACC	Nellis	A-10	24	10	0.4	P						0.4
ACC	Nellis	F-15	24	32	1.3							3
ACC	Nellis	F-16	24	53	2.2			P				2.2
ACC	Nellis	F-22	24	17	0.7	P						0.7
AFSOC	Nellis	HH-60	7	16	2.3			P				2.3
ACC	Nellis	JSF	24	14	0.6	P						0.6
ANG	New Castle	C-130	16	8	0.5							1

MAJCOM	Installation	MDS	PAA	Total Acft #	Sqdn Equiv In Place	Sqdn 1	Sqdn 2	Sqdn 3	Sqdn 4	Sqdn 5	Sqdn 6	
AFRC	New Orleans	A-10	24	17	0.7							1
ANG	New Orleans	F-15	24	15	0.6							1
AFRC	Niagara	C-130	16	11	0.7							1
ANG	Niagara	KC-135	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
ACC	Offutt	E-4	5	4	0.8	P						0.8
ACC	Offutt	E-6	6	2	0.3	P						0.8
ACC	Offutt	RC-135	5	17	3.4							4
ANG	Otis ANG	F-15	24	15	0.6							1
AFRC	Patrick	HC-130	7	5	0.7							1
AFRC	Patrick	HH-60	7	9	1.3		P					1.1
AFRC	Patrick	VARIOUS	8	8	1.0							1
ANG	Pease, NH	KC-135	16	9	0.6							1
ANG	Peoria	C-130	16	8	0.5							1
AFRC	Peterson	C-130	16	12	0.8	P						0.8
AMC	Peterson	C-21	12	10	0.8	P						0.8
AFSPC	Peterson	VARIOUS	13	13	1.0							1
ANG	Phoenix	KC-135	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
AFRC	Pittsburgh	C-130	16	9	0.6	P						0.6
ANG	Pittsburgh	KC-135	16	16	1.0							1
AMC	Pope	A-10	24	36	1.5		P					1.5
AMC	Pope	C-130	16	28	1.8							4

MAJCOM	Installation	MDS	PAA	Total Acft #	Sqdn Equiv In Place	Sqdn 1	Sqdn 2	Sqdn 3	Sqdn 4	Sqdn 5	Sqdn 6	Total
AMC	Pope	VARIOUS	11	11	1.0							1
ANG	Portland	F-15	24	15	0.6							1
AFRC	Portland	KC-135	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
ANG	Quonset, RI	C-130	16	8	0.5							1
ANG	Reno, NV	C-130	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
ANG	Richmond, VA	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
ANG	Rickenbacker AGS, OH	KC-135	16	18	1.1		P					1.1
ANG	Robins	E-8	16	14	0.9							1
AMC	Robins	KC-135	16	12	0.8	P						0.8
ANG	Rosecrans, MO	C-130	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
ANG	Salt Lake City, UT	KC-135	16	8	0.5							1
ANG	San Juan	C-130	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
ANG	Savannah	C-130	16	8	0.5							1
ANG	Schenectady	C-130	16	14	0.9	P						0.9
AMC	Scott	C-21	12	14	1.2							2
AFRC	Scott	C-9	6	6	1.0							1
ANG	Scott	KC-135	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
ANG	Selfridge	C-130	16	8	0.5							2
ANG	Selfridge	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
AFRC	Selfridge	KC-135	16	8	0.5							1
ACC	Seymour Johnson	F-15	24	96	4.0							6

MAJCOM	Installation	MDS	[illegible]	Total Acft #	Sqdn Equiv In Place	Sqdn 1	Sqdn 2	Sqdn 3	Sqdn 4	Sqdn 5	Sqdn 6	[illegible]
AFRC	Seymour Johnson	KC-135	16	8	0.5							1
ACC	Shaw	F-16	24	78	3.3							5
ANG	Sioux City	KC-135	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
ANG	Springfield, OH	F-16	24	18	0.8							2
ANG	Stewart, NY	C-5	12	12	1.0							1
ACC	Tinker	E-3	6	24	4.0					P		4
OTHER	Tinker	E-6	6	18	3.0							3
AFRC	Tinker	KC-135	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
ANG	Toledo, OH	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
AMC	Travis	C-17	12	12	1.0							1
AMC	Travis	C-5	12	16	1.3		P					1.3
AMC	Travis	E-6	6	2	0.3	P						0.3
AMC	Travis	HC-130	7	4	0.6	P						0.6
AMC	Travis	KC-10	12	24	2.0							4
ANG	Tucson	F-16	24	62	2.6			P				2.6
ANG	Tulsa, OK	F-16	24	15	0.6							1
AETC	Tyndall	F-15	24	61	2.5			P				2.5
AETC	Tyndall	F-22	24	50	2.1							4
ANG	W.K. Kellogg, MI	A-10	24	15	0.6							2
AFRC	Westover	C-5	12	16	1.3							2
AFRC	Whiteman	A-10	24	17	0.7							1

MAJCOM	Installation	MDS	PAA (Sqdn)	Total Acft #	Sqdn Equiv In Place	Sqdn 1	Sqdn 2	Sqdn 3	Sqdn 4	Sqdn 5	Sqdn 6	[redacted]
ANG	Whiteman	AH-64	7	7	1.0							1
ACC	Whiteman	B-2	8	20	2.5			P				2.5
ANG	Whiteman	OH-58	7	10	1.4		P					1.4
ACC	Whiteman	T-38	24	14	0.6	P						0.6
ANG	Will Rogers, OK	C-130	16	8	0.5							1
ANG	Willow Grove	A-10	24	15	0.6							1
AFRC	Willow Grove	C-130	16	8	0.5							1
AFMC	Wright Patt	C-17	12	0	0.0							1
AMC	Wright Patt	C-21	12	13	1.1		P					1.1
AFRC	Wright Patt	C-5	12	11	0.9							1
ANG	Yeager, WV	C-130	16	8	0.5	P						0.5
AFRC	Youngstown	C-130	16	12	0.8							1

DCN: 11646

Cannon AFB, New Mexico

Cannon Air Force Base, a major Air Combat Command installation, lies in the high plains of eastern New Mexico, near the Texas Panhandle. The base is six miles west of Clovis, N. M. and is 4,295 feet above sea level.

Cannon is the home of the 27th Fighter Wing. The primary mission of the 27th Fighter Wing is to maintain an F-16 Fighting Falcon fighter wing capable of day and night combat operations for war fighting commanders, world-wide, at any time.

The history of the base began in the late 1920's, when a civilian passenger facility, Portair Field, was established on the site. Portair, a terminal for early commercial transcontinental flights, flew passengers in the Ford Trimotor "Tin Goose" by day, and used Pullman trains for night travel. In the 1930's Portair was renamed Clovis Municipal Airport.

After the United States entered World War II, the first military unit to use the facility was a glider detachment. The 16th Bombardment Operational Wing, a training unit for B-24, B-17 and then B-29 heavy bombers, arrived in January 1943. On April 8, 1943, the base was renamed Clovis Army Air Field. Flying, bombing, gunnery and photographic reconnaissance classes continued through the end of World War II. By mid-1946, however, the airfield was placed on reduced operational status and flying activities decreased. The installation was deactivated in May 1947.

The base was reactivated and assigned to Tactical Air Command (TAC) in July 1951. The first unit, the 140th Fighter Bomber Wing, arrived in October of that year. Air National Guard elements from Colorado, Utah and Wyoming made up the 140th, which flew the P-51 "Mustang" fighter. The 140th formally reactivated the airfield on November 15, 1951, as Clovis Air Force Base. At the end of 1952, the 140th returned to Air National Guard control.

The 50th Fighter Bomber Wing, another fighter unit, was activated at the base January 1, 1953. The F-86 "Sabre" began arriving in early 1953. The 50th Fighter Bomber Wing served at the base until it was transferred overseas in August of that year.

Clovis AFB's second F-86 unit was the 388th Fighter Bomber Wing, activated in November 1953. The 388th was sent overseas in October 1954. It was replaced at the base by the 312th Fighter Bomber Group, which flew F-84s before switching to the F-86 in 1955.

A second fighter bomber group, the 474th, transferred to Clovis AFB from Taegu, Korea, in December 1954. The base became a major training installation for "Sabre" pilots. The first F-100 "Super-Sabre" arrived in December 1956. The F-100 became the principal base aircraft for the next 12 years.

Several changes occurred at Clovis AFB in 1957. On June 8, the base was renamed Cannon AFB in honor of the late General John K. Cannon, a former commander of Tactical Air Command. In October of the same year, the 312th and 474th Fighter Bomber Groups were redesignated tactical fighter wings. The 832nd Air Division was activated to oversee their activities.

Cannon F-100s and crews deployed to Taiwan during the 1958 Formosa Crisis. They also deployed to Turkey the same year. In 1959, the 312th was deactivated and replaced at Cannon by the 27th Tactical Fighter Wing. The 27th, another F-100 unit, transferred to Cannon from Bergstrom AFB, Texas. Succeeding major deployments of Cannon's F-100s took place during the 1961 Berlin Crisis and the 1962 Cuban Crisis.

Units from Cannon deployed the first F-100 squadron to Thailand in 1962-1963, and Vietnam in 1964. In 1965, other deployments to Thailand and Vietnam followed. The 474th Tactical Fighter Wing moved to Luke AFB, Arizona, in September 1965. In December1965, the base's mission changed to a replacement training unit. The 27th Tactical Fighter Wing became the largest such unit in TAC.

After three years of F-100 replacement training operations, the 27th began conversion to the F-111. In late 1969, the wing received its first F-111E aircraft and in July 1972, the last operational Air Force F-100s were transferred to the Air National Guard. In mid-1972, the 27th completed conversion to the highly sophisticated F-111D, after ferrying the F-111Es to England. There were three operational fighter squadrons and one training squadron.

The 27th also trained forward air controllers and air liaison officers in AT-33s from 1968 to 1973. The 481st Tactical Fighter Training Squadron was deactivated in January 1980 and the 524th Tactical Fighter Squadron was redesignated the 524th Tactical Fighter Training Squadron. That left the 27th with one training and two operational fighter squadrons.

December 28, 1988, marked the beginning of Cannon's expansion as a result of decisions made by the Secretary of Defense's Commission on Base Realignment and Closures. On April 1, 1990, the 428th Fighter Training Squadron was reactivated at Cannon AFB as part of the installation's expanding mission. With the reactivation of the 428th FTS, FB-111 aircraft from Strategic Air Command arrived at Cannon and were converted to F-111Gs. F-111Es replaced Cannon's squadron of F-111Gs when they were retired.

On June 1, 1992, Cannon AFB and the 27th Fighter Wing were integrated into Air Combat Command as part of the reorganization of Tactical Air Command and Strategic Air Command. Three squadrons of F-111Fs arrived from Royal Air Force Lakenheath, England, replacing Cannon's fleet of F-111Ds in 1993. The 430th Electronic Combat Squadron's 25 EF-111A Ravens began arriving from the 390th ECS, Mountain Home, Idaho, and the 42nd ECS, RAF Upper Heyford, England in May 1992. The 430th ECS was replaced by the 429th ECS in June 1993.

With the retirement of the F-111, Cannon became home for 69 F-16s in March 1995. The first operational flight of the F-16 lifted off Cannon's runway in September 1995. Three fighter squadrons --522 FS, 523 FS, 524 FS--were fully equipped with F-16s by August 1996. Following a period of training, the first operational squadron was ready for combat operations around the world in January 1997. The wing also maintained its EF-111 mission as the only Raven unit in the Air Force.

The United States Air Force officially retired the EF-111A June 30, 1998. This retirement ended the 429 ECS' 2,780 days and 32 rotations of continuous support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH. As a result of the retirement, the 429th Electronic Combat Squadron was inactivated June 19, 1998.

On September 15, 1998, the 428th Fighter Squadron was reactivated at Cannon AFB. The PEACE CARVIN III squadron is a hybrid US Air Force/Republic of Singapore Air Force (RSAF) F-16 Fighter Squadron manned by highly experienced USAF instructor pilots, maintenance and support personnel. The squadron should be fully equipped by March 2000 and will operate 12 RSAF-owned Block 52, F-16C/Ds. With approximately 25 USAF personnel and 140 RSAF personnel, the unit is responsible for continuation training of Singapore personnel in rapid deployment and tactical employment of the F-16 throughout a wide spectrum of missions including air-to-air, joint maritime and precision air-to-ground weapons delivery.

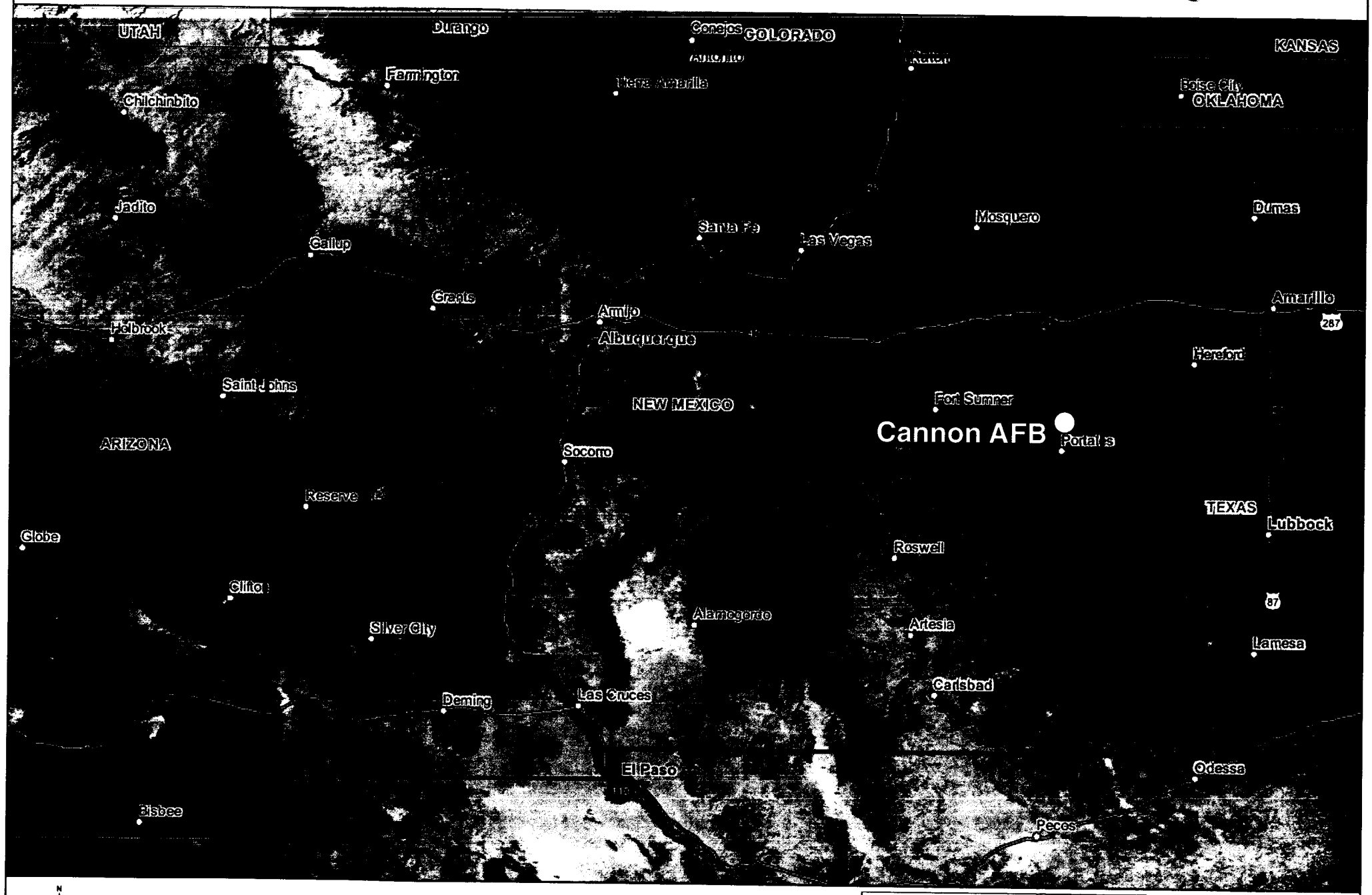
Under the new expeditionary Air Force concept, the 27 FW looks forward to continuing its tradition of providing superior combat power in its new role as the lead wing for Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) #9. The wing is also tasked to support numerous other AEFs.

DCN: 11646

NEW MEXICO

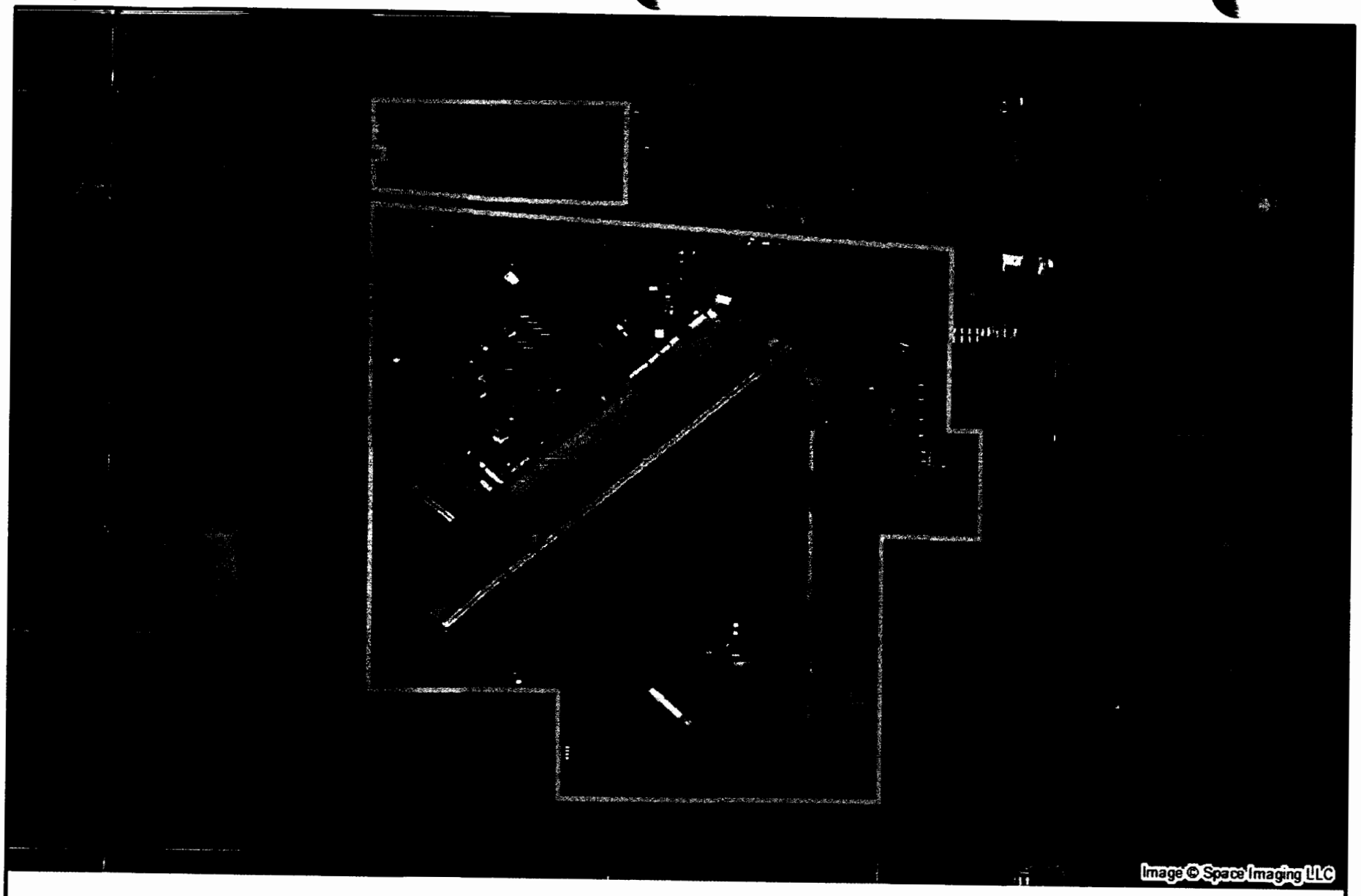
1988	Fort Wingate Ammunition Storage Depot	CLOSE
1991	Battlefield Environment Effects Element of the Atmospheric Science Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range	REALIGN
1991	Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque	CLOSE
1993	Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque (retain as a tenant of the Air Force)	REDIRECT

Recommended New Mexico Base Realignments and Closures



Cannon AFB Statistics

Total Acres: 4,543 Total Personnel: 3,954
Acres Owned: 3,790 Mil: 3,570
Civ: 384
Other: 0



Cannon AFB, NM

1 Miles

Installation Boundary

DCN: 11646

SCREEN 6

DCN: 11646

COBRA TOTAL PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
Data As Of 5/20/2005 2:01:21 PM, Report Created 5/31/2005 12:32:56 PM

Department : USAF
Scenario File : S:\R & A\COBRA Analysis Team\Official COBRA Files\Air Force COBRA\100 - Cannon Air Force Base, NM\COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon.CBR
Option Pkg Name: COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon
Std Fctrs File : S:\R & A\COBRA Analysis Team\COBRA 6.10 April 21 2005\BRAC2005.SFF

TOTAL SCENARIO POPULATION (FY 2005):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
4,590	22,361	210	18,950

TOTAL PROGRAMMED INSTALLATION (NON-BRAC) CHANGES, ENTIRE SCENARIO:

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	-88	-20	-3	-10	0	-121
Enlisted	160	-999	27	42	-69	0	-839
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	563	-65	-3	-17	-9	-3	466
TOTAL	723	-1,152	4	22	-88	-3	-494

TOTAL SCENARIO POPULATION (FY 2005, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
4,469	21,522	210	19,416

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS, ENTIRE SCENARIO):

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	34	0	0	0	0	34
Enlisted	0	426	0	0	0	0	426
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	60	0	0	0	0	60
TOTAL	0	520	0	0	0	0	520

TOTAL SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES, ENTIRE SCENARIO:

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	-134	0	0	0	0	-134
Enlisted	0	-1,702	0	0	0	0	-1,702
Civilians	0	-168	0	0	0	0	-168
TOTAL	0	-2,004	0	0	0	0	-2,004

TOTAL SCENARIO POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
4,335	19,820	210	19,248

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: Cannon AFB, NM (czqz)

BASE POPULATION (FY 2005):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
266	3,249	0	404

= 3,919 } BASE Population

PROGRAMMED INSTALLATION (NON-BRAC) CHANGES FOR: Cannon AFB, NM (czqz)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	-5	-79	0	0	0	0	-84
Enlisted	-94	-952	0	0	0	0	-1,046
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	28	-45	-3	0	0	0	-20
TOTAL	-71	-1,076	-3	0	0	0	-1,150

-1,150 } Pre Brac Program Changes

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action) FOR: Cannon AFB, NM (czqz)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
182	2,203	0	384

2,769 } BRAC population

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: Nellis AFB, NV (rkmf)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	18	0	0	0	0	18
Enlisted	0	230	0	0	0	0	230

LT/COL Lewis (Cannon POC) - PERSONNEL Numbers Submitted up THRU ACC for data CALL were reduced by approximately 1100 AT AF/DP, REASON - PROGRAMATIC OUTYEAR PROJECTIONS which were already approved. These projections were based on moving some F-16s to RAT + using the Post Tyne for the F-22

DCN: 11646

Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
TOTAL	0	260	0	0	0	0	260

To Base: BASE X (AIR FORCE), US (xusaf)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	38	0	0	0	0	38
TOTAL	0	38	0	0	0	0	38

To Base: Hill AFB, UT (krsm)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
Enlisted	0	196	0	0	0	0	196
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
TOTAL	0	222	0	0	0	0	222

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of Cannon AFB, NM (czqz)):

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	34	0	0	0	0	34
Enlisted	0	426	0	0	0	0	426
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	60	0	0	0	0	60
TOTAL	0	520	0	0	0	0	520

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES FOR: Cannon AFB, NM (czqz)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	-148	0	0	0	0	-148
Enlisted	0	-1,777	0	0	0	0	-1,777
Civilians	0	-324	0	0	0	0	-324
TOTAL	0	-2,249	0	0	0	0	-2,249

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action) FOR: Cannon AFB, NM (czqz)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: Andrews AFB, MD (ajxf)

BASE POPULATION (FY 2005):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
1,180	4,693	25	2,053

PROGRAMMED INSTALLATION (NON-BRAC) CHANGES FOR: Andrews AFB, MD (ajxf)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	7	1	1	0	0	0	9
Enlisted	58	3	3	0	0	0	64
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	15	14	4	0	0	0	33
TOTAL	80	18	8	0	0	0	106

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action) FOR: Andrews AFB, MD (ajxf)

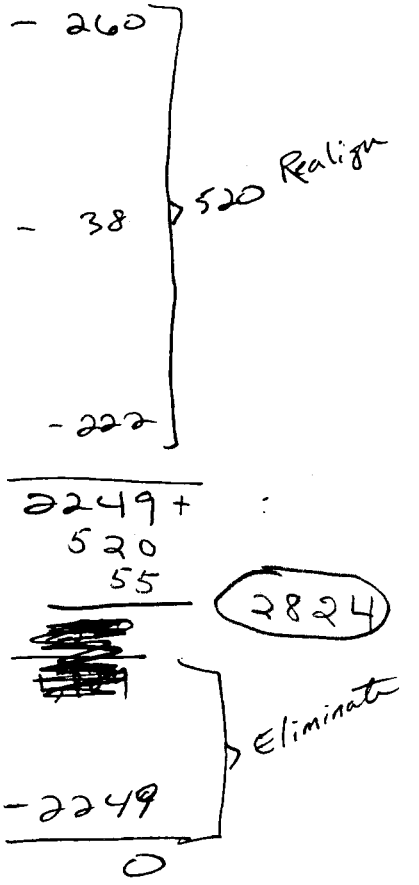
Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
1,189	4,757	25	2,086

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES FOR: Andrews AFB, MD (ajxf)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Enlisted	0	31	0	0	0	0	31
Civilians	0	79	0	0	0	0	79
TOTAL	0	113	0	0	0	0	113

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action) FOR: Andrews AFB, MD (ajxf)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
1,192	4,788	25	2,165



DCN: 11646

			($43,997.74)	($21,045.26)	($22,952.48)	52%

AF

Item	Page:	NPV Rank:	20yr NPV (DoD Baseline)	20Yr NPV (No Milpers)	Delta	%
79	Air Force-6	3	($2,780.60)	($393.03)	($2,387.57)	86%
100	Air Force-32	4	($2,706.80)	($216.54)	($2,490.26)	92%
103	Air Force-35	5	($2,598.10)	($55.13)	($2,542.97)	98%
104	Air Force-37	7	($1,982.00)	($108.32)	($1,873.68)	95%
109	Air Force-43	10	($1,853.30)	$19.35	($1,872.65)	101%
	Total for Service: ***AF***		**($11,920.80)**	**($753.67)**	**($11,167.13)**	**94%**

Army

Item	Page:	NPV Rank:	20yr NPV (DoD Baseline)	20Yr NPV (No Milpers)	Delta	%
3	Army-8	20	($895.20)	($532.91)	($362.29)	40%
5	Army-11	15	($1,025.80)	($789.70)	($236.10)	23%
7	Army-16	30	($539.00)	($529.45)	($9.55)	2%
8	Army-19	26	($686.60)	($334.81)	($351.79)	51%
9	Army-20	16	($948.10)	$868.54	($1,816.64)	192%
	Total for Service: ***Army***		**($4,094.70)**	**($1,318.33)**	**($2,776.37)**	**68%**

E&T

Item	Page:	NPV Rank:	20yr NPV (DoD Baseline)	20Yr NPV (No Milpers)	Delta	%
121	E&T-6	18	($934.20)	$376.73	($1,310.93)	140%
	Total for Service: ***E&T***		**($934.20)**	**$376.73**	**($1,310.93)**	**140%**

H&SA

Item	Page:	NPV Rank:	20yr NPV (DoD Baseline)	20Yr NPV (No Milpers)	Delta	%
142	H&SA-31	13	($1,278.20)	($925.60)	($352.60)	28%
143	H&SA-33	8	($1,913.40)	($877.23)	($1,036.17)	54%
145	H&SA-37	12	($1,313.80)	($1,306.79)	($7.01)	1%
146	H&SA-41	6	($2,342.50)	($1,774.51)	($567.99)	24%
	Total for Service: ***H&SA***		**($6,847.90)**	**($4,884.13)**	**($1,963.77)**	**29%**

Industrial

Item	Page:	NPV Rank:	20yr NPV (DoD Baseline)	20Yr NPV (No Milpers)	Delta	%
158	Ind-12	23	($716.37)	($707.72)	($8.65)	1%
160	Ind-14	27	($347.88)	($346.39)	($1.49)	0%
165	Ind-19	1	($4,724.20)	($4,154.53)	($569.67)	12%
	Total for Service: ***Industrial***		**($5,788.45)**	**($5,208.64)**	**($579.82)**	**10%**

Intel

Item	Page:	NPV Rank:	20yr NPV (DoD Baseline)	20Yr NPV (No Milpers)	Delta	%
168	Int-4	31	($535.10)	($535.10)	$0.00	0%
	Total for Service: ***Intel***		**($535.10)**	**($535.10)**	**$0.00**	**0%**

Medical

Item	Page:	NPV Rank:	20yr NPV (DoD Baseline)	20Yr NPV (No Milpers)	Delta	%
170	Med-6	17	($940.70)	($235.02)	($705.68)	75%
173	Med-12	22	($818.10)	($21.30)	($796.80)	97%
	Total for Service: ***Medical***		**($1,758.80)**	**($256.32)**	**($1,502.48)**	**85%**

Navy

Item	Page:	NPV Rank:	20yr NPV (DoD Baseline)	20Yr NPV (No Milpers)	Delta	%
60	DoN-10	11	($1,514.43)	($687.24)	($827.19)	55%
62	DoN-13	19	($910.90)	($182.10)	($728.80)	80%
67	DoN-20	28	($665.70)	($87.09)	($578.61)	87%
68	DoN-21	25	($710.50)	($433.98)	($276.52)	39%
69	DoN-23	14	($1,262.40)	($1,005.61)	($256.79)	20%
71	DoN-26	21	($822.23)	$23.16	($845.39)	103%

Total for Service:	***Navy***	**($5,886.16)**	**($2,372.86)**	**($3,513.30)**	**60%**

S&S

Item	*Page:*	*NPV Rank:*	*20yr NPV (DoD Baseline)*	*20Yr NPV (No Milpers)*	*Delta*	*%*
175	S&S-5	24	($735.30)	($735.85)	$0.55	0%
176	S&S-7	9	($1,889.60)	($1,877.58)	($12.02)	1%
177	S&S-13	2	($2,925.80)	($2,906.81)	($18.99)	1%
Total for Service:	***S&S***		**($5,550.70)**	**($5,520.24)**	**($30.46)**	**1%**

Technical

Item	*Page:*	*NPV Rank:*	*20yr NPV (DoD Baseline)*	*20Yr NPV (No Milpers)*	*Delta*	*%*
178	Tech-5	29	($680.93)	($572.70)	($108.23)	16%
Total for Service:	***Technical***		**($680.93)**	**($572.70)**	**($108.23)**	**16%**

Recommendation Detail

100 Air Force - 32 Cannon Air Force Base, NM ☐ Y ☐ N 100

DoD Description 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).

COBRA Data

1 Time Costs ($M)	Rank/190	% Total
$90.10	60	0.37%

Payback (Years)
Immediate

6 Year Net ($M)	Rank/190
($815.56)	3

20-Year NPV ($M)	Rank/190	% Total
($2,706.80)	4	5.54%

Job Impact at Affected Bases

Action	Base Name	State	Net Mil.	Net Civ.	Net Cont.	Total Dir.	Total InDir.	Total Chng
Closure	Cannon Air Force Base	NM	-2,385	-384	-55	-2,824	-1,954	-4,778
Realign	Undistributed or Overseas Reductions	US	0	38	0	38	0	38
Gainer	Andrews Air Force Base	MD	34	79	0	113	80	193
Gainer	Dane County Airport	WI	22	36	0	58	35	93
Gainer	Hill Air Force Base	UT	212	10	0	222	197	419
Gainer	Joe Foss Field Air Guard Station	SD	32	27	0	59	35	94
Gainer	Kirtland Air Force Base	NM	1	14	0	15	14	29
Gainer	Nellis Air Force Base	NV	248	12	0	260	169	429
	Net jobs for this Recommendation		**-1,836**	**-168**	**-55**	**-2,059**	**-1,424**	**-3,483**

Other OSD Recommendations

*****See Appendix - Alphabetical Listing of Bases**

DCN: 11646

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 5/20/2005 2:01:21 PM, Report Created 5/31/2005 12:32:58 PM

Department : USAF
Scenario File : S:\R & A\COBRA Analysis Team\Official COBRA Files\Air Force COBRA\100 - Cannon Air Force Base, NM\COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon.CBR
Option Pkg Name: COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon
Std Fctrs File : S:\R & A\COBRA Analysis Team\COBRA 6.10 April 21 2005\BRAC2005.SFF

Starting Year : 2006
Final Year : 2009
Payback Year : Immediate

NPV in 2025($K): -2,706,756
1-Time Cost($K): 90,101

Net Costs in 2005 Constant Dollars ($K)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
MilCon	845	2,677	6,717	0	0	0	10,240	0
Person	0	-74,146	-174,712	-174,712	-174,712	-174,712	-772,995	-174,712
Overhd	-8,569	-7,031	-24,729	-15,511	-27,473	-27,473	-110,787	-29,078
Moving	0	7,075	6,998	11,466	5,754	0	31,293	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,737	8,497	4,686	4,724	3,754	3,293	26,690	3,293
TOTAL	-5,987	-62,928	-181,040	-174,033	-192,678	-198,893	-815,558	-200,497

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	148	0	0	0	0	148
Enl	0	1,777	0	0	0	0	1,777
Civ	0	324	0	0	0	0	324
TOT	0	2,249	0	0	0	0	2,249
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	34	0	0	0	0	34
Enl	0	426	0	0	0	0	426
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	60	0	0	0	0	60
TOT	0	520	0	0	0	0	520

2249
520
55
2824

DCN: 11646

Summary:

Recommendation: Close Cannon AFB. The 27th Fighter Wing's F-16 aircraft will be distributed to the 115th Fighter Wing (ANG), Dane County Regional APT, Truax Field AGS, (3 PAA, Block 30); 114th Fighter Wing (ANG), Joe Foss Field AGS (3 PAA, Block 30); 150th Fighter Wing (ANG), Kirtland AFB, (3 PAA, Blk 30); 113th Wing (ANG), Andrews AFB (9 PAA, Blk 30); 57th Fighter Wing, Nellis AFB (7 PAA, B40) and 388th Wing, Hill AFB (6 PAA, B40), BAI (29 PAA, Blk 40/50). Singapore F-16 Block 52 squadron will move to Luke AFB, Arizona.

