

Newell Air Station

Pensacola Complex

Welcomes Admiral Gehman



Naval Air Station Pensacola Complex

“To fully support the operational and training missions of tenants assigned; enhancing the readiness of the U.S. Navy, its sister armed services and other customers.”



Navy Region Gulf Coast

NAS Pensacola

NAS Whiting Fld

Corry Station

Saufley Fld

Bronson Fld

NAS Whiting Fld

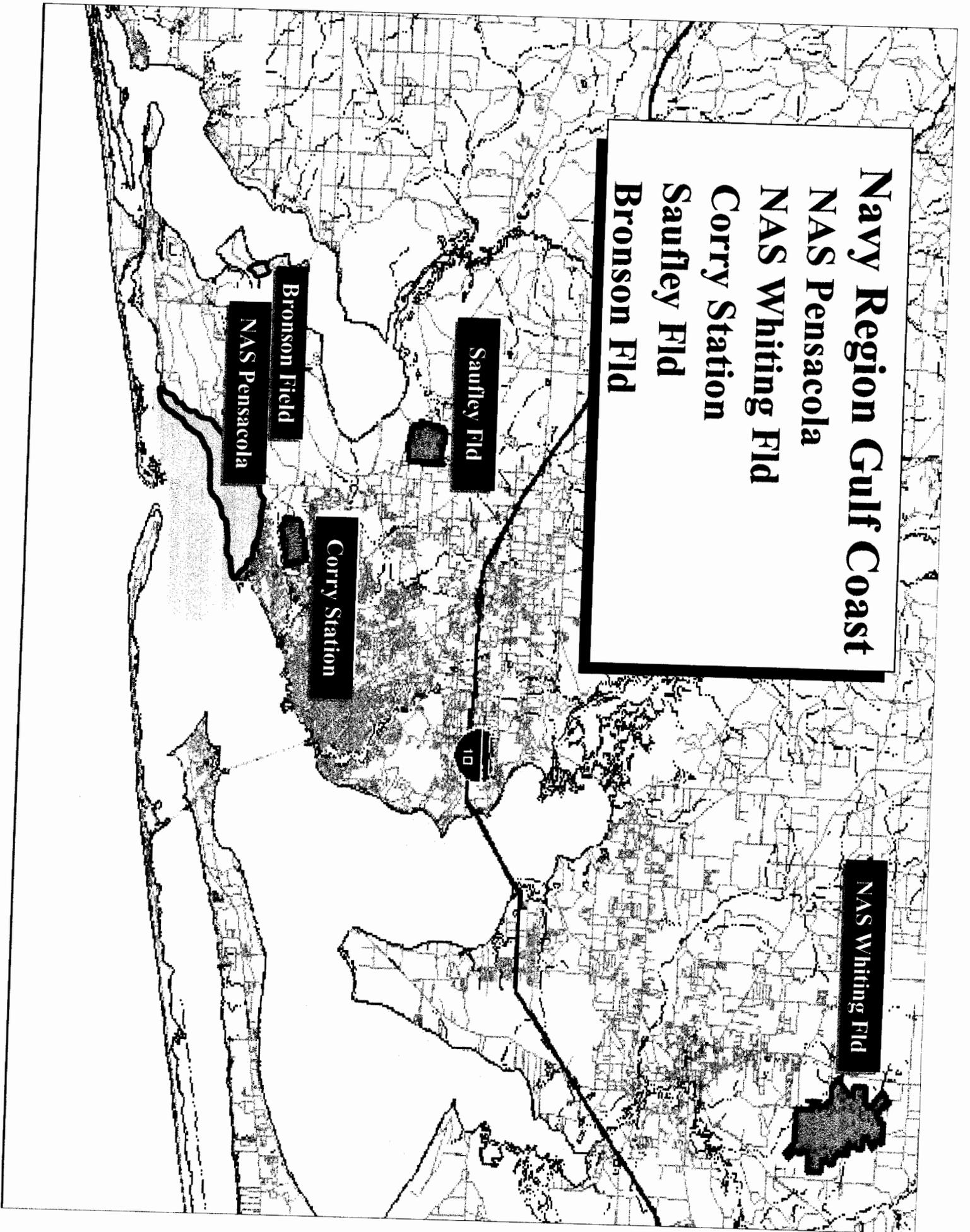
10

Saufley Fld

Corry Station

Bronson Fld

NAS Pensacola





Base Capability

- **Area: 13.168 Sq Miles**
- **Shoreline: 17.2 Miles**
- **Fence line: 4.6 Miles**
- **Expansion Potential: 482 Acres**



Major Tenants

Naval Education and Training Command
Center for Naval Aviation Technical Training
Naval Air Technical Training Center
COMTRAWING SIX
Defense Finance and Accounting Service
SPAWAR Det Pensacola
Naval Aviation Schools Command
Marine Aviation Training Support Group
Center for Information Dominance, Corry Station
Officer Training Command Pensacola
**Naval Education and Training Professional Development and
Technology Center, Saufley Field**
Naval Operational Medicine Institute
Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory
Nat. Museum of Naval Aviation
Barrancas National Cemetery

■: Gain ■: Loss



Work Force

	Military	Civilian	Contract
Current Emp.	14,296	4,513	2,055
Post BRAC	13,994	3,333	1,958
Net Gain/Loss	(302)	(1,180)	(97)
% Change	(2%)	(26%)	(5%)



BRAC Recommendation Infrastructure Impact

Command	Bldg #	Sq. Ft.	Current Deficiency
NETC	628,480	130,710	16K
OTCP	633	17,518	4.34M
OTCP	626	35,326	120K
OTCP	601,602	109,503	25K
OTCP	3828	50,000	
OTCP	3677	1,802	
NAMRL	1811	25,350	338K
NAMRL	3229,26,33	23,982	249K
DFAS/SPAWAR	603	145,170	
NASP BRIG	3873	13,120	210K
TOTAL:		552,481 SF	\$5.29M



BRAC Recommendation Infrastructure Impact Saufley Field

Command	Bldg #	Sq. Ft.	Current Deficiency \$
DFAS	801	42,566	400K
DFAS	851	5,061	92K
DFAS	829	1,121	15K
NETPDTC	809	20,251	
NETPDTC	802	4,371	172K
NETPDTC	2438	14,620	143K
NETPDTC	2435	213,856	4.87M
NETPDTC	839	15,967	143K
NETPDTC	853	3,047	84K
NETPDTC	803	8,082	104K
NETPDTC	2434	43,123	180K
NETPDTC	850,2421	2,023	71K
NETPDTC	2403	1,555	5K
TOTAL:		375,643 SF	\$6.28M



