



147th FIGHTER WING

**ELLINGTON FIELD ANGB
HOUSTON, TEXAS**

AGENDA

**The Honorable James V. Hansen
BRAC Commissioner**

Wing Headquarters: 281.929.2222/2221
Command Post: 281.929.2716
Commander: Col Lanny McNeely 281.743.3000
Escort Officers: Lt Col Karl Schmidt 281.743.3034
 Lt Col Richard Webb 281.989.0014

Thursday, 7 July 2005	
0800-0830	Arrive at Ellington Headquarters Building 1057, Wing Conference Room
0830-0845	Introduction of Key Individuals (Members of Congress, Mayor of Houston, Community Leaders, Joint Forces Texas, EFTF, TMPC, 147 FW)
0845-1015	147 FW Mission Brief and Military Value, Q&A (CLOSED)
1015-1030	Community Leaders Comments (CLOSED)
	Port of Houston; Scott Forbes, MGR Government Relations
	EHCMA, Joe Bernard
	Texas Medical Center Bill Wheeler, V.P Security
1030-1115	Community Briefing to Commission Member and Staff; HQ Building 1057, Auditorium
	Congressman Tom DeLay Introduction
	Bill White – Mayor of Houston
	Silvia Garcia – Precinct 2 Commissioner
	John Cook and John Martinec– Ellington Field Task Force
	William R. Parr, Col (R) - Former 147FW/CC
1115-1130	Driving Tour of Military Reservation; Alert, Maintenance and Operations
1130-1200	Press Conference on Flightline (East of Ops Building 1193)

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

- * Air Force recommendation projects NPV savings of \$3.6M. This is a little more than the cost to train one pilot.
- * Unit has Block 25 F-16s. Many have had the Falcon Star service life extension (to 8,000 hours) program already. (Ellington Block 25s have 4,500 hours average.) These planes are programmed to retire in 2011.
- * Unit received the F-16A in 1989. Completed conversion to the F-16C in 1997. Primary role at this time air defense.
- * In 1998 the unit converted to general purpose. Added an air to ground role as well as air to air. NORTHCOM now interested in air to ground capability for Homeland Defense as well.
- * Unit also has a specially equipped C-26 for counterdrug missions.
- * Unit has recent experience in Iraq and excellent inspection performance.
- * Unit close to Ft Polk and does joint training there. Adequately credited for this?
- * Eight F-16 units gaining aircraft – yet have lower Military Value than Ellington.
- * Most BRAC decisions seemingly “platform-based.”
- * Some MCI criteria Cold War related.
- * Possible errors on credit for supersonic airspace?
- * Open to future missions such as Predator, F-35.
- * Current personnel strength 90.5%.
- * Houston is a huge recruiting base.
- * Unit has 31 pilots, average age 34.
- * (8) F-16 units with lower MCI scores gaining aircraft.

*B units w/ lower MCI
gaining*

*As space
Aux airfields
Add ramp space*

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED

- * Strategic location for Homeland Defense – near Gulf coast and key industries and infrastructure. Houston is the fourth largest US population center.
- * Close to Gulf over-water training ranges. Concern that excellent over-water ranges will go away if not adequately used.
- * 9,000 ft runways at Ellington are very adequate.
- * Huge ramp space since Ellington is a former active duty base. Some used by NASA because
- * ANG sets limits on how much infrastructure one can have.
- Ellington is a joint base. Besides NASA, there is an Army National Guard facility and a USCG aviation detachment there.
- * There will be a \$380,000? impact to others if the ANG firefighters leave.
- * No lease at Ellington. ANG owns in fee.
- * On-base weapons storage capability will be lost if 272nd EIS GSU relocates to base as planned.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

Concern about vulnerability to the Houston area if flying unit pulls out. (Ellington will remain an ASA site.)

**HOUSTON-HARRIS COUNTY REGIONAL HOMELAND SECURITY
ADVISORY COUNCIL**

**Northern Command Trip Report
June 20 to 22, 2005**

Purpose and Background

On June 20, 2005 the Houston-Harris County Regional Homeland Security Advisory Council traveled to Norad/Northern Command: namely Edward Djerejian, Chairman of the Council; Joan Neuhaus, the Executive Director; Don Aviles, Member; Jan Lawler, member; and Preston Moore, Member. The purpose of the trip was to gain a greater understanding of the Department of Defense role in homeland security and homeland defense, and to share knowledge specific to the Houston-Harris County region with Norad/Northcom to greater sensitize the command to the characteristics of the region.