Data As Of 5/20/2005 2:01:21 PM, Report Created 5/31/2005 12:32:58 PM

Department : USAF
Scenario File : S:\R & A\COBRA Analysis Team\Official COBRA Files\Air Force COBRA\100 - Cannon Air Force Base, NM\COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon.CBR
Option Pkg Name: COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon
Std Fctrs File : S:\R & A\COBRA Analysis Team\COBRA 6.10 April 21 2005\BRAC2005.SFF

Costs in 2005 Constant Dollars ($K)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
MilCon	845	2,677	6,717	0	0	0	10,240	0
Person	0	28,798	21,463	21,463	21,463	21,463	114,652	21,463
Overhd	2,364	10,901	10,978	21,215	9,252	9,252	63,963	9,252
Moving	0	7,898	6,998	11,466	5,754	0	32,116	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,737	8,497	4,686	4,724	3,754	3,293	26,690	3,293
TOTAL	4,947	58,772	50,843	58,868	40,223	34,008	247,661	34,008

Savings in 2005 Constant Dollars ($K)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	102,944	196,176	196,176	196,176	196,176	887,647	196,176
Overhd	10,933	17,932	35,707	36,725	36,725	36,725	174,749	38,330
Moving	0	823	0	0	0	0	823	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10,933	121,699	231,883	232,901	232,901	232,901	1,063,220	234,506

Rec #	Name of DoD Recommendation	Recomendation Page	1- Time Cost ($M)	Payback	6 Yr Net ($M)	20-Yr NPV ($M)
98	Great Falls International Airport Air Guard Station	Air Force - 30	$9.30	4	($0.73)	($18.10)

Lead Team & Analyst: AF (Art Beauchamp) Support Team & Analyst: JC-S (Brad McRee)

Affected Bases

Component	Base Name	State	Action	Net Mil.	Net Civ.	Net Cont.	Total Dir.	Total InDir.	Total Chngs
Gd/Res	Great Falls International Airport Air Guard Station	MT	Realign	-26	-81	0	-107	-66	-173
Gd/Res	Boise Air Terminal Air Guard Station	ID	Gainer	0	1	0	1	1	2
Gd/Res	Des Moines International Airport Air Guard Station	IA	Gainer	8	39	0	47	33	80
Gd/Res	Dannelly Field Air Guard Station	AL	Gainer	18	41	0	59	43	102
	Net jobs for this Recommendation			**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**11**

Rec #	Name of DoD Recommendation	Recomendation Page	1- Time Cost ($M)	Payback	6 Yr Net ($M)	20-Yr NPV ($M)
99	Reno-Tahoe International Airport Air Guard Station, NV	Air Force - 31	$22.90	9	$12.23	($22.70)

Lead Team & Analyst: AF (Tim MacGregor) Support Team & Analyst: JC-S (Brad McRee)

Affected Bases

Component	Base Name	State	Action	Net Mil.	Net Civ.	Net Cont.	Total Dir.	Total InDir.	Total Chngs
Gd/Res	Reno-Tahoe International Airport Air Guard Station	NV-Bilbray	Realign	-23	-124	0	-147	-115	-262
Gd/Res	Fresno Air Terminal	CA-Coyle	Gainer	0	1	0	1	0	1
Gd/Res	Channel Islands Air Guard Station	CA-Coyle	Gainer	0	5	0	5	6	11
Gd/Res	Little Rock Air Force Base	AR	Gainer	21	114	0	135	134	269
	Net jobs for this Recommendation			**-2**	**-4**	**0**	**-6**	**25**	**19**

Rec #	Name of DoD Recommendation	Recomendation Page	1- Time Cost ($M)	Payback	6 Yr Net ($M)	20-Yr NPV ($M)
100	Cannon Air Force Base, NM	Air Force - 32	$90.10	1	($815.56)	($2,706.80)

Lead Team & Analyst: AF (David Combs) Support Team & Analyst: JC-S (Brad McRee)

Affected Bases

Component	Base Name	State	Action	Net Mil.	Net Civ.	Net Cont.	Total Dir.	Total InDir.	Total Chngs
Active	Dane County Airport	WI	Gainer	22	36	0	58	35	93
Active	Hill Air Force Base	UT-Hansen	Gainer	212	10	0	222	197	419
Active	Undistributed or Overseas Reductions	US	Realign	0	38	0	38	0	38
Active	Joe Foss Field Air Guard Station	SD	Gainer	32	27	0	59	35	94
Active	Nellis Air Force Base	NV-Bilbray	Gainer	248	12	0	260	169	429
Active	Kirtland Air Force Base	NM	Gainer	1	14	0	15	14	29
Active	Cannon Air Force Base	NM	Closure	-2,385	-384	-55	-2,824	-1,954	-4,778
Active	Andrews Air Force Base	MD	Gainer	34	79	0	113	80	193
	Net jobs for this Recommendation			**-1,836**	**-168**	**-55**	**-2,059**	**-1,424**	**-3,483**

549 216

2385 − 1836 = 549

384 − 168 = 216

DCN: 11646

COBRA PERSONNEL/SF/SUSTAINMENT/RECAP/BOS DELTAS REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
Data As Of 5/20/2005 2:01:21 PM, Report Created 5/31/2005 12:32:57 PM

Department : USAF
Scenario File : S:\R & A\COBRA Analysis Team\Official COBRA Files\Air Force COBRA\100 - Cannon Air Force Base, NM\COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon.CBR
Option Pkg Name: COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon
Std Fctrs File : S:\R & A\COBRA Analysis Team\COBRA 6.10 April 21 2005\BRAC2005.SFF

Personnel

Base	Start*	Finish*	Change	%Change
Cannon AFB	2,769	0	-2,769	-100%
Andrews AFB	8,057	8,170	113	1%
Dane County Regional	284	342	58	20%
Kirtland AFB	6,702	6,717	15	0%
Joe Foss Field AGS	284	343	59	21%
Nellis AFB	8,080	8,340	260	3%
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	2,940	2,978	38	1%
Hill AFB	16,501	16,723	222	1%
TOTAL	45,617	43,613	-2,004	-4%

Square Footage

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	2,199,000	0	-2,199,000	-100%	794
Andrews AFB	4,691,000	4,693,350	2,350	0%	21
Dane County Regional	727,000	727,000	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	6,137,000	6,137,152	152	0%	10
Joe Foss Field AGS	411,000	411,000	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	4,658,000	4,679,756	21,756	0%	84
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	1,947,403	1,947,403	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	9,124,000	9,133,513	9,513	0%	43
TOTAL	29,894,403	27,729,174	-2,165,229	-7%	1,080

Base Operations Support (2005$)

Base	Start*	Finish*	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	14,662,144	0	-14,662,144	-100%	5,295
Andrews AFB	42,038,028	42,466,408	428,379	1%	3,791
Dane County Regional	2,986,836	3,039,079	52,243	2%	901
Kirtland AFB	68,705,420	68,811,295	105,874	0%	7,058
Joe Foss Field AGS	2,017,418	2,053,313	35,895	2%	608
Nellis AFB	36,538,603	37,393,538	854,935	2%	3,288
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	18,380,156	18,497,109	116,953	1%	3,078
Hill AFB	69,390,813	70,179,466	788,653	1%	3,552
TOTAL	254,719,419	242,440,208	-12,279,211	-5%	6,127

DCN: 11646

Cannon Clearinghouse Questions Thru 6/29/05

19 May 2005

Inquiry Response

Re: BI-0007, Cannon - CT76

Requester: Senator Domenici (NM) (David Myers)
Representative Udall (NM-03) (Tom Nagle)

Question: What is the background data and military value assigned to Cannon AFB, New Mexico?

1) The Senator and Congressman would like copies of any factual information that was used to put Cannon on the closure list, to include analysis, rankings, minutes, etc.

2) Mr. Myers is specifically interested in the military value rankings of other active duty F-16 block 50 bases based on the statement in the report that Cannon had the lowest military value ranking of all active duty block 50 bases.

Answer: The Office of the Secretary of Defense is completing its security review of BRAC reported information. Once done, the minutes of all deliberative meetings will be available through the Air Force Legislative Liaison office for staff review and consideration.

Military value scores of installations that currently base F-16s are explained in Volume V of the Air Force report, released 19 May 2005. The Fighter Mission Capability (MCI) index summary is in Part 1. The fighter MCI detail is expanded in Part 2 of the same volume, and describes the process by which certified data was refined to yield an MCI score. It is important to note the fighter MCI score is only one element of the Base Closure Executive Group's military value assessment of installations.

With regards to F-16 Block 50s, there are three active duty installations in the continental United States that have F-16 Block 50s: Shaw AFB, South Carolina (72 PAA wing; ranked #7 for fighter MCI), Eglin AFB, Florida (6 PAA for test and evaluation; ranked #3 for fighter MCI), and Edwards AFB, California (1 for test and evaluation; ranked #8 for fighter MCI). Cannon AFB was ranked #50 for the fighter MCI.

Approved

CHRISTOPHER A. KAPELLAS, Col, USAF
Chief, Base Realignment and Closure Division

DCN: 11646

Department : USAF
Scenario File : S:\R & A\COBRA Analysis Team\Official COBRA Files\Air Force COBRA\100 - Cannon Air Force Base, NM\COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon.CBR
Option Pkg Name: COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon
Std Fctrs File : S:\R & A\COBRA Analysis Team\COBRA 6.10 April 21 2005\BRAC2005.SFF

Sustainment (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	10,698,123	0	-10,698,123	-100%	3,863
Andrews AFB	16,474,241	16,477,898	3,657	0%	32
Dane County Regional	2,579,767	2,579,767	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	30,365,709	30,366,031	322	0%	21
Joe Foss Field AGS	1,554,571	1,554,571	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	25,094,105	25,157,424	63,319	0%	243
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	8,161,604	8,161,604	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	33,939,303	33,964,665	25,362	0%	114
TOTAL	128,867,423	118,261,960	-10,605,462	-8%	5,292

Recapitalization (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	10,933,499	0	-10,933,499	-100%	3,948
Andrews AFB	15,551,057	15,554,602	3,545	0%	31
Dane County Regional	1,603,688	1,603,688	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	20,908,530	20,908,795	264	0%	18
Joe Foss Field AGS	903,025	903,025	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	19,915,315	19,975,827	60,512	0%	233
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	6,909,608	6,909,608	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	28,009,115	28,029,421	20,306	0%	91
TOTAL	104,733,836	93,884,965	-10,848,871	-10%	5,414

Sustain + Recap + BOS (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	36,293,766	0	-36,293,766	-100%	13,107
Andrews AFB	74,063,326	74,498,908	435,582	1%	3,855
Dane County Regional	7,170,291	7,222,534	52,243	1%	901
Kirtland AFB	119,979,660	120,086,121	106,461	0%	7,097
Joe Foss Field AGS	4,475,014	4,510,909	35,895	1%	608
Nellis AFB	81,548,023	82,526,789	978,766	1%	3,764
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	33,451,368	33,568,321	116,953	0%	3,078
Hill AFB	131,339,231	132,173,552	834,321	1%	3,758
TOTAL	488,320,678	454,587,134	-33,733,544	-7%	16,833

Plant Replacement Value (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	1,322,953,349	0	-1,322,953,349	-100%	477,773
Andrews AFB	1,881,677,862	1,882,106,862	429,000	0%	3,796
Dane County Regional	194,046,247	194,046,247	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	2,529,932,186	2,529,964,186	32,000	0%	2,133
Joe Foss Field AGS	109,265,980	109,265,980	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	2,409,753,071	2,417,075,071	7,322,000	0%	28,161
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	836,062,557	836,062,557	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	3,389,102,918	3,391,559,918	2,457,000	0%	11,067
TOTAL	12,672,794,170	11,360,080,821	-1,312,713,349	-10%	655,046

- "Start" and "Finish" values for Personnel and BOS both include the Programmed Installation Population (non-BRAC) Changes, so that only changes attributable to the BRAC action are reflected in the "Change" columns of this report.

DCN: 11646

06 June 2005

Inquiry Response

Re: BI-0036, Commission Query on NMTRI EIS, ILEP, CT-0196
New Mexico Training Range Initiative (NMTRI) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Requester: OSD BRAC Clearing House - Question from the Commission

Question:

1) What is the status of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the New Mexico Training Range Initiative (NMTRI)?

2) Will this proposal go forward if Cannon Air Force base is closed and the 27 FW aircraft are relocated?

3) If so, when will the proposal for this Initiative be formally submitted to the FAA?

Answers:

1) Air Force issued its Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the NMTRI Proposal on 31 Dec 2003 (Federal Register/Vol. 68, No. 250/pg. 75496). Air Force initiated the Draft EIS public comment period on 10 Jan 2005, subsequent to filing the Draft EIS with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and publication of the Notice of Availability (NOA) in the Federal Register (Federal Register/Vol. 70, No. 5/pg 1433). The Draft EIS public comment period ended 22 Feb 2005.

Presently, the Air Force is reviewing/addressing comments submitted during the public comment period that concluded 22 Feb 2005.

2) Yes. Air Force intends to continue with the proposed actions, even if the decision is made to close Cannon AFB. The NMTRI, when approved, will support training for the 150FW (ANG), Kirtland AFB, New Mexico.

3) The formal airspace proposal could be submitted to the Air Force Representative to the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) Southwest Region by 30 Jun 05. The process for FAA final rule making and airspace charting should come sometime after the Final EIS Record of Decision is signed on or about 20 Dec 2005.

Approved

DAVID L. JOHANSEN, Lt Col, USAF

DCN: 11646

13 June 2005

Inquiry Response

Re: AFI-047

Requester: PNM (an electricity and natural gas provider)

Question: As a business with interests in the Clovis, New Mexico area, we are wondering what the steps were for environmental evaluation and remediation prior to closure in the BRAC process? Is there an extant document evaluating environmental issues/liability associated with closure? Are base closures considered federal actions subject to NEPA analysis? What kinds of evaluations are conducted? How are outstanding environmental issues addressed? Is it your expectation that Cannon Air Force will pass out of federal control?

Answer: In answer your question regarding environmental evaluation and remediation, Cannon AFB has an ongoing environmental restoration program that will continue to clean up the installation regardless of whether the installation closes, realigns, or remains open.

In answer to your question regarding environmental issues/liability associated with closure, BRAC Criterion 8 was considered as documented by the Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts for closure bases. These documents have been provided to the BRAC Commission, and may be available on their e-library website at http://www.brac.gov/supplemental.aspx.

In answer to your question regarding NEPA requirements, BRAC recommendations become subject to NEPA requirements after the decision to close or realign becomes law. Once the decision is made, how the decision is implemented falls under NEPA requirements.

In answer to your questions asking for a description of the processes and steps involved with base closure, these processes are described in the "Department of Defense Community Guide to Base Reuse" (Link: http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/docs/oeacommunityguide97.pdf).

In answer to your question regarding whether we expect Cannon AFB to pass out of federal control, this determination will not be made until after the BRAC decision becomes law. See page 8 of the "Department of Defense Community Guide to Base Reuse" for details on the process that the Department of Defense uses to make such determinations.

Approved

DAVID L. JOHANSEN, Lt Col, USAF
Chief, Base Realignment and Closure Division

DCN: 11646

29 June 2005

Inquiry Response

Re: BI-0104 (CT-0431)
Cost of Transit to Melrose After Recommended Close; Ramp Space Available at 4 Bases

Requester: Commission Request

Questions:

1. When identifying the cost of closing Cannon, did the Air Force consider the additional cost of returning to the Melrose Training Complex for range training from bases other than Cannon AFB verses the cost of flying the 17 miles to the Melrose Range from Cannon AFB?

   Response 1: No, the Air Force did not consider the additional cost of transit to Melrose Range from other locations. The COBRA model was not designed to analyze or include the cost of annual operations and training at a given installation. The retained active duty installations that will continue to fly F-16s have better airspace and ranges within 150 nautical miles in one or more of three categories: close proximity, better attributes, or greater volume. It is anticipated that Melrose Range will continue to provide training opportunities for units from other installations regardless of the distance those units must fly.

2. Please provide the available ramp space for Hill AFB, Shaw AFB, Luke AFB, and Cannon Air Force Bases that is adequate for parking and operations by A-10 and F-16 fighters. Please indicate if the ramps noted are restricted to only fighter aircraft or is large enough for airlift/tanker aircraft.

   Response 2: Reference Section 28, Question 8, at the following website. The file is .csv and will open and can be saved in Excel. The numbers can be ordered, sorted, and adjusted as needed. The three columns to concentrate on are Area (SY), Restrictions, Closed/Open, and Serviceable. Attached is a hard copy of the spreadsheet.

   United States Department of Defense: Questions and Responses
   http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/minutes/brac_databases.html

   The BCEG based capacity military value judgments on the information from the ACC (24 Aug 04) and AETC (26 Aug 04) MAJCOM briefs that use templates that accounted for such ramp issues as jet blast, wing spacing, taxiway widths, parking plans etc. Selected airframes were used that were of a similar size to preclude multiple iterations for each installation. The conclusions that were briefed for these four installations are attached.

Approved

Lt Col, USAF

FOR
DAVID L. JOHANSEN, Lt Col, USAF
Chief, Base Realignment and Closure Division

DCN: 11646

29 June 2005

Inquiry Response

Re: BI-0104 (CT-0431)
Cost of Transit to Melrose After Recommended Close; Ramp Space Available at 4 Bases

2 Attachments
1. Section 28 Real Property, Question 8 Ramp/Apron Space
2. MAJCOM Capacity Analysis Briefs (4 installations)

DCN: 11646

1 July 2005

Inquiry Response

Re: BI-0105 (CT-0432) Synergy of Training Between Cannon AFB F-16s and Ft Sill

Requester: Commission Request (Ken Small)

Question: Question to both the Army and to the Air Force: There is currently a synergy between the Cannon AFB F-16 Wing and Fort Sill related to simultaneous air to ground and artillery training, conceivably simulating fighter loiter time to artillery targeting. If Fort Bliss grew as projected this same synergy could heighten between Cannon and Fort Bliss and the proposed "Net Fires Center" to be established at Ft Sill.

Army: Is this synergy important to the Army? Will valuable training opportunities be lost if Cannon AFB Closes? If Cannon AFB closes, will similar Army training opportunities be available with other sources?

Air Force: Is this synergy important to the Air Force? Will valuable training opportunities be lost if Cannon AFB Closes? If Cannon AFB closes, will similar Air Force training opportunities be available with other sources?

Answer:

1) Yes, in general. Coordinated-fire and close air support synergy with the Army is very important to the Air Force. That is why Cannon's aircraft are moved to places where they can do close air support and joint training with the Army and USMC more easily and frequently. The Mission Compatibility Index (MCI) for fighters limited its evaluation of ranges to 150 nautical miles so that all installations could be compared on a fair and equitable basis. From an Air Force perspective, while Cannon AFB may currently support joint training at Ft Sill's ranges, at 240 nautical miles it was not considered in Cannon's Fighter MCI score.

The recommended Air Force realignments offer better joint training alternatives for both the Air Force, the Army, and the Marine Corps as well. Hill AFB provides close air support missions almost daily on the on the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR) and the adjacent Army Dugway Proving Ground. Shaw AFB is in close proximity to a large number of Army and USMC ranges, as is Nellis AFB, providing more "joint" training rather than two-service opportunities currently available at Cannon AFB.

2) From an Army perspective, there are several ways the Air Force will continue provide air support for Army joint fires training requirements. The F-16s at Tulsa IAP AGS, Oklahoma, a Carswell Joint Reserve Base, Texas, are roughly half the distance to Ft Sill's range as Cannon AFB and are therefore better situated to support the Army's new Net Fires Center slated for Sill. The Air National Guard F-16 wing at Kirtland AFB is closer to the Ft Bliss McGreg Range than Cannon AFB and can provide needed close air support for joint training wit artillery (Fires) brigade recommended for movement from Ft Sill to Ft Bliss. Additio

DCN: 11646

15 Aug 2005

Inquiry Response

Re: BI-0206 (CT-0839) Opportunity for Comments on Letter from Cannon AFB

Requester: Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (Mr. Ken Small)

Request: Attached is a letter received from the (Cannon AFB) Committee of 50 that includes a series of questions. The Commission will entertain a response if the Department of Defense wishes to comment on any or all of the questions. The Committee of 50 has represented interests of the communities near Cannon Air Force Base.

Response: Provided for the Commission's benefit are Air Force responses to the concerns raised by Cannon Committee of 50. We hope these are helpful to the Commission's deliberations.

Question 1. Did the Air Force adequately considered the issues of encroachment--land, air, and environmental--when it weighted and scored the military value for the different bases? Why was encroachment for fighter bases weighted so low--only 2.28%-- when it is one of the most important factors affecting the future of these bases?

Response 1: The Air Force Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) adequately considered and weighted encroachment factors. This was the result of several deliberative sessions, which are available online at http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/minutes/brac_af.html. While base encroachment is important, it is not the only factor, nor is it the most important factor. It is merely one in many factors contributing to a realistic combat training environment.

Question 2. Since this BRAC is likely to determine the base infrastructure for the next decade or longer, was the potential for future encroachment at fighter bases adequately considered? (Since the value of bases such as Luke, and other bases, is likely to decrease with increased future encroachment, the relative value of Cannon will likely increase)

Response 2: The Air Force Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) adequately considered and weighted encroachment factors but did not attempt to analyze hypothetical future encroachment due to its unpredictability and (in some cases) reversibility. It is very important to note encroachment is just one of many attributes that comprised military value as considered by the BCEG. Air Force installations across the United States continue, successfully, to reduce encroachment issues in cooperation with local communities.

Question 3. Why won't the Air Force correct the errors on the Military Value calculations that were made specifically in relation to Cannon AFB? (The operational hours were incorrect, the buildable acres factor was incorrect, the ATC factor was inaccurate, the Proximity to Training Airspace issues was not properly computed, the NM Training Range Initiative wasn't considered, etc.)

Response 3: We do not believe there were calculation errors made specifically in relation to Cannon AFB. While some computation errors made were within the MCI formula, they applied to every installation and the formulas were subsequently corrected. As a result, Cannon still ranked lowest in relation to other active duty fighter installations. The data used in the military value calculations was obtained and certified in accordance with the Air Force Internal Control Plan for BRAC. To fairly consider all installations equally we collected all data as of 30 Sep 03 and included SRM and MILCON projects awarded in FY03 as well as FY04 MILCON projects which were authorized or appropriated by that date.

Question 4. Was the expansion potential for Cannon AFB properly considered in computation of its Military Value? (Base, Melrose Range, and airspace can all be expanded in a flexible way to accommodate new mission requirements)

Response 4: Growth potential for each installation was weighted equally depending on the mission area evaluated (MCI). Buildable acres, however, were intentionally restricted to that owned by the federal government or under current "lease, license, permit, etc. in excess of 10 years." While airspace and ranges can be expanded in a "flexible way," the issue of expansion always begs the question, "How long will it take?" One recent expansion project required 15 years and repeated attempts against very vocal and independent environmental opposition. This unknown aspect of expansion led the Air Force to confine its definition of "expansion potential" to the "bird in hand."

Question 5. Does the AF BRAC proposal adequately provide for potential unforeseen contingencies such as return of fighter units from overseas bases or changes due to the Quad review action? (Post BRAC bed down would not provide Strategic Depth needed if forces overseas were returned to CONUS. Strategic Depth must consider base structure, ranges and airspace available for training, and ability to mobilize rapidly to return to forward locations.)

Response 5: The Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) maintained awareness throughout the deliberative process of the need to retain excess capacity should overseas units be reassigned to CONUS. The Department's recommendations incorporate this requirement.

Question 6. Did the Air Force look at future missions such as the Airborne Laser Program for Cannon? This program will require the basing of up to (8) B747s and a chemical plant that must be specifically located far from a population center.

Response 6: The Missile Defense Agency has established several milestones that must be met prior to finalizing any production decision on the Airborne Laser (ABL). Assuming the ABL meets them, delivery to the Air Force will be no earlier than fiscal year 2015. Although the ABL is in the early stages of development, the BCEG still reviewed the projected requirements. Our analysis indicates there is sufficient capacity at remaining Air Force installations to house not only the ABL, but also other emerging missions.

Question 7. Does the Net Present Value saving for Cannon actually reflect future savings to the taxpayer and the DoD budget? Why did the NPV savings change so dramatically in the last few weeks prior to May 13th? (NPV doubled in the last few weeks prior to release, the "savings" in military authorizations comprise some 47% of the overall BRAC NPV "savings", but they don't result in actual end strength decreases)

Response 7: The increased savings were primarily the result of the Air Force bringing its savings calculations in line with OSD policy. In earlier calculations the Air Force set aside a portion of the saved manpower to address critical needs such as additional military police and medical personnel but did not include them in the "NPV savings." When OSD established its policy the Air Force changed its calculations to comply.

The impact to future budgets is unknown; however, savings from past BRAC rounds were retained by the DoD and applied to other requirements, consistent with the OSD policy driving the change described above.

Question 8. Why did the numbers for economic impact change so much in the last months before May 13th? (January 2005 showed 3906 direct job losses plus 2688 secondary losses for 6594 or 28 % loss-final figures reflected 2824 direct losses plus 1956 secondary for 4780 total or 20% loss. Why was there such a dramatic change? The community thinks the higher number reflects reality)

Response 8: The changes in the economic impact resulted from better definition in the Air Force force structure plan submitted to Congress in March. This definition allowed the Air Force to properly distinguish between actions caused by BRAC and normal programming actions, such as F-16 retirements. Normal programming actions are not considered as part of BRAC and therefore were not included in the BRAC cost, savings or economic impact calculations.

Question 9. Did the evaluation of economic impact consider impacts in depth such as effect on schools, minorities, employment of the disabled, medical care in the area, etc? (Since the economic impacts in the Clovis area are much greater than the impact at any other BRAC base, these more detailed considerations should be evaluated)

Response 9: In accordance with BRAC Selection Criterion 6, the Air Force assessed economic impact on existing communities consistent with OSD Policy Memorandum Six, 20 Dec 04, available at: http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/pdf/pt1_13_app_eo.pdf , page E-97. In accordance with BRAC Selection Criterion 7, the Air Force assessed the ability of the infrastructure of both the existing and potential receiving communities to support forces, missions and personnel, again consistent with OSD policy memoranda and OSD BRAC Selection Criteria 5 and 6. This includes factors such as population demographics, childcare, cost of living, education, employment, housing, medical care, safety, transportation and utilities. This information is available at: http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/minutes/action/04-Air-Force-reports-042005-2.pdf

Question 10. Did the potential for Joint Training operations enter into the Military Value analysis? (Cannon has the potential to support Joint Operations at Ft. Bliss, Ft. Hood, Ft. Carson, and Ft. Sill)

Response 10: Joint Training opportunities were part of the military value analysis. The Department's recommendations reflect this analysis by consolidating aircraft in specific locations to capitalize on the best Joint training opportunities with other Services.

Question 11. Given the current news regarding potential changes to the force structure plan for the Joint Strike Fighter and the F-22, does it follow that the Air Force might need to maintain more F-16s, and thus have a continuing requirement for Cannon AFB?

Response 11: Should the potential changes to the JSF and F/A-22 programs occur, the Department's BRAC recommendations maintain sufficient capacity for the F-16 fleet over the fiscal year defense plan (FYDP).

Approved.

DAVID L. JOHANSEN, Lt Col, USAF
Chief, Base Realignment and Closure Division

DCN: 11646

Combs, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: Cirillo, Frank, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Sent: Wednesday, July 27, 2005 8:58 AM
To: Combs, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Rhody, Dean, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Cook, Robert, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: FW: Response to Cannon AFB Query (UNCLASSIFIED)

info

-----Original Message-----
From: Dinsick, Robert, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Sent: Wednesday, July 27, 2005 7:57 AM
To: Cirillo, Frank, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Battaglia, Charles, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Small, Kenneth, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Felix, Kevin, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: Fw: Response to Cannon AFB Query (UNCLASSIFIED)

All just received on Cannon inquiry.
Gary

-----Original Message-----
From: Weaver, Kurt A COL ASA-I&E <kurt.weaver@us.army.mil>
To: Dinsick, Robert CIV WSO-BRAC <robert.dinsick@wso.whs.mil>
CC: Hall, William R. LTC ASA(I&E) <William.R.Hall@hqda.army.mil>; College, Craig E Dr ASA-I&E <Craig.College@us.army.mil>; Prosch, Geoffrey G Mr ASA-I&E <geoffrey.prosch@us.army.mil>; Young, Thomas W COL ASA(I&E) <thomasw.young@us.army.mil>
Sent: Wed Jul 27 07:52:21 2005
Subject: Response to Cannon AFB Query (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Gary,
Below find the Army's response to the question posed to the VCSA regarding Cannon AFB. The response has been approved by the VCSA.
Kurt

SUBJECT: CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO

1. Purpose. To respond to the Chairman of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission question about potential use of Cannon Air Force Base (AFB) by the Army.

2. Facts.

a. At a recent meeting with the BRAC Commission, the Honorable Mr. Principi asked the Vice Chief of Staff, Army, if Cannon AFB could be used by the Army in support of either maneuver training and/or as a temporary location for a BCT?

b. Early in the BRAC process, the Army Basing Study (TABS) Group analyzed the feasibility of stationing Army units on various installations owned by the other Military Departments. One such installation was Cannon AFB. The analysis indicated that it would not be effective or cost efficient to station Army units at Cannon AFB.

c. Cannon AFB is located outside of Clovis, NM and is approximately 380 miles from Fort Bliss, TX. It is the home of the 27th Fighter Wing and its squadrons of F-16s. Unlikely many air bases, it has training ranges nearly contiguous with the main installation and airfield.

From a ground maneuver training perspective, Cannon AFB and Melrose Range do not meet Brigade Combat Team (BCT) training requirements. The range is less that 60,000 acres and is currently used as an air training range and cannot be cleared for ground maneuver. Constructing the necessary ranges required for a BCT would likely cost in excess of $300 million and require a significant portion of the total 60,000 acres, leaving insufficient space for ground maneuver training.

e. The current military population of Cannon AFB is less than 3,000. Therefore, it does not have sufficient infrastructure to support a BCT without an investment of several hundred million dollars. In particular, Soldier barracks space, unit headquarters, and maintenance space would have to be expanded considerably. The Army would also be responsible for the base operations costs which would be much more expensive on a per Soldier basis.

3. We do not believe that it would be either effective or efficient to station an Army Infantry or Heavy BCT at Cannon AFB, either temporarily or permanently.

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: FOUO

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

DCN: 11646

Combs, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: Aarnio, James, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 8:27 AM
To: Combs, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: FW: Cannon Alternative - Army

-----Original Message-----
From: Aarnio, James, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 8:21 AM
To: Small, Kenneth, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Cc: Cirillo, Frank, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Cook, Robert, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Dinsick, Robert, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: RE: Cannon Alternative - Army

Ken,

Thanks for the email. The status of the NMTRI airspace proposal is that whether Cannon closes or not, once approved, it will be an extension to airspace that already exists, and will continue to exist, as other components of the military will utilize those areas. If Cannon closes, ALL of Cannon's airspace that indicates they are the "Using Agency" is not going to just magically disappear or be revocated by the FAA. Also, the NMTRI will continue to be processed by FAA unless DoD cancels it. That would STILL leave the existing airspace that NMTRI is proposes to modify. Case in point: When Reese AFB was closed in Lubbock, there were some significant MOA's and ATCAA's (the "Bronco" airspace) which Cannon took over from Reese as the Using Agency and are using today - as well as other units that are using the Bronco areas. So, the Reese airspace was not lost. The military components (guard units as well) share airspace even though only one is designated as "the" Using Agency. Cross-service wise as well. The internal "use" coordination is done between the Services. FAA doesn't care what military component is actually in the airspace as long as everyone is doing what it was set up to do. There are a number of units that will continue to use the airspace if Cannon closes. NMTRI has absolutely NO relevancy to the issue of Cannon closing other than to add to some existing airspace flown in today that may enhance their particular training. And, this doesn't mean NMTRI won't benefit other units as well down the road. NMTRI has been mitigated to the point where the Controlling Agency (FAA) can accommodate the changes that were asked for in NMTRI. Therefore, the NMTRI airspace will continue on in a life of it's own and there will just be a change in "who" the designated Using Agency is (with or without Cannon). Once again, the caveat being if DoD continues with the proposal; which all indications are that they are. Would seem to me there is someone thinking ahead in either scenario.

Now, let's talk about the "dirt". That would be Melrose Range. Airspace provides access to the dirt. Question came up in Clovis about Melrose deteriorating (as a range) if Cannon closes. That's a good question. But, it's NOT an airspace question. It's a question of whether there are other "ground" missions, or those which could be utilizing the airspace with Melrose that do the same things Cannon does at Melrose should Cannon close? Or, can it be adapted to other things? To me, as alternatives, Melrose might be a good range for A-10's (low and slow), but certainly not for a B-1 off Dyess for instance; just by virtue of how Melrose is set up. Melrose also pales in comparison to ranges like those at Hill AFB and the Utah Training Range complex. Melrose is surrounded by "Restricted" airspace, so NO non-participating aircraft will be in there when it's "hot". The questions about the Army and swing space you brought up below might be good ones, but I can't speak to that. I know there are plenty of things the Army might be able to do with that "dirt" if it were feasible for them and have military value, but only they can answer that. Also, I know that if there is no mission for the Melrose Range, most likely the NM Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will be hot on returning it to it's natural state. Maybe Gary Miller (EPA) could provide comment on that. However, BLM has no real say-so in the NMTRI airspace matter whatsoever in it's present state.

I will welcome the opportunity to talk to you more about this at your convenience. If

there is some "lag" time where the airspace won't be scheduled as much due to Cannon's closing, Letter's of Agreements can be enacted for liberal joint-use provisions (between FAA and DoD) and revised later when and if business picks up in the future should Cannon close and fewer units are taking advantage of the airspace training areas initially.

[redacted]pe this is helpful. Please feel free to forward this to the Commissioners and I would [redacted]e happy to discuss this with them or forward to them as well.

Jim

-----Original Message-----
From: Small, Kenneth, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Sent: Saturday, July 23, 2005 1:50 PM
To: Aarnio, James, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: FW: Cannon Alternative - Army

Jim - see below. Lets talk a little about the airspace in NM. I am curious on what your estimate would be for time for the AF or Army to get some of the Cannon airspace back if a future mission required the airspace again?

Ken

-----Original Message-----
From: Cirillo, Frank, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Sent: Saturday, July 23, 2005 1:11 PM
To: Small, Kenneth, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: RE: Cannon Alternative - Army

I agree - but the Commissioners need to hear the tale the next time you and Jim get their ear.

[redacted]---Original Message-----
[redacted]rom: Small, Kenneth, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Sent: Saturday, July 23, 2005 12:52 PM
To: Cirillo, Frank, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: RE: Cannon Alternative - Army

So, if nobody is going to use the airspace that Cannon has been using, turn it back to the NAS. If a requirement occurs again, then OSD can ask for it again.

Ken

-----Original Message-----
From: Cirillo, Frank, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Sent: Friday, July 22, 2005 8:23 PM
To: Small, Kenneth, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Cc: Cook, Robert, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: Re: Cannon Alternative - Army

Ken:
Both C Hill and C Turner seem dead set against closing Cannon. We need to get time with them. Their stated major reason is loss of NMTR when Cannon closes as CODELs will no longer support retaining airspace once jobs go away.
Frank

This e-mail has been sent from the Blackberry of Frank Cirillo, Director of Review and Analysis, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

[redacted]---Original Message-----
[redacted]rom: Small, Kenneth, CIV, WSO-BRAC <Kenneth.Small@wso.whs.mil>
To: Dinsick, Robert, CIV, WSO-BRAC <robert.dinsick@wso.whs.mil>
CC: Cirillo, Frank, CIV, WSO-BRAC <Frank.Cirillo@wso.whs.mil>; Battaglia, Charles, CIV, WSO-BRAC <C.Battaglia@wso.whs.mil>
Sent: Thu Jul 21 16:13:14 2005

DCN: 11646
Subject: Cannon Alternative - Army

Gary

As you probably know, Gov. Richardson from New Mexico was in to plead the case for Cannon. He raised several thoughts, but the largest one without a doubt is the economic impact on the area of NM around Cannon.

I don't have a handle on the schedule for movement of the Air Force from Cannon nor the timing of Army units returning from overseas that are eventually destined for Bliss, Carson, Sill, Hood, etc. If the Army needs swing space for a brigade, you might consider Cannon. In years past, the Army and Air Force swapped (Creek Swap I and II) installations in Germany during which the Army moved from Kapone Barracks to Wiesbaden AB. It was a relatively low cost move in that the Army fitted into Weisbaden easily. Cannon AFB might be swing space for the Army while it gets its troops home but still has to build the infrastructure for the eventual permanent home.

I don't know if Cannon would be a good long term solution but it does afford a community that will welcome the military, has one of the heaviest and best mainline railroads right at the front gate, has a relatively good range (for some purposes) not far from the cantonment. Cannon is at Clovis NM, about 227 miles north east of Alamagordo (the start of White Sands) and about 316 miles from El Paso TX.

Ken

DCN: 11646

Talking Points for Governor Richardson's meeting with General Lloyd "Fig" Newton, Base Realignment and Closure Commission

July 21, 2005

Overview: We urgently need General Newton to support retention of Cannon AFB, should a realignment of other bases not keep Cannon open. Five Major Points to support our position:

1. Cannon was undervalued by the Air Force analysis, and New Mexico continues to take issue with the Air Force's numbers: absolutely no encroachment; outstanding air space; superb weather; huge ramp space; cross-wind runways with Instrument Landing System approaches; proximity of Melrose Range (15 miles away); modern facilities; Cannon was singled out for closure while encroached bases were not impacted. Cannon has probably the only range in the country that is growing with the NMTRI (not counted by DOD) and offers more realistic training than over-water ranges that F-15s and F-16s use on the east coast.
2. Force structure is moving to the southwest; particularly significant growth at Fort Sill and Fort Bliss; Cannon must be able to fit into this growth; it is an excellent installation that can accommodate a wide-variety of joint missions, although not recognized for joint training opportunities. Cannon is postured well to take advantage of future Army force growth in the Southwest, and could easily develop joint training scenarios with the 49th Fighter Wing at Holloman AFB. The Air Force/DOD recommendation does not appear to consider future force structure requirements, and developing encroachment impacting other Air Force bases.
3. Various scenarios make sense for Cannon, including potential realignments within the CONUS and return of forces from overseas. Overseas basing is still in flux; Overseas Basing Commission recommends F-15s in Iceland come home; other forces in Europe and the UK could be returned to the U.S.
4. The Air Force seriously missed mark on the Economic Impact of closing Cannon AFB. The economy will never recover; one in three jobs will vanish.
5. It appears Air Force needed a "bill payer" and decided to close Cannon instead of realigning the F-16 squadrons from Hill AFB in Utah or Shaw AFB in South Carolina. We believe Air Force closed the wrong base when you consider lack of encroachment, weather, outstanding air space, and the small range at Shaw AFB.

Backup Talking Points:

1. Undervalued Base based on Incorrect / Insufficient Data: We were surprised that Cannon was the list until briefed on the analysis that supported the decision. Several examples:
    - Encroachment only weighted 2.8% of Military Value. Was a fundamental concern and part of the rationale for BRAC.
    - Personnel cost savings include personnel that will simply be transferred.
    - Range space did not include NMTRI which will double the size and provide for more supersonic space.
    - Other factors received low marks: Air Traffic Control restrictions to operations; proximity to air space supporting the mission; proximity to low-

level routes; range complex supporting the mission; buildable acres for industrial operations

- We believe flying over land provides for cost-effective air to ground training.

Bottomline: Cannon offers some of the best airspace in the nation, lacks encroachment which is hurting military air operations across the country.

2. Bill Payer: Air Force apparently wants to close Cannon because it is reducing the F-16 force and needs less ramp space to support F-16s. However, the Air Force recommendation fails to recognize Cannon's tremendous attributes: ranges, weather, outstanding air space, ramp space, no encroachment, low overhead and costs.

3. Force Structure Moving West: Troubled by Air Force feedback that Cannon is not suitable for joint training.
   - Cannon hosts a Navy wing during ROVING SANDS each year.
   - Ft Bliss will grow enormously as a result of this BRAC: 11,000 people; largest troop gain at any base. Ft Sill gains over 3500 people.
   - Yet the Air Force told us that the Guard units at Carswell, Tulsa, and Kirtland can support Sill and Bliss better than Cannon. We are convinced that Cannon can play an outstanding role in joint training, and maybe working closely with Holloman AFB, primarily with the United States Army, in the Southwest.

Bottomline: The southwest is where joint training is happening and will see a huge increase in force structure. Cannon AFB will be needed over time to support this force structure.

4. Economic Impact: The Air Force will impact a poor state with a high minority population. Economic impact is a BRAC criterion.

Closing: In his testimony on Monday, General Moseley testified that the Melrose Range was "rudimentary"—and that was the first indication we had that the Range was anything less than an optimum set of capabilities for the Air Force, particularly given its utilization and ranking by Air Combat Command. Further, he mentioned that the Melrose Range is not available for live ordnance. Yet, we are told my many experts that fighter forces do not train frequently with live ordnance.

Where do we stand? What other information does the BRAC staff require? What else can we do to support the retention of Cannon AFB? Do you have any recommendations for us?

Combs, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC

[redacted]m: Chris Goode [cgoode@hyjekfix.com]
Sent: Tuesday, July 26, 2005 10:37 AM
To: Combs, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: RE: Melrose and Joint Training

Will do, thanks David, Chris.

At 10:22 AM 7/26/2005, you wrote:

> Chris,
>
> We are open to any discussions with the Clovis Community that will provide us new data to analyze. I'd appreciate your coordinating this meeting with Rory Cooper, BRAC community liaison staff.
>
> Dave Combs

From: Chris Goode [mailto:cgoode@hyjekfix.com]
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 3:56 PM
To: David.Combs@wso.whs.mil
Subject: Melrose and Joint Training

[redacted]David, hope you're well. Regarding General Moseley's comments regarding Melrose Range last week and regarding Cannon's joint opportunities, thought you should review the attached Air Force Fact Sheet on Melrose and also consider:

The air-to-ground "joint" training opportunities between Cannon and Fort Bliss units will not actually occur at Fort Bliss but at the McGregor Range, on Otero Mesa, well north of the Texas border. The actual "air miles" between Cannon AFB and Otero Mesa is 160 miles...ten miles outside DoD's circle!