BRAC Recommendation Infrastructure Impact

NAVRL
Bldg 1811
23,530 SF
\$338K

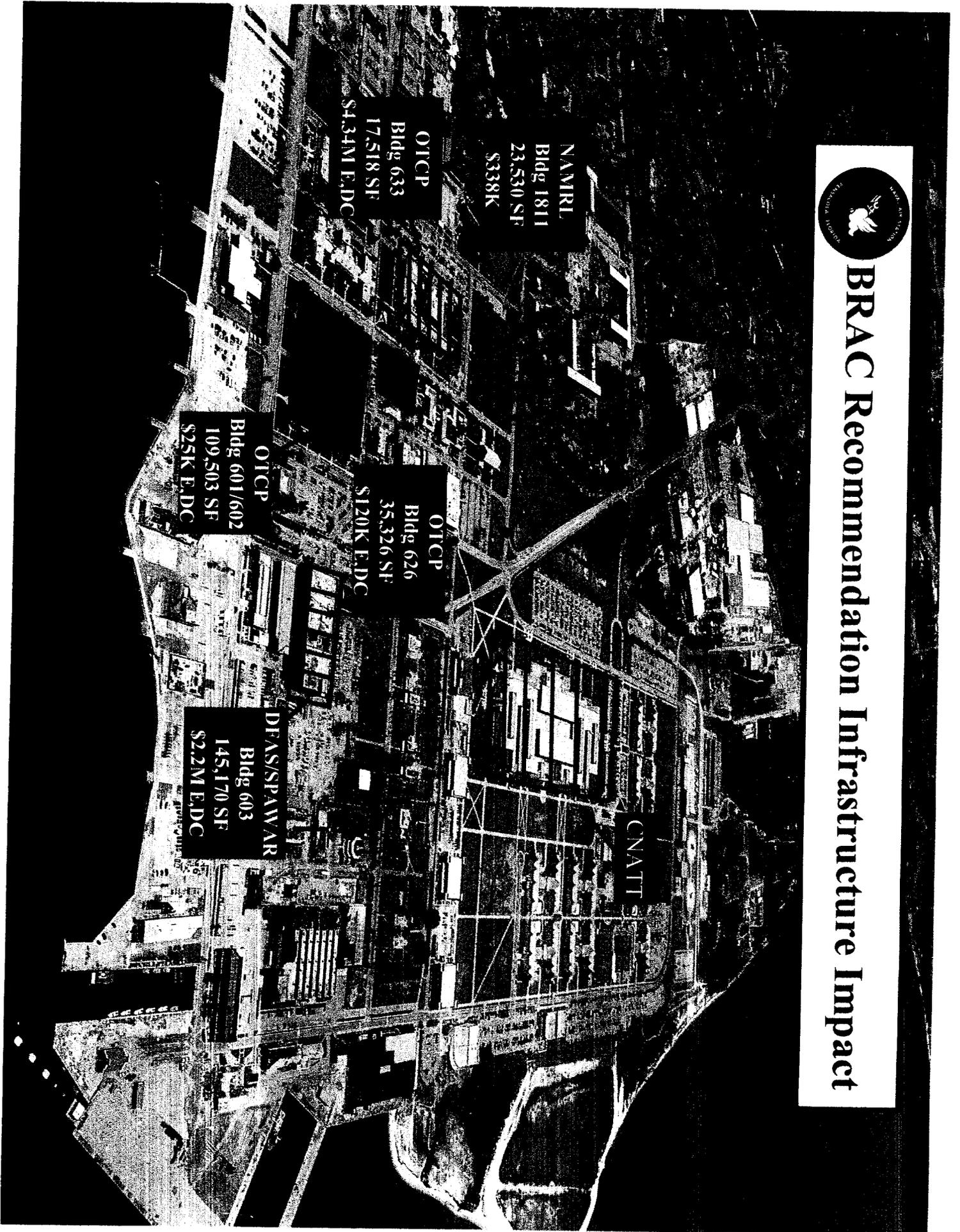
OTCP
Bldg 633
17,518 SF
\$4.3M E.D.C

OTCP
Bldg 601/602
109,503 SF
\$25K E.D.C

OTCP
Bldg 626
35,326 SF
\$120K E.D.C

DFAS/SPAVAR
Bldg 603
145,170 SF
\$2.2M E.D.C

GNATT





BRAC Recommendation Infrastructure Impact

BRIC
Bldg 3873
13,120
\$210K

NAMRL
Bldg 1953
65,023 SF

NAMRL
Bldgs 3229
3226/3233
23,982 SF
\$249K

OTCP
Facility 2683

OTCP
Bldg 3677
1,802 SF

OTCP
Bldg 3828
50,000 SF

NETC
Bldg 628/480
130,710 SF
\$16K EDC



BRAC Recommendation Infrastructure Impact Saufley Field

NETPDTIC
Bldg 2438
14,620 SF
\$143K

NETPDTIC
Bldg 2435
213,856 SF
\$4.87M

NETPDTIC
Bldgs 850/2421
2,023 SF
\$71K

DFAS
Bldg 851
5,061 SF
\$92K

NETPDTIC
Bldg 839
15,967 SF
\$143K

NETPDTIC
Bldg 853
3,047 SF
\$84K

NETPDTIC
Bldg 2403
1,555 SF
\$5K

DFAS
Bldg 801
42,566 SF
\$400K E.DC

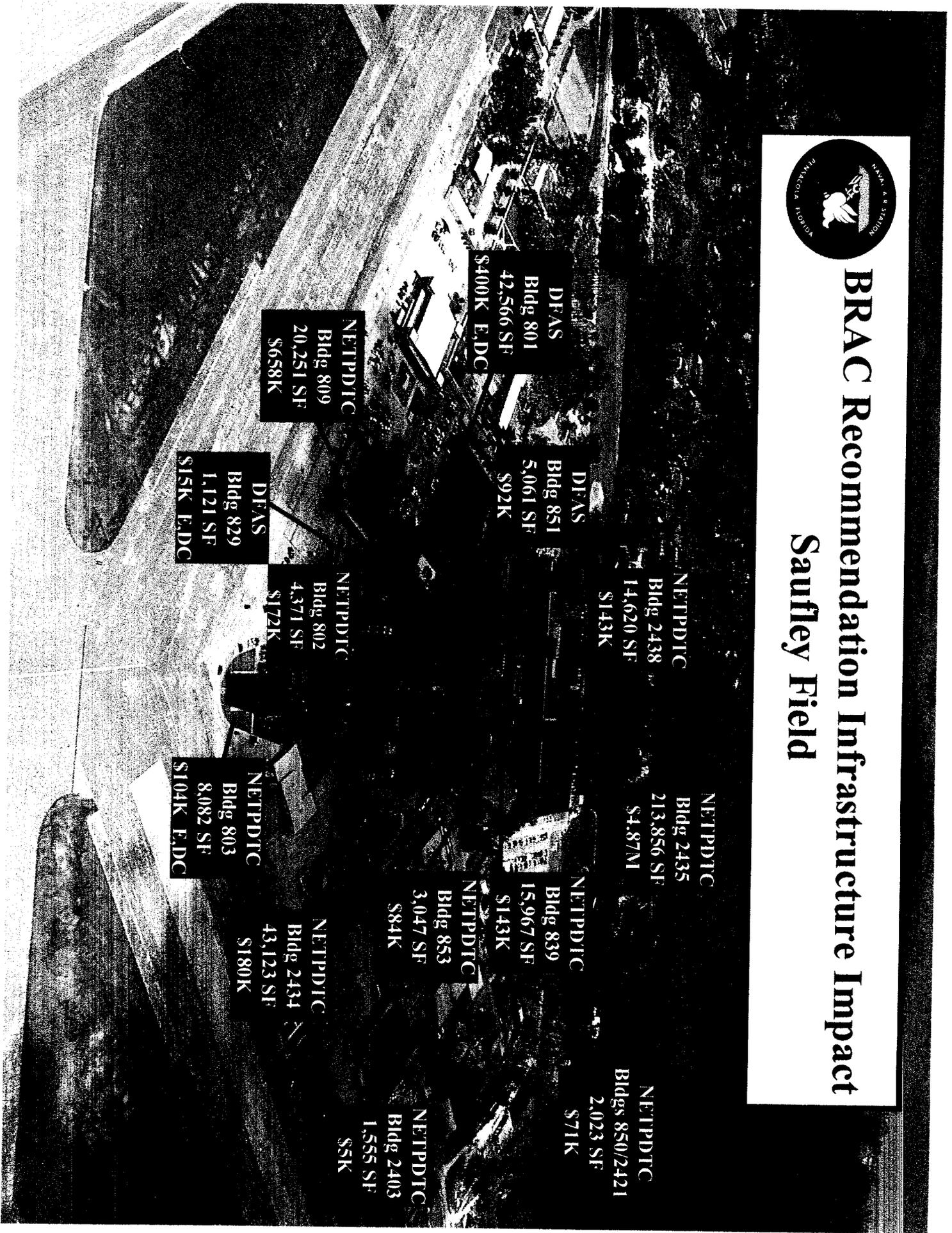
NETPDTIC
Bldg 809
20,251 SF
\$658K

DFAS
Bldg 829
1,121 SF
\$15K E.DC

NETPDTIC
Bldg 802
4,371 SF
\$172K

NETPDTIC
Bldg 803
8,082 SF
\$104K E.DC

NETPDTIC
Bldg 2434
43,123 SF
\$180K





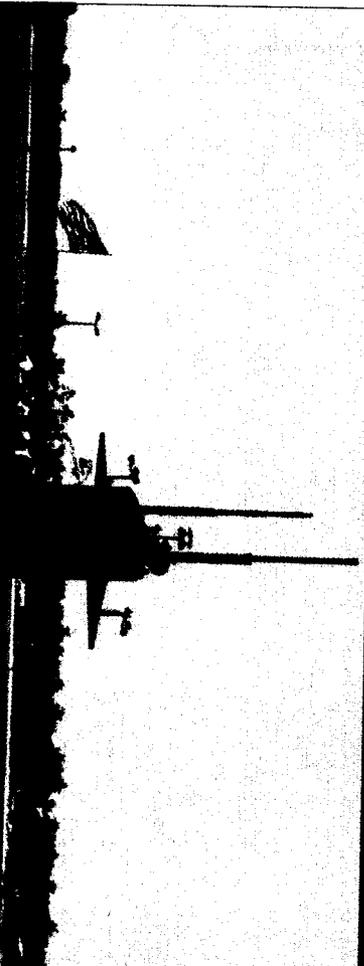
Community Outreach

- **5000+ Volunteers averaged over 19,000 hours yearly from 2002-04**
- **2003 USS Bainbridge Award**
- **Florida Governor's "Points of Light" Award**
- **50+ Local partnerships include:**
 - * **United Way of Escambia County**
 - * **Escambia County Schools**
 - * **Council on Aging**
 - * **Hands on Pensacola**



Naval Education and Training Command (NETC)

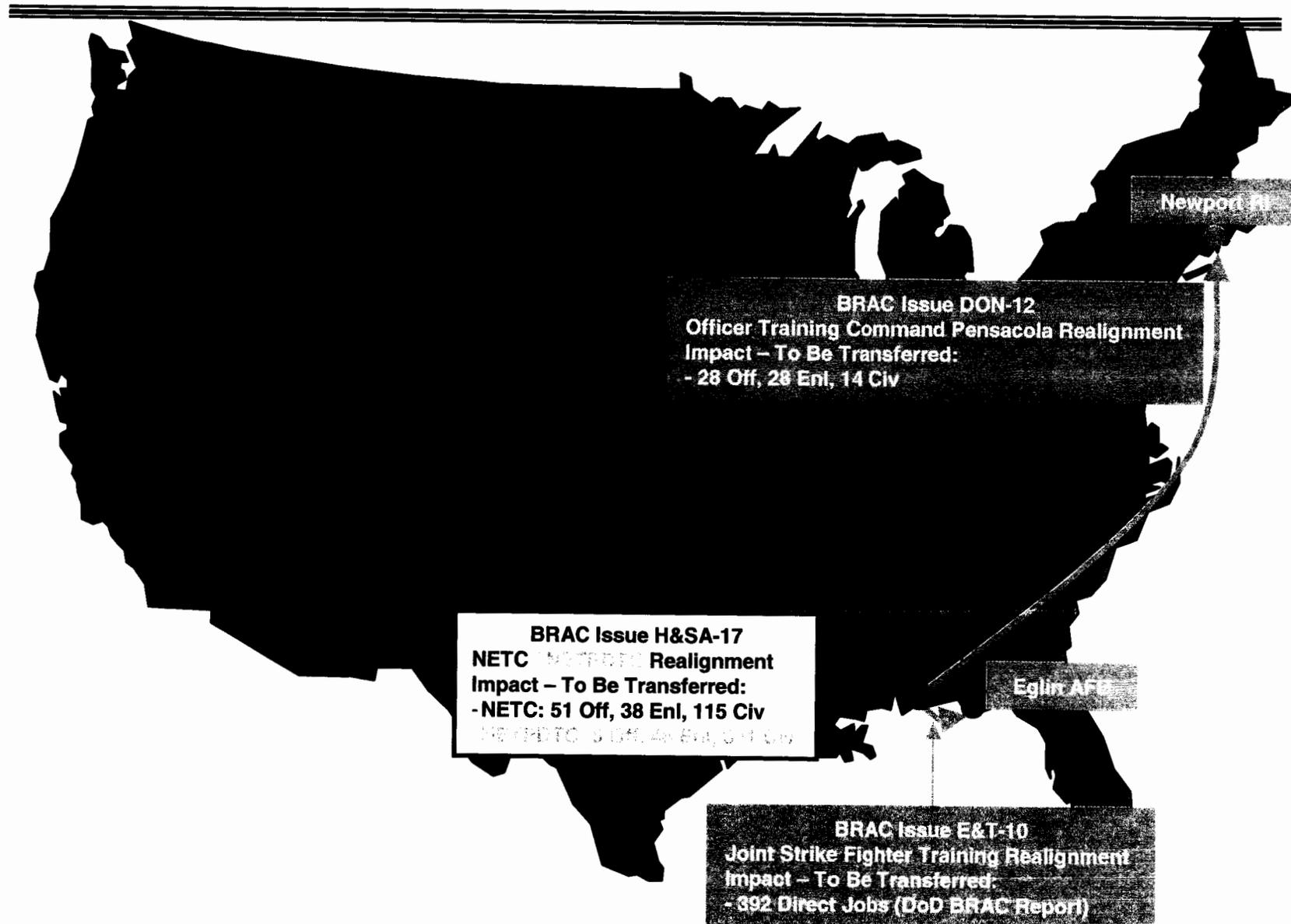
Center for Naval Aviation Technical Training (CNATT)
Naval Education and Training Professional Development and Technology Center (NETPDTC)
Officer Training Command Pensacola (OTCP)