The Advisory Council VIP visit was effected at the direction of Admiral Keating, the Commander of Northern Command, and with the support of Mr. Bernd McConnell and Donna Burrell. The Advisory Council met with ADM Keating, LTG Inge, Mr. McConnell, COL James, Mr. Noll, MAJ Osterholzer, Mr. Paulsen, BG Hunter, and others. The group was given the Bi-Command Brief, Northern Command Interagency Brief, an Overview of the Bi-Command Intelligence Fusion Center, a Exercise Briefing (including Houston's and Texas' participation in exercises), an Introduction to Selected Agency Representatives, a Standing Joint Forces Headquarters – North Briefing, Critical Infrastructure Briefing, a Tour of the Joint Operations Center, and a Tour of Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center.

The members of the Advisory Council found the trip invaluable in understanding the mission of Northern Command, the structure of homeland security and homeland defense nationwide, and the components of regional security that local and regional efforts must address.

Findings

The most important finding arising from the trip is an understanding of the high importance placed on interagency communication and coordination. Consequently, the Advisory Council recommends Houston and Harris County configure and/or establish homeland security and intelligence coordination in a manner that mirrors the structure and efforts of Northern Command and the Department of Homeland Security. Specifically, the Advisory Council recommends Houston and Harris County establish and maintain a Joint Operations Center and a Combined Intelligence Fusion Center, as well as develop a critical infrastructure inventory. In the post-9/11 paradigm, we must move from a 'need to know' orientation to a 'need to share' orientation. (A fusion center conceptualization is attached.)

The second finding centers on the changing nature of the critical infrastructure list. Facilities are nominated for the critical infrastructure list. From this large list filters are applied on the basis of geopolitical analysis, direct threat streams reporting, strategic importance, force needs and other factors. From week to week the highest priorities may change as the relative importance of filters and/or factors change. The Department of Defense list of critical infrastructure and key resources is a subset of the Department of Homeland Security list, and only those critical infrastructure

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assets owned, operated, used by or supplying the Department of Defense can be nominated by the service branches for inclusion in the Department of Defense list. The Department of Defense does not have a mechanism to designate a waterway serving multiple facilities as 'vital to national security', nor place it on the Department of Defense critical infrastructure list. The Advisory Council must approach the Department of Homeland Security regarding additions to the Homeland Security Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources list as it relates to Houston and Harris County. Also, the Advisory Council finds that the regional authorities should coordinate with Northern Command as to threat assessments, so that the Houston – Harris County region is cognizant of the Northern Command priorities, and Northern Command is cognizant of the region's priorities.

The third finding is the key role of Northern Command in air defense. Air assets will be filtered through Northern Command, and Northern Command will direct the most efficient use of air assets. The Advisory Council asked for clarification on the BRAC decision to reduce the air assets at Ellington Field JRB serving Houston, especially in light of the strategic importance of the region. The reduced presence will adversely impact the defense of the region. While not specifically commenting on BRAC decisions, Northern Command explained it did not 'own' any operational units, until those units are 'chopped' to Northern Command based on need. As a result, while Northern Command may have been consulted, the Command was not in a position to make the decisions. Houston is an area of concern for the Command, and the Command was interested to gain a better understanding of the significance of and challenges present by the region.

The fourth finding is the importance of the public in detection and early warning. When deterring an attack, every early warning sensor is critical, and a populace cannot expect all warnings to come from the federal level. The public needs to be made aware of its role in detection and early warning, and a suspicious activity call center should be established to collect and process the information. This would be a vital component to a fusion center, and the information could then be shared with other fusion centers, such as those at Northern Command, the Texas Department of Public Safety, and the Homeland Security Operations Center. In sum, we must promote the perception amongst the public that everyone is an early warning sensor.

The final finding is a recognition that the Houston – Harris County Regional Homeland Security Advisory Council is the first metropolitan homeland security group to visit Norad/Northcom to establish a liaison. Both parties found the effort mutually beneficial. Establishing a similar relationship with the Department of Homeland Security should be pursued, and a trip planned.