Finally, this morning, we met with Mr. Fred Pease, Deputy Assistant Secretary (Basing & Infrastructure Analysis) and members of the clearinghouse. Good meeting, and Fred Pease was candid and open with us, however the Air Force numbers were not adequately justified and defended to us nor was the Air Force in the position to refute our community excursions. Appears a sizeable portion of Air Force number validation were derived from what a Wing Commander answered here or how an FAA manual read at the time, not in a metrics based process across peer bases.

Bottomline: we could really use an additional discussion with your team to discuss a) our community numbers vs our discussions with the clearinghouse this morning and b) a comprehensive paper describing how we believe joint training will make sense from Cannon.

Thanks again, Chris.

[redacted]Chris Goode
Hyjek & Fix, Inc.
Suite 560

2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
Main: (202) 223-4800
Fax: (202) 223-2011
Email: cgoode@hyjekfix.com
Website: www.hyjekfix.com

Chris Goode
Hyjek & Fix, Inc.
Suite 560
2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
Main: (202) 223-4800
Fax: (202) 223-2011
Email: cgoode@hyjekfix.com
Website: www.hyjekfix.com

DCN: 11646

operation KEEP CANNON

August 4, 2005

Mr. David Combs
Air Force Team
Defense Base Closure
& Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202-3920

Dear David:

As you know, the BRAC Commission will hold an additional hearing to question members of the Department of Defense prior to your final deliberations in August. The community of Clovis, NM, respectfully requests that you consider the enclosed questions related to Cannon AFB. We believe these are important to determine the answers to numerous unanswered questions related to Cannon AFB.

There have also been discussions related to the joint training opportunities at Cannon AFB. We continue to believe that given the large movement of troops and missions back to the southwest area of the United States, that Cannon AFB can play the role as a vital force multiplier in the training of our ground forces in the future. We have enclosed a brief White Paper describing our thoughts for joint training at Cannon AFB.

We understand the incredible time challenge you are under and immense volumes of data you are responsible for analyzing. Your staff has been generous with their time and we have confidence that they are reviewing the facts fairly and thoroughly. Similarly, we appreciate your dedicated service and your commitment to the defense of the nation.

Sincerely,

Randy Harris
Chairman, Committee of Fifty

Attachment (1) Potential Questions to the DoD Panel
Attachment (2) Joint Concept of Operations White Paper

DCN: 11646

Potential BRAC Commission Questions for August DoD Hearing Regarding Cannon AFB

(Four areas included: NPV Savings, Economic Impact, Military Value, Future Force Structure)

1. Did the Air Force adequately considered the issues of encroachment—land, air, and environmental—when it weighted and scored the military value for the different bases? Why was encroachment for fighter bases weighted so low—only 2.28%— when it is one of the most important factors affecting the future of these bases?

2. Since this BRAC is likely to determine the base infrastructure for the next decade or longer, was the potential for future encroachment at fighter bases adequately considered? (Since the value of bases such as Luke, and other bases, is likely to decrease with increased future encroachment, the relative value of Cannon will likely increase)

3. Why won't the Air Force correct the errors on the Military Value calculations that were made specifically in relation to Cannon AFB? (The operational hours were incorrect, the buildable acres factor was incorrect, the ATC factor was inaccurate, the Proximity to Training Airspace issues was not properly computed, the NM Training Range Initiative wasn't considered, etc.)

4. Was the expansion potential for Cannon AFB properly considered in computation of its Military Value? (Base, Melrose Range, and airspace can all be expanded in a flexible way to accommodate new mission requirements)

5. Does the AF BRAC proposal adequately provide for potential unforeseen contingencies such as return of fighter units from overseas bases or changes due to the Quad review action? (Post BRAC bed down would not provide Strategic Depth needed if forces overseas were returned to CONUS. Strategic Depth must consider base structure, ranges and airspace available for training, and ability to mobilize rapidly to return to forward locations.)

6. Did the Air Force look at future missions such as the Airborne Laser Program for Cannon? This program will require the basing of up to (8) B747s and a chemical plant that must be specifically located far from a population center.

7. Does the Net Present Value saving for Cannon actually reflect future savings to the taxpayer and the DoD budget? Why did the NPV savings change so dramatically in the last few weeks prior to May 13th? (NPV doubled in the last

few weeks prior to release, the "savings" in military authorizations comprise some 47% of the overall BRAC NPV "savings", but they don't result in actual end strength decreases)

8. Why did the numbers for economic impact change so much in the last months before May 13th? (January 2005 showed 3906 direct job losses plus 2688 secondary losses for 6594 or 28 % loss—final figures reflected 2824 direct losses plus 1956 secondary for 4780 total or 20% loss. Why was there such a dramatic change? The community thinks the higher number reflects reality)

9. Did the evaluation of economic impact consider impacts in depth such as effect on schools, minorities, employment of the disabled, medical care in the area, etc? (Since the economic impacts in the Clovis area are much greater than the impact at any other BRAC base, these more detailed considerations should be evaluated)

10. Did the potential for Joint Training operations enter into the Military Value analysis? (Cannon has the potential to support Joint Operations at Ft. Bliss, Ft. Hood, Ft. Carson, and Ft. Sill)

11. Given the current news regarding potential changes to the force structure plan for the Joint Strike Fighter and the F-22, does it follow that the Air Force might need to maintain more F-16s, and thus have a continuing requirement for Cannon AFB?

DCN: 11646

Talking Points: Cannon AFB's Role
Concept for Joint Operations and Training as the Army and Air Force Undergo Transformation

- Cannon Air Force Base (AFB) is an ideal aviation facility for which the Military Capabilities Index (MCI) and true Military Value were not properly evaluated because incorrect, incomplete and misleading data were scored through a flawed Air Force process.

- If data were properly reported and evaluated, Cannon would score well with respect to "Composite Integrated Force Training" because of its own assets and other Service (U.S. Army) military installations in the region.

- Of the six distinctive capabilities[1] of the Air Force, precision engagement is most relevant to fighter units training with Army units. Specifically, Air Interdiction (AI) and Close Air Support (CAS) are essential to joint operations and training including air and ground forces. CAS would typically be worked with a Forward Air Controller – Airborne (FAC-A) or a ground-based Tactical Air Control Party (TACP).

- Cannon's current F-16 operational mission or any potential fighter aircraft; its location; its un-encroached range complexes and unrestricted airspace for military training are invaluable assets for the mission and training requirements of the transforming future Army. Many training requirements will be generated by the region's major Army installations: Fort Bliss near El Paso, Texas; Fort Sill near Lawton, Oklahoma; Fort Carson near Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Fort Hood near Killeen, Texas.

- The geographical proximity of Cannon AFB allows the Air Force greater flexibility, value and versatility in training with the Army. For example, the northeast boundary of Fort Bliss' McGregor Range is about 155 NM southwest of Cannon; Fort Sill's range, by comparison, is about 220 NM due east of Cannon; Fort Carson is about 270 NM to the northwest, and Fort Hood is about 340 NM to the southeast.

- Proximity to Fort Bliss makes joint training from Cannon AFB both realistic and useful without "out-and-back" scenarios[2] or aerial refueling. Fort Sill can also be supported in a similar fashion, but time on station is reduced because of the greater distance.

- The greater distances to Fort Carson and Fort Hood, while supportable from Cannon AFB for joint operations and training, would require aerial refueling or out-and-back operations for effective resource utilization and meaningful training.

- Given the Army's military value ranking of its 97 installations, the four Army installations (Forts Bliss, Sill, Hood and Carson) are in the top 19 installations of 97 ranked by the Army,

---

[1] The distinctive capabilities flowing from the Air Force's vision and core competencies are air and space superiority, global attack, rapid global mobility, precision engagement, information superiority and agile combat support.

[2] Aircraft would launch from Cannon AFB, transit to the training range, complete the mission and recover at a nearby suitable airfield. Aircraft would be refueled and serviced, launch for another mission and recover at Cannon AFB.

and Fort Bliss is ranked number one and is well within a routine operating radius for aircraft based at Cannon AFB. The four Army installations also will be home to approximately 28% (12 Brigade Combat Teams/Units of Action—BCT/UA) of the Army's ground maneuver force, a Corps Headquarters (25% of active Army inventory) at Fort Hood and four Division headquarters (1 at Forts Carson and Bliss and 2 at Fort Hood). The four Division Headquarters are 40% (4 of 10) of the Army's command and control elements for maneuver forces.

- Fort Bliss is scheduled to receive the 1st Armored Division and its four BCT/UAs; various echelons above division units from Germany and Korea; maneuver battalions; and a support battalion and aviation units from Fort Hood over the 2006 -2011 time period. Fort Bliss is projected to gain 15,918 military positions and 370 civilian positions.

- Relocating 1st Armored Division units and echelon above division units to Fort Bliss will transform it from an institutional training installation into a major, mounted-maneuver training installation with significant training requirements matched by excess training capacity and the significant potential for exercising joint operations.

- Cannon AFB would be one of the few active Air Force installations in either New Mexico or Texas capable of providing fighter support for CAS operations and training.

- The McGregor Ranges are integral to the Fort Bliss complex and are well suited to joint CAS operations. Cannon AFB based assets will be routinely able to spend 20 to 30 minutes on station on typical training sorties. The McGregor Range Base Camp is also home to the Army CAS Battalion.

- The northern area of the McGregor Range complex includes the Wilde Benton airstrip. Wilde Benton is a 7,800 foot, hard-packed airstrip capable of handling aircraft up to and including C-130s and C-17s. Coupled with the six Nap-Of-the-Earth (NOE) helicopter training courses and the Cane Cholla helicopter gunnery range, McGregor provides the Army an outstanding training environment which is further enhanced by the capability to utilize Air Force assets as well.

- Fort Sill and its emerging Air Defense Artillery (ADA) mission (the ADA School is recommended to move from Fort Bliss to Fort Sill in BRAC 2005) and proximity to Cannon AFB offers training opportunities for both Army and Air Force assets. Aircraft based at Cannon AFB can periodically offer a realistic threat array to ADA units, and the aircraft can simultaneously practice threat avoidance maneuvers.

- Forts Carson and Hood offer similar opportunities for joint training. However, training missions from Cannon AFB must utilize aerial refueling or conduct out-and-back operations.

- Proximity to and utilization of Army range facilities by Cannon AFB-based assets increase joint understanding between Services and emphasize combined operations through joint training missions. This approach to future contingency operations is a necessity, and it can be exercised whenever needed or desired by maneuver and CAS air assets at Forts Bliss, Sill, Carson and Hood and Cannon AFB.

DCN: 11646

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

August 3, 2005

The Honorable Donald H. Rumsfeld
Secretary of Defense
1000 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC, 20301-1000

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Airborne Laser program (ABL) will include eight B747 aircraft and a chemical plant that must be located far from population centers for safety reasons. Despite being placed on the BRAC list this year, Cannon AFB has a huge ramp, modern facilities, and is a short-distance to the Air Force scientific community and ABL program management office at nearby Kirtland AFB. Importantly, Cannon AFB suffers from no encroachment and is in a secluded area of farmland in eastern New Mexico, far from major population centers.

As we stated to the BRAC Commission in June, Cannon AFB is a wonderful base in a poor community. The citizens of Clovis, NM are hard-working people who have supported the Air Force for five decades. The base should not be closed. It seems to us that if the ABL program needs a base, Cannon AFB should be considered.

We respectfully request the status of the Department of Defense's planning for the basing of these aircraft and chemical plant, and the reasons why Cannon AFB was overlooked for this future total force mission during your BRAC analysis.

Sincerely,

Pete V. Domenici
U.S. Senator

Jeff Bingaman
U.S. Senator

Cc: Mr. Tony Principi, Chairman, Base Closure and Realignment Commission
General Lloyd Newton, Commissioner, Base Closure and Realignment Commission

DCN: 11646

operation KEEP CANNON

August 5, 2005

The Honorable Lloyd W. Newton (GEN, USAF, Ret)
Commissioner
Defense Base Closure
& Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202-3920

Dear General Newton:

Thank you for taking the time to meet with Governor Bill Richardson and me on July 21, 2005, to discuss Cannon AFB. We truly appreciate the interest and commitment you have made to listen to the New Mexico community and to weigh all the arguments related to this important decision.

I have enclosed the data you requested related to housing at Cannon AFB. Please feel free to contact me at anytime (505) 827-0226 with any questions related to Cannon AFB.

Thank you again for your time and commitment to this important process.

Sincerely,

Hanson L. Scott
Brigadier General, USAF (Ret)
Director, Officer for Military Base
Planning and Support

Cc: Mr. Ken Small, Air Force R&A Lead
Mr. David Combs, Air Force R&A Analyst

DCN: 11646

Housing at Cannon AFB

Cannon AFB has 683 family housing units within its boundaries and another 611 units across U.S. Highway 60/84, the major east-west highway adjacent to the base. These units are appropriated fund housing constructed between 1956 and 1994. In addition, Cannon has 350 units of 801 government leased housing in Clovis and Portales. This brings total family units to 1,644.

Active Duty Military at Cannon, FY 2002

- 2,396 accompanied military families
- 1,270 unaccompanied military
- Approximately 20% accompanied families sought housing in the private sector, which equals 480 accompanied military requiring private sector housing in FY 2002
- 329 accompanied military were homeowners (cumulative)
- 38 unaccompanied military were homeowners (cumulative)
- 96 accompanied military rented
- 60 unaccompanied military rented

Retired Military in Clovis-Portales

Air Force	1,491
Army	501
Navy	286
Marines	61
Coast Guard	10
Total	2,349

It is presumed that most retirees are current homeowners

Average Sales Prices for Housing in the Clovis Community

2 BR: $66 - 82K
3 BR: $65 - 168K
4 BR: $124 - 169K
5 BR NONE (rare)

Sources:
Relocation Assistance Program, Cannon AFB. Found at website: www.cannon.af.mil
Housing chapter, Cannon Air Force Base Guide. Found at website: www.cannon.af.mil
"Housing Requirement and Market Analysis: 2002-2007," Cannon AFB, March 2003. Found at website: www.afcee.brooks.af.mil

DCN: 11646

State of New Mexico

Office of the Governor

Bill Richardson
Governor

August 12, 2005

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi
Chairman, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark Street – Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202-3920

Dear Chairman Principi:

As you prepare for final deliberations on the BRAC process, we want to apprise you of a new agreement that we hope will influence your decisions about the future of Cannon Air Force Base.

We and several land-owners surrounding Cannon Air Force Base have agreed on a plan to nearly double the size of the base through the public purchase of land adjacent to the base. The proposed land acquisition – roughly 3,000 acres – would allow the United States Air Force to expand Cannon Air Force Base at no cost to the Air Force or the Department of Defense.

After discussions with city officials and landowners, as Governor, I pledge to commit $5 Million in state funding that would be used to help the City of Clovis purchase the land from private land-owners who are willing to sell the properties for the purpose of supporting the men and women of the Air Force and allowing for the expansion of Cannon Air Force Base. The land-owners have pledged to work closely with the City of Clovis to expedite any deal that would benefit the base.

This effort by the State of New Mexico and the City of Clovis follow the commitment we made during the BRAC hearing in Clovis, where we stated Cannon is not being threatened by encroachment. In fact, Cannon is perfectly positioned for expansion – at no cost to the military. We are taking this bold action today to ensure that Cannon can be expanded. No other state has stepped forward with this kind of offer that benefits the military mission of the Air Force.

This potential land acquisition will allow for expansion of Cannon's facilities and both runways on the base. This major opportunity will pave the way for future growth of Cannon to accommodate the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter training mission, un-manned missions, airborne laser missions, continuing F-16 missions and A-10 missions.

DCN: 11646

The entire New Mexico congressional delegation is in full support of this agreement between the Governor and the City of Clovis, which represents a proactive stand to continue the 50-year commitment to enhancing the capabilities and the mission, as well as future missions, of Cannon Air Force Base. This expansion will also enhance Cannon's ability to accommodate joint missions with the Air Force and the Army.

As Governor of New Mexico and Mayor of Clovis, we encourage you to seriously consider this new agreement as you decide the fate Cannon Air Force Base and its future role as part of the military mission of the United States.

Sincerely,

Bill Richardson
Governor of New Mexico

David M. Landsford
Mayor of Clovis

BR/DL/bg

cc:

Honorable James H. Bilbray
Honorable Philip Coyle
Admiral Harold W. "Hal" Gehman, Jr. (USN, Retired)
Honorable James V. Hansen
General James T. Hill (USA, Retired)
General Lloyd W. Newton "Fig Newton" (USAF, Retired)
Honorable Samuel K. Skinner
Brigadier General Sue E. Turner (USAF, Retired)

DCN: 11646

operation KEEP CANNON

August 19, 2005

BRAC Commission

AUG 19 2005

Received

The Honorable James T. Hill
Commissioner
Defense Base Closure
& Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202-3920

Dear Commissioner Hill:

During the Cannon AFB site visit and Regional Hearing in June, there were a number of questions related to Cannon's role in joint training. I would appreciate your thoughts on the attached White Paper. We believe this paper raises real issues regarding the strategic shift in gravity of forces to the southwest United States and their requirements for robust joint training.

Again, we appreciate your dedication to the BRAC process and your willingness to raise these important issues regarding Cannon AFB.

Sincerely,

R Harris

Randy Harris
Chairman, Committee of Fifty

Attachment (1) Joint Concept Paper
CC: Mr. David Combs

DCN: 11646

Talking Points: Cannon AFB's Role
Concept for Joint Operations and Training as the Army and Air Force Undergo Transformation

- Cannon Air Force Base (AFB) is an ideal aviation facility for which the Military Capabilities Index (MCI) and true Military Value were not properly evaluated because incorrect, incomplete and misleading data were scored through a flawed Air Force process.

- If data were properly reported and evaluated, Cannon would score well with respect to "Composite Integrated Force Training" because of its own assets and other Service (U.S. Army) military installations in the region.

- Of the six distinctive capabilities[1] of the Air Force, precision engagement is most relevant to fighter units training with Army units. Specifically, Air Interdiction (AI) and Close Air Support (CAS) are essential to joint operations and training including air and ground forces. CAS would typically be worked with a Forward Air Controller – Airborne (FAC-A) or a ground-based Tactical Air Control Party (TACP).

- Cannon's current F-16 operational mission or any potential fighter aircraft; its location; its un-encroached range complexes and unrestricted airspace for military training are invaluable assets for the mission and training requirements of the transforming future Army. Many training requirements will be generated by the region's major Army installations: Fort Bliss near El Paso, Texas; Fort Sill near Lawton, Oklahoma; Fort Carson near Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Fort Hood near Killeen, Texas.

- The geographical proximity of Cannon AFB allows the Air Force greater flexibility, value and versatility in training with the Army. For example, the northeast boundary of Fort Bliss' McGregor Range is about 155 NM southwest of Cannon; Fort Sill's range, by comparison, is about 220 NM due east of Cannon; Fort Carson is about 270 NM to the northwest, and Fort Hood is about 340 NM to the southeast.

- Proximity to Fort Bliss makes joint training from Cannon AFB both realistic and useful without "out-and-back" scenarios[2] or aerial refueling. Fort Sill can also be supported in a similar fashion, but time on station is reduced because of the greater distance.

- The greater distances to Fort Carson and Fort Hood, while supportable from Cannon AFB for joint operations and training, would require aerial refueling or out-and-back operations for effective resource utilization and meaningful training.

- Given the Army's military value ranking of its 97 installations, the four Army installations (Forts Bliss, Sill, Hood and Carson) are in the top 19 installations of 97 ranked by the Army, and Fort Bliss is ranked number one and is well within a routine operating radius for aircraft

---

[1] The distinctive capabilities flowing from the Air Force's vision and core competencies are air and space superiority, global attack, rapid global mobility, precision engagement, information superiority and agile combat support.

[2] Aircraft would launch from Cannon AFB, transit to the training range, complete the mission and recover at a nearby suitable airfield. Aircraft would be refueled and serviced, launch for another mission and recover at Cannon AFB.

Attachment 1

based at Cannon AFB. The four Army installations also will be home to approximately 30% (13 Brigade Combat Teams/Units of Action—BCT/UA) of the Army's ground maneuver force, a Corps Headquarters (25% of active Army inventory) at Fort Hood and four Division headquarters (1 at Forts Carson and Bliss and 2 at Fort Hood). The four Division Headquarters are 40% (4 of 10) of the Army's command and control elements for maneuver forces.

- Fort Bliss is scheduled to receive the 1st Armored Division and its four BCT/UAs; various echelons above division units from Germany and Korea; maneuver battalions; and a support battalion and aviation units from Fort Hood over the 2006 -2011 time period. Fort Bliss is projected to gain 15,918 military positions and 370 civilian positions.

- Relocating 1st Armored Division units and echelon above division units to Fort Bliss will transform it from an institutional training installation into a major, mounted-maneuver training installation. Future significant training requirements are well supported by excess training capacity. The historic use of Ft Bliss as a JNTC site underscores the significant potential for exercising joint operations.

- Cannon AFB would be one of the few active Air Force installations in either New Mexico or Texas capable of providing fighter support for CAS operations and training.

- *McGregor Range is* integral to the Fort Bliss complex and is well suited to joint CAS operations. Cannon AFB based assets will be routinely able to spend 20 to 30 minutes on station on typical training sorties. McGregor Range Base Camp is also home to the Army Combined Arms Support Battalion.

- The northern area of the McGregor Range complex includes the Wilde Benton airstrip. Wilde Benton is a 7,800 foot, hard-packed airstrip capable of handling aircraft up to and including C-130s and C-17s. Coupled with the six Nap-Of-the-Earth (NOE) helicopter training courses and the Cane Cholla helicopter gunnery range, McGregor provides the Army an outstanding training environment which is further enhanced by the capability to utilize Air Force assets as well.

- Fort Sill and its emerging Air Defense Artillery (ADA) mission (the ADA School is recommended to move from Fort Bliss to Fort Sill in BRAC 2005) and proximity to Cannon AFB offers training opportunities for both Army and Air Force assets. Aircraft based at Cannon AFB can periodically offer a realistic threat array to ADA units, and the aircraft can simultaneously practice threat avoidance maneuvers.

- Forts Carson and Hood offer similar opportunities for joint training. However, training missions from Cannon AFB must utilize aerial refueling or conduct out-and-back operations.

- Proximity to and utilization of Army range facilities by Cannon AFB-based assets increase joint understanding between Services and emphasize combined operations through joint training missions. This approach to future contingency operations is a necessity, and it can be exercised whenever needed or desired by maneuver and CAS air assets at Forts Bliss, Sill, Carson and Hood and Cannon AFB.

Attachment 1

DCN: 11646

NMTRI /Cannon AFB

Date Prepared: June 7, 2005

Prepared by: James Aarnio (BRAC/FAA); with input from Mr. Jon Semanek, Support Manager, Airspace & Procedures, ZAB-530 (FAA, Albuquerque Enroute Air Traffic Control Center, ZAB).

- The USAF has been developing the New Mexico Training Range Initiative (NMTRI) for approximately two years. NMTRI is designed to incorporate enhanced F-16 training in eastern New Mexico at Cannon AFB. NMTRI proposes to expand the vertical and lateral boundaries of Military Operating Areas and Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace (MOA/ATCAAs) near Cannon AFB. Coincident with this expansion is the proposal to fly supersonic throughout the range down to 5,000 ft. Above Ground Level (AGL). The FAA has safety concerns of mixing non-participating aircraft (VFR aircraft that may or may not be in contact with ATC) and supersonic operations while maintaining the ability to adhere to the provisions of Federal Air Regulation (FAR) 91.113. FAA's concern is magnified in the proposed Capitan MOA, which includes the airspace of airways V68/83.

- USAF submitted to ZAB a draft airspace proposal in December 2004 to add MOA/ATCAA airspace to the PECOS MOA Complex and create MOA/ATCAA airspace between PECOS and the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR). This submittal also proposed the realignment of J74 to allow for increase of Special Use Airspace (SUA). The USAF, concurrently, has been compiling an environmental impact statement (EIS) for SUA expansion and supersonic flight. The EIS is currently in preliminary draft format. Neither a final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), nor formal airspace proposal have been submitted to FAA.

- ZAB responded to the USAF in February 2005 with a NMTRI Draft Airspace Analysis. Several "Non Concurs" were listed by ZAB for the NIMTRI proposal. FAA countered with many detailed comments, mitigation measures, and suggestions, including; increased MOA/ATCAA airspace south of J74 (vertically to FL500/and increase - beyond USAF proposal of 600 square miles). ZAB also concurred with establishment of "bridge" SUA between WSMR and PECOS areas; however, the proposed floor of that airspace was not feasible for operational requirements at ZAB and, also with the exception of the inclusion of excluded airspace for Fort Sumner Municipal Airport (section 1.2.1). FAA also did NOT concur with the establishment of the Capitan MOA and associated Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace (ATCAA) as proposed in section 1.4.2 of the Air Force draft proposal. Numerous correspondence and meetings have taken place since then exploring alternatives and airspace configurations.

- ZAB briefed the Southwest Airspace Workgroup at DFW TRACON on March 29, 2005, on the NMTRI airspace proposal. This group included air carrier and National Business Aircraft Association (NBAA) representatives, RTCA, FAA and military personnel.

- On May 13, 2005, Cannon AFB appeared on the Base Realignment and Closure List (BRAC). Possible closure of Cannon AFB, along with the NMTRI proposal, has drawn considerable Congressional and State of New Mexico interest.

- On May 23, 2005, ZAB hosted a meeting with Cannon AFB personnel. In that meeting 27th FW Operations Group Commander Col. Tip Wight explained that the proposed SUA expansion north of J74 is paramount to other requests in the NMTRI proposal. In that meeting ZAB outlined as they had previously in meetings and correspondence that their concerns of compression, workload and sector integrity issues are still viable, along with traffic management initiatives that would be required to accommodate NMTRI proposed airspace. Proposed realignment of J74 would not be feasible as it is an integral part of the high altitude stratum in the eastern portion of ZAB's airspace, and provides definition and structure to heavily used enroute airspace in that area.

- BRAC Commission visits Cannon AFB on June 23, 2005, on a fact finding mission. Regional Hearing in Clovis, NM, June 24, 2005.

- The draft NMTRI airspace proposal has changed several times in the last 6 months. ZAB continues to work with Cannon to explore alternatives. No formal airspace proposal is ready for submission, and the NMTRI proposal is not yet in an active formal airspace case status.

- There are NO current action items in place between the Air Force and the FAA that would enable the NMTRI proposal to be active by October, 2005, as reported in the media that a" Letter of Agreement (LOA)" was "very close to being signed".

- It is operationally evident that mitigation measures must be enacted to initiate the NMTRI in less than an operational capability as that which the Air Force requests.

DCN: 11646

New Mexico Range Training Initiative (NMTRI) Schedule for EIS (Environmental Impact Statement)

PAST

- Scoping (public meeting process on draft proposal) was completed in January 2004. USAF (United States Air Force) held public meetings and FAA (Federal Aviation Administration) attended.
- FAA attended a week long meeting to discuss the Preliminary Draft EIS (DEIS) in summer of 2004.
- The USAF published a DEIS in January 2005.
- The USAF held public hearings on the Draft EIS and FAA attended as a cooperating agency (FAA is legal authority over airspace, therefore is "cooperating agency" by law. Although, FAA may not agree with proponents conclusions).
- FAA sent written comments on the DEIS.

PRESENT

- USAF is compiling and responding to all comments on the DEIS.

FUTURE - USAF

- USAF will publish an FEIS (Final Environmental Impact Statement). October-December, 2005: estimated.
- USAF will issue a Record of Decision (ROD).
- Formal airspace proposal will be submitted by USAF after ROD is signed along with EIS.

FUTURE – FAA

(FAA will act once it receives a formal airspace proposal. See FAA Order 7400.2E, Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters, for specific timelines.)

- If the airspace proposal contains moving J-74 (Jet Route number 74; Airway above 18,000 ft. Mean Sea Level [MSL]), FAA's action is rule-making and may take up to one year to complete. With such an action, FAA is required to issue a Notice of Proposed Rule-Making (NPRM) in the Federal Register. FAA is required to respond to comments and follow the processes as listed in FAA Order 7400.2E.
- If the airspace proposal only contains Military Operating Areas (MOAs), FAA's action will not be rule-making, but will require circularization (Draft Advisory Circular [AC] will be disseminated to non-participating user groups). FAA may also hold public hearings. The estimated time frame is 8 months for this process.
- Once the FAA has a federal action, such as charting a MOA or moving an airway, the FAA will review the USAF's FEIS to determine if the document provides sufficient environmental documentation to meet the FAA requirements. If the document is adequate, the FAA will make an environmental decision to comply with its orders and with NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act of 1969).

DCN: 11646

U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

**ATO En Route & Oceanic
Central Service Area**
Minneapolis, Chicago,
Kansas City, Fort Worth,
Memphis, Houston

2601 Meacham Blvd.
Fort Worth, TX 76193

Mr. Troy Andersen
HQ ACC/CEVP Project Manager
129 Andrews St., Suite 102
Langley AFB, VA 23665-2769

Dear Mr. Andersen:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the New Mexico Training Range Initiative. We have the following general comments on the DEIS, in addition to the specific comments set forth in the attached table.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) does not concur with the assessment of the impacts to the airspace described in the DEIS. We believe the enclosed letter from Ms. Joan M. Mallen, Manager, Albuquerque Air Route Traffic Control Center, to Colonel Charles A. Hale dated February 11, 2005 (Mallen letter), more accurately describes the impacts of the proposed action. We appreciate your acknowledgement of the ability and expertise of FAA controllers. However, we believe the impacts from moving J-74, raising the ceiling in the North Sumner Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace (ATCAA), and creation of the Capitan Military Operations Area (MOA)/ATCAA (as described in the DEIS) would necessitate compression and rerouting of air traffic, and would create unacceptable delays with additional miles-in-trail.

The FAA would like the USAF to clarify the description of the airspace in alternative A, incorporating the floors and ceilings defined in the Mallen letter. If these clarifications to alternative A are made, the FAA may be in a position to consider this alternative for identification as the Agency's preferred alternative prior to publication of the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

We wish to clarify that the FAA has no regulatory approval over any military's use of supersonic flight nor can the FAA prevent non-participating VFR aircraft from operating within an active MOA. However, as described in the Mallen letter, we have safety concerns regarding supersonic flights in the vicinity of victor air routes, specifically in the proposed Capitan MOA area.

Enclosed are additional comments on the draft. We look forward to completing this process with you.

Donald R. Smith
Acting Manager, Airspace Branch
Central En Route and Oceanic Service Area

Enclosure:
Mallen letter

ASW-520.5:NTerry:x5594:smc:02/18/05: (NMTRICOMMENTTRANSMITTALDEIS): F:

PAGE	SEC/PARA	COMMENT
1-6	1st	Use definition from 7400.2
2-30	2.4.4	Delete the reference to FAA Order 7400.2.
3-2	2nd	Please use the definition of Special Use Airspace (SUA) as defined in FAA Order 7400.2., Paragraph 21-1-3a.
3-2	3rd	Please use the definition of other types of SUA as defined in 7400.2, 21-1-3b.
4-8	Beginning	Delete the sentence beginning with "The extent or number...."
4-8	2nd	The paragraph beginning with "As discussed in Section 3.1.2, ..." is incomplete and misleading because the term MARSA is not explained in what specific types of operations it "could" apply. Please define the term in accordance with the Pilot/Controller Glossary (P/CG), effective 02/19/04 (includes Change 1 dated 08/05/04). The P/CG is an addendum to: Aeronautical Information Manual, Order 7110.10, Flight Services, and Order 7110.65, Air Traffic Control. (For your benefit, We have attached the MARSA definition.) MILITARY AUTHORITY ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR SEPARATION OF AIRCRAFT- A condition whereby the military services involved assume responsibility for separation between participating military aircraft in the ATC system. It is used only for required IFR operations, which are specified in letters of agreement or other appropriate FAA or military documents. **1-4-8. USE OF MILITARY AUTHORITY ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR SEPARATION OF AIRCRAFT (MARSA)** The application of MARSA is a military service prerogative and will not be invoked by individual units or pilots except as follows: **a.** Military service commands authorizing MARSA shall be responsible for its implementation and terms of use. When military operations warrant an LOA and MARSA will be applied, the authority to invoke MARSA shall be contained in the LOA. It must be noted that an LOA will not be required in all cases involving MARSA. **b.** ATC facilities do not invoke or deny MARSA. Their sole responsibility concerning the use of MARSA is to provide separation between military aircraft engaged in MARSA operations and other non-participating IFR aircraft. **c.** DoD shall ensure that military pilots requesting special use airspace (SUA)/ATC assigned airspace (ATCAA) have coordinated with the scheduling agency, obtained approval for entry, and are familiar with appropriate MARSA procedures. ATC is not responsible for determining which military aircraft are authorized to enter SUA/ATCAA.

DOCUMENT PROVIDED BY Chris Goode, HYJEK + FIX INC

Cannon AFB Issues Paper

Background: Cannon AFB, NM, is recommended for closure on the DoD BRAC list. It appears Cannon AFB received a misleading low score on Military Value. We request the BRAC Air Force R&A Team analyze the following preliminary issues:

1. Our initial review indicates several installations with significantly less favorable weather, range availability, and air traffic control conditions received a higher military value.
2. Cannon AFB received an incorrect evaluation of air space: The New Mexico Training Range Initiative was never considered, a critical component to Cannon's military value and viability. The Initiative has had no show-stoppers, and, in fact, the Air Force and the FAA are in process of completing a Letter of Agreement.
3. Encroachment was considered a critical component to the DoD's analysis. Yet, unlike numerous peer fighter bases, the air space used by Cannon AFB, including that proposed for inclusion in the New Mexico Training Range Initiative, has no encroachment, now or in the future.
    - For example, at Hill AFB, there are a number of ongoing environmental issues that could constrain the use of the air space and flexibility of the forces. A number of exemptions to federal environmental laws are now being sought for Hill AFB. However, these federal exemptions have failed to pass the Congress thus far.
    - Luke AFB has considerable encroachment issues that appear to have been ignored; New Mexico is concerned that the Air Force is continuing to support tactical fighter operations in areas that are congested due to commercial air traffic.
4. Looking to the future, and given the requirements of new technology, there is no excess of air space. In fact, the air space and range space in New Mexico allows integration of both air-to-air and air-to-ground combat training.
5. Cannon AFB has outstanding infrastructure—runways, hangars (the 27th FW can hangar all their aircraft), and ramp space, all of which can easily support increased force structure.
6. Economic Impact: The Clovis/Portales negative economic impact from a Cannon AFB closure would be more than 200% greater than the next impacted community according to our analysis--we will provide more information in the near future. Our initial analysis shows that the community is unlikely to recover.
7. Force Structure: the DOD recommended action of inactivating three active fighter squadrons would have a detrimental impact on the retention, rotation base and total quality of life of the F-16 fighter force; we will provide additional information as we have time for analysis.

6/2/2005

DCN: 11646

Issues / Questions for BRAC R&A Team
Cannon AFB

1. *The New Mexico Training Range Initiative would allow supersonic/ supercruise operations at Cannon AFB and dramatically increase the military value and viability for future F-22 and JSF mission requirements, including the use of future stand-off munitions. This initiative was strongly supported by the Air Force.*

   Why was the New Mexico Training Range Initiative not included in the Air Force's military value analysis of Cannon AFB?

2. *Encroachment was considered a primary liability during the Pentagon's 2005 BRAC analysis. Luke AFB is severely encroached, being one of the greatest centers of population growth in the country. Nellis AFB has previously been cited by the GAO for serious encroachment issues due to population growth. Utah (Hill AFB) is battling a controversial plan by the Goshute Indian Tribe to place a nuclear waste site on the Skull Valley Reservation that could impact 1/3 of F-16 operations at the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR).*

   Did the Air Force adequately take into consideration real constraints, present and future, of Cannon AFB's potential peer facilities, including Hill AFB, Luke AFB, and Nellis AFB?

3. *The Chief of Staff, Air Force, testified to the Congress as late as April 2005 to the absolute necessity of retaining all available range space. This includes the need for supercruise range space to accommodate 1.5 mach speed aircraft and for the use of next generation standoff munitions. The Education and Training Joint Cross Service Group took no significant actions regarding ranges because they realized their value.*

   Did the Air Force take into consideration the Force Structure implications of integrating future supercruise aircraft and air munitions and the requirements to operate these weapons platforms, given potential future restrictions at a number of ranges?

4. *Cannon AFB has outstanding hangars, runways, and base infrastructure. There exists potential alternative missions that could be accomplished at Cannon AFB that are consistent with our Force Structure.*

   Did the Air Force or Joint Cross Service Group consider Cannon AFB as a potential fighter training site, an interceptor air warfare center, or as a receiving site for retrograding overseas fighters?

5. *Our analysis shows the Cannon community will not recover from a closure. Some cities, including Lubbock TX, were inappropriately included in the analysis and appear to serve to decrease the impact of a closure.*

   Why was Lubbock, TX included in the economic analysis to a Cannon closure? How significant will the BRAC Commission consider serious economic devastation to a community?

6/2/2005

POC: Chris Goode: 202-223-4800

DCN: 11646

1 July 2005

Inquiry Response

Re: BI-0105 (CT-0432) Synergy of Training Between Cannon AFB F-16s and Ft Sill

Requester: Commission Request (Ken Small)

Question: Question to both the Army and to the Air Force: There is currently a synergy between the Cannon AFB F-16 Wing and Fort Sill related to simultaneous air to ground and artillery training, conceivably simulating fighter loiter time to artillery targeting. If Fort Bliss grew as projected this same synergy could heighten between Cannon and Fort Bliss and the proposed "Net Fires Center" to be established at Ft Sill.

Army: Is this synergy important to the Army? Will valuable training opportunities be lost if Cannon AFB Closes? If Cannon AFB closes, will similar Army training opportunities be available *with* other sources?

Air Force: Is this synergy important to the Air Force? Will valuable training opportunities be lost if Cannon AFB Closes? If Cannon AFB closes, will similar Air Force training opportunities be available with other sources?