15 June 2005

NETC BRAC

NETC Realignment



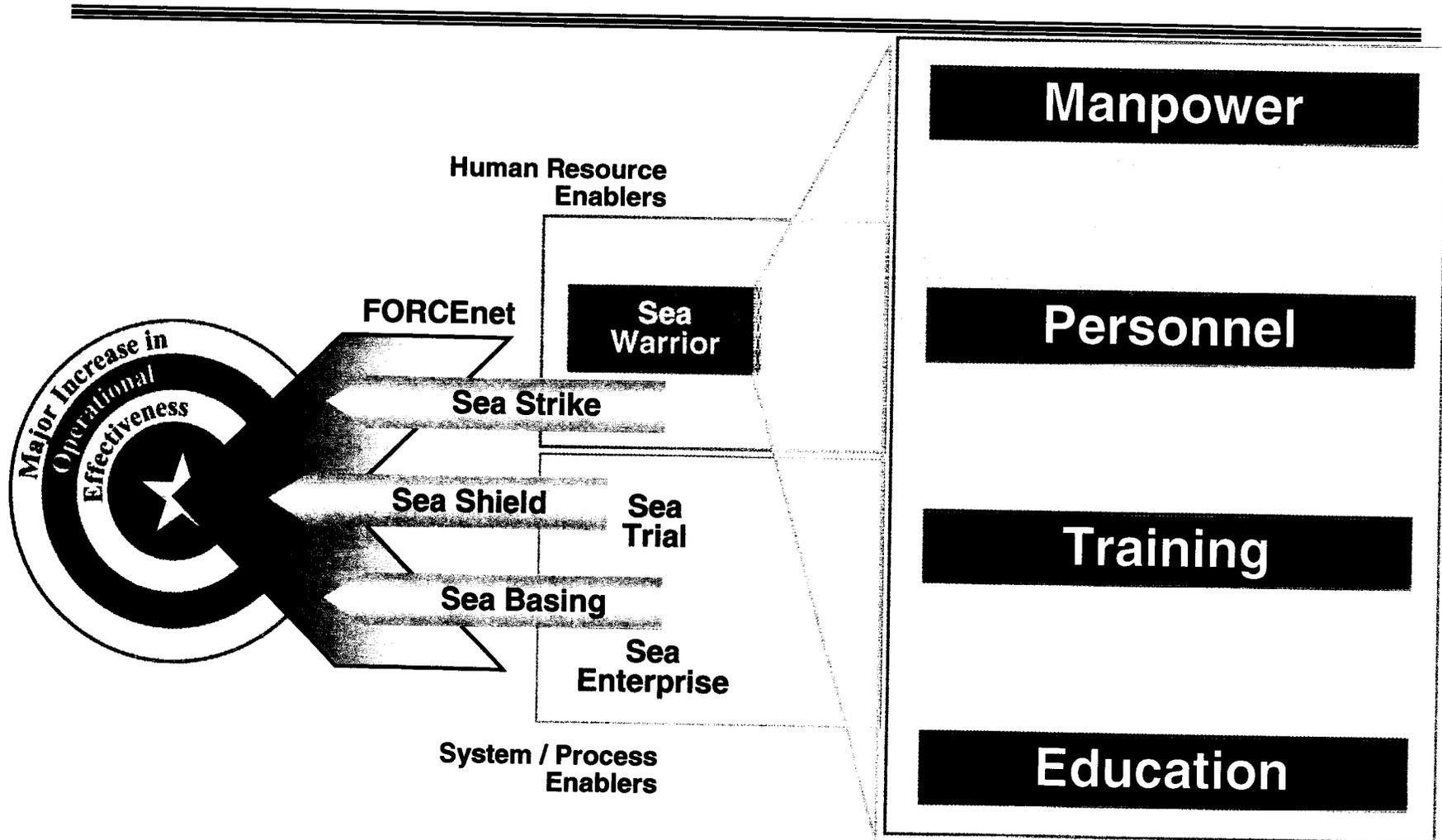
WHO WE ARE

**The World's Premier Learning Organization, Ensuring
the Success of the World's Greatest Navy and All Who Serve...**

**Educating and Training Those Who Serve, Providing the
Tools and Opportunities Which Enable Life-Long
Learning, Enhancing Professional and Personal Growth
and Development, Ensuring Fleet Readiness and Mission
Accomplishment...**

Right Sailor ... Right Time ... Right Place

SEA WARRIOR



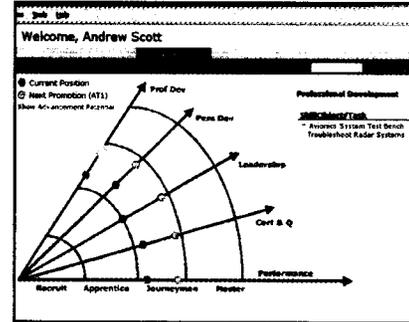
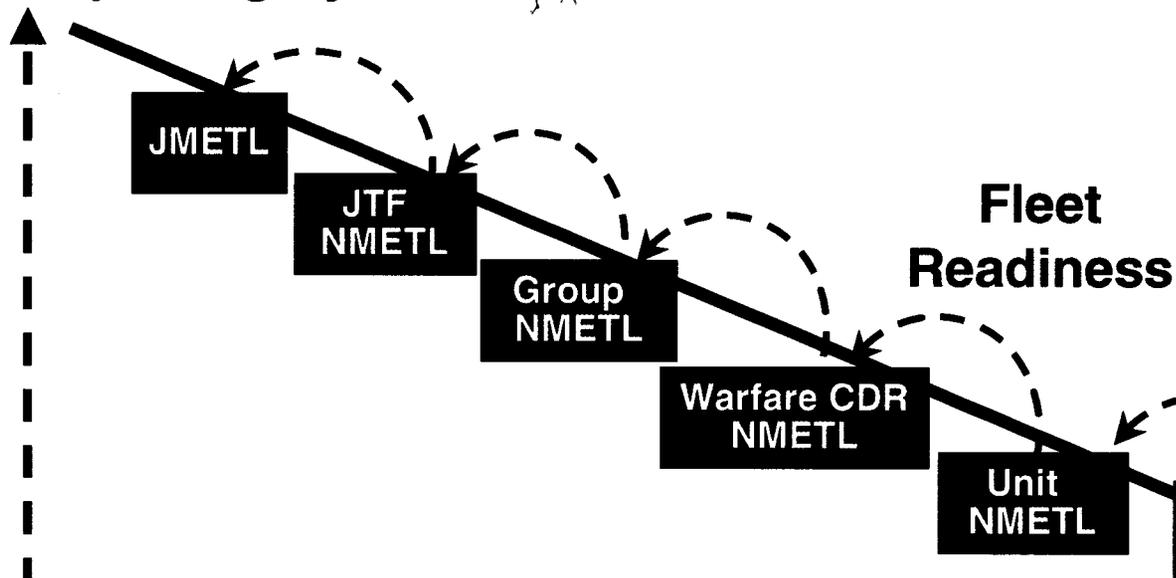
The Focus Is on Fully Trained Manpower at the Right Place and at the Right Time to Deliver Readiness

SEA WARRIOR

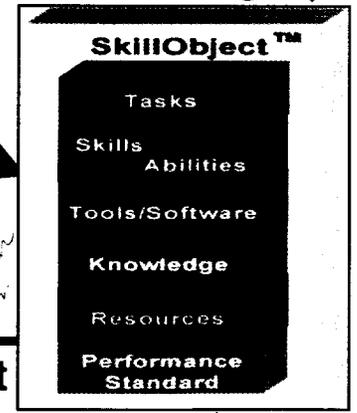
Bringing It All Together

Defense Readiness Reporting System

*Don't over-report
Low Tasks List*



Individual Training



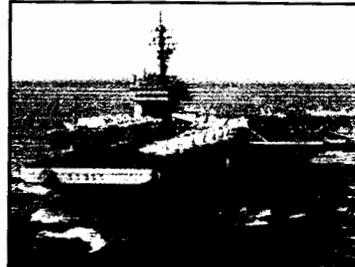
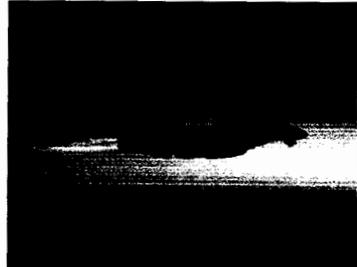
*A product
that is
being
used
to
measure
the
main*

FIT / Cost

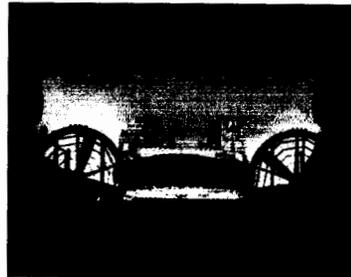
Level 4 MOEs: Conditions Tasks Standards of NMETLs

*Performance
Based
11/1/06*

THIS IS ALL ABOUT FLEET READINESS

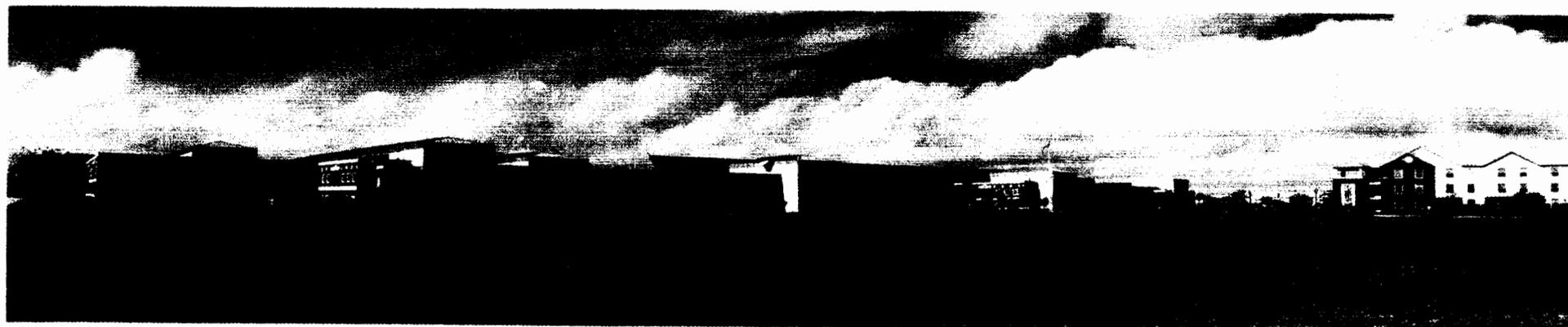


**If Individual Training Doesn't Contribute to
Fleet Readiness, Why Are We Doing It?**



CNATT MISSION

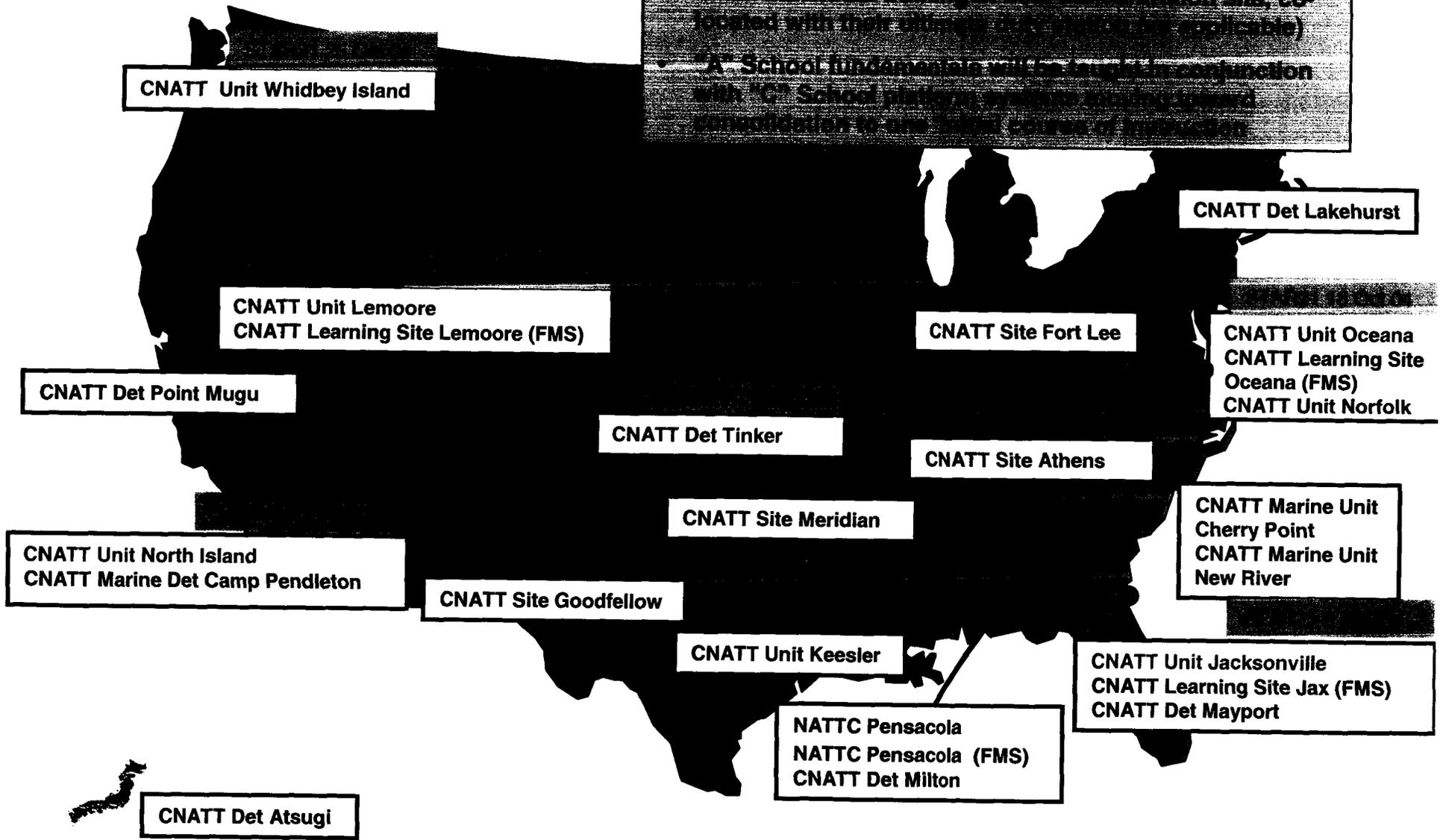
**Develop, Deliver and Support Aviation Technical Training Through a
Continuum of Professional and Personal Growth for Sailors and
Marines**