615-566-1860 Gen. LeRoy Cell Phone

Knoxville

~~4 hr drive CLT~~
3 hrs to Nashville

~~27th~~

~~28th 7 am depart TYS 7:25 Return to ~~Knox~~ TYS~~

~~29th 8:25 Delta depart ~~TYS~~~~

147th Ellington 281-929-2110

WC Lang McNeely

12 Noon?

ok 281-929-2222
cell 281-743-3000

Hunter Hobby airport

Manitowish Gilport runway 145

~~2:59 pm Luci Milan RIT ATL 703 699 2985~~

Ellington Air Guard Station, TX

Recommendation: Realign Ellington Field Air Guard Station, Texas. The 147th Fighter Wing's F-16s (15 aircraft) will retire. The wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements will remain in place. Ellington retains the capability to support the Homeland Defense mission. The 272d Engineering Installation Squadron, an ANG geographically separated unit moves into available space on Ellington.

Justification: Ellington (80) ranked low in military value. The reduction in F-16 force structure and the need to align common versions of the F-16 at the same bases argued for allowing Ellington's F-16s to retire in place with no fighter mission backfill. Ellington is realigned to preserve the homeland defense Air Sovereignty Alert (ASA) site using aircraft assigned elsewhere and operating from Ellington on a rotational basis as tasked by US Northern Command. In a related recommendation, the Lackland Air Force Base, Texas Air National Guard F-16 initial training unit is increased in size to capitalize on Ellington's trained pilots and maintainers.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$1.6 million. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$0.1 million. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$0.4 million with a payback expected in five years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$3.6 million.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 5 jobs (3 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 in the Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, Texas Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: There are no anticipated impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. No impacts are anticipated for the costs of environmental restoration, environmental compliance, or waste management activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

McRee, Bradley, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: McRee, Bradley, Lt Col, WSO-BRAC
Sent: Wednesday, June 08, 2005 12:28 PM
To: Cirillo, Frank, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Cc: Van Saun, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Robertson, Kathleen, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Small, Kenneth, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: Ellington Field (147th FW) Info for Comm Hansen

Texas has (3) ANG flying units. (Many states have only one.) The 136th Airlift Wing in Ft Worth gains (4) C-130s. The 149th in San Antonio gains (6) F-16s. There is also an Air Force Reserve F-16 wing in Ft Worth that gains (9) F-16s.

The 149th is proposed to loose (15) F-16s. These are "Block 25" among the older ones that are scheduled to retire. There are (6) newer models of the F-16.

Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) remains in place at Ellington.

NASA and the Coast Guard are also there. This is the Coast Guard website. As Ken noted, there could be impacts to CG and NASA ops - but not as on the scale of Otis which is proposed a closure.

CG website: <http://www.uscg.mil/d8/airstahouston/>

This is some info gleaned from GlobalSecurity.org

147th...

The 147th Fighter Interceptor took over Ellington Field when the Air Force deactivated at Ellington Air Force Base on 1 April 1976, under the jurisdiction of the Transition Caretaker Force (TCF) for its transition to the State of Texas Air National Guard. The 147 FIG operated Ellington Field for 8 years until it was taken over by the City of Houston on 1 July 1984. The Air National Guard, however, retained ownership of 214 acres which continues to house the 147th FIG and the Texas Army National Guard, and retains access to the Ellington Field flightline through a joint use agreement with the city.

On 4 May 1976 the 147th Combat Crew Training School graduated its last student, and in October 1978 the 147th won the United States Air Force Air-to-Air Weapons Meet – William Tell. The 147th would take the meet again in 1980.

The 147th converted to F-4Cs in 1982 and converted to F-4Ds starting in November 1986. Nearly two years later, in October 1988, the 147th won the F-4 Maintenance Award at William Tell.

In September 1989 the 147th converted to the F-16A, and by June 1992 the jets were being converted to F-16 air defense fighters. In October 1995 the unit was redesignated the 147th Fighter Wing (FW) and by September 1996 the 147 FW was converting from F-16As to F-16Cs jets. This conversion was completed by February 1997.

In October 1998 the 147th Fighter Wing converted to a General-Purpose role, an air-to-ground mission while also retaining its Alert mission. Throughout all the past and present changes, the 147th Fighter Wing remains an essential part of the First Air Force Team and one of the finest units in the Air National Guard.

The mission of the 147th FW is to conduct worldwide combat operations with the F-16C aircraft. The unit performs home station Air Sovereignty Alert and F-16 General Purpose role. It also trains to mobilize and deploy in accordance with the USAF war and mobilization plans, and tasked theater plans.