Answer:

1) Yes, in general. Coordinated-fire and close air support synergy with the Army is very important to the Air Force. That is why Cannon's aircraft are moved to places where they can do close air support and joint training with the Army and USMC more easily and frequently. The Mission Compatibility Index (MCI) for fighters limited its evaluation of ranges to 150 nautical miles so that all installations could be compared on a fair and equitable basis. From an Air Force perspective, while Cannon AFB may currently support joint training at Ft Sill's ranges, at 240 nautical miles it was not considered in Cannon's Fighter MCI score.

The recommended Air Force realignments offer better joint training alternatives for both the Air Force, the Army, and the Marine Corps as well. Hill AFB provides close air support missions almost daily on the on the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR) and the adjacent Army Dugway Proving Ground. Shaw AFB is in close proximity to a large number of Army and USMC ranges, as is Nellis AFB, providing more "joint" training rather than two-service opportunities currently available at Cannon AFB.

') From an Army perspective, there are several ways the Air Force will continue provide air
upport for Army joint fires training requirements. The F-16s at Tulsa IAP AGS, Oklahoma, and
arswell Joint Reserve Base, Texas, are roughly half the distance to Ft Sill's range as Cannon
FB and are therefore better situated to support the Army's new Net Fires Center slated for Ft
l. The Air National Guard F-16 wing at Kirtland AFB is closer to the Ft Bliss McGregor
ıge than Cannon AFB and can provide needed close air support for joint training with the
llery (Fires) brigade recommended for movement from Ft Sill to Ft Bliss. Additionally, the

DCN: 11646

1 July 2005

Inquiry Response

Re: BI-0105 (CT-0432) Synergy of Training Between Cannon AFB F-16s and Ft Sill

airfield at Ft Bliss has sufficient capacity to receive F-16 deployments to support joint fires missions at McGregor Range as required.

Approved

DAVID L. JOHANSEN, Lt Col, USAF
Chief, Base Realignment and Closure Division

DCN: 11646

2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Archive Box Contents

Team: AIR FORCE

Name of Team Member: DAVID COMBS

Item #	Item
~~1~~	~~VARIOUS CANNON AFB DOCUMENTS~~ DND
1	"Operation Keep Cannon" dtd 15 Jun 2005
2.	Sens. Domenici, Bingaman Ltr. of 3 Aug 2005
3.	Gov. Richardson Ltr. of 12 Aug 2005
4.	Major Lanford Ltr of 26 Jul 2005
5.	Operation Keep Cannon Ltr. of 7 Jul 2005
6	Operation Keep Cannon Ltr of 4 Aug 2005
7	New Mexico ANG "Jet Stream" of Op-Jun 2005.
8	"Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission"
9	"Proximity To Low Level Routes Supporting Mission"
10	"Access to Adequate Supersonic Airspace"
11	"Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission"
12	"Available Auxiliary Airfields Within 50 NM"
13	"Reference #USAF495 (DoD #1267): Airspace Attributes - Ranges (2 of 2)
14	Reference #USAF950 (DoD #1274): Airspace Attributes - Ranges (2 of 2)
15	Reference #USAF644 (DoD #1242):

DCN: 11646

2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Archive Box Contents

Team: AF

Name of Team Member: David Combs

Item #	Item
15(con't)	Air Operations – Departure Delays"
16	Airfield Proximity Spreadsheets (3 cys)
17	Cannon AFB, NM Back-up Book,
	Final Deliberations Hearings, 24-27
	August. Tabs I-9.

DCN: 11646

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

August 3, 2005

The Honorable Donald H. Rumsfeld
Secretary of Defense
1000 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC, 20301-1000

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Airborne Laser program (ABL) will include eight B747 aircraft and a chemical plant that must be located far from population centers for safety reasons. Despite being placed on the BRAC list this year, Cannon AFB has a huge ramp, modern facilities, and is a short-distance to the Air Force scientific community and ABL program management office at nearby Kirtland AFB. Importantly, Cannon AFB suffers from no encroachment and is in a secluded area of farmland in eastern New Mexico, far from major population centers.

As we stated to the BRAC Commission in June, Cannon AFB is a wonderful base in a poor community. The citizens of Clovis, NM are hard-working people who have supported the Air Force for five decades. The base should not be closed. It seems to us that if the ABL program needs a base, Cannon AFB should be considered.

We respectfully request the status of the Department of Defense's planning for the basing of these aircraft and chemical plant, and the reasons why Cannon AFB was overlooked for this future total force mission during your BRAC analysis.

Sincerely,

Pete V. Domenici
U.S. Senator

Jeff Bingaman
U.S. Senator

Cc: Mr. Tony Principi, Chairman, Base Closure and Realignment Commission
General Lloyd Newton, Commissioner, Base Closure and Realignment Commission

DCN: 11646

State of New Mexico

Office of the Governor

Bill Richardson
Governor

August 12, 2005

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi
Chairman, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark Street – Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202-3920

Dear Chairman Principi:

As you prepare for final deliberations on the BRAC process, we want to apprise you of a new agreement that we hope will influence your decisions about the future of Cannon Air Force Base.

We and several land-owners surrounding Cannon Air Force Base have agreed on a plan to nearly double the size of the base through the public purchase of land adjacent to the base. The proposed land acquisition – roughly 3,000 acres – would allow the United States Air Force to expand Cannon Air Force Base at no cost to the Air Force or the Department of Defense.

After discussions with city officials and landowners, as Governor, I pledge to commit $5 Million in state funding that would be used to help the City of Clovis purchase the land from private land-owners who are willing to sell the properties for the purpose of supporting the men and women of the Air Force and allowing for the expansion of Cannon Air Force Base. The land-owners have pledged to work closely with the City of Clovis to expedite any deal that would benefit the base.

This effort by the State of New Mexico and the City of Clovis follow the commitment we made during the BRAC hearing in Clovis, where we stated Cannon is not being threatened by encroachment. In fact, Cannon is perfectly positioned for expansion – at no cost to the military. We are taking this bold action today to ensure that Cannon can be expanded. No other state has stepped forward with this kind of offer that benefits the military mission of the Air Force.

This potential land acquisition will allow for expansion of Cannon's facilities and both runways on the base. This major opportunity will pave the way for future growth of Cannon to accommodate the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter training mission, un-manned missions, airborne laser missions, continuing F-16 missions and A-10 missions.

The entire New Mexico congressional delegation is in full support of this agreement between the Governor and the City of Clovis, which represents a proactive stand to continue the 50-year commitment to enhancing the capabilities and the mission, as well as future missions, of Cannon Air Force Base. This expansion will also enhance Cannon's ability to accommodate joint missions with the Air Force and the Army.

As Governor of New Mexico and Mayor of Clovis, we encourage you to seriously consider this new agreement as you decide the fate Cannon Air Force Base and its future role as part of the military mission of the United States.

Sincerely,

Bill Richardson
Governor of New Mexico

David M. Landsford
Mayor of Clovis

BR/DL/bg

cc:

Honorable James H. Bilbray
Honorable Philip Coyle
Admiral Harold W. "Hal" Gehman, Jr. (USN, Retired)
Honorable James V. Hansen
General James T. Hill (USA, Retired)
General Lloyd W. Newton "Fig Newton" (USAF, Retired)
Honorable Samuel K. Skinner
Brigadier General Sue E. Turner (USAF, Retired)

DCN: 11646

City Manager
RAYMOND MONDRAGON

Assistant City Manager
JOE C. THOMAS

City Attorney
DAVID F. RICHARDS

Post Office Box 760
Clovis, New Mexico 88101-0760
Phone (505) 769-7828

LETTER OF CERTIFICATION

July 26, 2005

Mr. Kenneth Small
Air Force Team Leader
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Mr. Small:

In response to your request, the City of Clovis submits this letter to certify the data provided in the document *Regional Economic Impact of Cannon Air Force Base*. The document was prepared at the request of our community for the purpose of responding to the May 13 recommendation by the U.S. Department of Defense to close Cannon AFB.

By this letter, I certify that data in the document mentioned above contains no critical discrepancies or inaccuracies. I also certify that all sources of data can be referenced or are available from public reports or websites.

If you have further questions related to the document, I invite you to contact Randy Harris at (505) 769-9000 or Erin Ward at (505) 644-2583.

Sincerely,

David M. Lansford

David Lansford
Mayor

cc: Duke Tran

"Serving Our Community"

Prepared by the Operation Keep Cannon Team
Funded by the State of New Mexico

Regional Economic Impact Of Cannon Air Force Base

July 2005

INTRODUCTION

On May 13, 2005, the State of New Mexico learned that Cannon Air Force Base, eight miles west of Clovis on the state's high eastern plains, was recommended for closure under the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process. Within days, the state's congressional delegation and its governor, Bill Richardson, vowed to combat the recommendation and offered assistance to community leaders to mount a review of the criteria that led to the recommendation. This report addresses the impact of Cannon AFB on local employment (jobs), labor income (payroll), and total industry output (materials, services, labor, and inter-industry dependencies). The report responds to an analysis published by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) showing a potential loss of one in every five local jobs if Cannon were to close.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the report is to provide information on the economic impact of Cannon AFB on the communities of Clovis and Portales (Curry and Roosevelt

counties) and compare the employment findings with those of the Department of the Air Force as published in DoD's May 13 *Base Closure and Realignment Report.*[1]

BACKGROUND

The 2005 BRAC process represents the fifth round of military realignments and closures. It is the latest round in a process that began in the early 1960's when then-Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara determined it was necessary to downsize the nation's inventory of military installations created during World War II and the Korean Conflict. Without consulting Congress, the Office of the Secretary of Defense established the criteria for the selection of bases and closed 60 installations.

In the 1970's Congress intervened in the process. In August 1977 President Jimmy Carter approved Public Law 95-82. It required DOD to notify Congress when a base was a candidate for reduction or closure; to prepare studies on the strategic, environmental, and local economic consequences of such an action; and to wait 60 days for a congressional response.

Congress has enacted two laws since 1977 that provide for closure of military installations within the continental United States: P.L. 100-526 enacted in 1988 and P.L. 101-510 in 1990. The laws allow the realignment of facilities, in part or in whole, and provide guidance on the process.

The principal mechanism for implementing base closures and reductions in both statutes has been an independent, bipartisan commission, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Under the BRAC process, the Secretary of Defense makes recommendations to the commission. The commission reviews these recommendations and makes its own recommendations to the President. The President then reviews the recommendations and either sends those back to the commission for additional work or forwards them, without changes, to Congress. The

[1] Report found at website: www.defenselink.mil/brac

recommendations then go into effect unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress.

Since 1988, there have been four bipartisan Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commissions that recommended the closure of 125 major military facilities and 225 minor military installations and the realignment in operations and functions of 145 others. By another accounting, the four BRAC rounds achieved 97 base closings and 55 major realignments. This has resulted in net savings to taxpayers of more than $16 billion through 2001 and more than $6 billion in additional savings annually.[2]

In reference to the 2005 closure and realignment recommendations, cost savings, if fully implemented, would equal or exceed the past four BRAC rounds combined.

2005 BRAC

Although the 2005 BRAC process is similar in many respects to previous rounds (1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995), the legislation authorizing the 2005 BRAC made a number of changes. Significant to this report, the law obligates the Secretary of Defense to provide an economic analysis of the impact to the local community when a base is considered for realignment or closure. The new law narrows the guidance on economic analysis to determining the impact "on existing communities in the vicinity of the military installations."

The law authorizing the 2005 BRAC provides guidance on a number of other issues, many of which are reflected in the current BRAC criteria for evaluating military installations (See Attachment A). A comparison of the 2005 BRAC criteria to earlier rounds is provided in Table 1.

[2] Reference found at www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/brac.htm

Table 1. Comparing 2005 BRAC Criteria to Previous Criteria

2005 Criteria	Previous Criteria[3]	Change
The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.	The current and future mission requirements and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force.	Replaces "requirements" with "capabilities." Emphasizes the importance of jointness.
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.	The availability and condition of land, facilities and associated airspace at both existing and potential receiving locations.	Explicit recognition of the need for staging areas for homeland defense missions. Explicit recognition of training areas as an important criterion and greater detail on the need for diversity in training areas.
The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.	The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations.	Clarifies need for future options for both operations and training.
The cost of operations and manpower implications.	The cost and manpower implications.	Sharpens the distinction between the cost of operations and manpower implications.
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 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.	No change.
The economic impact on existing communities in the vicinity of military installations.	The economic impact on communities.	Narrows the definition of economic impact.
The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions, and personnel.	The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions, and personnel.	No change.
The environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.	The environmental impact.	Explicit recognition of the costs of environmental cleanup activities.

Source: www.tomudall.house.gov/pdf/ACF983E.pdf

[3] The criteria were identical for the 1991, 1993, and 1995 BRAC rounds.

Also of note, the 2005 BRAC legislation authorizes an increase from eight to nine in the number of individuals serving on the BRAC Commission. The new law allows for a base to be added to the closure list, but requires that at least two commissioners visit the installation prior to making such a recommendation. The law also permits the Secretary of Defense to propose to place a military base into caretaker status if the installation is deemed important for future national security.

As of this writing, the 2005 BRAC process is well under way. Nine individuals have been appointed to serve on the Commission:

- Anthony J. Principi, chairman, former Secretary of Veterans Affairs (2001-05)
- James H. Bilbray, former Democratic House member from Nevada (1987-95)
- Philip Coyle of California, former Assistant Secretary of Defense
- Ret. Adm. Harold W. Gehman of Virginia, a former NATO Supreme Allied Commander
- James V. Hansen of Utah, a former Republican House member (1981-03)
- Ret. Army Gen. James T. Hill of Florida, former Commander of the U.S. Southern Command
- Ret. Air Force Gen. Lloyd "Fig" Newton, former Air Force Vice Chief of Staff
- Samuel Knox Skinner of Illinois, former Secretary of Transportation
- Ret. Air Force Brigadier General Sue Ellen Turner of Texas, former Director of Nursing Services, Office of the USAF Surgeon General

A list of upcoming key dates and deadlines:

- Sept. 8: BRAC Commission to make its own base closure recommendations.
- Sept. 23: Presidential decision on whether to accept or reject the BRAC recommendations in their entirety, the White House's only options. If Bush accepts the plan, it becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

- Oct. 20: If Bush rejects the BRAC recommendations, the commission has until this date to submit a revised list of proposed closures.
- Nov. 7: President to approve or disapprove the revised recommendations.
- April 15, 2006: The commission terminates.

UNDERSTANDING THE AIR FORCE EMPLOYMENT IMPACT ANALYSIS

This section responds to the employment impact analysis for Cannon AFB conducted by the Air Force and published in DoD's May 13 *Base Closure and Realignment Report.*

Economic Impact Tool

To estimate the employment impact of a proposed realignment or closure, DoD used a certified database and developed what is known as the "calculator," or the Economic Impact Tool (EIT), to determine outputs. According to DoD, the EIT calculates total potential job change for a base realignment or closure "scenario." If Cannon AFB were to close, EIT calculations show that 2,824 jobs would be lost locally and an additional 1,956 jobs would be lost through indirect/induced effects.

The DoD report defines the impacted community as the "Clovis Micropolitan Statistical Area," which is identified through population data as Curry County, NM. The potential impact on local jobs is calculated as -20.47% of total area employment, a percentage reached by dividing the number of potential job losses (-4,780) over total area employment (23,348).[4]

Employment data (input) for Cannon AFB for 2007, the year of closure, are reported in Table 2. The Air Force-generated economic impact (output) of closing Cannon AFB is shown Table 3.

[4] Data supplied by the Air Force, found at website www.defenselink.mil/brac

Table 2. Air Force Employment Data for Cannon AFB, 2007	
Type of Employment	**No. of Jobs Impacted**
Direct Military	-2,385
Direct Civilian	-384
Direct Student	0
Direct Contractor	-55
Cumulative Direct	-2,824
Cumulative Indirect/Induced	-1,956
Cumulative Total	-4,780

Source: Close Cannon Scenario, EIT Run, USAF Deliberative Document 0114v3, found in archive directory at www.defenselink.mil/brac

Table 3. Air Force-Generated Economic Impact of Closing Cannon AFB on the Clovis, NM, Micropolitan Statistical Area	
ROI[5] Population (2002)	44,921
ROI Employment (2002)	23,348
Authorized Manpower (2005)	3,919
Authorized Manpower (2005) / ROI Employment (2002)	16.79%
Total Estimated Job Change	-4,780
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment (2002)	-20.47%

Source: Close Cannon Scenario, EIT Run, USAF Deliberative Document 0114v3, found in archive directory at www.defenselink.mil/brac

In regard to Cannon AFB, the DoD evaluation process requires the Air Force to determine the economic impact (positive or negative) of dispersing Cannon's 60 F-16 fighter jets to other locations. Using the EIT tool, the receiving bases demonstrate positive employment impacts as a result of Cannon's closure (See Attachment B). Cobra Summary

METHODOLOGY

This analysis calculates the regional economic impact of Cannon AFB and compares the employment impacts with those reported by the Air Force.

[5] Defense Department acronym for "Region of Influence," also identified as the Clovis, NM, Micropolitan Statistical Area.

Data Collection

This analysis uses FY 2004 Cannon AFB employment and spending data, the most current 12-month data available. Employment and payroll inputs are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Employment and Payroll at Cannon AFB, FY 2004

Type of Employment	Number of Jobs	Payroll[6] Dollars
Active Duty	3,846	$125,669,337
Appropriated	400	25,503,071
Other Civilian	290	3,666,535
Private Sector	349	2,364,345
TOTAL	**4,885**	**$147,203,288**

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, 27th Fighter Wing, Cannon AFB

Table 5 shows construction and procurement spending (inputs) at Cannon AFB for businesses with a presence in the local area or on contract awards requiring the use of locally supplied goods and services.

[6] Excludes employment benefits

Table 5. Construction and Procurement Spending at Cannon AFB, FY 2004		
		Dollar Amount
Construction Contracts		
Operations & Maintenance		$11,787,281
Military Family Housing		90,999
Non-appropriated Fund		133,000
AAFES		105,000
Military Construction Program		0
Subtotal		$12,116,280
Procurement: Services, Materials, Equipment and Supplies		
Service Contracts		$9,000,000
Utilities and Energy		3,907.588
Telecommunications		1,351,800
Subtotal		$14,259,388
Commissary, Base Exchange, Health and Education		
Defense Commissary Agency		$487,895
Health CHAMPUS & Tri-Care		6,719,868
Tuition Assistance		979,000
Per Diem (Off-Base Meals)		273,000
Lodging		471,900
Subtotal		$8,931,663
TOTAL PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION		**$35,307,331**

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, 27th Fighter Wing, Cannon AFB

Data Analysis

This report uses the method of input-output (I/O) modeling, a scientifically reliable method for measuring the economic consequences of spending. Two databases are secured for this purpose: (1) IMPlan Pro (v 2.0.125), adopted by the New Mexico Department of Labor for economic analyses, is used to determine the impact of military contract and procurement spending and the impact of household spending by military and civilian employees. (2) The Regional Industrial Multiplier System (RIMS II), generated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce, is used for verification and generating employment impacts in the education sector, a sector that was modified for local conditions.

Two regional analyses are conducted: The first determines impacts to employment, labor income, and industrial output in Curry County (Clovis) only. This analysis follows the 2005 BRAC guidance to identify impacts in existing communities in the vicinity of the military installation. A second analysis calculates impacts to the combined region of Curry and Roosevelt counties. The second analysis accounts for the impact of residents of Cannon Meadows, a 150-unit military housing complex in the city of Portales (Roosevelt County), 19 miles to the north of Clovis.

For both analyses, direct employment is separated into manpower categories for military personnel, civilian military employees, and base contractors. Some 349 private sector jobs are deemed residentiary and are removed from the input data to prevent the positions from being counted twice (i.e., bank tellers, credit union employees).

Both analyses take into account local procurement and construction spending at Cannon AFB. This spending, which amounted to $34,328,330 in 2004, is divided into business sectors and assigned industry-specific multipliers. Contract dollar amounts are assigned to sectors that include telecommunications; architectural and engineering services; warehousing and storage; highway, street, bridge and tunnel construction; power generation and supply; and commercial and institutional building maintenance, among others.

Whenever possible, 2004 data is used for this analysis. A GDP Price Index deflation factor of 0.9617 is applied when calibrating dollars between 2004 and 2002.

The IMPlan and RIMS II databases allow for the calculation of economic impact or, from another perspective, the loss to the community should Cannon be closed or realigned to a location outside the state. Under no circumstance do the models predict or encourage the closing of Cannon AFB, nor do they anticipate the expansion or consolidation of the base.

Below are several assumptions of I/O modeling that should be taken into account when interpreting the results:

- Impacts are calculated as numerically linear and proportional;
- Each industry is assumed to have unlimited access to the materials necessary for its production;
- Changes in the economy are assumed to affect an industry's output but will not alter the mix of materials and services that are required to make an industry's products; and
- Each industry is treated as if it provides a single, primary or main product, and all other products of that industry are viewed as byproducts.

FINDINGS OF THIS ANALYSIS

Curry County

Tables 6 shows the impact of payroll and contract spending at Cannon AFB on employment (jobs), labor income (payrolls), and total industry output (materials, services, labor, and inter-industry dependencies) in Curry County. Table 7 shows summary data on the impact of Cannon AFB, calculated as the percentage of area totals.

Table 6. Economic Impact of Payroll and Contract Spending at Cannon AFB – Curry County Only

	Military & Civilian Appropriated Payroll	Construction & Procurement	Totals
Employment (number of jobs)			
Direct	4,536	522	5,058
Indirect	0	66	66
Induced	1,522	86	1,608
Total	6,058	674	6,732
Payroll (thousands of $)			
Direct	298,040	15,000	313,040
Indirect	0	1,680	1,680
Induced	34,110	1,920	36,030
Total	332,150	18,600	350,750
Industry Output (thousands of $)			
Direct	298,040	32,420	330,460
Indirect	0	4,450	4,450
Induced	108,670	6,120	114,790
Total	406,710	42,990	449,700

Source: IMPlan Pro (v 2.0.125)
Input data: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, Cannon AFB and *Procurement Guidance and Data*, http://www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/guide/procoper.htm

Table 7. Economic Impact Summary – Curry County Only

	Cannon Totals	Area Totals	% Impact
Employment (number of jobs)	6,732	22,015	30.58
Payroll (thousands of $)	350,750	1,077,395	32.56
Industry Output (thousands of $)	449,700	1,660,180	27.09

Source: IMPlan Pro (v 2.0.125)
Input data: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, Cannon AFB and *Procurement Guidance and Data*, http://www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/guide/procoper.htm

Curry and Roosevelt Counties Combined

Table 8 shows the impact of payroll and contract spending at Cannon AFB on employment (jobs), labor income (payrolls), and total industry output (materials, services, labor, and inter-industry dependencies) in Curry and Roosevelt counties combined. Table 9 shows summary data on the impact of Cannon AFB, calculated as the percentage of area totals.

Table 8. Economic Impact of Payroll and Contract Spending at Cannon AFB – Curry and Roosevelt Counties Combined

	Military & Civilian Appropriated Payroll	Construction & Procurement	Totals
Employment (number of jobs)			
Direct	4,536	535	5071
Indirect	0	63	63
Induced	1,540	82	1,622
Total	6,076	680	6,756
Payroll (thousands of $)			
Direct	290,070	14,830	304,900
Indirect	0	1,660	1,660
Induced	35,140	1,800	36,940
Total	325,210	18,290	343,500
Industry Output (thousands of $)			
Direct	290,070	32,360	322,430
Indirect	0	4,570	4,570
Induced	101,860	5,840	107,700
Total	391,930	42,770	434,700

Source: IMPlan Pro (v 2.0.125)
Input data: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, Cannon AFB and *Procurement Guidance and Data*, http://www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/guide/procoper.htm

Table 9. Economic Impact Summary – Curry and Roosevelt Counties Combined

	Cannon Totals	Area Totals	% Impact
Employment (number of jobs)	6,756	29,820	22.66
Payroll (thousands of $)	343,500	1,506,229	22.81
Industry Output (thousands of $)	434,700	2,409,210	18.04

Source: IMPlan Pro (v 2.0.125)
Input data: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, Cannon AFB and *Procurement Guidance and Data*, http://www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/guide/procoper.htm

Based on the RIMS II multipliers for local and state education, some 32 direct and induced employment impacts were identified as missing from the education sector in the Curry-Roosevelt area. The positions were added manually to the impact tables with their added salary and output measures.

Federal Impact Aid

Cannon AFB is responsible for more than $900,000 in annual federal impact aid to the State of New Mexico. This spending is not included in the current analysis because impact dollars for education are reallocated to schools throughout the state.

COMPARISON WITH AIR FORCE FINDINGS

Table 10 shows a comparison of employment impacts generated for (1) Curry County only, the (2) Curry-Roosevelt area, and (3) those reported by the Air Force, if Cannon AFB were to close.

Table 10. Employment Impact Comparison – Curry County Only, Curry-Roosevelt Combined, Air Force

	Direct	Indirect	Induced[7]	Total	Area Employment	Impact[8]
Curry County Only	5,058	66	1,608	6,732	22,015	-30.58%
Curry and Roosevelt	5,071	63	1,622	6,756	29,820	-22.66%
Air Force	2,824	0	1,956	4,780	23,348	-20.47%

DISCUSSION

In comparing employment impacts, it is important to remember that the Air Force defines the impacted area as the Clovis Micropolitan Statistical Area, or Curry County. The Air Force does not include Roosevelt County in its impact area, which has the effect of concentrating the potential employment impact within a smaller area. Even so, the two Curry-County-Only analyses demonstrate considerable difference in potential employment impact. The analysis conducted here shows a -30.58% potential impact in local jobs, significantly greater than the Air Force's estimate of -20.47%. When Roosevelt County is included, an addition that should have the effect of diluting the impact, the potential employment impact of closing Cannon AFB measures -22.66%, still greater than the Air Force estimate.

IMPlan Database

A July 2005 report from the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) states that DoD obtained military and civilian employment multipliers from the Minnesota

[7] Generated by consumer spending of those employed by Cannon AFB and its vendor

[8] Negative percentages are impacts associated with the potential loss of jobs were Cannon AFB to close. In the positive, these same percentages reflect the impact of employment at Cannon AFB on the local economy.

IMPLAN Group, provider of the IMPlan database.[9] It is likely the multipliers used by DoD are identical to those used in this report.

Authorized Manpower

Need Reference to the 1534 figure

The Air Force uses 2007 authorized manpower statistics to determine employment impact, which until recently were considered classified and unavailable to the public. The new information highlights what appears to be a planned downsizing of 1,534 military employees from 2005 staffing levels. This apparent reduction in active duty personnel would occur regardless of BRAC. For the Air Force economic impact analysis, the lower staffing level has the effect of reducing the employment impact. The IMPlan/RIMS II analysis, on the other hand, works from 2004 manpower data, providing perhaps a more realistic picture of regional job losses.

Walker Air Force Base

The closing in 1967 of Walker AFB in nearby Roswell, New Mexico, offers an historic precedent when reviewing the potential impact of closing Cannon AFB. Like Clovis, the city of Roswell is surrounded by large tracts of public land and maintains commercial businesses that support a substantial farm and ranch community. In the year prior to closure of Walker AFB, Roswell recorded a population of some 48,000 people, a population similar to the current population of Curry County. Three years after Walker AFB closed, Roswell's population had fallen 30%. The 2000 Census--taken 33 years after Walker AFB's closure--places Roswell's population at 45,293, still somewhat smaller than its population in the mid-1960's. If Roswell's experience is a guide, the IMPlan/RIMS II calculation of the potential loss of 30.58% of all jobs in Clovis/Curry County appears realistic.

Lack of a Weighted Factor

[9] *Military Bases: Analysis of DOD's 2005 Selection Process and Recommendations for Base Closures and Realignments*, Government Accountability Office (GAO) report to Congressional Committees, GAO-05-785. July 2005.

The potential impact of Cannon AFB on local jobs, payrolls, and industrial output is considerable. Although economic impact is one of the eight BRAC criteria and is included within the evaluation elements, it is not calculated as an independent or weighted factor in assigning final value to any military installation. In the case of Cannon AFB, regional economic impact is a significant factor.

SUMMARY

Among bases listed by DoD for potential reduction or closure under BRAC, the recommendation to close Cannon AFB appears the harshest of all in terms of its impact on the nearby community. The *Base Closure and Realignment Report* states:[10]

> 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.

This estimate poses the largest job loss as a percentage of community employment of all the BRAC recommendations. Among bases recommended for realignment or closure, Cannon's potential impact in area jobs exceeds the second largest impact by nearly twice.

This report makes an argument that the full impact of Cannon AFB on the local community may, in fact, be greater than estimates generated by the Air Force. Impact analyses using IMPlan and RIMS II multipliers find a larger 30.58% potential loss in local jobs, or the potential loss of almost one in every three existing jobs in Curry County alone. A study area that combines Curry and Roosevelt counties identifies a potential employment loss of 22.66% of area jobs, approximately one in every four or five jobs.

While arguments can be made regarding the validity of the Air Force employment numbers, it is fair to say, no matter which analysis is adopted, the potential impact to

[10] Department of Air Force Recommendations and Justifications, Vol. II, Section 3, p. 32

the Clovis-Portales community is sizable. Impacts that reach more than 10% of regional jobs are rare. A cursory review of New Mexico history finds that, if Cannon were to close, the potential economic impact would likely be among the worst ever to occur in the state. If Cannon were to close, it is also likely that the nearby communities of Clovis and Portales might never fully recover within the lifetimes of the current residents.

References

Base Closure and Realignment Report, publication of the Department of Defense, Vols. I, II. Found at www.defenselink.mil/brac

Economic Impact Assessment FY04, publication of the 27th Fighter Wing. Cannon AFB, NM.

Military Procurement Guidance and Data spreadsheet. Found at www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/guide/procoper.htm

Online Labor Market Information (MLI) database, New Mexico Department of Labor. Found at www.dol.state.nm.us

ATTACHMENT A

BRAC 2005 Selection Criteria

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.

From the Base Closure and Realignment Report, *Vol. 1, Chap.3, p. 18.*

ATTACHMENT B

COBRA PERSONNEL/SF/SUSTAINMENT/RECAP/BOS DELTAS REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
Data As Of 5/4/2005 4:29:12 PM, Report Created 5/20/2005 8:36:26 AM
Department : USAF
Scenario File : C:\Documents and Settings\COBRA Working\COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon.CBR
Option Pkg Name: COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF
Personnel

Base	Start*	Finish*	Change	%Change
Cannon AFB	2,769	0	-2,769	-100%
Andrews AFB	8,057	8,170	113	1%
Dane County Regional	284	342	58	20%
Kirtland AFB	6,702	6,717	15	0%
Joe Foss Field AGS	284	343	59	21%
Nellis AFB	8,080	8,340	260	3%
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	2,940	2,978	38	1%
Hill AFB	16,501	16,723	222	1%
TOTAL	45,617	43,613	-2,004	-4%

Square Footage

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	2,199,000	0	-2,199,000	-100%	794
Andrews AFB	4,691,000	4,693,350	2,350	0%	21
Dane County Regional	727,000	727,000	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	6,137,000	6,137,152	152	0%	10
Joe Foss Field AGS	411,000	411,000	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	4,658,000	4,679,756	21,756	0%	84
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	1,947,403	1,947,403	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	9,124,000	9,133,513	9,513	0%	43
TOTAL	29,894,403	27,729,174	-2,165,229	-7%	1,080

Base Operations Support (2005$)

Base	Start*	Finish*	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	14,662,144	0	-14,662,144	-100%	5,295
Andrews AFB	42,038,028	42,466,408	428,379	1%	3,791
Dane County Regional	2,986,836	3,039,079	52,243	2%	901
Kirtland AFB	68,705,420	68,811,295	105,874	0%	7,058
Joe Foss Field AGS	2,017,418	2,053,313	35,895	2%	608
Nellis AFB	36,538,603	37,393,538	854,935	2%	3,288
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	18,380,156	18,497,109	116,953	1%	3,078
Hill AFB	69,390,813	70,179,466	788,653	1%	3,552
TOTAL	254,719,419	242,440,208	-12,279,211	-5%	6,127

Data As Of 5/4/2005 4:29:12 PM, Report Created 5/20/2005 8:36:26 AM
Department : USAF
Scenario File : C:\Documents and Settings\COBRA Working\COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon.CBR
Option Pkg Name: COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF
Sustainment (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	10,698,123	0	-10,698,123	-100%	3,863
Andrews AFB	16,474,241	16,477,898	3,657	0%	32
Dane County Regional	2,579,767	2,579,767	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	30,365,709	30,366,031	322	0%	21
Joe Foss Field AGS	1,554,571	1,554,571	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	25,094,105	25,157,424	63,319	0%	243
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	8,161,604	8,161,604	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	33,939,303	33,964,665	25,362	0%	114
TOTAL	128,867,423	118,261,960	-10,605,462	-8%	5,292

Recapitalization (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	10,933,499	0	-10,933,499	-100%	3,948
Andrews AFB	15,551,057	15,554,602	3,545	0%	31
Dane County Regional	1,603,688	1,603,688	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	20,908,530	20,908,795	264	0%	18
Joe Foss Field AGS	903,025	903,025	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	19,915,315	19,975,827	60,512	0%	233
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	6,909,608	6,909,608	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	28,009,115	28,029,421	20,306	0%	91
TOTAL	104,733,836	93,884,965	-10,848,871	-10%	5,414

Sustain + Recap + BOS (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	36,293,766	0	-36,293,766	-100%	13,107
Andrews AFB	74,063,326	74,498,908	435,582	1%	3,855
Dane County Regional	7,170,291	7,222,534	52,243	1%	901
Kirtland AFB	119,979,660	120,086,121	106,461	0%	7,097
Joe Foss Field AGS	4,475,014	4,510,909	35,895	1%	608
Nellis AFB	81,548,023	82,526,789	978,766	1%	3,764
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	33,451,368	33,568,321	116,953	0%	3,078
Hill AFB	131,339,231	132,173,552	834,321	1%	3,758
TOTAL	488,320,678	454,587,134	-33,733,544	-7%	16,833

Plant Replacement Value (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	1,322,953,349	0	-1,322,953,349	-100%	477,773
Andrews AFB	1,881,677,862	1,882,106,862	429,000	0%	3,796
Dane County Regional	194,046,247	194,046,247	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	2,529,932,186	2,529,964,186	32,000	0%	2,133
Joe Foss Field AGS	109,265,980	109,265,980	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	2,409,753,071	2,417,075,071	7,322,000	0%	28,161
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	836,062,557	836,062,557	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	3,389,102,918	3,391,559,918	2,457,000	0%	11,067
TOTAL	12,672,794,17011	360,080,821	-1,312,713,349	-10%	655,046

Close Cannon Scenario, EIT Run, USAF Deliberative Document 0114v3, found in archive directory at www.defenselink.mil/brac

ATTACHMENT C

Cannon AFB Largest Contract Awards to New Mexico Companies, 2004

Business	Location	Amount	Code	Name of Product/Service
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	6072	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	8622	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	4426	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	-68326	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	4606	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	5588	Y299	All Other Non-Building Facilities
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	-13269	Y199	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	1648	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Albuquerque Surveying Co. Inc.	Alb	26212	R404	Land Surveys, Cadastral Svcs (non-construction)
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	5786	Y199	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	57678	Y199	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	4837	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	25592	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Albuquerque Surveying Co. Inc.	Alb	20883	R404	Land Surveys, Cadastral Svcs (non-construction)
WT Denton Mechanical Inc.	Clovis	26557	J045	Maint & Repair of Eq/Plumbing & Heating Equipment
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	25761	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	9642	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
DMJMH+N Inc.	Alb	10000	C211	Architect-Engineering Services
DMJMH+N Inc.	Alb	16037	C211	Architect-Engineering Services
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	2720	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	9328	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	7240	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	1473	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
DMJMH+N Inc.	Alb	2690	C211	Architect-Engineering Services
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	2567	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
MV Industries, Inc.	Alb	0	Y299	All Other Non-Building Facilities
Geo-Test, Inc.	Santa Fe	8794	F015	Well Drilling/Exploratory Services
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	2029	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	3559	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Geo-Test, Inc.	Santa Fe	16511	F015	Well Drilling/Exploratory Services
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	8213	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	16711	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	21763	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	2991	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	2437	Z299	All Other Non-Building Facilities
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	3101	Y299	All Other Non-Building Facilities
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	1117	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	1485	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings

Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	31382	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	936346	Y124	Airport Runways
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	12035	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	8046	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	-11592	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
MV Industries, Inc.	Alb	-168613	Z249	Maint/Other Utilities
United Enterprise Builders, Inc.	Clovis	158000	Y300	Restoration Activities
United Enterprise Builders, Inc.	Clovis	-1444	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	679346	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	40120	Z213	Maint/Mine Fire Control Facilities
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	39558	Z124	Maint/Airport Runways
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	-2452	Z222	Maint/Highways, Roads, Streets & Bridges
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	416980	Z222	Maint/Highways, Roads, Streets & Bridges
Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	1999	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	2209	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
White Sands Construction Inc.	Elephant Butte	93125	Y162	Recreational Buildings
MV Industries, Inc.	Alb	16445	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Moberly Moving & Storage Inc.	Clovis	117060	V003	Packing/Crating Services
Burkett Moving & Storage Co.	Clovis	59365	V003	Packing/Crating Services
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	85770	Z249	Maint/Other Utilities
Stoven Construction Inc.	Alb	1564341	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Stoven Construction Inc.	Alb	-1307	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	5456	Z222	Maint/Highways, Roads, Streets & Bridges
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	9542	Z119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	17351	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
ENMRSH, Inc.	Clovis	-107947	S203	Food Services
Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	146096	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	27856	Z129	Maint/Other Airfield Structures
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	39952	Z111	Maint/Office Buildings
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	772	Z124	Maint/Airport Runways
Key Communications	Roswell	-107300	J058	Maint & Repair of Eq/Communication Equipment
Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	72642	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
ENMRSH, Inc.	Clovis	166007	S203	Food Services
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	9836	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	11067	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	120000	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	684743	Y124	Airport Runways
ENMRSH, Inc.	Clovis	51267	S203	Food Services
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	95914	Z222	Maint/Highways, Roads, Streets & Bridges
United Enterprise Builders, Inc.	Clovis	100000	Y300	Restoration Activities
Key Communications	Roswell	-26220	J058	Maint & Repair of Eq/Communication Equipment
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	74168	Z222	Maint/Highways, Roads, Streets & Bridges
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	48642	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	230000	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings

Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	24700	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
AAA Appliance Service	Clovis	30560	W049	Lease or Rent of Eq/Maintenance & Repair Shop
ENMRSH, Inc.	Clovis	112611	S203	Food Services
ENMRSH, Inc.	Clovis	115184	S203	Food Services
Moberly Moving & Storage Inc.	Clovis	-43384	V003	Packing/Crating Services
Stoven Construction Inc.	Alb	5052	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
ENMRSH, Inc.	Clovis	977803	S203	Food Services
Southwest Lawn Services	Clovis	522591	S208	Landscaping/Groundskeeping Services
Stoven Construction Inc.	Alb	48817	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	110695	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	73267	Z221	Maint/Airport Service Roads
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	54360	Z129	Maint/Other Airfield Structures
Stoven Construction Inc.	Alb	40973	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	1181	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
C GS Janitorial & Lawn Service	Clovis	184890	S208	Landscaping/Groundskeeping Services
United Enterprise Builders, Inc.	Clovis	-20000	Y300	Restoration Activities
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	55473	Z222	Maint/Highways, Roads, Streets & Bridges
MV Industries, Inc.	Alb	77112	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	37989	Z222	Maint/Highways, Roads, Streets & Bridges
Key Communications	Roswell	209018	J058	Maint & Repair of Eq/Communication Equipment
Cox Southwest Holdings, LP	Clovis	51278	D316	Telecommunication Network Management Services
Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	10000	Y159	Other Industrial Buildings
Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	21535	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	3115	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
MV Industries, Inc.	Alb	55523	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Industrial Electric-Automation	Alb	33529	H139	Quality Control Svcs./Materials Handling Equipment
MV Industries, Inc.	Alb	9205	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	383491	Z222	Maint/Highways, Roads, Streets & Bridges
Stoven Construction Inc.	Alb	26686	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Stoven Construction Inc.	Alb	484692	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
ENMRSH, Inc.	Clovis	296739	R426	Communications Services
Moberly Moving & Storage Inc.	Clovis	27595	V003	Packing/Crating Services
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	4150	Z222	Maint/Highways, Roads, Streets & Bridges
Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	295638	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
		10361712		

DCN: 11646

operation KEEP CANNON

July 7, 2005

Mr. David Combs
Air Force Team
Defense Base Closure
& Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202-3920

Dear David:

The community of Clovis, New Mexico is pleased to provide you with our certified data, analysis, and a description of the methodology used to analyze the Air Force's recommendation to close Cannon Air Force Base. It is our intent to be a partner with you and your staff as you analyze the Air Force data. All of our analysis is, and will continue to be, provided in a complete, transparent, and time-sensitive manner.