CNATT Learning Sites

STAR21

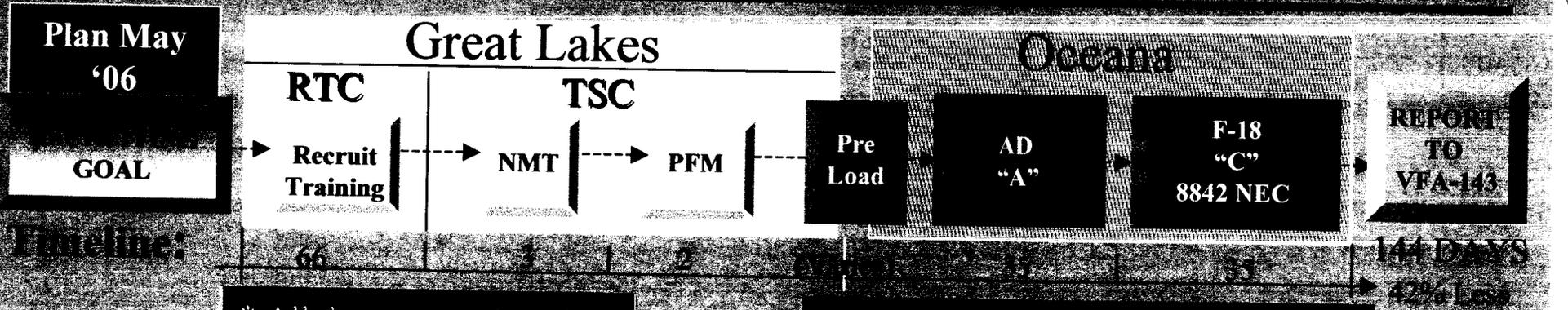
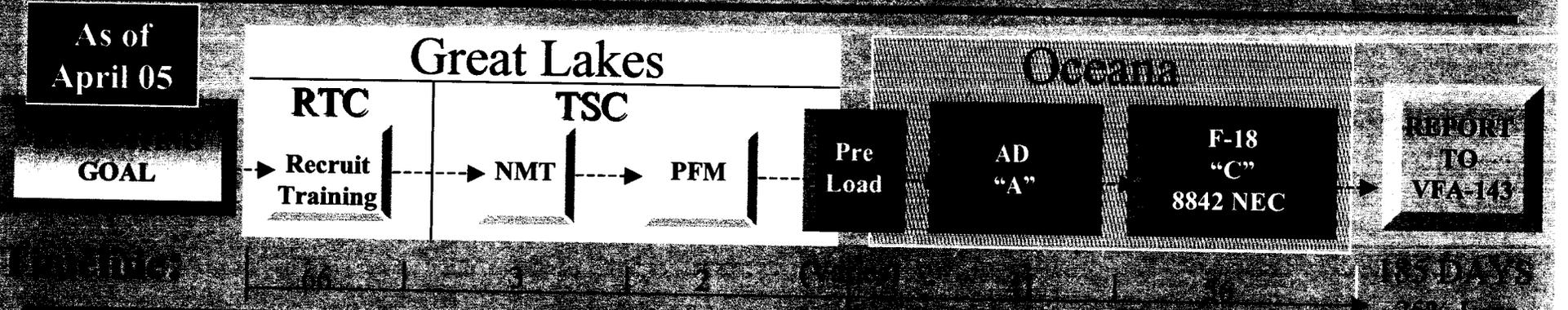
- Accelerated by Navy
- Approved in concept by NAE, CNO
- Aviation Ratings (AT, AE, AD, AU, AME) complete all initial individual training at their respective sites, co-located with their ultimate duty station (if applicable)
- A School fundamentals will be conducted in conjunction with "C" School training to ensure training forward compatibility to meet the needs of the fleet



F-18C/D AD

Example Based on Handling one AD Class

Example - Rating Training at Fleet concentration

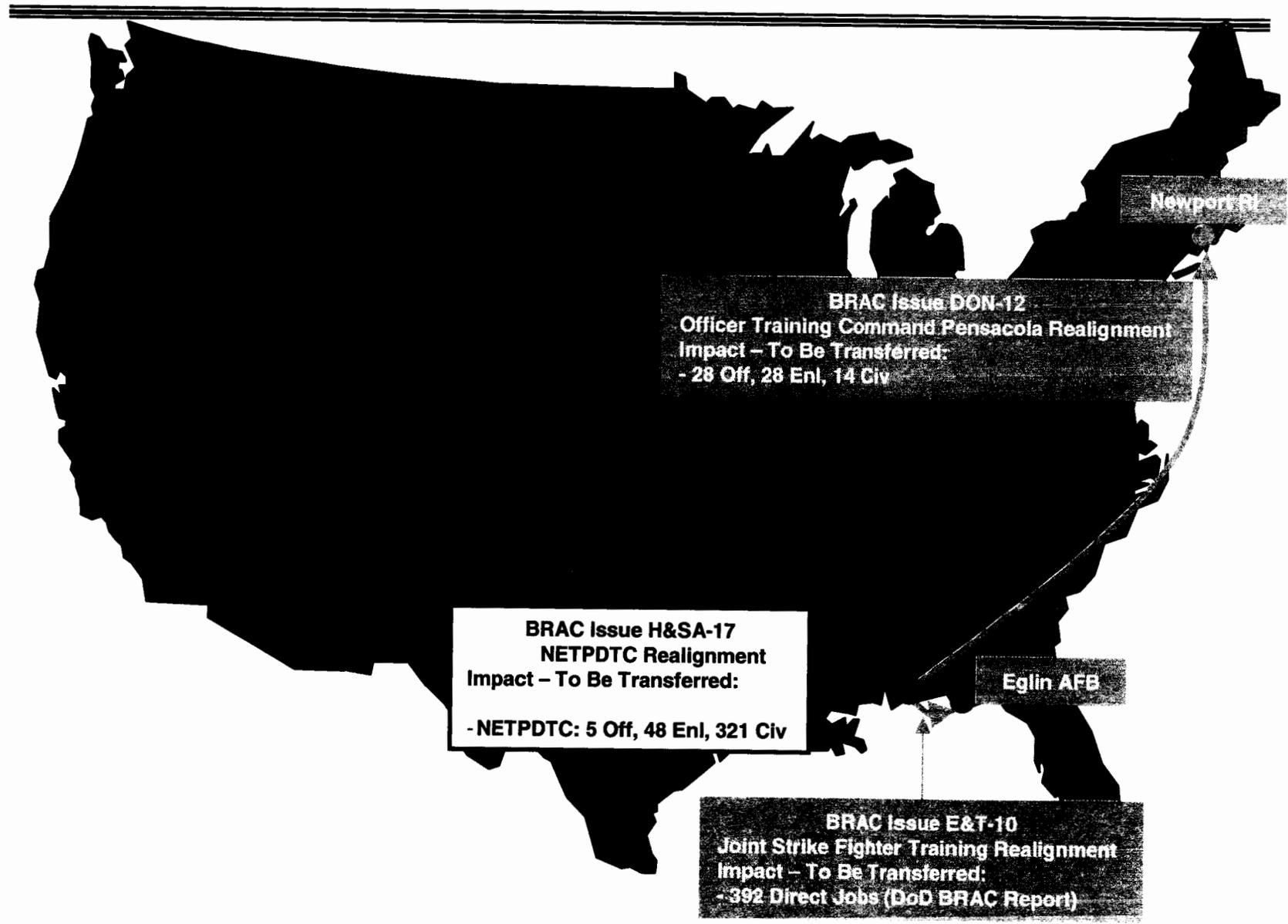


* All days are student days

* Total days are avg pool preload days

NETC BRAC

NETPDTC Realignment

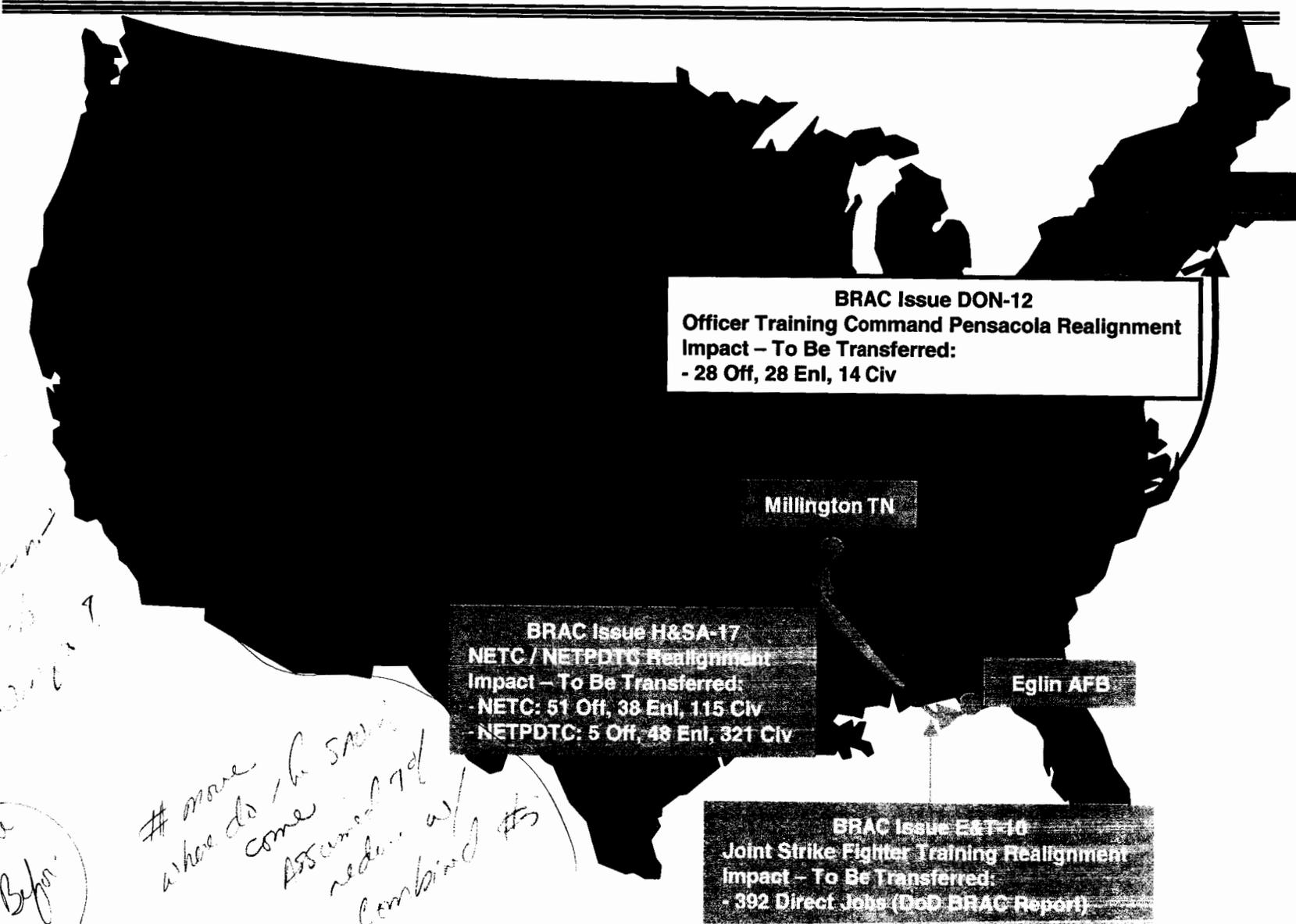


SEA WARRIOR - NETPDTC

- **Navy College Program**
 - **Supports Sailors' Personal and Professional Development by Providing Off-Duty Educational Opportunities and Related Funding**
- **Navy Advancement Center**
 - **Provides Direct Support of Sailor Advancement by Developing and Administering Enlisted Advancement Exams**
- **Visual Information**
 - **Develops a Wide Spectrum of Media Products to Support the Integrated Learning Environment (ILE)**
- **Information Technology (IT)**
 - **Provides IT / Systems Engineering and Integration Services for Sea Warrior / ILE Applications**