The 147th Fighter Wing is responsible for the command, direction, planning, and management of subordinate squadrons in fulfillment

of the Wing's mission.

Ellington Field

Ellington Field (EFD) is a joint use civil/military airport. Acquired by the City of Houston in 1984, Ellington now supports the operations of the United States military, NASA, Continental Express, United Parcel Service and general aviation. The airport is home to the largest flying club in Texas and is the site of the annual Wings Over Houston Airshow. Ellington Field is located approximately 15 miles south of downtown Houston, near I-45/Gulf Freeway, the major highway heading from the City to NASA and Galveston Island. The airport is operated and maintained by the Houston Airport System.

Established during World War I, Ellington Field is the only military air installation in this part of Texas. It was named after Lt. Eric L. Ellington who was killed in a plane crash in San Diego in 1913. In 1917 Ellington became one of the largest aviation training facilities in the nation. Before World War I ended, approximately 5,000 men and 250 aircraft occupied the base. Pilots and bombardiers were trained at Ellington, and there was a gunnery and radio school there. Men who trained at Ellington were assigned to combat posts in Europe.

As history would have it, during the succeeding years Ellington gradually fell into decline. The base was in a standby status until 1927, the year it was razed by fire and subsequently closed.

The imminence of World War II prompted Congress to appropriate \$7 million to rebuild the base. Nine months after construction began, on June 26, 1941, the first plane landed at the newly constructed Ellington Field. Shortly thereafter the military began training pilots and bombardiers again for combat. With the U.S. in the throes of war, manpower at the base climbed once again to 5,000 personnel.

Ellington Field became Ellington Air Force Base in September 1947 when the U.S. Air Force was designated a separate service. Ellington was again fully activated in 1949 as the only post-war U.S. Air Force navigator training school. When the Korean War began in 1950, Ellington resumed its duties of training men for war.

By 1976 the command of Ellington Field had changed hands several times. The 147th Fighter Interceptor Group (ANG) was designated by the Air Force to handle the phase-down transition. The last student of combat crew training was graduated by the 147th group on May 4, 1976, the year Ellington was deactivated by the Air Force.

On July 1, 1984, some 63 years after the military installation opened, Ellington Field was taken over by the City of Houston Department of Aviation. Today, the military still occupies a strong presence there, along with NASA. Additionally, Ellington serves as a base for corporate, commercial, cargo and private aviation operations.

Located on Ellington Field, approx. 15 miles south of Houston Texas, Air Station Houston is poised for any mission, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Flying the HH-65A Dolphin, Air Station Houston conducts life saving missions to the Texas and Louisiana coast

On 23 December 1963 Coast Guard Air Station Houston was commissioned. Located on one acre at Ellington AFB, 17 miles SE of downtown Houston. Two HH-52 helicopters, seven officer/pilots, and 18 enlisted mechanics/aircrewmembers set up shop in 24,000 foot hangar built in 1942 CDR David W. Difest, Commanding Officer. An alternative site at Scholes Field, Galveston TX, was considered up until the actual commissioning at Ellington. AIRSTA's commissioning coincides with the beginning of development of Clear Lake City as a business and residential community surrounding the blossoming NASA complex, then called the Manned Spacecraft Center.

Air Station Houston supported Operation Desert Shield/Storm with numerous overflights of loading areas, the Houston Ship Channel, and the strategic oil reserve in Freeport, TX. Over three Army divisions deployed from the Houston area during this conflict with Iraq. All personnel assigned to the station were awarded the National Defense Service Medal.

Air Station Houston achieved a new record for the number of SAR cases prosecuted in one 12-month period. During fiscal year 1999, the Air Station responded to 301 SAR cases.

In June 2001 Air Station Houston played a major role in the aftermath of Tropical Storm Allison. With over 80 hoists throughout the 24 hour period, the Air Station was a major factor in the lives of many Houstonians. The flooding occurred four days after the initial storm. Four days prior, during the throws of the storm, an Air Station Houston helicopter flew into the storm through 65+ knot winds to perform a medevac.

From the Press...

Ellington Field backers hope to save Guard wing

They would like base-closing panel members to see protected Houston areas from the air

By MICHAEL HEDGES

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WASHINGTON - Texas officials will get two shots at persuading federal officials that military base cuts in the state are too severe, but so far efforts to bring the officials to Houston have produced no guarantees, officials said.

The Base Realignment and Closure Commission, which is weighing Pentagon recommendations to close or cut back dozens of military facilities around the country, will hold a regional hearing in Dallas on June 22, and another one in San Antonio July 11.