Our analysis team is comprised of superb cost and accounting analysts with specific Department of Defense infrastructure experience. They understand BRAC and the Department of Defense's data collection process and are prepared to discuss their findings at any time. Specifically, we encourage you to review not only our findings regarding data inconsistencies, but the failure to adequately take into account Cannon's range, air space, and its complete freedom from encroachment.

We understand the incredible time challenge you are under and immense volumes of data you are responsible for analyzing. Your staff has been generous with their time and we have confidence that they are reviewing the facts fairly and thoroughly. Similarly, we appreciate your dedicated service and your commitment to the defense of the nation.

Sincerely,

R Harris

Randy Harris
Chairman, Committee of Fifty

Attachment (1) MCI Calculation Methodology
Attachment (2) Economic Value Methodology

Attachment 1
Methodology For Community MCI Scoring Calculations For Cannon
June 24, 2005

The Clovis community support team reviewed data released by DOD and the BRAC Commission prior to the June 24, 2005 regional hearing and prepared an alternative scoring analysis for some of the Military Capabilities Index (MCI) reported scores. While we questioned the overall weighting process, especially for issues such as encroachment, we concentrated principally on whether the data available accurately reflected the true situation at Cannon. This effort has been hampered by the lack of access to detailed information on the data call reporting and scoring of individual elements within each MCI question. However, we followed the AF's formula to the extent possible to highlight errors and ambiguity. Following is our methodology for scoring the various MCI questions:

Question 1242: ATC Restrictions to Operations

Maximum Points	5.98
Air Force Score	3.99
Community Score	5.98

Data was taken from the computerized aircraft maintenance system (CAMS). This system measures maintenance not ATC restrictions. Thus the measurement process was inappropriate for tracking ATC delays. Cannon controls its own departures, arrivals and airspace and thus has no ATC restrictions at all. Cannon should have received maximum points.

Effective Points: 100% X 5.98 = 5.98

Question 1245: Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission

Maximum Points	22.08
Air Force Score	6.04
Community Score	15.12

Detailed scoring for each of the 12 elements of this question is not yet available to the community. Supporting data that was available is scattered throughout various files in the BRAC database and is inconsistent, particularly for airspace volume and operating hours. Therefore, the community applied the following evaluation:

Element (% of Total)	Community % Attributed
Volume (15%)	**7.5%** (Unclear if all available airspace volume was reported. NMTRI not considered. We conservatively assumed 50% of total % available)

Operating Hours (15%)	**15%** (Hours reported range from 12 to 24. Anything less than 24 is by local authorities making decisions related to manpower and community convenience. Cannon should get full points)
Scoreable Range (10%)	**10%** (Melrose was ranked first in ACC in terms of range utilization. Cannon should get full points here.)
AGWD (11.25%)	**0.0%** (Melrose has full capabilities to train in Air to Ground Weapons Delivery and should get full points here. However, because of uncertainties in the definition of AGWD, we have assumed 0 points for this element)
Low Angle Strafe/Live Ordnance /IMC Weapons Release/ Electronic Combat/Laser Use Auth /Lights Out Capable/ Flare Auth/Chaff Auth- (43.75% Combined)	**36%** (Melrose has full capability for all except Live Ordnance and IMC Weapon release, and thus should get max points for all except these (36%)
Total Available (95%)	Total Community (68.5%)

Effective Points: 68.5% X 22.08 = 15.12

Question 1246: Proximity to Low Level Routes

Max Points	7.25
Air Force Score	2.64
Community Score	7.25

Cannon should receive maximum points because it has four low level route entries and eight low level route exits less than 50 miles from the base. Cannon was apparently penalized for having multiple legacy routes which have been used in the past and may be available in the future if needed, but are not used currently.

Effective Points: 100% X 7.25 = 7.25

Question 1270: Suitable Auxiliary Airfields Within 50 NM

Max Points	5.18
Air Force Score	0
Community Score	3.89

The formula used by the AF called for points to be awarded for auxiliary airfields within 50 NM. The reported data did not consider either the second, fully equipped, crosswind runway at Cannon or the Clovis Municipal Airport less than 20 miles from the base. Those 2 runways should have given Cannon 75% of maximum available points

Effective Points: 75% X 5.18 = 3.89

Question 1203: Access to Adequate Supersonic Airspace

Max Points	6.72
Air Force Score	1.34
Community Score	5.04

We believe the available data mistakenly showed operating hours of less than 24/7 and did not consider all of the accessible supersonic airspace available to Cannon. In addition, the additional airspace made available by the New Mexico Training Range Initiative (NMTRI) was not considered at all. Our methodology gave Cannon full credit for operation hours (50% of the score) and half value for airspace exceeding 150 NM X 80 NM (50% of the score).

Effective Points: 75% X 6.72 = 5.04

Question 1266: Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission

Even though the question context is different, the elements scored for this question are the same as for question 1245. Therefore, even though the maximum number of points available is different, our analysis applied the same methodology as for the answer, i.e.:

Max Points	11.95
Air Force Score	7.45
Community Score	8.19

Detailed scoring for each of the 12 elements of this question is not yet available to the community. Supporting data that was available is scattered throughout various files in the BRAC database and is inconsistent, particularly for airspace volume and operating hours. Therefore, the community applied the following evaluation:

Element (% of Total)	Community % Attributed
Volume (15%)	**7.5%** (Unclear if all available airspace volume was reported. NMTRI not considered. We conservatively assumed 50% of total % available)
Operating Hours (15%)	**15%** (Hours reported range from 12 to 24. Anything less than 24 is by local decision related to manpower convenience. Cannon should get full points)
Scoreable Range (10%)	**10%** (Melrose was ranked first in ACC in terms of range utilization. Cannon should get full points here.)
AGWD (11.25%)	**0.0%** (Melrose has full capabilities to train in Air to Ground Weapons Delivery and should get full points here. However, because of uncertainties in the definition of AGWD, we have assumed 0 points for this element)
Low Angle Strafe/Live Ordnance /IMC Weapons Release/ Electronic Combat/Laser Use Auth /Lights Out Capable/ Flare Auth/Chaff Auth- (43.75% Combined)	**36%** (Melrose has full capability for all except Live Ordnance and IMC Weapon release, and thus should get max points for all except these (36%)
Total Available (95%)	Total Community (68.5%)

Effective Points: 68.5% X 11.95 = 8.19

Question 1205: Buildable Acres of Air/Industrial Operations

Max Points:	1.96/1.96
Air Force Score:	0.07/0.05
Community Score	1.96/1.96

The data available to the community indicates that total unconstrained acreages for industrial and air development operations were reported as 9 and 10.5 acres respectively. This is erroneous, as Cannon has over 150 acres available (figure needed to get maximum points) according to our understanding of the data. (In fact, Cannon has 368 buildable acres for air/industrial operations.) Cannon should get maximum points here.

Effective Points: 100% X 1.96 = 1.96

Question 1250: Area Cost Factor

Max Points:	1.25
Air Force Score	.74
Community Score	1.25

The community understands that Area Cost Factor per se is a plug number taken from a DOD document and therefore not necessarily produced by the Air Force. However, when numerous cost elements such as Per Diem, Base Allowance for Housing (BAH), Sustainment, Base Operating Support (BOS) costs and others for Cannon are compared to other fighter bases, the numbers for Cannon are almost always lower, in many cases significantly lower. Thus, the community believes that Cannon should get maximum points in any cost comparison exercise.

Effective Points: 100% X 1.25 = 1.25

Regional Economic Impact Of Cannon Air Force Base

(Attachment 2)

INTRODUCTION

On May 13, 2005, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) released its list of closure and realignment recommendations to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission. The State of New Mexico learned that Cannon Air Force Base, eight miles west of Clovis on the high eastern plains of the state, was recommended for closure. Within days, the state's congressional delegation and its governor, Bill Richardson, vowed to combat the recommendation and offered assistance to community leaders to mount a review of the criteria that led to the recommendation. This report addresses the impact of Cannon AFB on local employment (jobs), labor income (payroll), and total industry output (materials, services, labor, and inter-industry dependencies). The report responds to an analysis conducted by the U.S. Air Force and published by DoD as part of the BRAC recommendations showing a potential loss of one in every five local jobs if Cannon were to close.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the report is to provide information on the economic impact of Cannon AFB on the communities of Clovis and Portales (Curry and Roosevelt counties) and compare the employment findings with those of the Air Force as published in DoD's May 13 *Base Closure and Realignment Report.*

BACKGROUND

The 2005 BRAC process represents the fifth round of military realignments and closures. It is the latest round in a process that began in the early 1960's when then-Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara determined it was necessary to downsize the nation's inventory of military installations created during World War II and the

Korean Conflict. Without consulting Congress, the Office of the Secretary of Defense established the criteria for the selection of bases, and closed 60 installations.

In the 1970's, Congress intervened in the process. In August 1977 President Jimmy Carter approved Public Law 95-82. It required DOD to notify Congress when a base was a candidate for reduction or closure; to prepare studies on the strategic, environmental, and local economic consequences of such an action; and to wait 60 days for a congressional response.

Congress has enacted two laws since 1988 that provide for closure of military installations within the continental United States. The laws allow the realignment of facilities, in part or in whole, and provide guidance on the process.

Since 1988, there have been four bipartisan Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commissions (BRAC) that recommended the closure of 125 major military facilities and 225 minor military installations and the realignment in operations and functions of 145 others. By another accounting, the four BRAC rounds achieved 97 base closings and 55 major realignments. This has resulted in net savings to taxpayers of more than $16 billion through 2001 and more than $6 billion in additional savings annually.[1]

The principal mechanism for implementing base closures and reductions in both statutes has been an independent, bipartisan commission, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Under the BRAC process, the Secretary of Defense makes recommendations to the commission. The commission reviews these recommendations and makes its own recommendations to the President. The President then reviews the recommendations and either sends those back to the commission for additional work or forwards them, without changes, to Congress. The recommendations then go into effect unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress.

[1] Reference found at www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/brac.htm

2005 BRAC

Although the 2005 BRAC process is similar in many respects to previous rounds (1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995), the legislation authorizing the 2005 BRAC made a number of changes. Significant to this report, the law obligates the Secretary of Defense to provide an economic analysis of the impact to the local community when a base is considered for realignment or closure. The new law narrows the guidance on economic analysis to determining the impact "on existing communities in the vicinity of the military installations."

The law authorizing the 2005 BRAC provides guidance on a number of other issues, many of which are reflected in the current BRAC criteria for evaluating military installations (See Attachment A). A comparison of the 2005 BRAC criteria to earlier rounds is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparing 2005 BRAC Criteria to Previous Criteria

2005 Criteria	Previous Criteria[2]	Change
The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.	The current and future mission requirements and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force.	Replaces "requirements" with "capabilities." Emphasizes the importance of jointness.
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.	The availability and condition of land, facilities and associated airspace at both existing and potential receiving locations.	Explicit recognition of the need for staging areas for homeland defense missions. Explicit recognition of training areas as an important criterion and greater detail on the need for diversity in training areas.
The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.	The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations.	Clarifies need for future options for both operations and training.
The cost of operations and manpower implications.	The cost and manpower implications.	Sharpens the distinction between the cost of operations and manpower implications.
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 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.	No change.
The economic impact on existing communities in the vicinity of military installations.	The economic impact on communities.	Narrows the definition of economic impact.
The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions, and personnel.	The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions, and personnel.	No change.
The environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.	The environmental impact.	Explicit recognition of the costs of environmental cleanup activities.

Source: www.tomudall.house.gov/pdf/ACF983E.pdf

[2] The criteria was identical for the 1991, 1993, and 1995 BRAC rounds.

Also of note, the 2005 BRAC legislation authorizes an increase from eight to nine in the number of individuals serving on the BRAC Commission. The new law allows for bases to be added to the closure list, but requires at least two commissioners to visit the installation prior to making such a recommendation. The law also permits the Secretary of Defense to propose to place a military base into caretaker status if the installation is deemed important for future national security.

As of this writing, the 2005 BRAC process is well under way. Nine individuals have been appointed to serve on the Commission:

- Anthony J. Principi, chairman, former Secretary of Veterans Affairs (2001-05)
- James H. Bilbray, former Democratic House member from Nevada (1987-95)
- Philip Coyle of California, former Assistant Secretary of Defense
- Ret. Adm. Harold W. Gehman of Virginia, a former NATO Supreme Allied Commander
- James V. Hansen of Utah, a former Republican House member (1981-03)
- Ret. Army Gen. James T. Hill of Florida
- Ret. Air Force Gen. Lloyd "Fig" Newton, former Air Force Vice Chief of Staff
- Samuel Knox Skinner of Illinois, former Secretary of Transportation
- Ret. Air Force Brigadier General Sue Ellen Turner of Texas

A list of upcoming key dates and deadlines:

- Sept. 8: BRAC Commission to make its own base closure recommendations
- Sept. 23: Presidential decision on whether to accept or reject the BRAC recommendations in their entirety, the White House's only options. If Bush accepts the plan, it becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.
- Oct. 20: If Bush rejects the BRAC recommendations, the commission has until this date to submit a revised list of proposed closures.
- Nov. 7: President to approve or disapprove the revised recommendations
- April 15, 2006: The commission terminates.

UNDERSTANDING THE AIR FORCE IMPACT ANALYSIS

To generate the employment consequences of a base realignment or closure, DoD provided to the Air Force and other review groups (3 military and 7 cross-service groups) with what is known as the "calculator," or the Economic Impact Tool (EIT). According to DoD, the EIT measures total potential job change--direct, indirect and induced—for a base realignment or closure "scenario." For the Clovis/Curry County region, the EIT identifies the loss of 2,824 direct jobs and calculates an indirect/induced loss of 1,956 additional jobs, if Cannon were to close.

The EIT generates indirect/induced employment impacts for Cannon AFB using a cumulative multiplier of 1.6926. The impacted community is defined by the Air Force as the Clovis Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is identified in the EIT model as Curry County. The potential community job change is calculated as -20.47% of the area employment, a percentage reached by dividing the number of potential job losses (-4,780) over total area employment (23,348).

Air Force-generated employment and output data are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2. Employment Impact Data for Cannon AFB

Year	2007
Direct Military	-2,385
Direct Civilian	-384
Direct Student	0
Direct Contractor	-55
Cumulative Direct	-2,824
Cumulative Indirect/Induced	-1,956
Cumulative Total	-4,780

Source: Close Cannon Scenario, EIT Run, USAF Deliberative Document 0114v3, found in archive directory at www.defenselink.mil/brac

Table 3. Economic Output Data for Cannon AFB

Economic Region of Influence (ROI)	Clovis, NM Micropolitan Statistical Area
Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:	
ROI Population (2002)	44,921
ROI Employment (2002)	23,348
Authorized Manpower (2005)	3,919
Authorized Manpower (2005) / ROI Employment (2002)	16.79%
Total Estimated Job Change	-4,780
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment (2002)	-20.47%

Source: Close Cannon Scenario, EIT Run, USAF Deliberative Document 0114v3, found in archive directory at www.defenselink.mil/brac

In regard to Cannon AFB, the BRAC evaluation process requires the Air Force to determine the economic impact (positive or negative) of dispersing Cannon's 60 F-16 fighter jets to other locations. Using the EIT tool, these bases demonstrate positive employment impacts as a result of Cannon's closure (See Attachment B).

METHODOLOGY FOR THIS ANALYSIS

Data Collection

Table 4 provides federal FY2004 employment and payroll data (input) for Cannon AFB.

Table 4. 2004 Employment and Payroll at Cannon AFB

	Job Number	Payroll[3]
Active Duty	3,846	$125,669,337
Appropriated	400	25,503,071
Other Civilian	290	3,666,535
Private Sector	349	2,364,345
TOTAL	4,885	$147,203,288

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, 27th Fighter Wing, Cannon AFB

Table 5 identifies 2004 construction and procurement spending (input) at Cannon on contractors with a presence in the local area or on contract awards requiring the use of locally supplied goods and services.

[3] Excludes federal and private sector employment benefits

Table 5. 2004 Construction and Procurement Spending at Cannon AFB

	Dollar Amount
Construction Contracts	
Operations & Maintenance	$11,787,281
Military Family Housing	90,999
Nonapropriated Fund	133,000
AAFES	105,000
Military Construction Program	0
Subtotal	$12,116,280
Procurement: Services, Materials, Equipment and Supplies	
Service Contracts	$9,000,000
Utilities and Energy	3,907.588
Telecommunications	1,351,800
Subtotal	$14,259,388
Commissary, Base Exchange, Health and Education	
Defense Commissary Agency	$487,895
Health CHAMPUS & Tri-Care	6,719,868
Tuition Assistance	979,000
Per Diem (Off-Base Meals)	273,000
Lodging	471,900
Subtotal	$8,931,663
TOTAL PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION	**$35,307,331**

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, 27th Fighter Wing, Cannon AF

Data Analysis

This report uses the method of input-output (I/O) modeling, a scientifically reliable method for measuring the economic consequences of spending. Two databases are secured for this purpose: (1) The IMPlan Pro (v 2.0.125) database, adopted by the New Mexico Department of Labor for economic analyses, is employed to determine the impact of military contract and procurement spending and the impact of household spending by military and civilian employees. (2) The Regional Industrial Multiplier System (RIMS II) database, generated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce, is used for verification and generating employment impacts in the education sector, a sector that was modified for local conditions.

Two analyses are conducted: The first determines impacts to employment, labor income and industrial output in Curry County (Clovis) only. This analysis follows the 2005 BRAC guidance – to identify impacts in existing communities in the vicinity of the military installation. A second analysis calculates impacts to the combined region of Curry and Roosevelt counties. This second analysis more accurately accounts for the impact of residents of a 150-unit military housing complex located in Portales (Roosevelt County), west of the campus of Eastern New Mexico University.

For both analyses, employment at Cannon is divided into manpower categories for military personnel, civilian military employees, and base contractors. Some 349 private sector jobs are deemed residentiary and are removed from the input data to prevent the positions from being counted twice (i.e., bank tellers, credit union employees).

Whenever possible, FY 2004 data is used for the analysis. A GDP Price Index deflation factor of 0.9617 is applied when calibrating dollars between 2004 and 2002.

The IMPlan and RIMS II databases allow for the calculation of economic impact or, from another perspective, the loss to the community should Cannon be closed or realigned to a location outside the state. Under no circumstance do the models predict or encourage the closing of Cannon AFB, nor do they predict the expansion or consolidation of the base.

Below are several assumptions of I/O modeling that should be taken into account when interpreting the results:

- Impacts are calculated as numerically linear and proportional;
- Each industry is assumed to have unlimited access to the materials necessary for its production;
- Changes in the economy are assumed to affect an industry's output but will not alter the mix of materials and services that are required to make an industry's products; and

- Each industry is treated as if it provides a single, primary or main product, and all other products of that industry are viewed as byproducts.

FINDINGS

Tables 6 shows summary data on the economic impact of Cannon AFB on employment (jobs), labor income (payrolls), and total industry output (materials, services, labor, and inter-industry dependencies) in Curry County. Table 7 provides details of the summary data.

Table 6. Economic Impact Summary – Curry County Only

	Direct	Indirect	Induced[4]	Total	Area Employment	Impact
Employment (number of jobs)	5,058	66	1,608	6,732	22,015	30.58%
Payroll (thousands of $)	313,040	1,680	36,030	350,750	1,077,395	32.56%
Industry Output (thousands of $)	330,460	4,450	114,790	449,700	1,660,180	27.09%

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, Cannon AFB

Table 7. Summary Details – Curry County Only

	Construction & Procurement	Military & Civilian Appropriated Payroll	Totals
Employment (number of jobs)			
Direct	522	4,536	5,058
Indirect	66	0	66
Induced	86	1,522	1,608
Total	674	6,058	6,732
Payroll (thousands of $)			
Direct	15,000	298,040	313,040
Indirect	1,680	0	1,680
Induced	1,920	34,110	36,030
Total	18,600	332,150	350,750
Industry Output (thousands of $)			
Direct	32,420	298,040	330,460
Indirect	4,450	0	4,450
Induced	6,120	108,670	114,790
Total	42,990	406,710	449,700

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, Cannon AFB and *Procurement Guidance and Data*, http://www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/guide/procoper.htm

[4] Generated by consumer spending of those employed by Cannon AFB and its vendors

Tables 8 shows summary data on the economic impact of Cannon AFB on the Curry-Roosevelt area. Table 9 provides details of the summary.

Table 8. Economic Impact Summary – Curry and Roosevelt Counties Combined

	Direct	Indirect	Induced[5]	Total	Area Employment	Impact
Employment (number of jobs)	5,071	63	1,622	6,756	29,820	22.66%
Payroll[6] (thousands of $)	304,900	1,660	36,940	343,500	1,506,229	22.81%
Industry Output (thousands of $)	322,430	4,570	107,700	434,700	2,409,210	18.04%

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, Cannon AFB

Table 9. Summary Details – Curry and Roosevelt Counties Combined

	Construction & Procurement	Military & Civilian Appropriated Payroll	Totals
Employment (number of jobs)			
Direct	535	4,536	5071
Indirect	63	0	63
Induced	82	1,540	1,622
Total	680	6,076	6,756
Payroll (thousands of $)			
Direct	14,830	290,070	304,900
Indirect	1,660	0	1,660
Induced	1,800	35,140	36,940
Total	18,290	325,210	343,500
Industry Output (thousands of $)			
Direct	32,360	290,070	322,430
Indirect	4,570	0	4,570
Induced	5,840	101,860	107,700
Total	42,770	391,930	434,700

Source: *Economic Impact Assessment FY04*, Cannon AFB and *Procurement Guidance and Data*, http://www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/guide/procoper.htm

[5] Generated by consumer spending of those employed by Cannon AFB and its vendors

Based on the RIMS II multipliers for local and state education, some 32 direct and induced employment impacts were identified as missing from the education sector in the Curry-Roosevelt impact area. The positions were added manually to the impact tables with their added salary and output measures.

Cannon AFB is responsible for $917,500 in federal impact aid to the State of New Mexico. This spending is not included in the current analysis because impact dollars for education are reallocated to schools throughout the state.

COMPARISON WITH AIR FORCE FINDINGS

Table 10. shows a comparison of employment impacts generated for Curry County, the Curry-Roosevelt area, and for Curry County, using the Air Force EIT calculator.

Table 10. Employment Impact Comparison – Curry County, Combined Curry-Roosevelt, Air Force

	Direct	Indirect	Induced[7]	Total	Area Employment	Impact
Curry County only	5,058	66	1,608	6,732	22,015	30.58%
Curry and Roosevelt counties	5,071	63	1,622	6,756	29,820	22.66%
Air Force EIT	2,824	0	1,956	4,780	23,348	20.47%

In comparing employment impacts, the Air Force defines its impact area as the Clovis Micropolitan Statistical Area, or Curry County. No analysis is performed by the Air Force for Portales or Roosevelt County. The Air Force EIT uses a cumulative multiplier of 1.69 in generating indirect/induced employment impact for the possible closing of Cannon. By comparison, the IMPlan and RIMS II databases generate several hundred multipliers, each coded specifically to one of more than 400 industry sectors.

The Air Force uses FY2007 authorized manpower statistics to determine employment impact, which until recently were considered classified and unavailable to the public. The new information highlights what appears to be a planned downsizing from 2005 staffing levels of 1,534 military employees. This apparent reduction in active duty personnel would occur regardless of BRAC. For the Air Force economic impact analysis, the lower staffing level has the effect of reducing the employment impact. The IMPlan/RIMS II

[7] Generated by consumer spending of those employed by Cannon AFB and its vendors

analysis, on the other hand, works from 2004 manpower data, providing perhaps a more realistic picture of the potential for regional job losses.

Walker Air Force Base

The closing in 1967 of Walker AFB in Roswell, New Mexico, offers an historic precedent when reviewing the potential impact of closing Cannon AFB. Located 96 miles south of Clovis, Roswell is among the leading cities in east-central New Mexico. Like Clovis, Roswell is surrounded by large tracts of public lands and maintains commercial businesses that support a substantial farm and ranch community. In the year prior to closure of Walker AFB, the city of Roswell recorded a population of some 48,000 people. Three years later, after the air base was closed, the city's population had fallen 30%. The 2000 Census—taken 33 years after Walker AFB's closure--places Roswell's population at 45,293, still somewhat smaller than its population in the mid-1960's. If Roswell's experience is a guide, the IMPlan/RIMS II calculation of the potential loss of 30.58% of all jobs in Clovis/Curry County appears realistic.

Lack of a Weighted Factor

The potential impact of Cannon AFB to local jobs, payrolls and industrial output is considerable. Although economic impact is one of the eight BRAC criteria and is included within the evaluation data elements, it is not calculated as an independent or weighted factor in assigning final value to any military installation. In the case of Cannon AFB, regional economic impact is a significant factor.

SUMMARY

Among bases listed by DoD for potential reduction or closure under BRAC, the recommendation to close Cannon AFB appears the harshest of all in terms of its impact on the nearby community. The *Base Closure and Realignment Report* stated:

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,

This estimate poses the largest single job loss as a percentage of community employment of all the BRAC recommendations. Among bases recommended for realignment or closure, Cannon's potential impact in area jobs exceeds the second largest impact by nearly twice.

This report makes an argument that the full impact of Cannon AFB on the local community may, in fact, be greater than estimates generated by the Air Force. Impact analyses using IMPlan and RIMS II multipliers find a larger 30.58% potential loss in local jobs, or the potential loss of one in every three existing jobs in Curry County alone. A combined study area that included Curry and Roosevelt counties identifies a potential employment loss of 22.66% of the area's jobs.

While arguments can be made regarding the validity of the Air Force employment numbers, it is fair to say, no matter which analysis is adopted, that the potential impact to the Clovis-Portales community is sizable. Impacts that reach more than 5-10% of regional jobs are rare. A cursory review of New Mexico history finds that, if Cannon were to close, the potential economic impact would likely be among the worst ever to occur in the state. If Cannon were to close, it is also likely that the nearby communities of Clovis and Portales might never fully recover within the lifetimes of the current residents.

References

"Economic Impact Assessment FY04," publication of the 27th Fighter Wing. Cannon AFB, NM. pp. 1-10.

Military 'Procurement Guidance and Data" spreadsheet, found online at www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/guide/procoper.htm

Online Labor Market Information (MLI) database, New Mexico Department of Labor, found at www.dol.state.nm.us

ATTACHMENT A

BRAC 2005 Selection Criteria

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.

From the Base Closure and Realignment Report, *Vol. 1, Chap.3, p. 18.*

ATTACHMENT B

COBRA PERSONNEL/SF/SUSTAINMENT/RECAP/BOS DELTAS REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
Data As Of 5/4/2005 4:29:12 PM, Report Created 5/20/2005 8:36:26 AM
Department : USAF
Scenario File : C:\Documents and Settings\COBRA Working\COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon.CBR
Option Pkg Name: COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF
Personnel

Base	Start*	Finish*	Change	%Change
Cannon AFB	2,769	0	-2,769	-100%
Andrews AFB	8,057	8,170	113	1%
Dane County Regional	284	342	58	20%
Kirtland AFB	6,702	6,717	15	0%
Joe Foss Field AGS	284	343	59	21%
Nellis AFB	8,080	8,340	260	3%
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	2,940	2,978	38	1%
Hill AFB	16,501	16,723	222	1%
TOTAL	45,617	43,613	-2,004	-4%

Square Footage

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	2,199,000	0	-2,199,000	-100%	794
Andrews AFB	4,691,000	4,693,350	2,350	0%	21
Dane County Regional	727,000	727,000	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	6,137,000	6,137,152	152	0%	10
Joe Foss Field AGS	411,000	411,000	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	4,658,000	4,679,756	21,756	0%	84
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	1,947,403	1,947,403	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	9,124,000	9,133,513	9,513	0%	43
TOTAL	29,894,403	27,729,174	-2,165,229	-7%	1,080

Base Operations Support (2005$)

Base	Start*	Finish*	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	14,662,144	0	-14,662,144	-100%	5,295
Andrews AFB	42,038,028	42,466,408	428,379	1%	3,791
Dane County Regional	2,986,836	3,039,079	52,243	2%	901
Kirtland AFB	68,705,420	68,811,295	105,874	0%	7,058
Joe Foss Field AGS	2,017,418	2,053,313	35,895	2%	608
Nellis AFB	36,538,603	37,393,538	854,935	2%	3,288
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	18,380,156	18,497,109	116,953	1%	3,078
Hill AFB	69,390,813	70,179,466	788,653	1%	3,552
TOTAL	254,719,419	242,440,208	-12,279,211	-5%	6,127

Data As Of 5/4/2005 4:29:12 PM, Report Created 5/20/2005 8:36:26 AM
Department : USAF
Scenario File : C:\Documents and Settings\COBRA Working\COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon.CBR
Option Pkg Name: COBRA USAF 0114V3 (125.1c2) Close Cannon
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF
Sustainment (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	10,698,123	0	-10,698,123	-100%	3,863
Andrews AFB	16,474,241	16,477,898	3,657	0%	32
Dane County Regional	2,579,767	2,579,767	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	30,365,709	30,366,031	322	0%	21
Joe Foss Field AGS	1,554,571	1,554,571	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	25,094,105	25,157,424	63,319	0%	243
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	8,161,604	8,161,604	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	33,939,303	33,964,665	25,362	0%	114
TOTAL	128,867,423	118,261,960	-10,605,462	-8%	5,292

Recapitalization (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per

Cannon AFB	10,933,499	0	-10,933,499	-100%	3,948
Andrews AFB	15,551,057	15,554,602	3,545	0%	31
Dane County Regional	1,603,688	1,603,688	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	20,908,530	20,908,795	264	0%	18
Joe Foss Field AGS	903,025	903,025	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	19,915,315	19,975,827	60,512	0%	233
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	6,909,608	6,909,608	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	28,009,115	28,029,421	20,306	0%	91
TOTAL	104,733,836	93,884,965	-10,848,871	-10%	5,414

Sustain + Recap + BOS (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	36,293,766	0	-36,293,766	-100%	13,107
Andrews AFB	74,063,326	74,498,908	435,582	1%	3,855
Dane County Regional	7,170,291	7,222,534	52,243	1%	901
Kirtland AFB	119,979,660	120,086,121	106,461	0%	7,097
Joe Foss Field AGS	4,475,014	4,510,909	35,895	1%	608
Nellis AFB	81,548,023	82,526,789	978,766	1%	3,764
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	33,451,368	33,568,321	116,953	0%	3,078
Hill AFB	131,339,231	132,173,552	834,321	1%	3,758
TOTAL	488,320,678	454,587,134	-33,733,544	-7%	16,833

Plant Replacement Value (2005$)

Base	Start	Finish	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
Cannon AFB	1,322,953,349	0	-1,322,953,349	-100%	477,773
Andrews AFB	1,881,677,862	1,882,106,862	429,000	0%	3,796
Dane County Regional	194,046,247	194,046,247	0	0%	0
Kirtland AFB	2,529,932,186	2,529,964,186	32,000	0%	2,133
Joe Foss Field AGS	109,265,980	109,265,980	0	0%	0
Nellis AFB	2,409,753,071	2,417,075,071	7,322,000	0%	28,161
BASE X (AIR FORCE)	836,062,557	836,062,557	0	0%	0
Hill AFB	3,389,102,918	3,391,559,918	2,457,000	0%	11,067
TOTAL	12,672,794,17011	360,080,821	-1,312,713,349	-10%	655,046

ATTACHMENT C

Cannon AFB Largest Contract Awards to New Mexico Companies, 2004

DCN: 11646 July 2005

Business	Location	Amount	Code	Name of Product/Service
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	6072	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	8622	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	4426	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	-68326	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	4606	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	5588	Y299	All Other Non-Building Facilities
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	-13269	Y199	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	1648	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Albuquerque Surveying Co. Inc.	Alb	26212	R404	Land Surveys, Cadastral Svcs (non-construction)
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	5786	Y199	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	57678	Y199	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	4837	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	25592	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Albuquerque Surveying Co. Inc.	Alb	20883	R404	Land Surveys, Cadastral Svcs (non-construction)
WT Denton Mechanical Inc.	Clovis	26557	J045	Maint & Repair of Eq/Plumbing & Heating Equipment
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	25761	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	9642	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
DMJMH+N Inc.	Alb	10000	C211	Architect-Engineering Services
DMJMH+N Inc.	Alb	16037	C211	Architect-Engineering Services
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	2720	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	9328	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	7240	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	1473	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
DMJMH+N Inc.	Alb	2690	C211	Architect-Engineering Services
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	2567	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
MV Industries, Inc.	Alb	0	Y299	All Other Non-Building Facilities
Geo-Test, Inc.	Santa Fe	8794	F015	Well Drilling/Exploratory Services
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	2029	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	3559	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Geo-Test, Inc.	Santa Fe	16511	F015	Well Drilling/Exploratory Services
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	8213	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	16711	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	21763	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	2991	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	2437	Z299	All Other Non-Building Facilities
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	3101	Y299	All Other Non-Building Facilities
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	1117	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	1485	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	31382	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	936346	Y124	Airport Runways
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	12035	Z199	Maint/Other Miscellaneous Buildings
Gerald A. Martin LTD	Alb	8046	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	-11592	Y119	Other Administrative & Service Buildings
MV Industries, Inc.	Alb	-168613	Z249	Maint/Other Utilities
United Enterprise Builders, Inc.	Clovis	158000	Y300	Restoration Activities
United Enterprise Builders, Inc.	Clovis	-1444	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	679346	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	40120	Z213	Maint/Mine Fire Control Facilities
Cumbre Construction Inc.	Alb	39558	Z124	Maint/Airport Runways
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	-2452	Z222	Maint/Highways, Roads, Streets & Bridges
Nick Griego & Sons Construction	Clovis	416980	Z222	Maint/Highways, Roads, Streets & Bridges
Dick's Electric, Inc.	Melrose	1999	Z119	Maint/Other Administrative & Service Buildings

DCN: 11646

operation KEEP CANNON

August 4, 2005

Mr. Robert Cook
Deputy Director, Review & Analysis
Defense Base Closure
& Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202-3920

Dear Bob:

As you know, the BRAC Commission will hold an additional hearing to question members of the Department of Defense prior to your final deliberations in August. The community of Clovis, NM, respectfully requests that you consider the enclosed questions related to Cannon AFB. We believe these are important to determine the answers to numerous unanswered questions related to Cannon AFB.

There have also been discussions related to the joint training opportunities at Cannon AFB. We continue to believe that given the large movement of troops and missions back to the southwest area of the United States, that Cannon AFB can play the role as a vital force multiplier in the training of our ground forces in the future. We have enclosed a brief White Paper describing our thoughts for joint training at Cannon AFB.

We understand the incredible time challenge you are under and immense volumes of data you are responsible for analyzing. Your staff has been generous with their time and we have confidence that they are reviewing the facts fairly and thoroughly. Similarly, we appreciate your dedicated service and your commitment to the defense of the nation.

Sincerely,

Randy Harris
Chairman, Committee of Fifty

Attachment (1) Potential Questions to the DoD Panel
Attachment (2) Joint Concept of Operations White Paper

Potential BRAC Commission Questions for August DoD Hearing Regarding Cannon AFB

(Four areas included: NPV Savings, Economic Impact, Military Value, Future Force Structure)

1. Did the Air Force adequately considered the issues of encroachment—land, air, and environmental—when it weighted and scored the military value for the different bases? Why was encroachment for fighter bases weighted so low—only 2.28%— when it is one of the most important factors affecting the future of these bases?

2. Since this BRAC is likely to determine the base infrastructure for the next decade or longer, was the potential for future encroachment at fighter bases adequately considered? (Since the value of bases such as Luke, and other bases, is likely to decrease with increased future encroachment, the relative value of Cannon will likely increase)

3. Why won't the Air Force correct the errors on the Military Value calculations that were made specifically in relation to Cannon AFB? (The operational hours were incorrect, the buildable acres factor was incorrect, the ATC factor was inaccurate, the Proximity to Training Airspace issues was not properly computed, the NM Training Range Initiative wasn't considered, etc.)