NETC BRAC

Officer Training Command Pensacola Realignment



BRAC Issue DON-12
Officer Training Command Pensacola Realignment
 Impact – To Be Transferred:
 - 28 Off, 28 Enl, 14 Civ

Millington TN

BRAC Issue H&SA-17
NETC / NETPDTC Realignment
 Impact – To Be Transferred:
 - NETC: 51 Off, 38 Enl, 115 Civ
 - NETPDTC: 5 Off, 48 Enl, 321 Civ

Eglin AFB

BRAC Issue E&T-10
Joint Strike Fighter Training Realignment
 Impact – To Be Transferred:
 - 392 Direct Jobs (DoD BRAC Report)

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Slide Before

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 come
 assumed 70%
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 combined #s*

OTCP MISSION

- Develop Civilians, Enlisted and Newly Commissioned Personnel to Prepare

Graduates for Service in the Fleet As Naval Officers

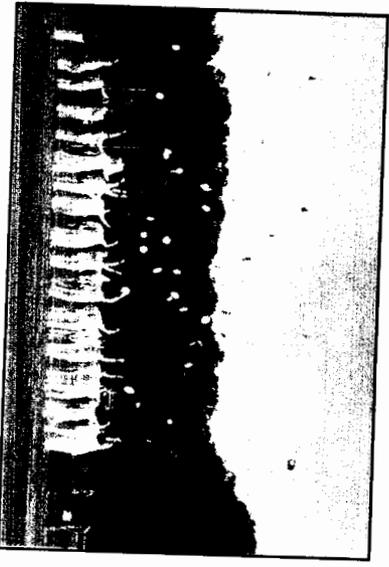
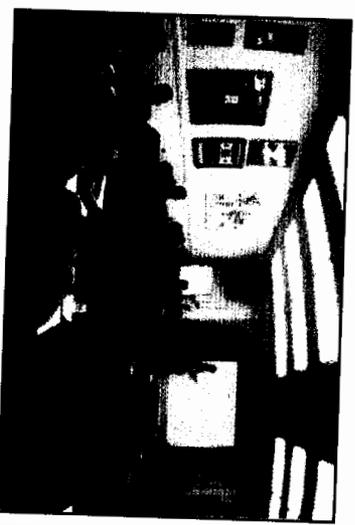
- Officer Candidate School: 12-Week Course

- Limited Duty Officer / Chief Warrant Officer Indoctrination School: 5-Week Course

- Direct Commission Officer Indoctrination School: 2-Week Course



do 1st yr of prep. school



COMMON CURRICULUM

Maximize Efficient Use of DON Training Facilities and Billets

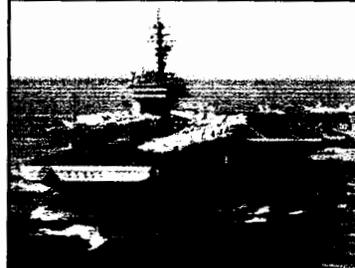
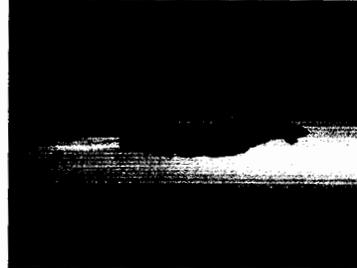
Officer Training Command Pensacola Curriculum

- Damage Control
- Division Officer Responsibilities
- Drill
- Engineering
- Military Law
- Military Orientation
- Naval Administration
- Naval History
- Naval Leadership
- Military Inspections (Rooms / Lockers / Uniforms)
- Naval Seamanship
- Naval Warfare
- Navigation
- Oral Communication
- Organization / Defense Strategies
- Physical Readiness
- Small Arms Familiarization
- Small Arms Qualification
- Water Survival (3rd Class Swimmer)
- Written Communication

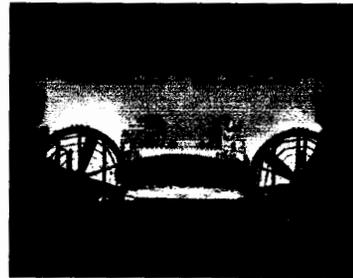
Officer Training Command Newport Curriculum

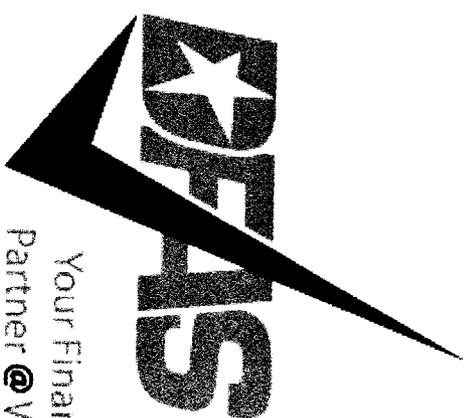
- Admin & Career Development
 - Pay, Leave, Records, Boards
- Staff Corps Track Mentorship
 - Community Specific Professional Development
- Division Officer Course
 - Leadership, ORM, Counseling & Evaluations
- Indoctrination / Naval Foundations
 - Safety & Financial Management
- Military Appearance
 - Uniform Issue & Inspections
- Naval Orientation
 - History, Customs, Military Organization & Strategy
- Operational Readiness
 - General Quarters, Damage Control, AT / FP, Battle Stations
- Physical Fitness Training
 - Water Survival / 3rd Class Swimmer
- Pride, Professionalism and Excellence
 - EO, Code of Conduct
- Drill
- Military Law

THIS IS ALL ABOUT FLEET READINESS



**If Individual Training Doesn't Contribute to
Fleet Readiness, Why Are We Doing It?**





Your Financial
Partner @ Work

Defense Finance and Accounting Service BRAC Commission Update

Shirley McConnell

Director, DFAS Pensacola

June 15, 2005

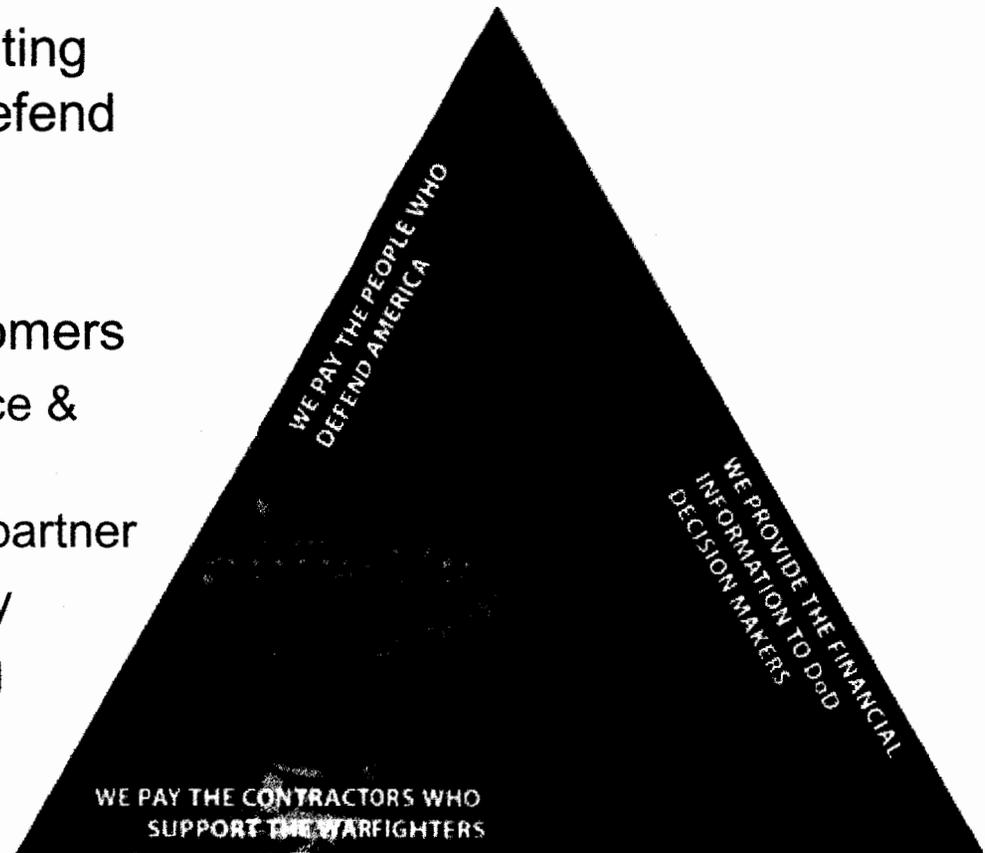
6/15/2005

Integrity - Service - Innovation

DFAS at a glance -- Our mission, vision & values



- *Mission:* Provide responsive, professional finance & accounting services for the people who defend America
- *Vision:* Best value to our customers
 - ✓ World-class provider of finance & accounting services
 - ✓ Trusted, innovative financial partner
 - ✓ One organization, one identity
 - ✓ Employer of choice, providing a progressive & professional work environment

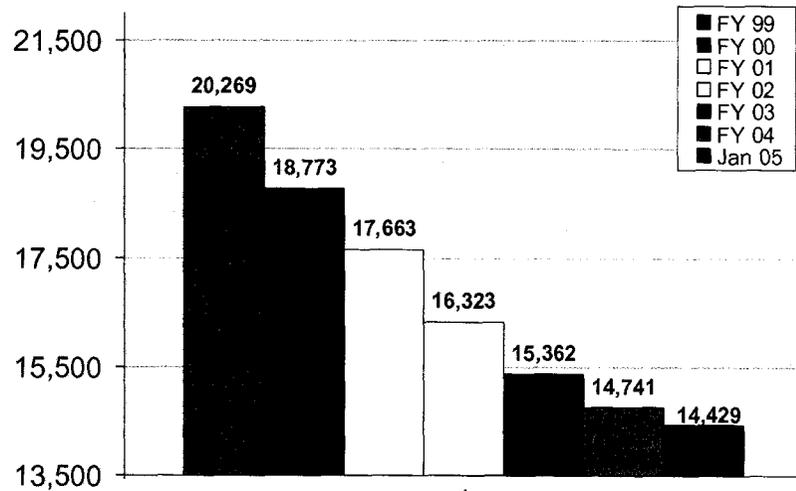


- *Values:* Integrity, Service, Innovation

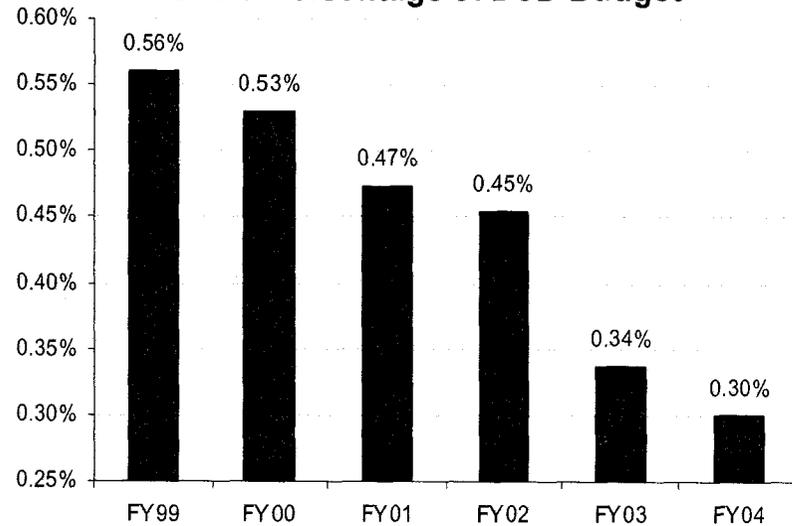
DFAS at a glance -- The state of DFAS today