There is still a chance that the commissioners will visit Ellington Field during one of the Texas visits.

That is the goal of powerful Texas legislators who want to persuade the panel to reverse its recommendation to retire the Ellington-based 147th Texas Air National Guard wing of F-16 fighters.

'Get an appreciation'

John Martinek, director of the Ellington Field Task Force, a Houston group that has been working for nearly two years to save the air wing, said he is hopeful that at least a couple of the nine commissioners can be lured to Ellington during Texas visits for an aerial view of the area.

"We want them to get an appreciation from the air of the refineries, petrochemical plants and other things that wing is protecting," he said.

"The Pentagon said retiring the 147th would save \$3.7 million over 20 years. Compare that to the billions of dollars lost to the national economy if an oil refinery is wiped out by an air attack."

The BRAC commission is staging a total of 16 regional meetings to deal with the firestorm of protests triggered by last Friday's Pentagon report. Communities across the United States, including Houston, faced with the loss of valued military assets are lobbying for a reprieve.

Local focus

Texas overall did not fare as poorly as some states in terms of military and civilian jobs. Under the Pentagon plan, the state would gain a 6,000 jobs on military facilities over the next six years.

But some areas, particularly South Texas, would lose all or part of significant military bases. The loss of the fighter wing at Ellington has become the focus of local attention.

U.S. Rep. Ted Poe, R-Humble, said the proposed retiring of the 147th aircraft, "amounted to a national security situation for Houston." As for the proposed solution to keep a couple of F-16s at area fields on a rotating basis, "That does not adequately protect the refineries, the pipelines, the shipping channel, NASA or the city of Houston," Poe said. "Removing those aircraft from Houston would be a major mistake."

Poe said, "Texas has taken a severe beating from these base closings over the past few years, and that is regrettable. As far as personnel, the state hasn't been hurt, but it has been in terms of military infrastructure. When we are losing airplanes, that is a problem."

Anthony Principi, who heads the BRAC commission, said Thursday, "The regional hearings will provide the primary means for communities to educate the commissioners and their staff on disagreements with the DoD base recommendations.

"The commission will perform base visits prior to the public hearings for a particular region, so they will be better informed about what each base's real-world situation looks like ... "

September deadline

The commission must decide by early September whether to accept the Pentagon plan or refine it. In past cycles, about 10 percent of proposed cuts have been resurrected by political lobbying.

After making its decisions, the commission will forward a plan to the White House and Congress, where its ultimate fate will be decided. The final cuts called for in each of four previous rounds have been accepted in Washington despite energetic protests from local groups.

From Ellington field Website:

Ellington Field (EFD) is a joint use civil/military airport. Acquired by the City of Houston in 1984, Ellington now supports the operations of the United States military, NASA, and general aviation. The airport is home to the largest flying club in Texas and is the site of the annual Wings Over Houston Airshow.

Ellington Field is located approximately 15 miles south of downtown Houston, near I-45/Gulf Freeway, the major highway heading from the City to NASA and Galveston Island.

The airport is operated and maintained by the Houston Airport System. The Houston Airport System functions as an enterprise fund of the City of Houston and does not burden the local tax base for airport operations, maintenance or capital improvements.



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Ellington 7/7/05

4500 hrs 17 left assigned

15 PAA
2 BAI

\$ spent for upgrades

NORTHCOM reworking ROE to do air to ground
(F-15s will not have this)

Contending to G-26 w/ sensors

Deploy Aug 380 to Iraq

ORI Apr Excellent

JRTC Polk not self created

8 F-16s units going a/cft but have lower MIL VAL. than Ellington

450 remain here out of 1000 for ECS

2nd away to Blk 25 units

Most BRAC decision "platform based"

None of gainers in a strategic area such as Ellington

They think decision was pre-BRAC

Hansen: Did anyone call? Or visit? NO

"I think a weakness of this thing - people not asked for input"

Only input thru data widget process

* Only F-16 ID as Strat Loc for H.D. Delay asked for report
Cong ~~Gen~~ Gene Green - concern for Petro Chen, Ship Channel

47 miles to ranges over Gulf

Comparison of other units - their range issues

Pre 9/11 Cold War Try Req.