4. Was the expansion potential for Cannon AFB properly considered in computation of its Military Value? (Base, Melrose Range, and airspace can all be expanded in a flexible way to accommodate new mission requirements)

5. Does the AF BRAC proposal adequately provide for potential unforeseen contingencies such as return of fighter units from overseas bases or changes due to the Quad review action? (Post BRAC bed down would not provide Strategic Depth needed if forces overseas were returned to CONUS. Strategic Depth must consider base structure, ranges and airspace available for training, and ability to mobilize rapidly to return to forward locations.)

6. Did the Air Force look at future missions such as the Airborne Laser Program for Cannon? This program will require the basing of up to (8) B747s and a chemical plant that must be specifically located far from a population center.

7. Does the Net Present Value saving for Cannon actually reflect future savings to the taxpayer and the DoD budget? Why did the NPV savings change so dramatically in the last few weeks prior to May 13th? (NPV doubled in the last

few weeks prior to release, the "savings" in military authorizations comprise some 47% of the overall BRAC NPV "savings", but they don't result in actual end strength decreases)

8. Why did the numbers for economic impact change so much in the last months before May 13th? (January 2005 showed 3906 direct job losses plus 2688 secondary losses for 6594 or 28 % loss—final figures reflected 2824 direct losses plus 1956 secondary for 4780 total or 20% loss. Why was there such a dramatic change? The community thinks the higher number reflects reality)

9. Did the evaluation of economic impact consider impacts in depth such as effect on schools, minorities, employment of the disabled, medical care in the area, etc? (Since the economic impacts in the Clovis area are much greater than the impact at any other BRAC base, these more detailed considerations should be evaluated)

10. Did the potential for Joint Training operations enter into the Military Value analysis? (Cannon has the potential to support Joint Operations at Ft. Bliss, Ft. Hood, Ft. Carson, and Ft. Sill)

11. Given the current news regarding potential changes to the force structure plan for the Joint Strike Fighter and the F-22, does it follow that the Air Force might need to maintain more F-16s, and thus have a continuing requirement for Cannon AFB?

DCN: 11646

Talking Points: Cannon AFB's Role
Concept for Joint Operations and Training as the Army and Air Force Undergo Transformation

- Cannon Air Force Base (AFB) is an ideal aviation facility for which the Military Capabilities Index (MCI) and true Military Value were not properly evaluated because incorrect, incomplete and misleading data were scored through a flawed Air Force process.

- If data were properly reported and evaluated, Cannon would score well with respect to "Composite Integrated Force Training" because of its own assets and other Service (U.S. Army) military installations in the region.

- Of the six distinctive capabilities[1] of the Air Force, precision engagement is most relevant to fighter units training with Army units. Specifically, Air Interdiction (AI) and Close Air Support (CAS) are essential to joint operations and training including air and ground forces. CAS would typically be worked with a Forward Air Controller – Airborne (FAC-A) or a ground-based Tactical Air Control Party (TACP).

- Cannon's current F-16 operational mission or any potential fighter aircraft; its location; its un-encroached range complexes and unrestricted airspace for military training are invaluable assets for the mission and training requirements of the transforming future Army. Many training requirements will be generated by the region's major Army installations: Fort Bliss near El Paso, Texas; Fort Sill near Lawton, Oklahoma; Fort Carson near Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Fort Hood near Killeen, Texas.

- The geographical proximity of Cannon AFB allows the Air Force greater flexibility, value and versatility in training with the Army. For example, the northeast boundary of Fort Bliss' McGregor Range is about 155 NM southwest of Cannon; Fort Sill's range, by comparison, is about 220 NM due east of Cannon; Fort Carson is about 270 NM to the northwest, and Fort Hood is about 340 NM to the southeast.

- Proximity to Fort Bliss makes joint training from Cannon AFB both realistic and useful without "out-and-back" scenarios[2] or aerial refueling. Fort Sill can also be supported in a similar fashion, but time on station is reduced because of the greater distance.

- The greater distances to Fort Carson and Fort Hood, while supportable from Cannon AFB for joint operations and training, would require aerial refueling or out-and-back operations for effective resource utilization and meaningful training.

- Given the Army's military value ranking of its 97 installations, the four Army installations (Forts Bliss, Sill, Hood and Carson) are in the top 19 installations of 97 ranked by the Army,

---

[1] The distinctive capabilities flowing from the Air Force's vision and core competencies are air and space superiority, global attack, rapid global mobility, precision engagement, information superiority and agile combat support.

[2] Aircraft would launch from Cannon AFB, transit to the training range, complete the mission and recover at a nearby suitable airfield. Aircraft would be refueled and serviced, launch for another mission and recover at Cannon AFB.

and Fort Bliss is ranked number one and is well within a routine operating radius for aircraft based at Cannon AFB. The four Army installations also will be home to approximately 28% (12 Brigade Combat Teams/Units of Action—BCT/UA) of the Army's ground maneuver force, a Corps Headquarters (25% of active Army inventory) at Fort Hood and four Division headquarters (1 at Forts Carson and Bliss and 2 at Fort Hood). The four Division Headquarters are 40% (4 of 10) of the Army's command and control elements for maneuver forces.

- Fort Bliss is scheduled to receive the 1st Armored Division and its four BCT/UAs; various echelons above division units from Germany and Korea; maneuver battalions; and a support battalion and aviation units from Fort Hood over the 2006 -2011 time period. Fort Bliss is projected to gain 15,918 military positions and 370 civilian positions.

- Relocating 1st Armored Division units and echelon above division units to Fort Bliss will transform it from an institutional training installation into a major, mounted-maneuver training installation with significant training requirements matched by excess training capacity and the significant potential for exercising joint operations.

- Cannon AFB would be one of the few active Air Force installations in either New Mexico or Texas capable of providing fighter support for CAS operations and training.

- The McGregor Ranges are integral to the Fort Bliss complex and are well suited to joint CAS operations. Cannon AFB based assets will be routinely able to spend 20 to 30 minutes on station on typical training sorties. The McGregor Range Base Camp is also home to the Army CAS Battalion.

- The northern area of the McGregor Range complex includes the Wilde Benton airstrip. Wilde Benton is a 7,800 foot, hard-packed airstrip capable of handling aircraft up to and including C-130s and C-17s. Coupled with the six Nap-Of-the-Earth (NOE) helicopter training courses and the Cane Cholla helicopter gunnery range, McGregor provides the Army an outstanding training environment which is further enhanced by the capability to utilize Air Force assets as well.

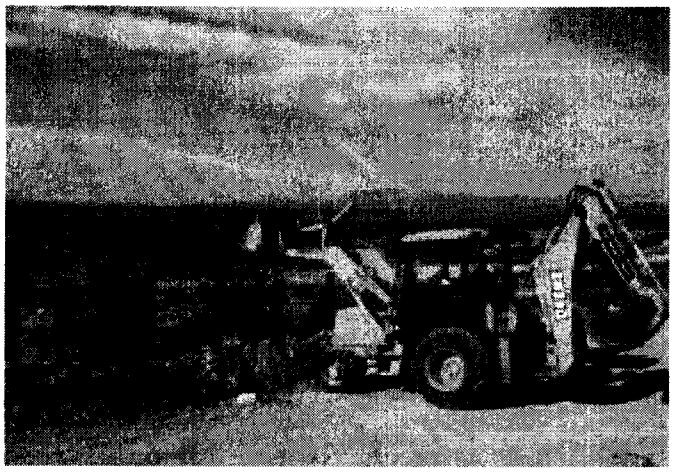
- Fort Sill and its emerging Air Defense Artillery (ADA) mission (the ADA School is recommended to move from Fort Bliss to Fort Sill in BRAC 2005) and proximity to Cannon AFB offers training opportunities for both Army and Air Force assets. Aircraft based at Cannon AFB can periodically offer a realistic threat array to ADA units, and the aircraft can simultaneously practice threat avoidance maneuvers.

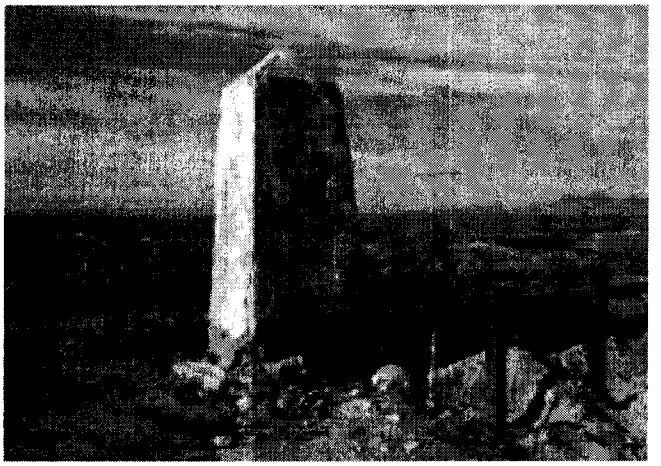
- Forts Carson and Hood offer similar opportunities for joint training. However, training missions from Cannon AFB must utilize aerial refueling or conduct out-and-back operations.

- Proximity to and utilization of Army range facilities by Cannon AFB-based assets increase joint understanding between Services and emphasize combined operations through joint training missions. This approach to future contingency operations is a necessity, and it can be exercised whenever needed or desired by maneuver and CAS air assets at Forts Bliss, Sill, Carson and Hood and Cannon AFB.

DCN: 11646
New Mexico Air National Guard APRIL/MAY/JUNE 2005
Jet Stream
News for the Enchilada Air Force 2005 - Edition, No. 2

Steel Fence Designed To Block Traffic From Mexico





COLUMBUS, N.M. — Only a tiny fraction of New Mexico's southern border is marked by more than a few strands of barbed wire.

But the network of steel barriers designed to block north-bound vehicles crossing the border illegally grew a bit this month due to the labor of National Guard troops from Albuquerque and the states of Idaho and Washington.

In a project dubbed Task Force Lobo, about a dozen members of the 150th Civil Engineering Squadron based at Kirtland Air Force Base erected 320 feet of a barrier consisting of concrete-filled 4-inch-thick steel tubes planted 4 feet apart. A single line of horizontal steel tubing is welded to the vertical tubes.

The new barrier certainly won't slow down illegal foot traffic across the border, Weaver noted, but it should block vehicles carrying drugs or migrants, said Capt. Scott Weaver, head of the Guard's Innovative Readiness Training project. "It's not a Berlin Wall," Weaver said.

Later, driving eastbound one mile from the construction project Thursday, Weaver watched as about a dozen immigrants, spotted as they crossed north into the New Mexico desert, scrambled back into Mexico. "It's pretty wide open here," Weaver said.

But the new barrier does block a corridor where vehicles from an unpaved Mexican road cut across a roughly 20-foot-wide swath to a parallel dirt road on the American side.

Master Sgt. Herman Duran of Albuquerque said the unit had hoped to build a longer stretch of barrier when work began April 4, but while digging out the footings the group quickly hit solid rock and work was slowed.

The short barrier is about 3 miles west of an existing 1.5-mile-long barrier of similar construction that blocks vehicle traffic from the Mexican town of Palomas, south of Columbus.

Weaver said the work gives National Guard members an opportunity to train and learn new skills through a real mission at the same time that it provides the Border Patrol with a valuable asset.

"The labor provided by the National Guardsmen is of great value, and the impact it has in preventing the smuggling of narcotics, aliens and — worst-case scenario — a terrorist weapon is immeasurable," said Robert Boatwright, assistant chief patrol agent for the Border Patrol's El Paso sector, which covers southwest Texas and all of New Mexico.

Also participating in the two-week exercise that ends Sunday are about a dozen Guard troops from engineering units in Idaho and Washington state.

The Guard's next barrier-building project in the Columbus area is scheduled to run from July 8 to July 23.

See more photos on page 7.

Commander's Column

Col. Jay Bledsoe
Commander, 150th Fighter Wing

The next three to four years will be marked by significant changes in the Department of Defense. The main impetus for these changes will come from a process called Base Realignment and Closure or BRAC. I am aware of the fact that BRAC issues are making some members of the 150th uncertain of their futures and the future of this unit. I thought it would help to write a little bit about some potential changes that might come and some implications if those changes occur. Keep in mind that most of this is speculation, since I have no real visibility on the BRAC process; albeit somewhat informed speculation. I will focus on the Air National Guard (ANG) and the 150th in particular.

BRAC will affect all ANG F-16 units. Some will combine with other nearby units, some will convert to a different aircraft, some will close, and some will grow in numbers of aircraft. All Air National Guard F-16 units that remain open will be either 18 Primary Aircraft Authorized (18 PAA), or 24 PAA, up from the current 15 PAA. We anticipate the 150th will be a unit that grows as a result of BRAC. The extent or exact nature of that growth is uncertain. We could simply incorporate Defense Systems Evaluation (DSE) into an 18 aircraft unit (18 PAA), which is three more than the 188th Fighter Squadron now flies (15 PAA). It is also possible that we become an 18 PAA and have the addition of a small test organization that moves to Kirtland. We would control the maintenance for that organization, but not the operation of it. There's an additional possibility that we might become an "associate wing", which would incorporate a significant number of active duty USAF personnel into the unit. It's also possible that some combination of the above could occur. We will find out when the announcement is made and we'll start the planning at that point.

BRAC may have bad news for communities in New Mexico. There's every possibility that one or more of our major USAF bases will close. There are a variety of possible implications for us at the 150th if any base in New Mexico closes. The variables become somewhat daunting, but suffice it to say the 150th FW will only grow, or gain resources if one of these closures occurs. Therefore, 150th personnel should not be overly troubled by any New Mexico BRAC actions announced, at least as far as the health and future viability of the 150th is concerned.

If Kirtland AFB eventually closes, the 150th will grow by assuming more Security, Communications, Civil Engineering, Bio-Environmental, Fire Protection, among other responsibilities. Some of the other parts of the base may substantially change or be eliminated. We will all have to make some adjustments based on these eventualities, if they occur.

If either Cannon AFB or Holloman AFB is announced for closure, the 150th will take steps to preserve and get "ownership" of the airspace these bases currently control. If either of these scenarios occur, it would put the 150th in the envied position within the ANG of having almost unlimited airspace and an excellent gunnery range. These kinds of resources secure our future in fighter aircraft and therefore our future viability.

Please, don't let any news, positive or negative, overly affect you. Keep doing the job that you've done so well. Our performance will continue to speak for itself.

See BRAC Report outcome on page 4.

Opportunity knocks with "service before self" value

Chief Master Sgt. Allan Ludi
Command Chief
HQ/NMANG

I see the foundation of all our core values as "service before self." Integrity and excellence describe how we perform our service. It's why we raised our right hand and volunteered. The honor of serving in the world's greatest military and the personal satisfaction of keeping our nation free by protecting others give us all the motivation we need to put our "service before self." Perhaps "service before self" conjures up thoughts of hardship and deprivation, being separated from family and sent to a faraway land to defend or fight. Some may take it to the extreme and think of the ultimate sacrifice for the nation. I can't deny that some of these thoughts are based in reality.

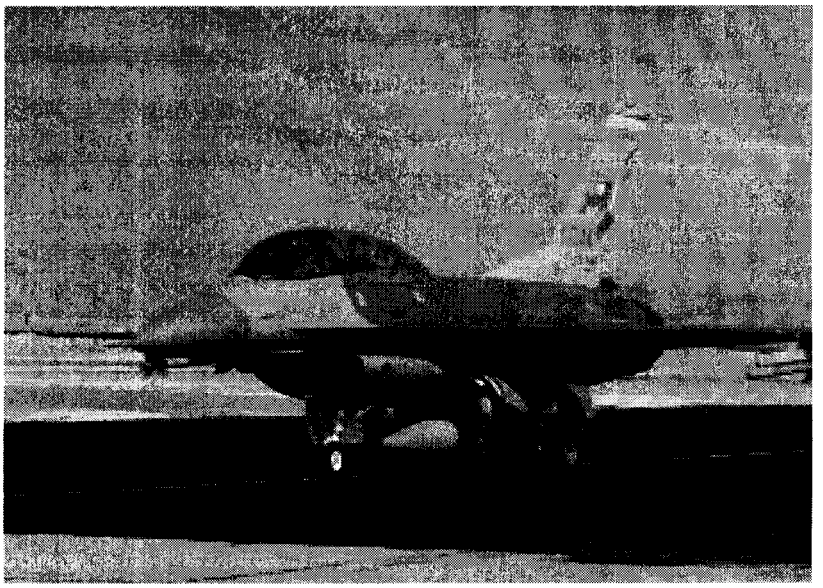
Former Secretary of the Air Force Sheila Widnall stated, "The Air Force requires a high level of professional skill, a 24- hour-a-day commitment, and a willingness to make personal sacrifices. Military service is not just another job. It's an uncommon profession that calls for people of uncommon dedication." Our day-to-day operations are a little less extreme, but we accept that the mission must take priority. In a 24/7 occupation, the mission may sometimes allow us to work eight-hour days, Monday through Friday, but all of us must be willing to work longer if needed.

Weekend work and/or 12-hour days should never bring gripes and grumbles. It's the essence of service before self. Gen. Ronald Fogleman, former CSAF, said, "We need professionals who strive to do the very best in the job they're in and pursue individual advancement through the success of their unit." Former Air Education and Training Command commander, Gen. Hal Hornburg elaborated, "Service before self builds teamwork and inspires others. Every day military people see the connections between our freedom and our obligations. Service before self doesn't deny that you have self-interests. There's nothing wrong with having personal goals and a desire to be the best. The key to service before self is the ability to adapt personal goals into selfless goals." Here's a twist on "service before self" I like to think about: what an amazing opportunity it brings.

Thanks to our Air Force, I've been places other Americans only dream about. I've made opportunities from the "selfless" service and met some of my personal goals at the same time. Imagine staring into the deepest blue sky you've ever seen and all you hear is the morning breeze. Then the silence is broken by the double sonic boom of the shuttle returning from space.

I encourage all to enjoy the military experience by seeing the world. Consider TDYs a benefit from which you can grow and become a member of the global community. As Air Force professionals, we have a responsibility to know what is happening around this ever-shrinking world. The next TDY may take you somewhere you'll need an atlas to find. As your career progresses, there will be some separations, some weekend duties and some personal and family sacrifices. We are an expeditionary air and space force. Accept that the organization, and probably the world, is a better place because of your service. Continue to put forth your best work and take advantage of the rare opportunities your service provides.

BRAC Report What is Recommended for New Mexico?



Colonel Hank Andrews
Commander, 377th Air Base Wing
Kirtland AFB

The Department of Defense released its **recommendations** for base realignment and closure. For Kirtland, those recommendations include:

1. Consolidation of **AFRL Space Vehicles** activities at Kirtland - involves moving about 200 positions from Hanscom and about $45M of construction on Kirtland (to be complete by the end of FY09).

2. Consolidation of various **military confinement** functions at MCAS Miramar - involves moving about 12 positions from Kirtland's 377 SFS (to be complete by the end of FY10).

3. Closure of the **Armed Forces Reserve Center in Albuquerque** to a facility to be built on Kirtland - involves transfer of somewhere between 24 and 36 positions to Kirtland and a $17.73M construction project here (time line for the move is to be determined).

4. Gain by the 150th Fighter Wing of **3 Block 30 F-16s from Cannon** - the amount of manpower accompanying the shift in aircraft is unclear at this time (but the move is to be complete by end of FY07).

The BRAC statute ensures that we use limited defense dollars wisely, that we maximize warfighting effectiveness through jointness and transformation, and that we invest savings from BRAC in the military people and equipment necessary to defend America in the future.

Military value is the principal measure of merit behind these recommendations. The DoD assesses military value through a holistic look at mission capabilities, infrastructure availability, surge capability, and cost of operations.

Again, it's important to remember that these are the DoD **recommendations** that are now in the hands of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. Following the Commission's work, the President and the Congress will have their statutory say on the matter before the process concludes at the end of this year.

Actions that eventually emerge as fully approved must begin NLT the end of FY07 and conclude NLT the end of FY11.

Please continue to refer all media and other queries on the BRAC process to the 377 ABW Public Affairs Office (6-5991).

DCN: 11646

Formula Sheet for Cannon AFB

MCI: Fighter

Formula	1245.00
Title	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)
Criterion	Current / Future Mission
Attribute	Geo-locational Factors
Formula	If installation has no runway or no active runway, or no serviceable, suitable runway then score 0 pts. All airspace over 150 Nautical Miles (NM) away will be ignored. See OSD # 1245, column 2. (N/A means more than 250 NM.) Data is in OSD #s 1266, 1245 and 1274 must be matched via column 1 in each question. Calculate each of the subcategories scores listed below, and weight as listed. 15% Airspace Volume (AV) 15% Operating Hours (OH) 10% Scoreable Range (SR) 11.25% Air to Ground Weapons Delivery (AGWD) .75% Low Angle Strafe (LA) 3% Live Ordnance (LO) 5% IMC Weapon Release (IW) 5% Electronic Combat (EC) 10% Laser Use Auth. (LU) 10% Lights Out Capable (LC) 5% Flare Auth. (FA) 5% Chaff Auth. (CA) Each of the subcategories use the following general pattern for calculating them: Check the corresponding subcategory in formula #1266. If it would get 0 points for that subcategory, get 0 points here also. Otherwise, Compute a raw total for the subcategory for the base according to this formula: For each airspace: If the distance to the airspace is > 150 miles, get 0 points. Otherwise, if the distance to the airspace = 150 miles, get 10 points. Otherwise, if the distance to the airspace = 50 miles, get 100 points. Otherwise, pro-rate the distance to the airspace from 50 miles to 150 miles on a 100 to 10 point scale. Once you have a base raw subcategory total, find the highest, and the lowest, non-zero raw total for the subcategory across all bases. If the raw total = 0, that subcategory score = 0. Else, if the raw total = the highest raw total, the subcategory score = 100. Else, if the raw total = the lowest, non-zero raw total, the subcategory score = 10. Else, pro-rate the raw total between the lowest non-zero raw total and the highest raw total on a 10 to 100 scale. Once each score for each subcategory is known, multiply them by their respective weighting percentage and total the results for the overall score. The overall mechanism is very similar to that of formula #1266.
Source	FLIP AP-1A; IFR Supp; Falcon View or other certified flight planning software

DCN: 11646

Formula Sheet for Cannon AFB

MCI: Fighter

Formula	1245.00	
Title	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)	
Formula Score	27.35	This is the unweighted formula's score for this base on a 0 to 100 scale. A score of 100 equals the Max Points once the weighting for this formula is applied.
Max Points	22.08	This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.
Earned Points	6.04	This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for this base.
Lost Points	16.04	The difference between Max Points and Earned Points.

Supporting Data

Section		Question.Field		
1	Air/Space Operations	9	.	Runways
1	Air/Space Operations	9	.7	Length
1	Air/Space Operations	9	.8	Width
1	Air/Space Operations	9	.15	Serviceable (5)
1	Air/Space Operations	1245	.	Airspace - Distance to Airspace
1	Air/Space Operations	1245	.1	Airspace/Route Designator
1	Air/Space Operations	1245	.2	Distance to Airspace/Route
2	Army Operations	1274	.	Airspace Attributes - Ranges (2 of 2)
2	Army Operations	1274	.2	Airspace Volume: at least 2,100NM cubed; altitude block >=20,000'
2	Army Operations	1274	.3	Flare
2	Army Operations	1274	.4	Chaff
2	Army Operations	1274	.5	Live Ordnance
27	Ranges	1266	.	Airspace Attributes - Ranges (1 of 2)
27	Ranges	1266	.3	Scoreable range complexes/target array
27	Ranges	1266	.4	Air to Ground Weapons Delivery
27	Ranges	1266	.5	Low Angle Strafe Authorized
27	Ranges	1266	.6	IMC weapons release
27	Ranges	1266	.7	Electronic Combat
27	Ranges	1266	.8	Laser Use Authorized
27	Ranges	1266	.9	Lights-Out Capable

Proximity to Air Space Supporting Mission

(Question 1245)

DCN: 11646

Airspace Volume (15% of score): Only Bronco and Pecos reported, Talon and Mt. Dora not considered. (Tab H)

Nearly doubles available airspace.

Operations Hours (15% of score) Reported as 12 hours because of self imposed limits; should be reported as 24/7 operations.

Scoreable Range (10% of score) Melrose ranked #1 in ACC.

Talon (moa) - Holloman is the using agency
Mt Dora (moa) - does not support fighter mission
Don't have volume of air space compared to other fighter bases

Proximity to Air Space Supporting Mission

(Question 1245)

Melrose Range should have been given the maximum score; it can drop all types of weapons including stand-off, precision-guided munitions. Other capabilities include:

Low Angle Strafe (0.75% of score)	**Full capability**
Electronic Combat (5% of score)	**Full capability**
Laser Use Authority (10% of score)	**Full capability**
Lights Out Capable (10% of score)	**Full capability**
Flare Authority (5% of score)	**Full capability**
Chafe Authority (5% of score)	**Full capability**

Pecos

Question #	Title	[redacted]	Air Force Score	Community Score	[redacted]	BRAC staff finding
MV1 1245	Proximity: Airspace Supporting Mission	22.08	6.04	**15.12**	+9.08	

Reference #USAF047 (DoD #1245) : Airspace - Distance to Airspace

JCSG: Air Force
Function(s): AF ALL
Question: If the installation has an active runway, identify and state the distance to all Special Use Airspace within a 300NM radius of the installation.
Source / Reference: FLIP AP-1A; IFR Supp; Falcon View or other certified flight planning software
Amplification: (HAF: AF/XOOR to answer) Measure distance from airport/facility "Geographic Location" as listed in the IFR Supp, to the closest entry point of the Special Use Airspace (AP-1A: Warning Areas; Restricted Areas; Military Operating Areas). Use a separate entry for each airspace. Enter nautical miles as a whole number.

Use the following format examples to designate Airspace:
Warning Areas: W72A
Restricted Areas: R4806A
MOA: Birch MOA, AK
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Airspace/Route Designator (Text) string50	Distance to Airspace/Route (NM) numeric

Reference #USAF904 (DoD #1277) : Airspace Attributes - Volume

JCSG: Air Force
Function(s): AF ALL
Question: If the installation has a serviceable, suitable, active runway, state the volume of all Special Use Airspace and Air Traffic Controlled Assigned Airspace (ATCAA) within the following radii of the installation: 150NM; 200NM; 250NM; 300NM.
Source / Reference: DoD #1266; #1274; Digital Aeronautical Flight Information Files (DAFIF), 30 Sep 04; FAA ATCAA Database
Amplification: 1. List only airspace volume below 50,000 feet MSL.
2. Provide a single volume for each installation.
3. Exclude all prohibited or alert areas.

Check here if this question is Not Applicable (N/A): ☐

Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

150NM radius (NM^3) numeric	200NM radius (NM^3) numeric	250NM radius (NM^3) numeric	300NM radius (NM^3) numeric
	11		

ABove 30,000 ft

DCN: 11646

Formula Sheet for Cannon AFB

MCI: Fighter

Formula	1246.00
Title	Proximity to Low Level Routes Supporting Mission
Criterion	Current / Future Mission
Attribute	Geo-locational Factors
Formula	Check the distance to all Airspace for Special Use (IR/VR routes) within 150NM radius of the installation. If installation has no runway or active runway, or no serviceable, suitable runway then score 0 pts. For a list of routes, see OSD Question 1246. The type of route can be found in column 1. Entry point distances are found in column 2. Exit point distances are found in column 3. For distances, N/A means 0 points. IR Entry points, IR Exit points, VR Entry points and VR Exit points are each worth 25% of the score. (.25 * "IR Entry") + (.25 * "IR Exit") + (.25 * "VR Entry") + (.25 * "VR Exit") Entry and Exit Point: Within each of the above four categories, award each route points as follows: If the distance = N/A, get 0 points. Otherwise, the distance is <= 50 Nautical Miles (NM), get 100 points. Otherwise, if the distance is = 150 NM, get 10 points. Otherwise, pro-rate the distance between 50 NM and 150 NM on a 100 to 10 point scale. Total the number of points received above for each base for each of the above four categories. Get the highest base score in each of the above four categories. Get the lowest, non-zero score in each of the above four categories. If the installation's score for one of the above categories = 0, it remains 0. Otherwise, if the installation's score for one of the above categories = the highest score in its respective category, get 100 points. Otherwise, if the installation's score for one of the above categories = the lowest non-zero score in its respective category, get 10 points. Otherwise, pro-rate the installation's score between the lowest non-zero and highest score in its respective category on a 10 to 100 point scale. Example: Two IR routes and 1 VR route. IR Route Alpha has an entry point 35 miles away and an exit point 100 miles away. IR Route Bravo has an entry point 150 miles away and an exit point 160 miles away. Alpha's entry point is within 50 miles, so its IR Entry amount is 100 points. The exit point 100 miles distant is 50 percent of the way between 50 and 150 miles, so its IR Exit point amount is 55 points. Bravo's entry point is 150 miles away, so its IR Entry amount is 10 points. The exit point is 160 miles away, so its amount is 0 points. The IR Entry total for these two routes is 100 + 10 for 110 points. The total IR Exit total for these two routes is 55 + 0 for 55 points. The highest IR Entry total for any base is 165 and the lowest non-zero IR Entry total for any base is 30. The highest IR Exit total for any base is 105 and the lowest non-zero IR Exit total for any base is 5.

DCN: 11646

Formula Sheet for Cannon AFB

MCI: Fighter

Formula	1246.00
Title	Proximity to Low Level Routes Supporting Mission

So, this base's IR Entry score is 100, because 165 is equal to the highest score of any base.
Pro-rating the IR Exit total of 55 between 5 and 105 on a 10 to 100 point scale gives this base an IR Exit score of 55.

VR Route Charlie has an entry point 40 miles away and an exit point 45 miles away.

Both the entry and exit point are within 50 miles, so both the VR Entry and VR Exit category amounts get 100 points.
As there is only one VR route, that makes the VR route totals the same, 100 points each.

The highest VR Entry total for any base is 300 and the lowest non-zero VR Entry total for any base is 50 points.
Ditto for the VR Exit totals.

So, this base's VR Entry score of 100 is pro-rated between 50 and 300 on a 10 to 100 scale. Since 100 is 20% of the way from 50 to 300, the VR Entry score is 28 points.
Ditto for the VR Exit totals.

By applying the 25% weighting to each of the four category scores, in IR Entry, IR Exit, VR Entry and VR Exit order, we get the overall score:

(.25 * 100) + (.25 * 55) + (.25 * 28) + (.25 * 28), for an overall score of 52.75 points.

Source	FLIP AP-1B; IFR Supp; Falcon View or other certified flight planning software	
Formula Score	36.42	This is the unweighted formula's score for this base on a 0 to 100 scale. A score of 100 equals the Max Points once the weighting for this formula is applied.
Max Points	7.25	This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.
Earned Points	2.64	This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for this base.
Lost Points	4.61	The difference between Max Points and Earned Points.

Supporting Data

Section	Question.Field	
1 Air/Space Operations	9 .	Runways
1 Air/Space Operations	9 .7	Length
1 Air/Space Operations	9 .8	Width
1 Air/Space Operations	9 .15	Serviceable (5)
1 Air/Space Operations	1246 .	Airspace - Distance to Routes
1 Air/Space Operations	1246 .1	Route Designator

Proximity to Low Level Routes

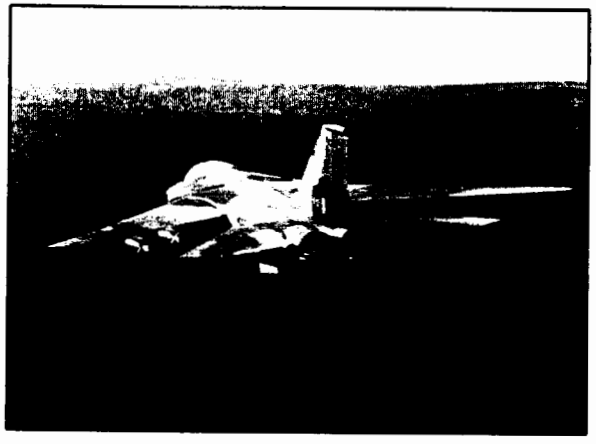
(Question 1246)

DCN: 11646

Cannon should receive maximum points because it has four low level route entries and eight low level route exits less than 50 miles from Cannon.

Use of multiple legacy F-111 routes penalized Cannon.

Most bases don't have this many available routes because of commercial and private air traffic encroachment.



Question #	Title	[redacted]	Air Force Score	Community Score	[redacted]	BRAC staff finding
MV1 1246	Proximity: Low Level Routes Supporting Mission	7.25	2.64	**7.25**	+4.61	

Reference #USAF048 (DoD #1246) : Airspace - Distance to Routes

JCSG: Air Force
Function(s): AF ALL
Question: If the installation has an active runway, identify and state the distance to all Airspace for Special Use (IR/VR/SR routes) within 150NM radius of the installation.
Source / Reference: FLIP AP-1B; IFR Supp; Falcon View or other certified flight planning software
Amplification: (HAF to answer) Consider only airspace within 150NM radius. Measure distance from airport/facility "Geographic Location" as listed in the IFR Supp, to the primary IR/VR/SR entry and exit points.

Use the following format examples to identify routes:
IR/VR/SR airspace: IR-037; VR-071; SR-060
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Route Designator (Text) string50	Distance to Primary Route Entry Point (NM) numeric	Distance to Primary Route Exit Point (NM) numeric

DCN: 11646

Formula Sheet for Cannon AFB

MCI: Fighter

Formula	1203.00
Title	Access to Adequate Supersonic Airspace
Criterion	Condition of Infrastructure
Attribute	Operating Areas

Formula

Identify special use airspace that is suitable for supersonic training.

If installation has no runway or active runway, or no serviceable, suitable runway then score 0 pts.

Otherwise, score each special use airspace suitable for supersonic training according to the following formula and return the single highest score.

% of Score	Category
50	Operating Hours
50	Size

For Operating Hours:

A supersonic special use airspace gets 100 points if it is available for use 24 hours a day and 0 points if it is unavailable for use. (N/A means unavailable for use.) For operating hours between those two boundaries, pro-rate the score linearly. See OSD question 1276, column 2 for this data.

For Size:

If the supersonic special use airspace is at least 150 nautical miles (NM) by 80 NM in size, and has an altitude block >= 30,000, get 100 points. See OSD question 1276, column 7 for this data. (N/A means no.)

Otherwise, if it is at least 100 NM by 60NM and has an altitude block >= 30,000', get 80 points. See OSD question 1276, column 6 for this data. (N/A means no.)

Otherwise, if it is at least 100 NM by 50 NM and has an altitude block >= 30,000', get 60 points. See OSD question 1276, column 5 for this data. (N/A means no.)

Otherwise, if it is at least 80 NM by 40 NM and has an altitude block >= 30,000', get 40 points. See OSD question 1276, column 4 for this data. (N/A means no.)

Otherwise, if it has an airspace volume >= 2,100 NM squared and an altitude block >= 20,000', get 20 points. See OSD question 1276, column 3 for this data. (N/A means no.)

Otherwise, get 0 points.

Example:

A supersonic special use airspace is listed under OSD question 1276. It has an airspace of 105 NM by 61 NM in size, with an altitude block of 32,000?. That airspace is available for use 18 hours a day.

(80 points for 100 NM by 60 NM, 30,000? altitude block airspace * 50%)
+((75 points for 18 hours of use / (difference between 24 hours and 0 hours)) * 50%),

This equates to 40 size points + 37.5 operating hours points = 77.5 points for this special use airspace. The overall score is the highest score received by any one special use airspace at the installation.

Source	DoD #1203; Digital Aeronautical Flight Information Files (DAFIF), 30 Sep 04; FAA ATCAA Database

DCN: 11646

Formula Sheet for Cannon AFB

MCI: Fighter

Formula	1203.00	
Title	Access to Adequate Supersonic Airspace	
Formula Score	20.00	This is the unweighted formula's score for this base on a 0 to 100 scale. A score of 100 equals the Max Points once the weighting for this formula is applied.
Max Points	6.72	This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.
Earned Points	1.34	This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for this base.
Lost Points	5.38	The difference between Max Points and Earned Points.

Supporting Data

Section	Question.Field	
1 Air/Space Operations	9 .	Runways
1 Air/Space Operations	9 .7	Length
1 Air/Space Operations	9 .8	Width
1 Air/Space Operations	9 .15	Serviceable (5)
1 Air/Space Operations	1276 .	Airspace Attributes - Supersonic
1 Air/Space Operations	1276 .2	Operating Hours
1 Air/Space Operations	1276 .3	Airspace Volume >=2,100NM squared and 20,000' altitude block
1 Air/Space Operations	1276 .4	At least 80NM x 40NM and altitude block >=30,000'
1 Air/Space Operations	1276 .5	At least 100NM x 50NM and altitude block >=30,000'
1 Air/Space Operations	1276 .6	At least 100NM x 60NM and altitude block >=30,000'
1 Air/Space Operations	1276 .7	At least 150NM x 80NM and altitude block >=30,000'

Access to Supersonic Airspace

given Credit for 80 X 40

(Question 1203)

DCN: 11646

Operating hours (50%) reflect self imposed flying limits. Should be 24/7 operations.

BRONCO 344 80 X 410

Airspace (50%) exceeds 140 NM X 80 NM; meets JSF requirements.

see attached Pages; Cannons operating areas were all within the 80 X 40 NM

Cannon has four supersonic airspace operating areas, all within 100 NM of the base. Neither Mt. Dora and Talon were included in this data. (Tab H)

NMTRI was not considered.

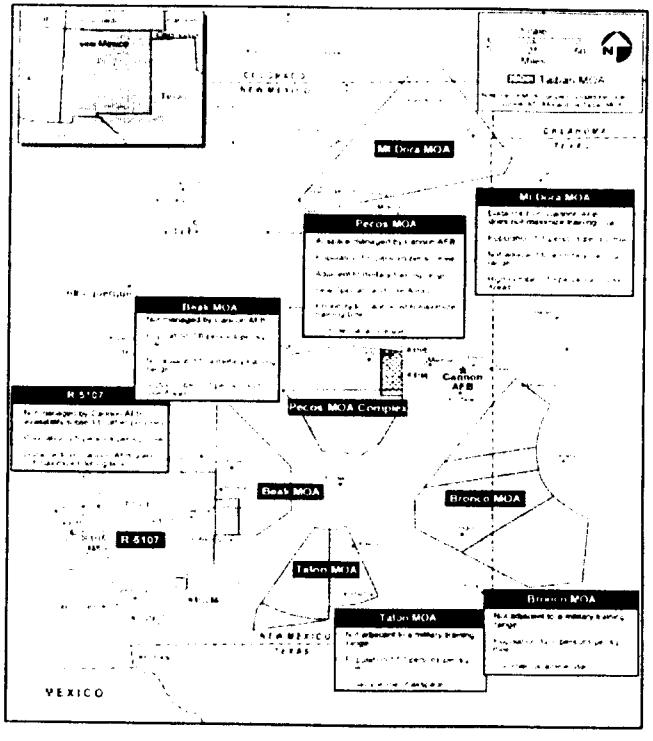


FIGURE 2-1. EXISTING NEW MEXICO AIRSPACE USED FOR APPLICATION OF OPERATIONAL CRITERIA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Access to Supersonic Airspace

(Question 1203)

New Mexico Training Range Initiative (NMTRI) enhances this supersonic airspace volume.