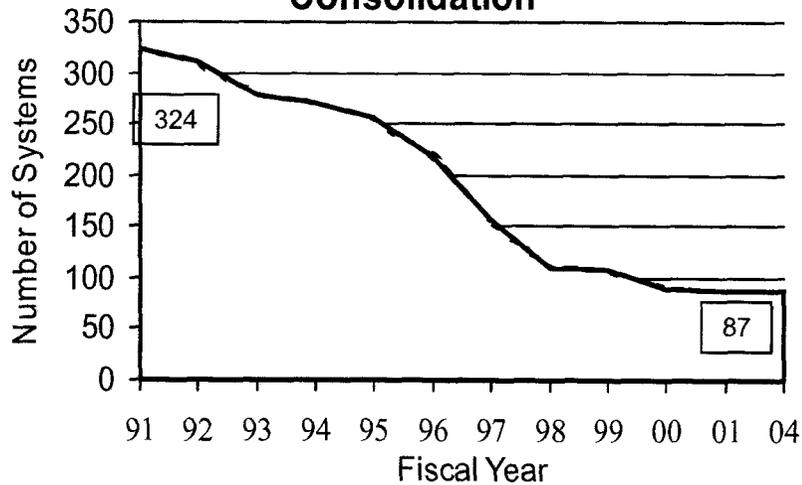
Total Work Force



DFAS Percentage of DoD Budget



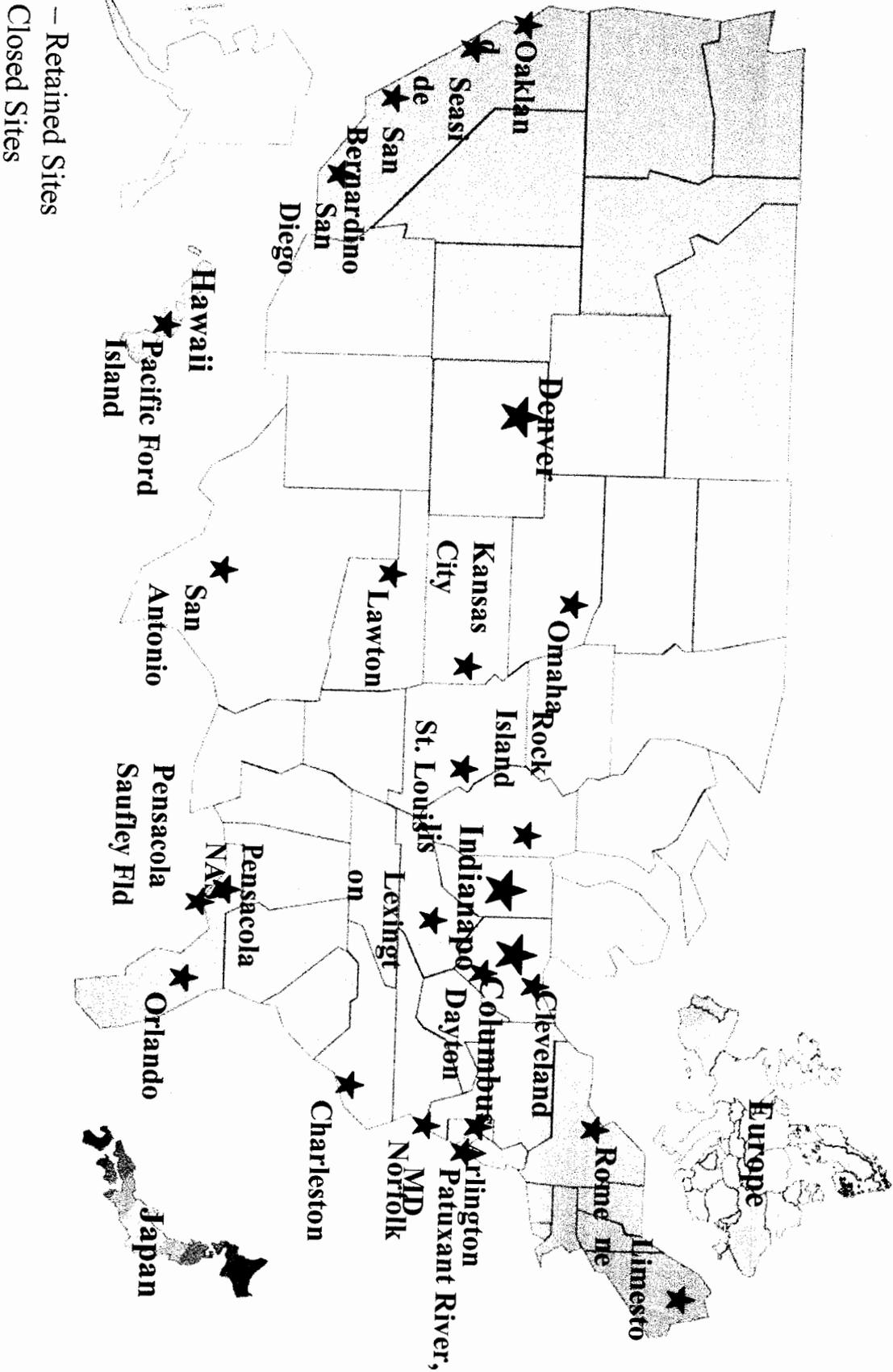
Financial Management System Consolidation



Demographics



DFAS LOCATIONS



Green - Retained Sites
 Red - Closed Sites

6/15/2005

Integrity - Service - Innovation

• People

- ✓ 376 employees
 - 34 contractors

- ✓ Annual Salary - \$15.4M

- ✓ 77 employees with degrees
 - 12 Masters
 - 65 Bachelors

- ✓ Career Development Program
 - 8 Developmental Level Accountants
 - 3 Entry Level Accountants (ELPAs)
 - 13 CDFM certifications

Demographics

DFAS - Agency Wide

Pensacola

■ 95% over age 30	98% (369)
■ 83% over age 40	90% (339)
■ 49% over age 50	51% (192)
■ 27% age 55 and over	29% (108)
■ 48 Average age	49.9
■ 26% reg. retire. elig.	30% (112)
■ 17% early retire. elig.	17% (65)

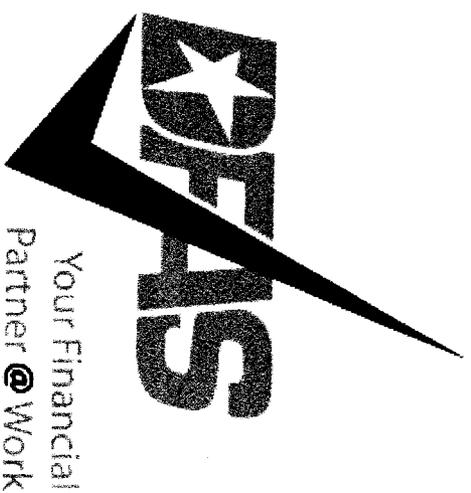
Main Law manual to be automated



H&SA - 37

6/15/2005

Integrity - Service - Innovation



DFAS BRAC Commission Update

Larry Hauser
Saulfley Field Site Director

6/15/2005

Integrity - Service - Innovation

DFAS Saufley Field - Missions



*Tech
Not on page*

- ***Provide information technology services to DFAS and non-DFAS customers***
 - ✓ Design, develop, acquire, test, deploy, operate and maintain information systems and applications that support customer defined requirements
 - ✓ Provide information technology consultation, training and operations enabling services
 - ✓ Advise current and prospective customers of available technology innovations that empower customers with flexible alternatives that encourage user access to data, as well as, manipulation and management of data

- ***Provide functional and program management services to the DFAS Civilian Pay Product Line***
 - ✓ Perform program management functions for civilian pay systems
 - ✓ Interpret, define & prioritize customer requirements associated with civilian pay systems
 - ✓ Provide information assurance and system security & audit services for the Product Line and civilian pay systems
 - ✓ Provide budgetary, personnel and other administrative support to the Product Line

DFAS Saufley Field - Attributes



● *Functions*

- ✓ System Development/Maintenance
- ✓ IT Consultation
- ✓ Systems Management

● *Customers*

- ✓ All Military Services
- ✓ Defense Agencies
- ✓ Classified Agency
- ✓ Department of Energy
- ✓ Health & Human Services
- ✓ Executive Office of the President

- ✓ = Not unique to Saufley Field
- ✓ = Unique to Saufley Field

Demographics

186 Employees*

<u>DFAS - Agency Wide</u>	<u>Saufley Field</u>
■ 95% over age 30	97% (181)
■ 83% over age 40	88% (165)
■ 49% over age 50	49% (92)
■ 27% age 55 and over	23% (43)
■ 48 Average age	48.5
■ 26% reg. retire. eligible	17% (32)
■ 17% early retire. eligible	30% (56)

*excludes 121 contractor staff

DFAS Saufley Field – Uniqueness



- Information technology and program management services are currently performed at other DFAS locations so while the basic missions are not unique:
 - ✓ The Civilian Pay Product Line Manager & staff (and expertise) are exclusive to this location
 - ✓ The customer base supported by this Activity (primarily the non-DOD entities) is unique. Primary examples include:
 - Executive Office of the President (current)
 - Classified Agency (current)
 - Department of Energy (current)
 - Health and Human Services (current)
 - Environmental Protection Agency (March 2006)
 - Veterans Affairs (August 2006 – November 2007)
 - ✓ The information technology and subject matter expertise for the workload supported are exclusive to this location
- For these reasons, careful planning is critical to mitigate the risk associated with moving this workload.

DFAS Saufley Field
Special Services

Special Services

SPAWAR SCC Pensacola Office

Admiral Harold W. Gehman
BRAC Site Visit
15 June 2005

James Ward
Executive Director (SLS)
SPAWAR Systems Center
Charleston
843-218-5009

Tech - 9

SPAWAR SSC Pensacola Office NAS Pensacola, Building 603-3...



Site Attributes & Infrastructure:

Secured building with Multi-level physical security & restricted access areas

- ✓ Encompasses roughly 55,200 sq ft.
- ✓ Dual 500 KVA Uninterrupted Power Systems (UPS)
- ✓ 1100 KW & 450 KW Diesel Backup Generators, 4K Gallon secured fuel tank
- ✓ 15 Air Handlers
- ✓ 10 power distribution units
- ✓ 300 Ton Twin Tower Closed Loop Chilled Water Cooling System
- ✓ Diverse Routes to Shore Power Sub-Stations
- ✓ Total off-line time in 35 years has only been 4 days

*SPAWAR SSC Pensacola Office
Work Force and Major Customers...*

Work Force...

- 114 Government Civilians & 60 Key Support Contractors
- Academics: 78% of Govt & 62% of Contractors have a BS or higher
 - Engineering, Computer Science, Mathematics & Other
- Government & Industry Certifications (40)
 - DAWIA, CMMI, Oracle, Cisco, Microsoft, Citrix

Major Customers...

- Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCFF)
- Defense 22%, Navy 56% & Other Federal 22%
 - Homeland Security, DISA, NGA, NETWARCOM, NAVFACENGSECTR,
SPAWAR, Navy Install NNOC

*What
is
the
point*

one
Division
Here

SPAWAR SCC Pensacola Office

Warfighter Relevance...