Big # diff on Danellby

Buckley 13 k instead of 18 k

Green that airspace will go away if not used

Low level Routes 7.25% of Cut 1

102 heart index
9 am

* List of
Attendees

* Optimum
Squad Size

30% of severe - Air to Ground missions

Thinks new acft will need this less + less

Data skewed toward "Cold War Era" tactics

SAF / IEB admitted error on supersonic airspace

9000 FT R/W's here

Why need long R/W for

No credit for alt R/W's

Lots of ramp space here

Not 1 sqdn - but 2 sqdn equiv.

Grand CE will not allow capacity above certain limits

Houston a "legacy system"

Joint Ops - how did you come up w/ this

ARNG, USCG

Show costs w/ NASA

Future Missions - Predator to come

Trying to get Reg HQ for HWS

Delay

Cost Colcs \$380 K [?] burden to others

All Fire/Crash done by Ellington

Loss?

owned in fee

Marginal cost savings

Loss ~~176~~ 0.13 FT

380 / 176

mi FT

Report Wrong (Cause Ret. pre-BRAC)

current 90.5 strength

Houston a long recruit base:

COBRA not used as a dec and

Outside of
BRAC -
what were
plans for this
unit?
F-16s to ret.
Block 25

Def alert \$4m more per year than HS alert
Cost

34 Avg age pilots

1.4

34 pilots

AF wants 2:1

Hansen: if all stays the same ... what will happen -
Want F-35 here

8,000 SLEP \$31m
have gone thru mds

4500 hrs avg.

^{ANIG}
70% Std 66% then (parts driven)

9 of 9 of key terrorist target sets

Houston Mayor - ~~dis~~ actions of Northcom staff -
key pop chr. valuable - too much cover on every game

Hansen engaged room about types of threats

DeLay: Does not appear they considered HLD at all

→ Exec Dir HLD Advis Council 2 yrs @ Northcom
Joan Newhouse Advis Council met to Northcom
Adm Keating said some consultation w/ Northcom
Don't own assets till assets chopped to them

*

* INSUF BCEG brief to Northcom May 05?
(Newhouse: avail)

Weapons storage gone if others relocate here

~~County Mtg~~ EMSgt Sam Davis Cmd Chief Louis Padre

Delay

USAF BRAC 2005 Base MCI Score Sheets

Base Score Sheet for Ellington Field AGS MCI: Fighter

(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.

<u>Formula</u>	<u>Max Points</u>	<u>Earned Points</u>	<u>Lost Points</u>	<u>Running Score from 100</u>
1245.00 Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)	22.08	4.26	17.82	82.18
1246.00 Proximity to Low Level Routes Supporting Mission	7.25	0.95	6.30	75.88
1266.00 Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission	11.95	6.93	5.02	70.86
1233.00 Sufficient Munitions Storage	4.79	0.00	4.79	66.07
1203.00 Access to Adequate Supersonic Airspace	6.72	3.36	3.36	62.71
1270.00 Suitable Auxiliary Airfields Within 50NM	5.18	2.59	2.59	60.12
1232.00 Sufficient Explosives-sited Parking	3.65	1.21	2.45	57.67
1214.00 Fuel Dispensing Rate to Support Mobility and Surge	2.64	0.33	2.31	55.36
8.00 Ramp Area and Serviceability	2.97	0.74	2.23	53.13
1221.00 Hangar Capability - Small Aircraft	3.88	1.78	2.10	51.03
1271.00 Prevailing Installation Weather Conditions	5.52	3.64	1.88	49.15
1205.20 Buildable Acres for Air Operations Growth	1.96	0.57	1.39	47.76
1235.00 Installation Pavements Quality	2.97	2.23	0.74	47.02
213.00 Attainment / Emission Budget Growth Allowance	1.68	1.01	0.67	46.35
1402.00 BAH Rate	0.88	0.31	0.56	45.79
1403.00 GS Locality Pay Rate	0.25	0.00	0.25	45.54
1269.00 Utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.02	0.10	45.44
1250.00 Area Cost Factor	1.25	1.19	0.06	45.38
9.00 Runway Dimension and Serviceability	2.28	2.28	0.00	45.38
1205.10 Buildable Acres for Industrial Operations Growth	1.96	1.96	0.00	45.38
1207.00 Level of Mission Encroachment	2.28	2.28	0.00	45.38
1241.00 Ability to Support Large-Scale Mobility Deployment	1.76	1.76	0.00	45.38
1242.00 ATC Restrictions to Operations	5.98	5.98	0.00	45.38