Air Force weighting did not consider distance to supersonic airspace.

Question #	Title	[redacted]	Air Force Score	Community Score	[redacted]	BRAC staff finding
MV2 1203	Access to Adequate Supersonic Airspace	6.72	1.34	**5.04**	+3.70	

Reference #USAF003 (DoD #1203) : Airspace Attributes - Supersonic

JCSG: Air Force
Function(s): AF ALL
Question: If the installation schedules or controls a supersonic-capable Special Use Airspace or Airspace for Special Use, identify all supersonice airspace with the attributes in the following table:
Source / Reference: FLIP AP-1A, AP-1B; Falcon View or other certified flight planning software
Amplification: 1. List single Special Use Airspace that meets the table criteria first.

2. Once single Special Use Airspaces are listed, multiple adjacent or contiguous Special Use Airspaces that additively meet the specified requirements can be listed in a single entry (e.g. R1204; R1205; R1206). For each entry of multiple Special Use Airspace, list Special Use Airspaces in order of size, largest to smallest. For multiple Special Use Airspace entries, use an airspace only once for each airspace size: only once for 80NM x 40NM; once for 100NM x 50NM; once for 100NM x 60NM; or once for 150NM x 80NM. Do not list more than five Special Use Airspaces in any single entry.

List total hours of operation in a 24 hour period (eg. 18 hrs vs. 0600-0000).

Use the following format examples to identify Airspace:
IR/VR/SR airspace: IR-037; VR-071; SR-060
Warning Areas: W72A
Restricted Areas: R4806A
MOA: Birch MOA, AK
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Airspace Designator (Text) string50	Operating Hours (Hr) numeric	Airspace Volume >=2,100 NM square and 20,000' altitude block (Yes/No) Yes/No	Airspace Volume at or above 30,000' (NM^3) numeric	Airpace Volume below 30,000' (NM^3) numeric	At least 80NM x 40NM and altitude block >=30,000' (Yes/No) Yes/No	At least 100NM x 50NM and altitude block >=30,000' (Yes/No) Yes/No	At least 100NM x 60NM and altitude block >=30,000' (Yes/No) Yes/No	At least 150NM x 80NM and altitude block >=30,000' (Yes/No) Yes/No

Reference #USAF903 (DoD #1276) : Airspace Attributes - Supersonic

JCSG: Air Force
Function(s): AF ALL
Question: If the installation has an active runway, identify and state the distance to all supersonic-capable Special Use Airspace, Air Traffic Controlled Assigned Airspace (ATCAA), or Airspace for Special Use, within a 150NM radius of the installation. Identify all attributes of supersonic airspace listed in the following table.
Source / Reference: DoD #1203; Digital Aeronautical Flight Information Files (DAFIF), 30 Sep 04; FAA ATCAA Database
Amplification: 1. List only airspace that meets the minimum table criteria: Airspace Volume >=2,100 NM squared and 20,000' altitude block.
2. List single occurrences of airspace that meet the largest volume sizes first.
3. Once single occurrences of airspace are listed, multiple adjacent or contiguous airspaces that additively meet the specified requirements can be listed in a single entry (e.g. R1204; R1205; R1206).
3a. For each multiple-airspace entry, list airspace in order of size, largest to smallest.
3b. For multiple airspace entries, use an airspace only once for each airspace size: only once for 150NM x 80NM, once for 100NM x 60NM, once for 100NM x 50NM; or once for 80NM x 40NM.
3c. Aggregate the largest airspace possible first.
3d. Do not list more than five Special Use Airspaces in any single entry.
4. Do not list any airspace more than once.
5. List total hours of operation in a 24 hour period (eg. 18 hrs vs. 0600-0000).
6. Use the following format examples to identify Airspace:
IR/VR airspace: IR-037; VR-071
Warning Areas: W72A
Restricted Areas: R4806A
MOA: Birch MOA, AK
ATCAAs as listed in FAA provided Databas

Please fill in 9he following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Base (#) numeric	Airspace Designator (Text) string100	Operating Hours (Hr) numeric	Airspace Volume >=2,100NM squared and 20,000' altitude block (Yes/No) Yes/No	At least 80NM x 40NM and altitude block >=30,000' (Yes/No) Yes/No	At least 100NM x 50NM and altitude block >=30,000' (Yes/No) Yes/No	At least 100NM x 60NM and altitude block >=30,000' (Yes/No) Yes/No	At least 150NM x 80NM and altitude block >=30,000' (Yes/No) Yes/No

DCN: 11646

Formula Sheet for Cannon AFB

MCI: Fighter

Formula	1266.00
Title	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission
Criterion	Condition of Infrastructure
Attribute	Operating Areas
Formula	If installation has no runway or no active runway, or no serviceable, suitable runway then score 0 pts. All airspace over 150 Nautical Miles (NM) away will be ignored. See OSD # 1245, column 2. (N/A means more than 250 NM.) Data is in OSD #s 1266, 1245 and 1274 must be matched via column 1 in each question. Calculate each of the subcategories scores listed below, and weight as listed. 15% Airspace Volume (AV) 15% Operating Hours (OH) 10% Scoreable Range (SR) 11.25% Air to Ground Weapons Delivery (AGWD) .75% Low Angle Strafe (LA) 3% Live Ordnance (LO) 5% IMC Weapon Release (IW) 10% Electronic Combat (EC) 10% Laser Use Auth. (LU) 10% Lights Out Capable (LC) 5% Flare Auth. (FA) 5% Chaff Auth. (CA) Each of the subcategories use the following general pattern for calculating them: Compute a raw total for the base by following the instructions for the respective subcategory total. Find the highest, and the lowest, non-zero raw total for the subcategory across all bases. If the raw total = 0, that subcategory score = 0. Else, if the raw total = the highest raw total, the subcategory score = 100. Else, if the raw total = the lowest, non-zero raw total, the subcategory score = 10. Else, pro-rate the raw total between the lowest non-zero score and the highest score on a 10 to 100 scale. Once each score for each subcategory is known, multiply them by their respective weighting percentage and total the results for the overall score. AV Raw Total: Get AV for the pts. See OSD # 1277, column 1. (N/A means 0.) OH Raw Total: Sum the pts for each airspace: If the OH < 1 or = N/A, get 0 pts. See OSD # 1266, column 2. Else, if the OH = 1 or IMTMT or INTMT, get 10 pts. Else, if the OH = 24 or NOTAM, get 100 pts. Else, pro-rate the OH between 0 and 24 on a 10 to 100 point scale. SR Raw Total: Sum the pts for each airspace: If the SR = Yes, get 100 pts. See OSD # 1266, column.3. Else, get 0 pts. AGWD Raw Total: Sum the pts for each airspace:

DCN: 11646

Formula Sheet for Cannon AFB

MCI: Fighter

Formula	1266.00
Title	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission

If the AGWD = Yes, get 100 pts. See OSD # 1266 column 4.
Else, get 0 pts.

LA Raw Total:

Sum the pts for each airspace:
If the LA = Yes, get 100 pts. See OSD # 1266 column 5.
Else, get 0 pts.

LO Raw Total:

Sum the pts for each airspace:
If LO = Yes, get 100 pts. See OSD # 1274, column 5.
Else, get 0 pts.

IW Raw Total:

Sum the pts for each airspace:
If IW = Yes, get 100 pts. See OSD # 1266, column 6.
Else, get 0 pts.

EC Raw Total:

Sum the pts for each airspace:
If EC = Yes, get 100 pts. See OSD # 1266, column.7.
Else, get 0 pts.

LU Raw Total:

Sum the pts for each airspace:
If LU = Yes, get 100 pts. See OSD # 1266, column 8.
Else, get 0 pts.

LC Raw Total

Sum the pts for each airspace:
If LC = Yes, get 100 pts. See OSD # 1266, column 9.
Else, get 0 pts.

FA Raw Total

Sum the pts for each airspace:
If FA = Yes, get 100 pts. See OSD # 1274, column 3.
Else, get 0 pts.

CA Raw Total

Sum the pts for each airspace:
If CA = Yes, get 100 pts. See OSD # 1274, column 4.
Else, get 0 pts.

Example:

AV = 20,000, get 20,000 pts; 10.

DCN: 11646

Formula Sheet for Cannon AFB

MCI: Fighter

Formula	1266.00
Title	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission

There are two airspaces within 150 NM, and they both have these characteristics (which means their raw totals will be double the number of pts listed) followed by the lowest non-zero and highest raw totals across all bases and subcategory scores.

OH = NOTAM, get 100 pts; 20,000 to 150,000 pts; 10.
SR = Yes, get 100 pts; 200 to 500 pts; 10.
AGWD = No, get 0 pts; 200 to 1000 pts; 10.
LA = No, get 0 pts; 200 to 1000 pts; 0.
LO = Yes, get 100 pts; 500 to 1000 pts; 10.
IW = N/A, get 0 pts; 200 to 2000 pts; 0.
EC = N/A, get 0 pts; 200 to 1000 pts; 0.
LU = Yes, get 100 pts; 100 to 1000 pts; 20.
LC = Yes, get 100 pts; 200 to 1000 pts; 10.
FA = No, get 0 pts; 100 to 1000 pts; 0.
CA = No, get 0 pts; 100 to 1000 pts; 0.

Weighted, the overall score = 8.425 pts.

Source	FLIP AP-1A; Falcon View or other certified flight planning software	
Formula Score	62.36	This is the unweighted formula's score for this base on a 0 to 100 scale. A score of 100 equals the Max Points once the weighting for this formula is applied.
Max Points	11.95	This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.
Earned Points	7.45	This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for this base.
Lost Points	4.50	The difference between Max Points and Earned Points.

DCN: 11646

Formula Sheet for **Cannon AFB**

MCI: Fighter

Formula	1266.00
Title	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission

Supporting Data

Section		Question.Field		
1	Air/Space Operations	9	.	Runways
1	Air/Space Operations	9	.7	Length
1	Air/Space Operations	9	.8	Width
1	Air/Space Operations	9	.15	Serviceable (5)
1	Air/Space Operations	1245	.	Airspace - Distance to Airspace
1	Air/Space Operations	1245	.2	Distance to Airspace/Route
1	Air/Space Operations	1277	.	Airspace Attributes - Volume
1	Air/Space Operations	1277	.1	150NM radius
2	Army Operations	1274	.	Airspace Attributes - Ranges (2 of 2)
2	Army Operations	1274	.3	Flare
2	Army Operations	1274	.4	Chaff
2	Army Operations	1274	.5	Live Ordnance
27	Ranges	1266	.	Airspace Attributes - Ranges (1 of 2)
27	Ranges	1266	.1	Airspace Designator
27	Ranges	1266	.2	Operating Hours
27	Ranges	1266	.3	Scoreable range complexes/target array
27	Ranges	1266	.4	Air to Ground Weapons Delivery
27	Ranges	1266	.5	Low Angle Strafe Authorized
27	Ranges	1266	.6	IMC weapons release
27	Ranges	1266	.7	Electronic Combat
27	Ranges	1266	.8	Laser Use Authorized
27	Ranges	1266	.9	Lights-Out Capable

Clovis Community Input

Range Complex Supports Mission

(Question 1266)

DCN: 11646

NOT TRUE

Air Force weighting of the critical component favored large over water airspace that is unrealistic in today's air to ground training and combat. (Tab L)

Comprehensive array of threat emitters.

TRUE/ NO WAY TO MEASURE

Air Force weighting did not measure encroachment restrictions.

Melrose range has highest utilization in Air Combat Command. ?

Question #	Title	[redacted]	Air Force Score	Community Score	[redacted]	BRAC staff finding
MV2 1266	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission	11.95	7.45	**8.19**	+0.74	

Reference #USAF072 (DoD #1266) : Airspace Attributes - Ranges (1 of 2)

JCSG: Air Force
Function(s): AF ALL
Question: If the installation has an active runway, identify all Special Use Airspace / Airspace for Special Use on which weapons/electronic combat training can be conducted within a 300NM radius of the installation.
Source / Reference: FLIP AP-1A; Falcon View or other certified flight planning software
Amplification: (HAF to answer) Consider only airspace within a 300NM radius. Measure distance from airport/facility "Geographic Location" as listed in the IFR Supp, to the closest point of the Special Use Airspace / Airspace for Special Use. List total hours of operation in a 24-hour period (eg. 18 hrs vs. 0600L-2300L). Airspace volume should be greater than 2,100 cubic nautical miles.

Use the following format examples to identify Airspace:

Warning Areas: W72A
Restricted Areas: R4806A
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Airspace Designator (Text) string50	Operating Hours (#) numeric	Scoreable range complexes/target array (Yes/No) Yes/No	Air to Ground Weapons Delivery (Yes/No) Yes/No	Low Angle Strafe Authorized (Yes/No) Yes/No	IMC weapons release (Yes/No) Yes/No	Electronic Combat (Yes/No) Yes/No	Laser Use Authorized (Yes/No) Yes/No	Lights-Out Capable (Yes/No) Yes/No

DCN: 11646

Formula Sheet for Cannon AFB

MCI: Fighter

Formula	1270.00
Title	Suitable Auxiliary Airfields Within 50NM
Criterion	Current / Future Mission
Attribute	Geo-locational Factors
Formula	Identify runways within 50 NM of the installation that are 8,000ft x 150ft or greater and are suitable for use as an auxiliary runway. If installation has no runway or no active runway, or no serviceable, suitable runway then score 0 pts. For each airfield listed in OSD Question 1270, if it is > 50 nautical miles (NM) away, it is not qualified to be counted. See OSD Question 1270, column 2 for this data. (N/A equals not qualified.) If the count >= 3, get 100 points. Otherwise, if the count = 2, get 75 points. Otherwise, if the count = 1, get 50 points. Otherwise, get 0 points. Example: There are three airfields listed, Alpha, Bravo and Charlie, at distances away of 20, 40, and 200 NM away respectively. Alpha and Bravo are both within the 50 NM limit, so they are qualified. Charlie is 200 NM away, which is > 50 NM, so it is not qualified. The number of qualified airfields for auxiliary use = 2, which results in a score of 75 points.
Source	FLIP and Falcon View (or any other certified flight planning software)

Formula Score	0.00	This is the unweighted formula's score for this base on a 0 to 100 scale. A score of 100 equals the Max Points once the weighting for this formula is applied.
Max Points	5.18	This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.
Earned Points	0.00	This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for this base.
Lost Points	5.18	The difference between Max Points and Earned Points.

Supporting Data

Section		Question.Field	
1	Air/Space Operations	9 .	Runways
1	Air/Space Operations	9 .7	Length
1	Air/Space Operations	9 .8	Width
1	Air/Space Operations	9 .15	Serviceable (5)
39	Airfield Management	1270 .	Air Operations - Auxiliary Airfield
39	Airfield Management	1270 .1	Airfield Name
39	Airfield Management	1270 .2	Distance Main Runway to Aux field

Suitable Auxiliary Airfields (Question 1270)

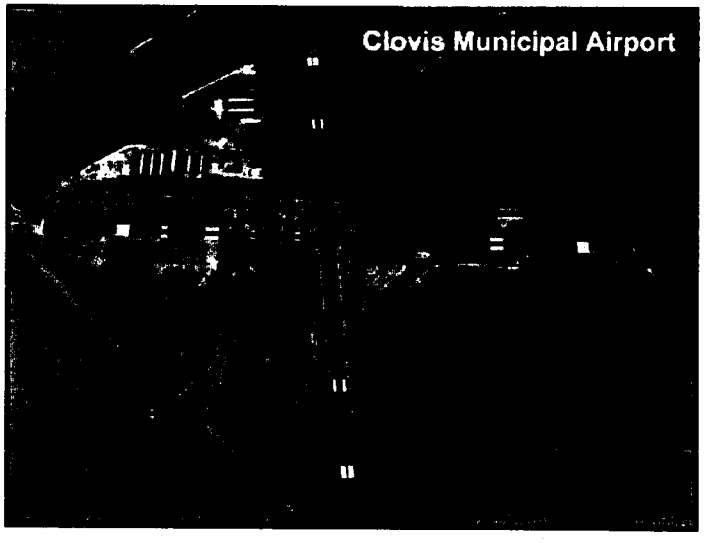
>50 NM not counted by Air Force. Cannon received zero points.

Data does not include Clovis Municipal Airport, < 20 NM away.

6,200 ft runway is extending to 8,600 ft in FY06.

Extension programmed to support 20 year Force Structure planning guidance.

Airport on the opposite side of Clovis away from the base to ensure no encroachment.



Cutoff Date of June 30, 2005

Suitable Auxiliary Airfields (Question 1270)

Cannon has two fully equipped runways. 3-ILS approach systems installed by Fall 2005.

Cannon has 329 days of flying weather and flight operations are rarely diverted for weather.

Cannon diverts an average of 20 flights each year, which is low relative to other bases.

Question #	Title	[redacted]	Air Force Score	Community Score	[redacted]	BRAC staff finding
MV1 1270	Suitable Auxiliary Airfields within 50 NM	5.18	0.00	**3.89**	+3.89	

Reference #USAF075 (DoD #1270) : Air Operations - Auxiliary Airfield

JCSG: Air Force
Function(s): AF ALL
Question: For installations with active runways, identify runways with a minimum dimension of 8,000ft x 150ft within 50 NM of the installation and are suitable for use as an auxiliary runway.
Source / Reference: FLIP and Falcon View (or any other certified flight planning software)
Amplification: (HAF to answer) Suitable for an auxiliary runway is defined as:
- Available for USAF use without landing or approach fees
- PCN of 41 which allows a fully loaded F-15E to land

Measure distance between each airport/facility using "Geographic Location" as listed in the IFR Supp.
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Airfield Name (Text) string50	Distance Main Runway to Aux field (NM) numeric

Reference #USAF095 (DoD #1267) : Airspace Attributes - Ranges (2 of 2)

JCSG: Air Force
Function(s): AF ALL
Question: If the installation has an active runway, identify all Special Use Airspace / Airspace for Special Use on which weapons/electronic combat training can be conducted within a 300NM radius of the installation.
Source / Reference: FLIP AP-1A; Falcon View or other certified flight planning software
Amplification: (HAF to answer) Consider only airspace within a 300NM radius. Measure distance from airport/facility "Geographic Location" as listed in the IFR Supp, to the closest point of the Special Use Airspace / Airspace for Special Use. List total hours of operation in a 24-hour period (eg. 18 hrs vs. 0600L-0000L). Airspace volume should be greater than 2,100 cubic nautical miles.

Use the following format examples to identify Airspace:

Warning Areas: W72A
Restricted Areas: R4806A
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Airspace Designator (Text) string50	Airspace Volume: at least 2,100NM cubed; altitude block >=20,000' (Yes/No) Yes/No

Reference #USAF950 (DoD #1274) : Airspace Attributes - Ranges (2 of 2)

JCSG: Air Force
Function(s): AF ALL
Question: If the installation has an active runway, identify all Special Use Airspace / Airspace for Special Use on which weapons/electronic combat training can be conducted within a 300NM radius of the installation.
Source / Reference: FLIP AP-1A; Falcon View or other certified flight planning software
Amplification: (HAF to answer) Consider only airspace within a 300NM radius. Measure distance from airport/facility "Geographic Location" as listed in the IFR Supp, to the closest point of the Special Use Airspace / Airspace for Special Use. List total hours of operation in a 24-hour period (eg. 18 hrs vs. 0600L-0000L). Airspace volume should be greater than 2,100 cubic nautical miles.

Use the following format examples to identify Airspace:

Warning Areas: W72A
Restricted Areas: R4806A
Please fill in the following table(s), adding rows as necessary

Airspace Designator (Text) string50	Airspace Volume: at least 2,100NM cubed; altitude block >=20,000' (Yes/No) Yes/No	Flare (Yes/No) Yes/No	Chaff (Yes/No) Yes/No	Live Ordnance (Yes/No) Yes/No

Reference #USAF044 (DoD #1242) : Air Operations - Departure Delays

JCSG: Air Force
Function(s): AF ALL
Question: List total, actual, aircraft departure figures from the installation for CY03. Of the installation's total departures, how many departures were delayed greater than 30 minutes attributable to Air Traffic Control (ATC) factors? Record the percentage total delays due to ATC factors.
Source / Reference: CAMS (Computerized Aircraft Maintenance System)/ G081
Amplification: (Wing Maintenance Operations Center (MOC) to answer) Response should include all departures scheduled from the installation's airfield. Include transient as well as installation-assigned aircraft if available. Enter percentage to nearest whole number: 12 (percent is assumed so don't enter character).
Please fill in the following table(s)

CY03 Departure Delays	Actual Departures for FY03 (Count) numeric	ATC Delayed (Count) numeric	Precentage Delayed for ATC (%) numeric
Departures			

DCN: 11646

Section 39 Airfield Management, Question 1242 Air Operations - Departure Delays

Only lists bases with a delay.

orgid	1 CY03 Departure Delays ()	2 CY03 Departure Delays ()	3 Actual Departures for FY03 (Count)	4 ATC Delayed (Count)	5 Precentage Delayed for ATC (%)
88	Departures	N/A	988	0	3.4
134	Departures	221	2869	58	2.02
36	Departures	0	14568	113	1
54	Departures	1851	5666	56	1
31	Departures	0	61398	346	1
139	Departures	1	674	1	0.15
22	Departures	0	16083	20	0.12
163	Departures	34	500	1	0.002
78	Departures	0	33567	1	0.001
116	Departures	68	1038	1	0.000963
99	Departures	387	12949	3	0.0002

	1,245.21 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Operating Hours	1,245.31 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Scoreable Range	1,245.41 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Air Ground	1,245.42 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,245.43 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Live Ordnance	1,245.61 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - IMC Wpn Release	1,245.71 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Electronic Combat	1,245.74 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Airspace Volume	1,245.81 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Laser Use	1,245.91 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Lights Out	1245.99 Prox to Asm Chaff, Prox to Asm Flare
Air Reserve Personnel C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Altus AFB	1,699.20	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	700.00	500.00	
Andersen AFB	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	
Andrews AFB	2,797.50	1,137.10	1,167.00	1,037.10	819.90	31.60	905.50	418.40	1,694.80	1,408.70	
Arnold AFS	1,243.90	0.00	168.60	168.60	199.40	0.00	113.60	0.00	829.10	189.50	
Atlantic City IAP AGS	2,364.60	587.10	441.20	441.20	333.80	0.00	424.90	501.10	711.90	1,930.50	
Bangor IAP AGS	742.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.40	0.00	347.10	
Barksdale AFB	1,588.10	354.20	354.20	354.20	354.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	829.20	217.20	
Barnes MPT AGS	1,142.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.70	26.30	574.90	
Beale AFB	1,431.30	183.40	183.40	183.40	183.40	183.40	183.40	141.70	452.30	594.00	
Birmingham IAP AGS	2,781.60	226.40	484.40	312.20	312.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	889.10	54.20	
Boise Air Terminal AGS	1,520.60	243.30	243.30	243.30	0.00	0.00	243.30	100.00	614.60	592.90	
Bolling AFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Bradley IAP AGS	1,177.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.20	0.00	681.20	
Brooks City-Base	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Buckley AFB	1,001.30	367.60	367.60	367.60	367.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	642.50	240.60	
Burlington IAP AGS	1,199.80	57.70	57.70	57.70	57.70	0.00	57.70	0.00	465.20	272.20	
Cannon AFB	2,038.40	300.40	300.40	200.00	100.40	0.00	300.40	57.00	963.60	1,213.20	
Capital APT AGS	654.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.70	110.30	
Carswell ARS, NAS For	1,808.80	428.40	428.40	428.40	163.40	0.00	324.60	0.00	703.40	567.20	

ECN 11646

785/718

AGS	2,905.70	656.40	856.50	856.50	727.60	396.70	288.60	1,243.90	1,533.70	1,003.70

	1,245.21 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Operating Hours	1,245.31 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Scoreable Range	1,245.41 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Air Ground	1,245.42 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,245.43 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Live Ordnance	1,245.61 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - IMC Wpn Release	1,245.71 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Electronic Combat	1,245.74 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Airspace Volume	1,245.81 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Laser Use	1,245.91 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Lights Out
Charleston AFB	4,417.50	436.30	793.30	793.30	357.00	0.00	191.00	1,049.30	2,027.10	2,386.90
Charlotte/Douglas IAP AGS	948.10	142.40	173.10	173.10	30.70	0.00	142.40	28.10	296.70	681.80
Cheyenne APT AGS	242.90	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.60	11.80
Cheyenne Mountain AF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Columbus AFB	2,211.00	321.80	321.80	21.80	0.00	0.00	21.80	0.00	333.10	60.70
Dane County Regional -	1,189.40	321.70	321.70	321.70	321.70	0.00	165.80	79.30	747.00	528.90
Dannelly Field AGS	3,618.30	800.90	1,265.00	1,154.00	1,126.80	471.70	479.00	226.40	2,208.10	955.30
Davis-Monthan AFB	2,433.30	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	215.50	364.30	540.00	1,354.50
Des Moines IAP AGS	570.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	160.40
Dobbins ARB	1,647.30	0.00	459.70	459.70	459.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	851.10	318.30
Dover AFB	2,797.40	960.70	817.50	817.50	641.70	20.80	739.90	577.00	1,303.30	2,039.30
Duluth IAP AGS	963.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	307.30	48.80	398.30
Dyess AFB	2,184.60	192.50	192.50	192.50	63.40	0.00	160.80	0.00	336.90	340.50
Edwards AFB	3,316.10	1,154.70	1,355.70	1,355.70	1,181.80	657.40	619.00	1,029.70	2,618.50	1,281.10
Eglin AFB	4,710.90	1,216.40	1,343.00	1,343.00	1,288.80	989.20	954.20	1,082.40	2,530.70	2,328.70
Eielson AFB	1,996.80	100.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	400.00	450.50	1,248.00	1,459.80
Ellington Field AGS	1,207.60	69.60	69.60	69.60	69.60	0.00	0.00	376.10	479.00	478.80
Ellsworth AFB	270.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.20
Elmendorf AFB	739.10	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	190.20	87.50	577.70

AGS	1,768.80	835.50	813.20	750.80	539.90	0.00	680.50	157.00	1,349.10	546.40
G. Gabreski APT AGS	1,649.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	211.90	0.00	1,260.10

	1,245.21 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Operating Hours	1,245.31 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Scoreable Range	1,245.41 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Air Ground	1,245.42 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,245.43 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Live Ordnance	1,245.61 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - IMC Wpn Release	1,245.71 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Electronic Combat	1,245.74 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Airspace Volume	1,245.81 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Laser Use	1,245.91 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Lights Out
Fairchild AFB	692.10	0.00	28.90	28.90	0.00	28.90	0.00	0.00	473.10	545.00
Forbes Field AGS	1,204.30	304.60	304.60	304.60	304.60	304.60	56.80	0.00	610.20	488.50
Fort Smith Regional AP	1,477.20	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	400.00	29.90
Fort Wayne IAP AGS	577.10	186.70	186.70	186.70	103.70	0.00	52.30	53.20	286.70	333.70
Francis E. Warren AFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fresno Air Terminal AG	2,003.20	220.40	220.40	220.40	220.40	64.30	220.40	387.20	1,014.90	441.80
Gen Mitchell IAP AGS	869.30	130.90	130.90	130.90	130.90	0.00	79.40	100.00	400.60	400.30
Gen Mitchell IAP ARS	869.30	130.90	130.90	130.90	130.90	0.00	79.40	100.00	400.60	400.30
Goodfellow AFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Forks AFB	772.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.90	0.00	46.90
Great Falls IAP AGS	94.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.60
Greater Peoria Regiona	504.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.70	30.70
Grissom ARB	646.60	262.30	262.30	262.30	151.40	0.00	75.70	10.00	362.30	428.20
Hancock Field AGS	1,755.20	92.80	92.80	92.80	92.80	0.00	92.80	100.00	759.50	192.80
Hanscom AFB	1,335.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	167.70	0.00	642.60
Harrisburg IAP AGS	1,757.50	760.80	598.70	598.70	364.40	0.00	564.40	225.50	1,094.40	922.70
Hector IAP AGS	585.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	149.70	0.00	51.40
Hickam AFB	893.10	0.00	57.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.00	561.30	57.80	893.10

	2,045.50	881.20	881.20	881.20	881.20	881.20	257.70	611.80	1,489.60	793.90
Shoman AFB	3,284.30	1,186.70	1,486.70	38.00	1,448.70	0.00	715.50	908.30	1,796.90	2,257.70
Homestead ARS	1,558.70	328.60	328.60	328.60	78.40	78.40	250.20	524.60	579.50	353.00

	1,245.21 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Operating Hours	1,245.31 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Scoreable Range	1,245.41 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Air Ground	1,245.42 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,245.43 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Live Ordnance	1,245.61 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - IMC Wpn Release	1,245.71 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Electronic Combat	1,245.74 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Airspace Volume	1,245.81 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Laser Use	1,245.91 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Lights Out
Hulman Regional APT A	874.20	325.30	325.30	325.30	288.40	0.00	98.20	0.00	408.20	603.80
Hurlburt Field	4,597.30	1,224.50	1,291.50	1,291.50	1,224.70	997.30	966.80	1,094.10	2,459.30	2,325.10
Indian Springs AFS	2,261.70	1,229.30	1,229.30	1,229.30	1,147.30	900.30	692.10	748.80	2,203.80	1,297.00
Jackson IAP AGS	1,590.80	403.00	403.00	182.20	36.20	0.00	146.00	13.60	413.40	287.50
Jacksonville IAP AGS	5,516.50	1,728.30	2,075.30	2,075.30	1,304.80	957.80	10.00	762.00	3,846.30	1,339.90
Joe Foss Field AGS	679.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	189.20
Keesler AFB	2,205.80	597.00	597.00	597.00	397.00	397.00	497.00	548.30	1,285.80	1,103.70
Key Field AGS	2,275.40	523.70	523.70	223.70	57.90	57.90	197.50	73.20	688.40	424.70
Kirtland AFB	2,327.00	887.80	924.00	47.00	877.00	0.00	681.40	602.10	1,375.50	1,318.00
Klamath Falls IAP AGS	1,482.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.20	44.20	44.20
Kulis AGS	721.10	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	184.80	75.80	572.30
Lackland AFB	2,828.00	252.50	252.50	252.50	88.30	88.30	164.20	60.60	710.40	728.50
Lambert - St. Louis IAP AGS	1,603.70	0.00	415.70	415.70	415.70	415.70	254.30	0.00	509.50	817.70
Langley AFB	5,263.10	2,147.80	2,416.20	2,172.90	1,424.90	784.20	1,393.40	1,826.70	2,917.50	3,306.40
Laughlin AFB	1,607.80	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	0.00	0.00	100.30	100.30
Lincoln MAP AGS	939.80	165.10	165.10	165.10	165.10	165.10	24.40	0.00	385.20	257.10
Little Rock AFB	1,503.90	164.10	164.10	164.10	0.00	164.10	0.00	164.10	207.50	187.80

	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ɔuisville IAP AGS	890.70	375.70	473.20	473.20	473.20	0.00	151.50	0.00	556.30	808.40
Luis Munoz Marin IAP A	2,721.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,103.70	0.00	1,790.90
Luke AFB	2,997.40	1,162.70	1,162.70	1,162.70	1,162.70	1,162.70	372.10	584.20	1,713.70	1,703.60

DCN: 11646

	1,245.21 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Operating Hours	1,245.31 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Scoreable Range	1,245.41 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Air Ground	1,245.42 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,245.43 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Live Ordnance	1,245.61 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - IMC Wpn Release	1,245.71 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Electronic Combat	1,245.74 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Airspace Volume	1,245.81 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Laser Use	1,245.91 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Lights Out
MacDill AFB	3,492.20	1,377.20	1,377.20	1,377.20	598.70	598.70	778.50	929.70	2,015.20	1,521.50
Malmstrom AFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mansfield Lahm MAP A	336.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	67.60
March ARB	3,326.30	1,162.10	1,462.10	1,462.10	1,324.20	816.90	420.90	965.60	2,766.40	1,417.20
Martin State APT AGS	2,546.70	1,081.30	985.20	955.20	710.10	10.00	871.30	391.10	1,572.40	1,455.80
Maxwell AFB	3,933.90	746.00	1,220.90	1,108.10	1,088.10	429.40	434.00	204.80	2,138.80	871.60
McChord AFB	1,918.70	0.00	523.50	523.50	0.00	523.50	92.80	313.80	1,030.90	1,360.50
McConnell AFB	1,299.40	300.10	300.10	300.10	300.10	300.10	85.60	0.00	711.00	300.10
McEntire AGS	2,979.20	297.70	566.50	566.50	268.80	0.00	200.00	398.70	1,328.70	1,668.60
McGee Tyson APT AGS	267.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	167.10	129.00
McGuire AFB	2,151.30	434.70	287.80	287.80	169.70	0.00	287.80	411.00	493.30	1,819.50
Memphis IAP AGS	1,337.40	80.40	126.60	46.20	46.20	0.00	36.20	0.00	100.40	201.40
Minn/St Paul IAP ARS	692.40	124.60	124.60	124.60	124.60	0.00	45.20	82.10	352.80	229.50
Minot AFB	802.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Moffett Federal Field AG	1,202.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	575.80	61.30	464.00
Moody AFB	5,086.30	1,298.40	1,886.40	1,886.40	1,140.30	501.70	27.20	370.80	3,481.10	1,081.70

AFB	1,639.60	345.20	345.20	345.20	45.20	45.20	300.00	119.00	828.30	711.80
New Orleans ARS	1,134.40	182.10	182.10	182.10	48.70	48.70	133.40	444.40	471.80	576.00
Nashville IAP AGS	1,272.40	0.00	300.00	300.00	399.20	0.00	200.00	0.00	849.80	316.40
Nellis AFB	2,090.70	1,091.60	1,091.60	1,091.60	1,015.90	836.40	529.20	620.10	1,945.40	1,200.80
New Castle County Airp	2,551.80	860.70	700.40	700.40	488.60	0.00	660.70	434.40	1,171.80	1,797.20

	1,245.21 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Operating Hours	1,245.31 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Scoreable Range	1,245.41 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Air Ground	1,245.42 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,245.43 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Live Ordnance	1,245.61 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - IMC Wpn Release	1,245.71 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Electronic Combat	1,245.74 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Airspace Volume	1,245.81 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Laser Use	1,245.91 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Lights Out
Niagara Falls IAP ARS	996.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.10	103.20	110.90
Offutt AFB	781.50	79.40	79.40	79.40	79.40	79.40	0.00	0.00	177.70	213.70
Onizuka AFS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Otis AGB	1,297.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	246.90	0.00	686.10
Patrick AFB	3,740.80	1,577.00	1,577.00	1,577.00	688.70	688.70	888.30	622.00	2,332.00	1,491.50
Pease International Tra	1,343.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	151.50	0.00	631.70
Peterson AFB	1,360.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	679.30	200.00
Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP	2,886.80	944.80	944.80	944.80	944.80	944.80	356.80	537.30	1,391.20	1,612.80
Pittsburgh IAP AGS	212.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.80	0.00	23.50
Pittsburgh IAP ARS	212.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.80	0.00	23.50
Pope AFB	2,682.50	990.30	1,104.00	990.30	793.40	793.40	607.90	675.20	1,206.90	1,466.80
Portland IAP AGS	1,164.40	0.00	335.30	335.30	0.00	335.30	0.00	220.20	427.40	890.40
Quonset State APT AGS	1,412.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	222.70	0.00	782.70
Randolph AFB	2,820.80	288.50	288.50	288.50	77.50	77.50	211.00	78.60	759.00	783.40
Reno-Tahoe IAP AGS	2,461.50	736.10	736.10	736.10	736.10	736.10	736.10	57.70	1,599.40	1,587.60

...GS	3,852.20	1,579.70	1,894.90	1,594.90	1,158.30	409.60	1,111.50	777.70	2,285.50	1,893.50
...kenbacker IAP AGS	406.70	103.90	103.90	103.90	32.60	0.00	16.30	51.40	103.90	203.90
Robins AFB	3,520.10	494.30	1,408.10	1,408.10	971.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,588.50	804.10
Rome Laboratory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rosecrans Memorial AP	714.50	141.60	141.60	141.60	141.60	141.60	14.50	0.00	255.40	330.90
Salt Lake City IAP AGS	2,135.50	948.80	948.80	928.00	948.80	928.00	284.70	683.00	1,575.10	848.80

	1,245.21 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Operating Hours	1,245.31 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Scoreable Range	1,245.41 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Air Ground	1,245.42 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,245.43 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Live Ordnance	1,245.61 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - IMC Wpn Release	1,245.71 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Electronic Combat	1,245.74 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Airspace Volume	1,245.81 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Laser Use	1,245.91 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Lights Out
Savannah IAP AGS	5,299.50	863.70	1,429.50	1,429.50	658.00	92.20	106.40	654.80	3,297.20	2,091.40
Schenectady County AP	1,246.30	54.10	54.10	54.10	54.10	0.00	54.10	29.80	492.20	215.70
Schriever AFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scott AFB	1,466.50	0.00	339.40	339.40	339.40	310.40	218.50	0.00	453.20	724.40
Selfridge ANGB	648.20	41.70	41.70	41.70	41.70	41.70	72.30	239.70	141.70	144.40
Seymour Johnson AFB	4,713.90	2,049.60	2,222.70	2,049.60	1,486.90	1,486.90	1,158.20	1,589.40	2,541.80	2,664.30
Shaw AFB	2,945.00	333.30	547.20	547.20	292.80	78.90	238.10	513.30	1,222.20	1,707.70
Sheppard AFB	1,892.80	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	733.40	500.00
Sioux Gateway APT AG	805.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
Springfield-Beckley MPT AGS	625.70	242.50	242.50	242.50	139.00	0.00	52.30	46.90	284.90	429.30
Stewart IAP AGS	1,282.00	69.60	59.60	59.60	0.00	0.00	59.60	113.70	134.70	946.80
Tinker AFB	1,633.60	433.60	433.60	433.60	413.60	20.00	157.70	20.00	685.00	413.60
Toledo Express APT AG	452.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.10	80.30	71.30
Travis AFB	1,068.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	398.40	63.40	416.60