Code 56, Communications and Information Systems Division

- Administer DISN Regional Nodes: NIPRNET, SIPRNET, ATM, IDNX & EPP
- Global Information Grid – Bandwidth Expansion (GIG-BE) Support
- Pier-Side, Regional & Global Requirements
- Naval Air Station Pensacola & NETC Classified Network/SIPRNet
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- National Cyber Security Division (NCSD)
- DISA Usage Traffic Management (UTM)
- ECHO, Mirror-Mirror
- Medical Lessons Learned (MLL)
- Naval Circuit Management Office (NCMO)
- Tactical Switching (Shore Infrastructure Modernization (SIM) & HSGR
- COMSATCOM: CWSP, INMARSAT-B HSD, Iridium, TV-DTS & DOD Teleport
- NAVVAIR Propulsion On-Line (NAPOL)
- CNI (ELMR, CAC, Web Servers)
- Video Conferencing
- Navy Network Info Ctr (NNIC) & NMCI Network Transport Logistics Ctr (NTLC)
- Military Sealift Command, Disaster Recovery Site (MDRS)
- Navy Enterprise Network Mapping

Warfighter Relevance...

Back-Up Slides



Warfighter Relevance...

Afloat



Ashore

Regional Fleet Support

Virtual Tour...

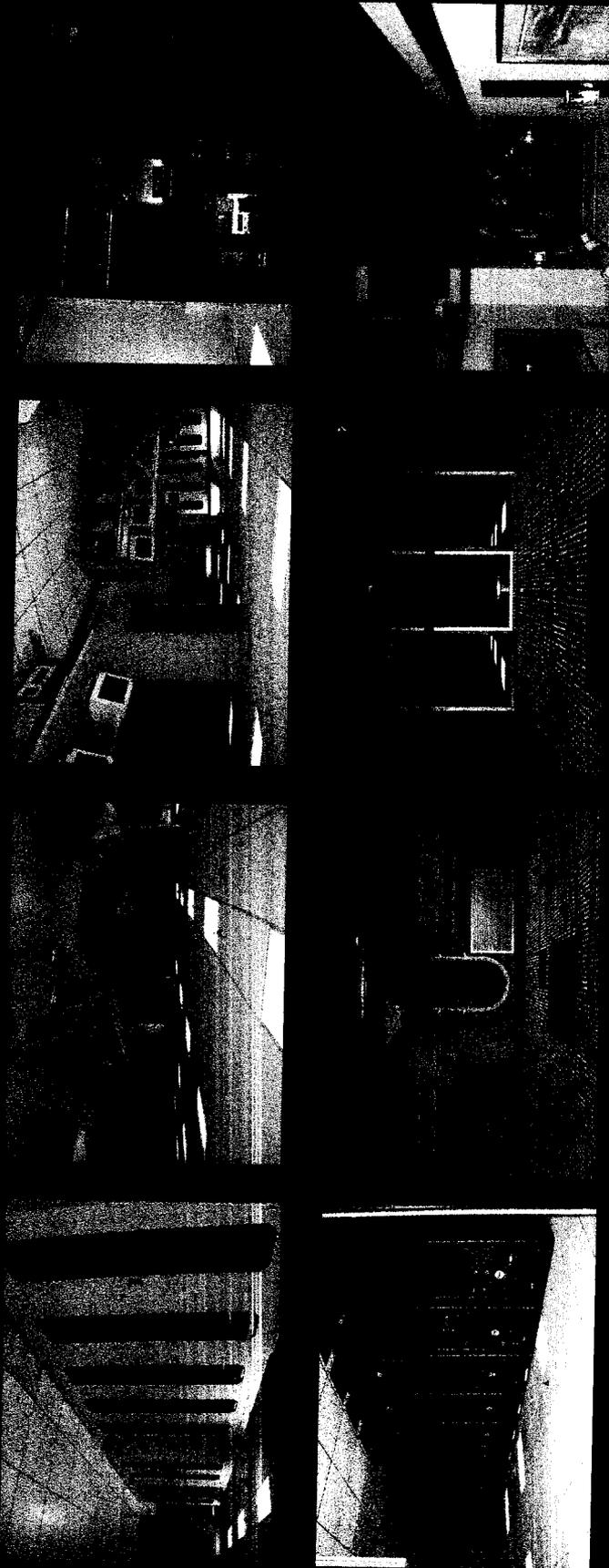
The Backbone Infrastructure Providing Continuity of Operations.



Uninterrupted Power Supporting ForceNet's Mission Critical Requirements...

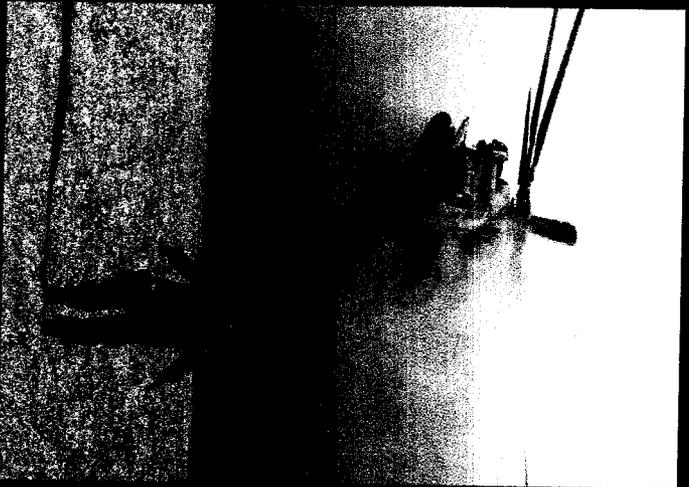
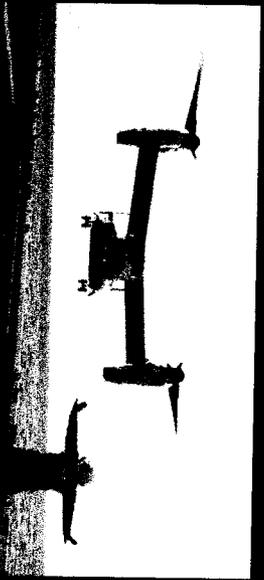
Virtual Tour...

Unclassified Enhanced Information Management Center 7,24,365



Making ForceNet A Reality for SPAWAR, CNI, NETWARCOM, MSC, DISA, HLS...

NAVAL AEROSPACE MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY



Med - 15

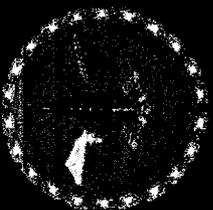
NAVAL OPERATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES



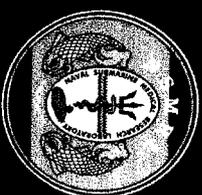
Naval Health Research Center
San Diego



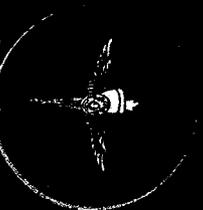
Directed Energy Bio-Effects
Laboratory Det. Brooks City-Base



Environmental Health Effects
Laboratory Det. WPAFB



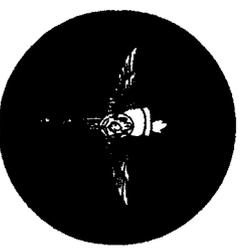
Naval Submarine Medical
Research Lab. Groton, CT



Naval Aerospace Medicine
Research Lab. Pensacola FL

NAVAL AEROSPACE MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

- Mission – conduct research , development, testing and evaluation in aerospace medicine and related sciences to enhance the health, safety and operational readiness of the Navy, Marine Corps, and other military personnel.
- Research areas include: spatial orientation, motion adaptation, biomedical sciences, and aviation selection.
- The value of NAMRL to the tri-service aeromedical research effort lies in its ability to utilize its unique one of a kind devices to support both spatial orientation and biomedical research. The Human Disorientation Device and the Coriolis Acceleration Platform would not be considered portable.
- These devices are supported by a 12,000 sq ft engineering prototype facility with both engineering and technical expertise.
- NAMRL is a reimbursable command. We must compete for research funding. Projects must be maintained throughout a move.



NAMRL HUMAN CAPITAL

- Civilians
 - Administrative – 3
 - Technical – 7
 - Scientific – 2
- Military
 - Enlisted – 11 (all billets transitioned in FY-06)
 - Officer – 11
- Contractor
 - Administrative – 7
 - Technical – 2
 - Scientific – 5
- The scientific personnel whether military, civilian or contractor are experts with multiple years of experience and not easily replaced. Scientists are world renown in their specialties.



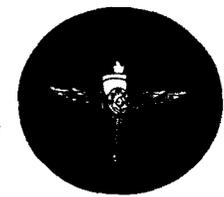
•NAMRL supports consolidation of aeromedical research capabilities across the services.

- Consolidation is essential to reduce infrastructure and cost for Navy Medical Research and Development.
- A significant portion of our fleet support is to the helicopter community which represents about 60% of the Naval fleet and is heavily dependent on Army collaboration. The Army is located at Fort Rucker, AL.
- The consolidation at WPAFB will include fixed winged expertise collaboration with the Air Force at the Air Force Research Laboratory.

•Risks to Naval Aeromedical Research Capabilities in moving the laboratory.

- The spatial orientation devices are critical to the tri-service scientific community. They are not duplicated anywhere else. A risk verses cost assessment must be made when deciding which devices to move or replace.
- A loss of human capital will result in a loss of capabilities.
- Fleet connectivity and response to the requirements process must be maintained throughout the move.
- Loss of funding from projects during the move process to maintain laboratory workforce and capabilities.

*Did you know
the name is
the same
No*



H&SA-22

Relocate Pensacola Navy Brig

correctional function to

Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, SC



NASP Brig

To facilitate regional joint DOD corrections system vice service specific systems

Brig Closure	Officer	Enlisted	Civilian
Relocate:		13	1
Loss :	1	10	9
12,000 SF: Cell Blocks/Galley/Detainee Dorm Area			
Retain CCU		20	2
12,000 SF: Dorm Areas/Training Areas/Admin			

DON - 35

**Consolidate Navy Region Gulf Coast with
Navy Region Southeast**

Navy Region Gulf Coast



- **MISSION STATEMENT:** To provide effective and efficient shore installation services in our Region and sustain and improve training mission execution and Fleet readiness.