DCN 1616

433/
533

	2,398.00	250.80	250.80	250.80	250.80	250.80	223.60	354.30	550.80	1,354.50
[illegible] IAP AGS	1,114.70	192.10	192.10	192.10	15.40	176.70	0.00	176.70	304.90	15.40
Tyndall AFB	4,813.10	1,162.60	1,288.30	1,288.30	1,194.30	920.80	874.80	1,322.10	2,359.00	2,476.20
United States Air Force	1,357.20	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	769.40	300.00
Vance AFB	1,337.40	310.30	310.30	310.30	310.30	45.20	124.50	0.00	559.30	310.30
Vandenberg AFB	2,496.70	249.90	249.90	249.90	175.10	184.80	65.10	1,078.10	586.30	841.90
W. K. Kellogg APT AGS	594.40	36.20	36.20	36.20	36.20	36.20	14.50	151.50	142.60	141.70

	1,245.21 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Operating Hours	1,245.31 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Scoreable Range	1,245.41 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Air Ground	1,245.42 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,245.43 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - WD Live Ordnance	1,245.61 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - IMC Wpn Release	1,245.71 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Electronic Combat	1,245.74 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Airspace Volume	1,245.81 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Laser Use	1,245.91 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Lights Out
Westover ARB	1,161.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.40	10.90	572.90
Whiteman AFB	1,473.30	11.80	540.00	540.00	540.00	540.00	330.80	0.00	678.80	861.00
Will Rogers World APT	1,616.70	452.30	452.30	452.30	452.30	0.00	173.90	0.00	702.80	452.30
Willow Grove ARS, NAS	2,192.50	567.30	397.00	397.00	228.50	0.00	397.00	362.40	698.20	1,681.80
Wright-Patterson AFB	673.40	274.90	274.90	274.90	166.90	0.00	61.30	43.30	324.50	487.80
Yeager APT AGS	254.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.80
Youngstown-Warren Regional APT	178.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.20	0.00	11.80

6/30/2005

DCN: 11646

DCN: 1164

1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Chaff	1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Flare
0.00	0.00
400.00	500.00
0.00	0.00
1,191.50	1,551.00
537.20	537.20
1,791.60	1,888.30
0.00	95.60
947.30	947.30
385.60	496.50
651.80	651.80
431.80	959.20
634.50	634.50
0.00	0.00
492.60	581.90
0.00	0.00
151.40	503.00
465.20	661.60
785.00	718.10
544.50	485.20
185.00	213.90

946.70	1,074.80

DCN: 11646

1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Chaff	1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Flare
1,930.70	2,226.60
232.90	605.10
0.00	11.80
0.00	0.00
269.90	516.80
670.40	670.40
845.30	1,953.00
1,182.30	1,359.00
211.00	211.00
359.00	818.80
1,834.70	2,066.40
510.20	510.20
47.10	63.40
1,288.30	1,494.40
1,781.90	2,892.50
1,659.80	1,659.80
336.30	336.30
21.70	21.70
277.70	277.70

397.60	732.80
1,238.30	1,238.30

1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Chaff	1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Flare
611.40	661.90
631.80	589.40
848.20	848.20
98.40	298.40
0.00	0.00
561.70	681.50
420.20	480.70
420.20	480.70
0.00	0.00
427.10	427.10
94.60	94.60
412.70	389.40
182.20	382.20
1,128.90	1,128.90
141.60	303.80
711.80	957.90
305.60	305.60
721.70	721.70

1,489.60	1,439.10
1,086.10	971.80
961.50	826.80

DCN: 11046

1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Chaff	1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Flare
484.10	610.20
1,789.10	2,820.30
1,354.70	1,490.80
445.60	607.90
1,292.10	1,456.20
285.60	352.30
1,062.80	1,325.50
453.60	753.60
872.80	525.00
590.40	590.40
272.30	272.30
18.10	18.10
1,091.50	888.70
3,801.10	4,002.20
0.00	0.00
339.40	395.20
839.40	839.40

0.00	0.00
570.50	593.10
1,690.90	1,790.90
1,483.10	1,359.40

1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Chaff	1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Flare
1,509.80	1,056.80
0.00	0.00
67.60	67.60
1,555.90	1,453.10
1,212.50	1,549.50
804.80	1,896.30
1,072.20	1,138.00
776.70	687.50
1,091.00	1,458.70
81.60	81.60
1,668.90	1,728.40
273.50	273.50
363.80	363.80
363.10	363.10
464.00	464.00
1,159.60	1,650.40

841.90	826.50
664.30	687.80
581.40	581.40
1,255.00	1,335.30
1,573.70	1,799.10

1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Chaff	1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Flare
514.10	514.10
213.70	273.20
0.00	0.00
288.60	351.80
1,211.20	819.50
47.90	247.90
200.00	623.50
1,393.70	1,375.70
23.50	23.50
23.50	23.50
1,114.70	1,666.20
712.00	756.20
474.30	542.90
24.40	24.40
1,670.60	1,682.40

2,118.40	2,390.50
116.30	116.30
823.00	1,307.80
0.00	0.00
233.80	233.80
1,554.30	1,502.90

1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Chaff	1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Flare
1,760.50	1,911.10
607.00	714.30
0.00	0.00
1,040.50	864.70
301.20	244.40
2,844.60	3,361.90
1,157.00	1,575.20
433.40	533.40
272.10	362.20
196.70	276.10
922.50	952.30
530.40	610.60
65.00	153.40
416.60	416.60

1,183.20	1,357.20
568.00	568.00
1,938.60	2,988.60
200.00	699.20
511.50	525.90
688.90	760.10
149.90	253.50

1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Chaff	1,245.99 !! Raw Proximity to ASM - Flare
322.20	442.10
737.10	581.10
484.90	573.20
1,509.80	1,629.80
223.70	317.50
83.80	83.80
11.80	11.80

DCN: 11646

	1,266.21 !! Raw RC - Operating Hours	1,266.31 !! Raw RC - Scoreable Range	1,266.41 !! Raw RC - WD Air Ground	1,266.42 !! Raw RC - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,266.43 !! Raw RC - WD Live Ordnance	1,266.61 !! Raw RC - IMC Wpn Release	1,266.71 !! Raw RC - Electronic Combat	1,266.74 !! Raw RC - Airspace Volume	1,266.81 !! Raw RC - Laser Use	1,266.91 !! Raw RC - Lights Out	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Chaff	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Flare
Air Reserve Personnel C	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Altus AFB	2,600.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	200.00	84,259.00	700.00	500.00	400.00	500.00
Andersen AFB	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70,007.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andrews AFB	6,000.00	1,300.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	900.00	100.00	1,000.00	96,965.00	1,900.00	3,100.00	2,700.00	3,500.00
Arnold AFS	2,200.00	100.00	400.00	400.00	500.00	0.00	200.00	15,485.00	1,200.00	500.00	800.00	800.00
Atlantic City IAP AGS	4,900.00	1,200.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	800.00	0.00	1,000.00	193,602.00	1,800.00	2,900.00	2,500.00	2,900.00
Bangor IAP AGS	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	141,254.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	200.00
Barksdale AFB	2,800.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	32,847.00	1,200.00	300.00	1,400.00	1,400.00
Barnes MPT AGS	2,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	122,878.00	200.00	1,700.00	1,400.00	1,600.00
Beale AFB	3,600.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	53,349.00	1,500.00	1,800.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Birmingham IAP AGS	4,700.00	700.00	1,300.00	1,000.00	800.00	0.00	0.00	45,127.00	2,000.00	200.00	700.00	1,600.00
Boise Air Terminal AGS	2,700.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	64,145.00	900.00	700.00	900.00	900.00
Bolling AFB	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bradley IAP AGS	2,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	128,331.00	0.00	1,800.00	1,300.00	1,500.00
Brooks City-Base	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buckley AFB	1,600.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	22,445.00	800.00	300.00	200.00	800.00
Burlington IAP AGS	1,900.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	128,130.00	800.00	400.00	800.00	1,000.00
Cannon AFB	3,900.00	700.00	700.00	200.00	500.00	0.00	700.00	93,735.00	1,500.00	1,800.00	1,100.00	800.00
Capital APT AGS	2,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,151.00	100.00	500.00	900.00	1,100.00
Carswell ARS, NAS For	4,100.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	500.00	0.00	600.00	98,992.00	1,400.00	1,100.00	500.00	600.00
Channel Islands AGS	5,500.00	1,200.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,300.00	700.00	600.00	369,751.00	2,800.00	2,000.00	1,700.00	2,000.00

	1,266.21 !! Raw RC - Operating Hours	1,266.31 !! Raw RC - Scoreable Range	1,266.41 !! Raw RC - WD Air Ground	1,266.42 !! Raw RC - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,266.43 !! Raw RC - WD Live Ordnance	1,266.61 !! Raw RC - IMC Wpn Release	1,266.71 !! Raw RC - Electronic Combat	1,266.74 !! Raw RC - Airspace Volume	1,266.81 !! Raw RC - Laser Use	1,266.91 !! Raw RC - Lights Out	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Chaff	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Flare
Charleston AFB	8,200.00	900.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	600.00	0.00	200.00	232,944.00	3,500.00	3,800.00	2,900.00	4,000.00
Charlotte/Douglas IAP AGS	3,800.00	400.00	500.00	500.00	100.00	0.00	200.00	15,511.00	1,100.00	1,500.00	700.00	1,600.00
Cheyenne APT AGS	800.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	9,668.00	500.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

Cheyenne Mountain AF	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Columbus AFB	3,600.00	500.00	500.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	45,319.00	1,000.00	400.00	800.00	1,100.00	
Dane County Regional -	1,700.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	200.00	32,271.00	900.00	600.00	800.00	900.00	
Dannelly Field AGS	7,200.00	2,000.00	2,600.00	2,300.00	1,900.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	99,959.00	4,600.00	2,200.00	2,000.00	3,600.00	
Davis-Monthan AFB	3,300.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	400.00	166,104.00	900.00	1,800.00	1,500.00	1,800.00	
Des Moines IAP AGS	1,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23,586.00	0.00	200.00	400.00	500.00	
Dobbins ARB	4,000.00	200.00	900.00	900.00	700.00	0.00	0.00	19,636.00	2,000.00	600.00	800.00	2,000.00	
Dover AFB	5,700.00	1,300.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	900.00	100.00	1,000.00	176,599.00	1,900.00	3,700.00	3,300.00	4,000.00	
Duluth IAP AGS	1,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	157,224.00	200.00	500.00	800.00	800.00	
Dyess AFB	4,600.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	400.00	0.00	600.00	101,360.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	300.00	400.00	
Edwards AFB	6,500.00	1,800.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	1,900.00	1,300.00	700.00	237,544.00	4,100.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	
Eglin AFB	7,100.00	1,600.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	322,549.00	4,000.00	3,100.00	2,600.00	4,400.00	
Eielson AFB	2,800.00	100.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	400.00	237,604.00	1,600.00	1,900.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	
Ellington Field AGS	2,900.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	134,523.00	1,100.00	900.00	600.00	600.00	
Ellsworth AFB	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28,884.00	0.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	
Elmendorf AFB	1,100.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	81,249.00	200.00	800.00	500.00	500.00	
Ewvra Sheppard AGS	4,200.00	1,200.00	1,400.00	1,100.00	800.00	0.00	1,000.00	27,234.00	1,800.00	1,200.00	800.00	1,600.00	
F. S. Gabreski APT AGS	2,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	140,008.00	0.00	2,000.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	

	1,266.21 !! Raw RC - Operating Hours	1,266.31 !! Raw RC - Scoreable Range	1,266.41 !! Raw RC - WD Air Ground	1,266.42 !! Raw RC - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,266.43 !! Raw RC - WD Live Ordnance	1,266.61 !! Raw RC - IMC Wpn Release	1,266.71 !! Raw RC - Electronic Combat	1,266.74 !! Raw RC - Airspace Volume	1,266.81 !! Raw RC - Laser Use	1,266.91 !! Raw RC - Lights Out	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Chaff	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Flare	
Fairchild AFB	2,300.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	70,547.00	600.00	1,400.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	
Forbes Field AGS	3,000.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	100.00	36,376.00	900.00	700.00	900.00	800.00	
Fort Smith Regional AP	3,000.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	23,733.00	400.00	200.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	
Fort Wayne IAP AGS	1,500.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	200.00	0.00	100.00	11,664.00	500.00	700.00	300.00	600.00	
Francis E. Warren AFB	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Fresno Air Terminal AG	4,800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	400.00	800.00	172,023.00	2,500.00	1,700.00	1,900.00	2,000.00	
Gen Mitchell IAP AGS	2,100.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	200.00	33,035.00	1,000.00	700.00	800.00	1,100.00	
Gen Mitchell IAP ARS	2,100.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	200.00	33,035.00	1,000.00	700.00	800.00	1,100.00	
Goodfellow AFB	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grand Forks AFB	900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82,117.00	0.00	100.00	500.00	500.00	
Great Falls IAP AGS	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66,536.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

Greater Peoria Regiona	1,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,128.00	100.00	100.00	500.00	700.00
Grissom ARB	1,900.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	200.00	0.00	100.00	12,086.00	500.00	700.00	400.00	700.00
Hancock Field AGS	2,100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	83,032.00	800.00	300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
Hanscom AFB	2,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	194,780.00	0.00	1,000.00	400.00	600.00
Harrisburg IAP AGS	4,200.00	1,200.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	800.00	0.00	1,000.00	40,011.00	1,800.00	2,200.00	1,800.00	2,200.00
Hector IAP AGS	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67,564.00	0.00	100.00	500.00	500.00
Hickam AFB	1,800.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100,237.00	200.00	1,200.00	800.00	800.00
Hill AFB	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	300.00	75,858.00	1,900.00	1,000.00	1,900.00	1,800.00
Holloman AFB	4,900.00	1,400.00	1,700.00	200.00	1,500.00	0.00	900.00	172,912.00	2,300.00	3,200.00	1,600.00	1,600.00
Homestead ARS	3,700.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.00	100.00	900.00	126,815.00	1,900.00	1,100.00	2,100.00	1,500.00

	1,266.21 !! Raw RC - Operating Hours	1,266.31 !! Raw RC - Scoreable Range	1,266.41 !! Raw RC - WD Air Ground	1,266.42 !! Raw RC - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,266.43 !! Raw RC - WD Live Ordnance	1,266.61 !! Raw RC - IMC Wpn Release	1,266.71 !! Raw RC - Electronic Combat	1,266.74 !! Raw RC - Airspace Volume	1,266.81 !! Raw RC - Laser Use	1,266.91 !! Raw RC - Lights Out	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Chaff	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Flare
Hulman Regional APT A	2,300.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	100.00	14,681.00	500.00	800.00	800.00	1,000.00
Hurlburt Field	6,900.00	1,600.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,600.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	325,206.00	3,700.00	3,100.00	2,600.00	4,200.00
Indian Springs AFS	3,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,600.00	1,200.00	900.00	219,057.00	3,400.00	1,900.00	2,000.00	2,200.00
Jackson IAP AGS	3,400.00	700.00	700.00	400.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	43,313.00	1,200.00	400.00	1,000.00	1,300.00
Jacksonville IAP AGS	9,300.00	2,300.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	1,600.00	1,100.00	100.00	270,738.00	5,600.00	2,500.00	2,400.00	3,000.00
Joe Foss Field AGS	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67,751.00	0.00	200.00	300.00	400.00
Keesler AFB	4,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	187,905.00	2,400.00	2,100.00	1,700.00	2,500.00
Key Field AGS	4,000.00	900.00	900.00	600.00	300.00	300.00	400.00	71,852.00	1,800.00	800.00	900.00	1,200.00
Kirtland AFB	4,200.00	1,300.00	1,500.00	200.00	1,300.00	0.00	1,000.00	146,681.00	2,100.00	2,200.00	1,600.00	1,200.00
Klamath Falls IAP AGS	2,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81,448.00	200.00	100.00	900.00	900.00
Kulis AGS	1,100.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	78,088.00	200.00	800.00	500.00	500.00
Lackland AFB	5,100.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	100.00	100.00	400.00	91,074.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	100.00	100.00
Lambert - St. Louis IAP AGS	3,500.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	500.00	49,727.00	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	1,400.00
Langley AFB	8,900.00	3,100.00	3,300.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	2,000.00	246,251.00	4,200.00	5,400.00	5,900.00	6,700.00
Laughlin AFB	3,600.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	43,915.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln MAP AGS	2,900.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	100.00	46,827.00	900.00	600.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Little Rock AFB	3,400.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	40,786.00	500.00	600.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Los Angeles AFB	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Louisville IAP AGS	2,400.00	400.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	0.00	300.00	16,083.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	800.00	1,000.00

DCN: 11646

	1,266.21 !! Raw RC - Operating Hours	1,266.31 !! Raw RC - Scoreable Range	1,266.41 !! Raw RC - WD Air Ground	1,266.42 !! Raw RC - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,266.43 !! Raw RC - WD Live Ordnance	1,266.61 !! Raw RC - IMC Wpn Release	1,266.71 !! Raw RC - Electronic Combat	1,266.74 !! Raw RC - Airspace Volume	1,266.81 !! Raw RC - Laser Use	1,266.91 !! Raw RC - Lights Out	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Chaff	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Flare
Lũis Munoz Marin IAP A	4,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	264,161.00	0.00	2,600.00	2,500.00	2,600.00
Luke AFB	5,200.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	400.00	161,847.00	2,800.00	2,600.00	2,600.00	2,200.00
MacDill AFB	6,100.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	900.00	257,355.00	3,300.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,000.00
Malmstrom AFB	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mansfield Lahm MAP A	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,285.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	200.00
March ARB	5,800.00	2,000.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,100.00	1,500.00	600.00	255,886.00	4,300.00	2,400.00	2,500.00	2,300.00
Martin State APT AGS	5,400.00	1,300.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	900.00	100.00	1,000.00	107,077.00	1,900.00	2,500.00	2,100.00	2,900.00
Maxwell AFB	7,700.00	1,900.00	2,500.00	2,200.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	94,082.00	4,500.00	2,200.00	2,000.00	3,600.00
McChord AFB	3,800.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	0.00	600.00	100.00	172,076.00	1,300.00	2,400.00	2,100.00	2,200.00
McConnell AFB	2,500.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	100.00	44,591.00	900.00	400.00	900.00	800.00
McEntire AGS	7,100.00	900.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	600.00	0.00	200.00	102,767.00	3,500.00	2,800.00	2,000.00	2,900.00
McGee Tyson APT AGS	1,800.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	5,608.00	900.00	400.00	600.00	1,000.00
McGuire AFB	3,500.00	900.00	700.00	700.00	500.00	0.00	700.00	152,318.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,200.00	2,300.00
Memphis IAP AGS	3,400.00	300.00	600.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	200.00	52,828.00	500.00	700.00	800.00	800.00
Minn/St Paul IAP ARS	2,300.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	200.00	34,235.00	900.00	900.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Minot AFB	900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60,210.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00
Moffett Federal Field AG	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	164,474.00	200.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Moody AFB	9,900.00	2,600.00	3,800.00	3,800.00	2,700.00	1,300.00	200.00	173,368.00	6,700.00	2,600.00	2,200.00	3,400.00
Mountain Home AFB	3,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	200.00	200.00	300.00	64,534.00	1,300.00	800.00	1,300.00	1,200.00
NAS New Orleans ARS	2,200.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	149,408.00	1,100.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00
Nashville IAP AGS	3,300.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	500.00	0.00	200.00	10,909.00	1,100.00	500.00	900.00	1,000.00
Nellis AFB	3,900.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,600.00	1,200.00	900.00	198,529.00	3,300.00	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,400.00
New Castle County Airp	4,600.00	1,200.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	800.00	0.00	1,000.00	137,169.00	1,800.00	2,800.00	2,400.00	2,800.00
Niagara Falls IAP ARS	1,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38,383.00	600.00	200.00	1,100.00	1,100.00

Offutt AFB	2,300.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	46,742.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	500.00
Onizuka AFS	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Otis AGB	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	245,568.00	0.00	1,300.00	700.00	900.00
Patrick AFB	5,400.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	900.00	300,294.00	3,300.00	2,000.00	1,600.00	1,400.00
Pease International Tra	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	188,750.00	0.00	800.00	200.00	400.00
Peterson AFB	2,000.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	29,968.00	800.00	300.00	200.00	800.00
Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP	5,100.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	400.00	178,757.00	2,500.00	2,700.00	2,300.00	2,300.00
Pittsburgh IAP AGS	1,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,111.00	0.00	300.00	200.00	300.00
Pittsburgh IAP ARS	1,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,111.00	0.00	300.00	200.00	300.00
Pope AFB	7,300.00	2,200.00	2,500.00	2,200.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,300.00	99,758.00	2,900.00	3,600.00	3,300.00	4,400.00
Portland IAP AGS	3,900.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	158,287.00	800.00	2,100.00	1,900.00	2,000.00
Quonset State APT AGS	2,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	199,974.00	0.00	1,600.00	1,000.00	1,200.00
Randolph AFB	5,100.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	100.00	100.00	400.00	96,616.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	100.00	100.00
Reno-Tahoe IAP AGS	4,200.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	60,939.00	2,000.00	1,800.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
Richmond IAP AGS	7,700.00	2,900.00	3,100.00	2,800.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	122,534.00	4,000.00	3,700.00	4,400.00	5,100.00
Rickenbacker IAP AGS	1,000.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	200.00	0.00	100.00	14,339.00	400.00	500.00	200.00	300.00
Robins AFB	7,500.00	1,300.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,400.00	0.00	0.00	40,014.00	5,100.00	1,400.00	1,300.00	2,300.00
Rome Laboratory	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rosecrans Memorial AP	2,800.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	100.00	28,693.00	700.00	600.00	700.00	700.00
Salt Lake City IAP AGS	3,000.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	300.00	78,798.00	1,900.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	1,700.00

	1,266.21 !! Raw RC - Operating Hours	1,266.31 !! Raw RC - Scoreable Range	1,266.41 !! Raw RC - WD Air Ground	1,266.42 !! Raw RC - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,266.43 !! Raw RC - WD Live Ordnance	1,266.61 !! Raw RC - IMC Wpn Release	1,266.71 !! Raw RC - Electronic Combat	1,266.74 !! Raw RC - Airspace Volume	1,266.81 !! Raw RC - Laser Use	1,266.91 !! Raw RC - Lights Out	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Chaff	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Flare
Savannah IAP AGS	8,700.00	1,700.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	1,000.00	400.00	200.00	226,738.00	4,600.00	3,500.00	2,800.00	3,500.00
Schenectady County AP	2,600.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	107,174.00	800.00	700.00	1,400.00	1,600.00
Schriever AFB	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scott AFB	4,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	800.00	700.00	46,508.00	1,400.00	1,700.00	1,900.00	1,700.00
Selfridge ANGB	1,400.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	41,170.00	400.00	400.00	600.00	600.00
Seymour Johnson AFB	9,800.00	3,100.00	3,400.00	3,100.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	1,700.00	178,748.00	4,000.00	5,900.00	6,100.00	7,200.00
Shaw AFB	8,000.00	1,400.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	600.00	500.00	110,301.00	4,100.00	3,200.00	2,300.00	3,300.00
Sheppard AFB	3,400.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	200.00	102,624.00	800.00	500.00	500.00	600.00
Sioux Gateway APT AG	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68,587.00	0.00	200.00	300.00	400.00

	1,266.21 !! Raw RC - Operating Hours	1,266.31 !! Raw RC - Scoreable Range	1,266.41 !! Raw RC - WD Air Ground	1,266.42 !! Raw RC - WD Low Angle Strafe	1,266.43 !! Raw RC - WD Live Ordnance	1,266.61 !! Raw RC - IMC Wpn Release	1,266.71 !! Raw RC - Electronic Combat	1,266.74 !! Raw RC - Airspace Volume	1,266.81 !! Raw RC - Laser Use	1,266.91 !! Raw RC - Lights Out	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Chaff	1,266.99 !! Raw RC - Flare
Springfield-Beckley MPT AGS	1,600.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	100.00	20,326.00	500.00	900.00	500.00	800.00
Stewart IAP AGS	3,200.00	300.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	85,119.00	600.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	2,000.00
Tinker AFB	3,700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	500.00	200.00	200.00	83,255.00	1,000.00	500.00	1,200.00	1,300.00
Toledo Express APT AG	1,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23,398.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	500.00
Travis AFB	2,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	103,329.00	500.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
Tucson IAP AGS	3,100.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	400.00	165,328.00	900.00	1,800.00	1,500.00	1,800.00
Tulsa IAP AGS	3,400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	100.00	300.00	0.00	44,834.00	700.00	100.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Tyndall AFB	7,600.00	1,800.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	900.00	352,753.00	4,200.00	3,000.00	2,700.00	4,200.00
United States Air Force	2,000.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	27,537.00	800.00	300.00	200.00	800.00
Vance AFB	3,700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	200.00	300.00	66,446.00	1,300.00	700.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Vandenberg AFB	4,200.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	500.00	300.00	300.00	359,048.00	1,400.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,400.00
W. K. Kellogg APT AGS	1,700.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	37,838.00	400.00	400.00	500.00	700.00
Westover ARB	2,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	128,618.00	100.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	1,200.00
Whiteman AFB	3,800.00	100.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	500.00	38,412.00	1,100.00	1,500.00	1,800.00	1,500.00
Will Rogers World APT	3,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	200.00	83,327.00	800.00	500.00	700.00	800.00
Willow Grove ARS, NAS	4,300.00	1,200.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	800.00	0.00	1,000.00	120,050.00	1,600.00	2,500.00	2,400.00	2,700.00
Wright-Patterson AFB	1,600.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	100.00	20,804.00	500.00	900.00	500.00	800.00
Yeager APT AGS	1,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,781.00	0.00	200.00	100.00	600.00
Youngstown-Warren Regional APT	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,324.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	200.00

6/30/2005

DCN: 11646

	1,246.11 !! Raw IR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.21 !! Raw VR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.41 !! Raw IR Exit Proximity Score	1,246.51 !! Raw VR Exit Proximity Score
Air Reserve Personnel C	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Altus AFB	**718.90**	**2,036.70**	**735.90**	**2,065.20**
Andersen AFB	**0.00**	**0.00**	**64.90**	**0.00**
Andrews AFB	**376.10**	**1,129.50**	**162.30**	**842.80**
Arnold AFS	**383.20**	**400.30**	**246.40**	**291.30**
Atlantic City IAP AGS	**32.60**	**408.00**	**0.00**	**371.60**
Bangor IAP AGS	**516.30**	**173.10**	**459.60**	**288.30**
Barksdale AFB	**410.20**	**446.30**	**318.20**	**254.30**
Barnes MPT AGS	**29.80**	**248.10**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Beale AFB	**0.00**	**99.50**	**78.60**	**0.00**
Birmingham IAP AGS	**504.80**	**954.60**	**395.10**	**776.40**
Boise Air Terminal AGS	**501.00**	**763.10**	**534.40**	**735.20**
Bolling AFB	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Bradley IAP AGS	**18.10**	**189.60**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Brooks City-Base	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Buckley AFB	**332.70**	**263.20**	**325.50**	**238.90**
Burlington IAP AGS	**100.00**	**505.60**	**235.40**	**249.90**
Cannon AFB	**685.80**	**439.10**	**679.80**	**475.90**
Capital APT AGS	**166.90**	**288.40**	**200.00**	**100.00**
Carswell ARS, NAS For	**406.60**	**1,475.10**	**245.50**	**1,474.10**

DCN: 11646

	1,246.11 !! Raw IR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.21 !! Raw VR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.41 !! Raw IR Exit Proximity Score	1,246.51 !! Raw VR Exit Proximity Score
Channel Islands AGS	**382.30**	**586.90**	**211.10**	**448.10**
Charleston AFB	**374.30**	**582.60**	**271.40**	**708.30**
Charlotte/Douglas IAP AGS	**802.30**	**788.00**	**817.60**	**795.20**
Cheyenne APT AGS	**238.90**	**35.20**	**39.70**	**0.00**
Cheyenne Mountain AF	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Columbus AFB	**527.30**	**785.20**	**629.00**	**762.70**
Dane County Regional -	**16.30**	**46.00**	**0.00**	**158.60**
Dannelly Field AGS	**603.40**	**1,164.60**	**597.20**	**1,265.10**
Davis-Monthan AFB	**0.00**	**952.80**	**0.00**	**702.80**
Des Moines IAP AGS	**39.70**	**83.20**	**0.00**	**38.00**
Dobbins ARB	**492.60**	**627.80**	**460.80**	**444.60**
Dover AFB	**139.00**	**795.10**	**0.00**	**599.50**
Duluth IAP AGS	**155.00**	**223.60**	**155.00**	**210.00**
Dyess AFB	**549.90**	**1,151.50**	**539.30**	**1,070.70**
Edwards AFB	**603.30**	**830.20**	**437.30**	**724.70**
Eglin AFB	**771.50**	**927.70**	**857.90**	**1,284.60**
Eielson AFB	**1,167.20**	**1,200.50**	**1,167.20**	**1,200.50**
Ellington Field AGS	**76.70**	**257.00**	**136.30**	**180.50**
Ellsworth AFB	**234.50**	**0.00**	**324.40**	**0.00**
Elmendorf AFB	**188.40**	**188.40**	**157.80**	**188.40**

DCN: 11646

Ewvra Sheppard AGS	**144.40**	**970.70**	**188.60**	**674.40**
F. S. Gabreski APT AGS	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**45.10**

	1,246.11 !! Raw IR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.21 !! Raw VR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.41 !! Raw IR Exit Proximity Score	1,246.51 !! Raw VR Exit Proximity Score
Fairchild AFB	**732.70**	**32.60**	**903.20**	**147.10**
Forbes Field AGS	**287.80**	**763.90**	**111.00**	**774.70**
Fort Smith Regional AP	**256.10**	**610.40**	**400.00**	**644.30**
Fort Wayne IAP AGS	**22.60**	**632.00**	**44.20**	**649.30**
Francis E. Warren AFB	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Fresno Air Terminal AG	**208.40**	**627.70**	**238.50**	**273.50**
Gen Mitchell IAP AGS	**24.40**	**33.40**	**0.00**	**140.80**
Gen Mitchell IAP ARS	**24.40**	**33.40**	**0.00**	**140.80**
Goodfellow AFB	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Grand Forks AFB	**42.50**	**0.00**	**54.20**	**0.00**
Great Falls IAP AGS	**45.10**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Greater Peoria Regiona	**125.40**	**214.60**	**176.60**	**77.50**
Grissom ARB	**72.20**	**642.70**	**69.40**	**710.30**
Hancock Field AGS	**0.00**	**181.30**	**100.00**	**334.30**
Hanscom AFB	**39.70**	**304.00**	**25.30**	**0.00**
Harrisburg IAP AGS	**0.00**	**789.50**	**0.00**	**594.10**
Hector IAP AGS	**72.20**	**0.00**	**41.50**	**0.00**
Hickam AFB	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

DCN: 11646

Hill AFB	316.50	380.20	321.00	339.70
Holloman AFB	1,307.50	182.30	1,233.60	357.00
Homestead ARS	357.80	237.90	305.90	95.70
Hulman Regional APT A	158.60	697.50	93.70	737.10
Hurlburt Field	765.10	945.70	860.50	1,328.70
Indian Springs AFS	527.80	695.40	631.10	522.10
Jackson IAP AGS	432.90	643.20	388.80	754.70
Jacksonville IAP AGS	403.90	1,167.00	625.50	1,204.20
Joe Foss Field AGS	177.60	142.50	173.10	178.50
Keesler AFB	497.70	930.30	491.50	973.00
Key Field AGS	535.90	1,113.80	547.50	1,187.10
Kirtland AFB	697.90	395.70	342.90	460.80
Klamath Falls IAP AGS	105.50	134.40	0.00	0.00
Kulis AGS	191.10	191.10	159.60	191.10
Lackland AFB	533.80	1,041.80	584.20	1,046.40
Lambert - St. Louis IAP AGS	202.00	181.20	222.70	182.10
Langley AFB	710.10	1,156.70	550.80	1,222.20
Laughlin AFB	388.60	473.10	268.20	562.10
Lincoln MAP AGS	507.50	968.00	382.50	980.40
Little Rock AFB	232.70	240.80	337.40	424.90

	1,246.11 !! Raw IR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.21 !! Raw VR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.41 !! Raw IR Exit Proximity Score	1,246.51 !! Raw VR Exit Proximity Score

DCN: 11646

Los Angeles AFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Louisville IAP AGS	83.00	347.10	84.70	758.70
Luis Munoz Marin IAP A	200.00	600.00	199.10	600.00
Luke AFB	178.60	1,307.10	294.90	1,488.60

	1,246.11 !! Raw IR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.21 !! Raw VR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.41 !! Raw IR Exit Proximity Score	1,246.51 !! Raw VR Exit Proximity Score
MacDill AFB	809.20	464.50	850.00	908.60
Malmstrom AFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mansfield Lahm MAP A	101.00	416.50	74.90	219.20
March ARB	742.60	874.70	469.90	960.00
Martin State APT AGS	143.50	977.00	63.30	749.90
Maxwell AFB	582.60	1,157.40	553.80	1,223.70
McChord AFB	429.30	273.20	373.90	226.40
McConnell AFB	629.60	1,055.70	707.60	859.00
McEntire AGS	630.40	708.70	584.10	823.90
McGee Tyson APT AGS	545.40	433.70	562.50	477.70
McGuire AFB	0.00	329.40	0.00	328.20
Memphis IAP AGS	280.50	132.60	538.10	348.80
Minn/St Paul IAP ARS	17.20	189.30	17.20	77.70
Minot AFB	211.00	0.00	243.30	0.00
Moffett Federal Field AG	110.90	240.80	0.00	0.00
Moody AFB	463.40	1,021.20	404.90	831.40

DCN: 11646

Mountain Home AFB	**507.80**	**685.70**	**509.20**	**743.30**
NAS New Orleans ARS	**166.80**	**491.40**	**190.20**	**316.60**
Nashville IAP AGS	**252.70**	**200.40**	**140.00**	**122.70**
Nellis AFB	**492.90**	**552.00**	**596.50**	**337.30**
New Castle County Airp	**36.20**	**733.90**	**0.00**	**605.80**

	1,246.11 !! Raw IR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.21 !! Raw VR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.41 !! Raw IR Exit Proximity Score	1,246.51 !! Raw VR Exit Proximity Score
Niagara Falls IAP ARS	**0.00**	**0.00**	**20.80**	**0.00**
Offutt AFB	**330.10**	**749.80**	**211.10**	**569.70**
Onizuka AFS	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Otis AGB	**0.00**	**48.90**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Patrick AFB	**506.70**	**408.80**	**1,017.50**	**1,024.70**
Pease International Tra	**78.60**	**414.70**	**168.70**	**78.60**
Peterson AFB	**418.30**	**330.70**	**526.30**	**396.40**
Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP	**127.10**	**1,325.90**	**215.80**	**1,363.50**
Pittsburgh IAP AGS	**82.10**	**241.10**	**81.30**	**96.50**
Pittsburgh IAP ARS	**82.10**	**241.10**	**81.30**	**96.50**
Pope AFB	**522.30**	**1,000.70**	**505.10**	**847.80**
Portland IAP AGS	**239.00**	**155.20**	**152.90**	**169.60**
Quonset State APT AGS	**0.00**	**50.80**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Randolph AFB	**498.60**	**1,070.70**	**547.30**	**1,061.70**
Reno-Tahoe IAP AGS	**83.90**	**151.70**	**432.60**	**1,029.30**

DCN: 11646

Richmond IAP AGS	767.80	1,290.00	637.30	1,125.30
Rickenbacker IAP AGS	177.50	463.40	173.10	291.50
Robins AFB	341.90	562.30	268.00	430.40
Rome Laboratory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rosecrans Memorial AP	227.30	491.60	30.70	305.70
Salt Lake City IAP AGS	338.10	386.50	332.70	342.40

	1,246.11 !! Raw IR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.21 !! Raw VR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.41 !! Raw IR Exit Proximity Score	1,246.51 !! Raw VR Exit Proximity Score
Savannah IAP AGS	393.10	756.50	332.20	756.40
Schenectady County AP	45.10	334.40	81.20	205.60
Schriever AFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scott AFB	216.40	230.80	183.10	134.40
Selfridge ANGB	0.00	454.40	0.00	454.40
Seymour Johnson AFB	569.00	1,097.10	653.60	1,135.10
Shaw AFB	605.20	743.10	541.80	821.20
Sheppard AFB	535.00	2,259.00	324.00	2,267.00
Sioux Gateway APT AG	320.90	469.80	274.00	396.80
Springfield-Beckley MPT AGS	114.50	667.00	147.90	663.60
Stewart IAP AGS	0.00	164.20	13.60	136.30
Tinker AFB	820.30	1,558.50	702.10	1,166.20
Toledo Express APT AG	0.00	491.70	0.00	389.50
Travis AFB	51.40	143.60	0.00	0.00

DCN: 11646

Tucson IAP AGS	**0.00**	**953.70**	**0.00**	**729.80**
Tulsa IAP AGS	**468.50**	**940.40**	**441.30**	**376.10**
Tyndall AFB	**649.20**	**510.80**	**701.10**	**924.00**
United States Air Force	**384.90**	**326.20**	**485.80**	**376.60**
Vance AFB	**910.90**	**1,244.30**	**994.90**	**757.50**
Vandenberg AFB	**314.60**	**487.60**	**130.70**	**253.30**
W. K. Kellogg APT AGS	**0.00**	**442.00**	**0.00**	**432.80**

	1,246.11 !! Raw IR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.21 !! Raw VR Entry Proximity Score	1,246.41 !! Raw IR Exit Proximity Score	1,246.51 !! Raw VR Exit Proximity Score
Westover ARB	**32.50**	**273.40**	**11.80**	**0.00**
Whiteman AFB	**258.60**	**154.30**	**62.30**	**168.70**
Will Rogers World APT	**847.20**	**1,659.20**	**769.70**	**1,308.30**
Willow Grove ARS, NAS	**0.00**	**474.30**	**0.00**	**426.40**
Wright-Patterson AFB	**111.90**	**701.30**	**142.50**	**732.90**
Yeager APT AGS	**437.20**	**539.30**	**429.90**	**337.40**
Youngstown-Warren Regional APT	**35.30**	**90.60**	**10.00**	**30.00**

6/30/2005