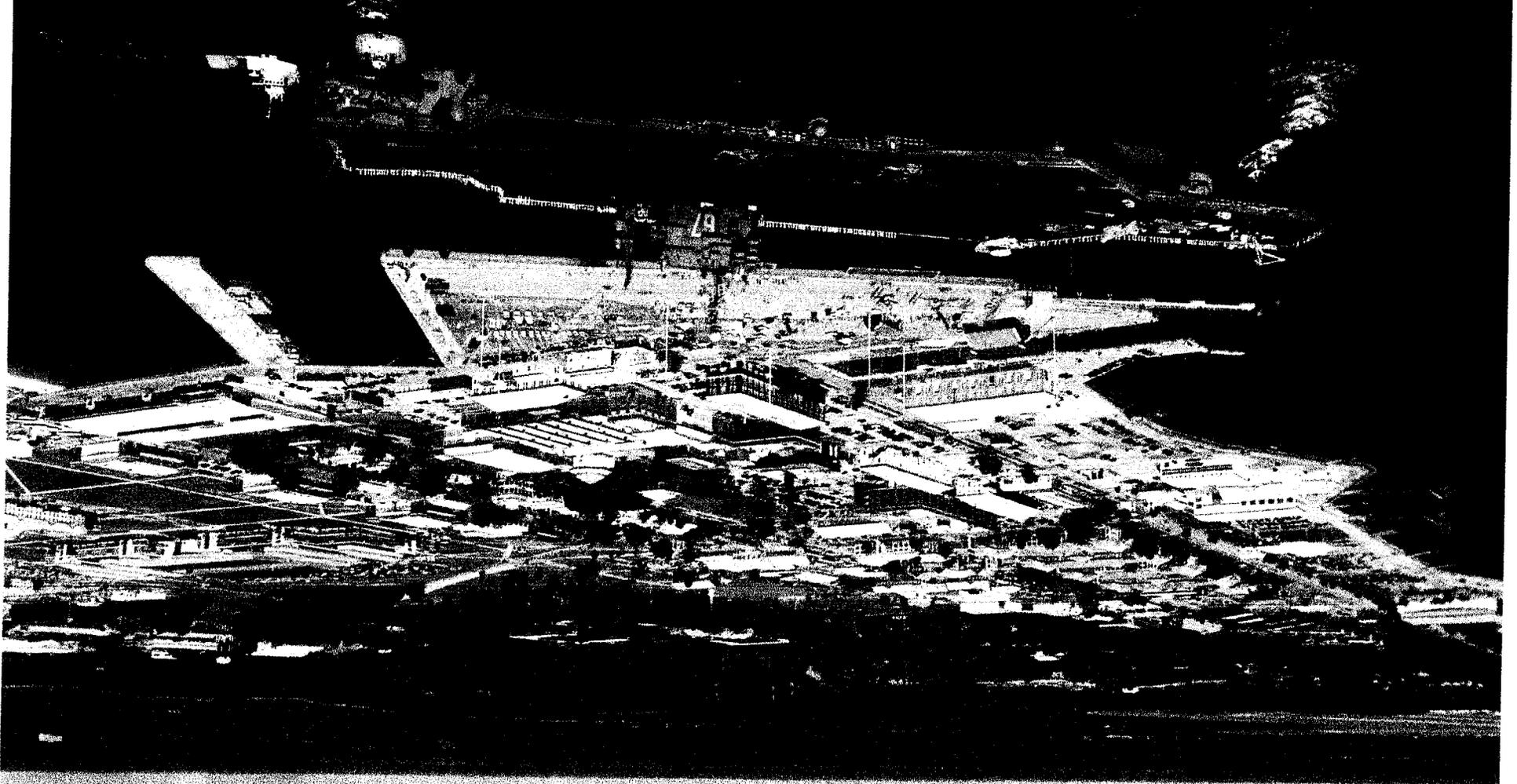
- **MANNING:**

	<u>Financial Mgmt</u>	<u>Business Mgt</u>	<u>Total</u>
Authorized:	32	2	34
On Board:	22	2	24

SPW
5097 staff
due 1/10/11

- **PLAN:** Consolidate NRGC into NRSE
- **Family Housing** currently under NRSE.

Questions?



**Brief for
Admiral Harold Gehman, Jr., USN (Ret)
BRAC Commissioner**

Wednesday, June 15, 2005
Jackson's Restaurant

PRIORITY LIST

- 1. Officer Training Command Pensacola
- 2. NETC/NETPDTC
- 3. SPAWARS Detachment
- 4. DFAS (Pensacola & Saufley)
- 5. Correctional Facility – Navy Brig
- 6. NARL
- 7. NATTC Personnel to Eglin AFB (JSF)
- 8. Navy Region Gulf Coast

OFFICER TRAINING COMMAND PENSACOLA

DOD Recommendation:

- Relocate Officer Training Command Pensacola (OTCP) & consolidate at Naval Station Newport, RI

Rationale:

- Accession Training currently conducted at 3 installations:
 - Naval Academy (Midshipman Training)
 - NAVSTA Newport (NAPS & OTC)
 - NAS Pensacola (Officer Training Command Pensacola)
- Close Naval Installation, Athens GA and movement to Newport of:
 - Navy Supply Corps School and Center for Service Support
 - Disestablish Supply Corps Museum
- Consolidate Officer Training Command Pensacola and Newport at Newport - reduce inefficiencies inherent in maintaining 2 sites for similar training courses - reduces facilities requirements, personnel requirements and excess capacity.
- Create **Center for Officer Training at NAVSTA Newport.**

Requirements:

- \$1.9 million in MILCON required at Newport. Departure of Navy's Religious Education Training to Fort Jackson (SC) and Navy Reserve Readiness Commands to NAVSTA Norfolk will provide sufficient capacity to accommodate the move to NAVSTA Newport.

Officer Training Command Payback:

- One-time cost to DoD ----- \$3.6 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation ----- \$1.4 million
- Annual savings after implementation ----- \$0.9 million
- ROI ----- 4 years

Officer Training Command Job Losses:

- Direct ----- 295
 - Military 67
 - Civilian 21
 - Student 207
 - Contractor 0
- Indirect ----- 380
- Total ----- 675

Reclama to DoD Recommendation:

- Reverse the location and bring existing and projected schools to NAS Pensacola where available capacity exists at lower overhead costs.
- NAPS to remain in Newport
- Completes the movement to Pensacola that established Officer Training Command Pensacola

Justification:

- Consolidation reduces overhead and travel costs
- Approximately 30% of officer student graduates attend follow-on training at NASP – cost avoidance
- Utilizes existing vacant infrastructure on NASP
- Lower utility costs, BAH and off base costs for student housing

NETC & NETPDTC

DOD Recommendation:

- Realign NAS Pensacola by relocating NETC to Naval Support Activity, Millington
- Realign Saufley Field by relocating NETPDTC to Naval Support Activity, Millington

□ *Note: These two moves are shown basically as one move in the recommendation.*

Rationale:

- Realign NETC & NETPDTC from Pensacola to Millington to collocate with common functions:
 - Navy Personnel Command
 - Navy Manpower Analysis Center
 - Navy Personnel Research & Development Center
- Closure of the Naval Support Activity, New Orleans and movement to Millington of:
 - Navy Reserve Personnel Command
 - Navy Enlisted Placement Center
 - Navy Reserve Recruiting Command
- Create **Navy Human Resources Center of Excellence, Millington TN.**
- By relocating these Commands and Centers within the hub of naval personnel activities, the recommendation eliminates personnel redundancies and excess infrastructure capacity.

Requirements:

- NETC & NETPDTC will require 50,400 gross square feet (GSF) of MILCON while utilizing 102,400 GSF of existing administrative space and warehouse space.
- MILCON will be required for construction of parking lots.
- No MILCON required for the movement of NSA New Orleans to Millington.

NETC/NETPDTC Payback:

- One-time cost to DoD ----- \$33.3 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation ----- \$23.6 million
- Annual savings after implementation ----- \$3.7 million
- ROI ---- 10 years

NETC/NETPDTC Job Loss:

- Direct ----- 738
 - Military 159
 - Civilian 488
 - Contractor 91
- Indirect ----- 1,140
- Total ----- 1,878

Reclama to DoD Recommendation:

- Retain NETC/NETPDTC in Pensacola
- Relocate CNATRA to Pensacola as “add on”
- NAS Pensacola has higher military value base...
55 vs 125
- Energize Joint Training initiatives

Justification:

*Strategic future
JSF & Strike*

- Reduced costs and lowers ROI years
- CNATRA enhances Joint Aviation Training oversight
- Vacant infrastructure on NAS Pensacola
- Minor modification/impact to Navy plan for a Human Resources Center of Excellence, Millington TN.
- Minimizes disruption of workforce, retraining costs & enhances employee morale
- Positive impact on military value & efficiency

*Good HQ
location -
close to
RAF & JSF*

CONSOLIDATE MARITIME C4ISR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & ACQUISITION, TEST & EVALUATION

DoD Recommendation:

- Realign NAS Pensacola by relocating Space Warfare Systems Center Charleston, Pensacola Detachment to Naval Weapons Station Charleston SC

Rationale:

- Realignments and consolidations provide for multifunctional and multidisciplinary Centers of Excellence for Maritime Command, Control, Computers, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR).
- Reduces number of technical facilities engaged in Maritime Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Electronics and Information Systems RDT&E. Reduces overlapping infrastructure increasing efficiency of operations and support - an integrated approach to RDT&E for maritime C4ISR.

- Realigns and consolidates a number of SPAWAR Detachments within the U.S. to include Washington Navy Yard, Point Loma CA, Dahlgren VA, Ventura County CA, Newport RI, San Diego CA, Norfolk VA, Jacksonville, FL, Lexington Park MD, and Charleston SC.
- These realignments and consolidations will create multi-functional and multidisciplinary **Centers of Excellence in Maritime C4ISR.**

Requirements:

- No MILCON requirements are identified by DoD; however with the number of moves involved MILCON will be needed and drastically changes the ROI.

CAISR RDATA&E Job Loss:

■ Direct -----	102
■ Military	0
■ Civilian	102
■ Contractor	60
■ Indirect -----	176
■ Total -----	338

SPAWAR's owned customer equipment. SPAWAR's customer data collected prior to customer page added to contract

MILCON (COB&E contract data)

Reclama to DoD Recommendation:

- Retain in area to avoid major impact to the "customer"

Justification:

- High risk scenario assumes Pensacola customers will be willing to relocate customer-owned equipment from Pensacola to Charleston.
- Retains most cost-productive site
- Realignment to SPAWAR Charleston involves 21 civilian billets only – plus 60 contractors are displaced.
- New MILCON requirements change the ROI and are not shown in the consolidation
- SPAWAR Pensacola is aboard a high military value base
- Pensacola facility costs are significantly less with no MILCON required.

DEFENSE FINANCE & ACCOUNTING SERVICE (DFAS)

DoD Recommendation:

- Close DFAS NAS Pensacola and DFAS Saufley Field.
- Relocate and consolidate business, corporate, and administrative functions to Columbus OH, Denver CO, and Indianapolis IN.
- 26 DFAS centers will be consolidated into 3 locations.

Requirements:

- Action accomplishes a major facilities reduction and business line mission realignment, transforming current DFAS organization into an optimum facilities configuration.
- All 3 sites meet DoD Antiterrorism / Force Protection Standards.
- No MILCON required for the realignment and consolidation.

- Positions at NAS Pensacola & Saufley not eliminated, but relocated in FY07 as follows:

Columbus, OH -228 personnel

Denver, CO -116 personnel

Indianapolis, IN -292 personnel

- DFAS Pensacola age distribution

40+ - 90%

50+ - 51%

55+ - 29%

DFAS Payback:

- One time cost to DoD ----- \$282.1 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation-----
\$1.6 billion
- Annual savings after implementation----- \$120.5 million
- ROI----- Immediate

DFAS Job Loss:

- Direct----- 637
 - Military 1
 - Civilian 636
 - Contractor 0
- Indirect----- 1,100
- Total----- 1,737

- **Reclama to DoD Recommendation:**
- ~~Delay~~ closure for 5 years to ensure continuation of non redundant, critical payroll services.
- **Justification:**
- Assures knowledgeable workforce to support technology driven requirements in region and allows seamless transfer of DFAS work to one of the 3 new national centers
- Maintains state of the art technology services consisting of programmers, software testers, training developers, database managers & LAN designers
- Lessens impact of transitioning one of the region's largest technology based employers
- Creates more retirement eligible & early retirement options for employees & government, reducing overall realignment costs
- 50% of employees are within 10 years of retirement

- **Reclama to DoD Recommendation:**

- Delay closure for 5 years to ensure continuation of non redundant, critical payroll services.

- **Justification:**

- Assures knowledgeable workforce to support technology driven requirements in region and allows seamless transfer of DFAS work to one of the 3 new national centers
- Maintains state of the art technology services consisting of programmers, software testers, training developers, database managers & LAN designers
- Lessens impact of transitioning one of the region's largest technology based employers
- Creates more retirement eligible & early retirement options for employees & government, reducing overall realignment costs
- 50% of employees are within 10 years of retirement

CONSOLIDATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES INTO JOINT REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES (JRCF)

DoD Recommendation:

- Realign NAS Pensacola and NAS Jacksonville by relocating the correctional function of each to Naval Weapons Station Charleston, SC, and consolidating with the correctional function already at NWS Charleston to form a single Level II Southeastern Joint Regional Correctional Facility.
 - ***Note: Other impacted bases in addition to NASP include sixteen other military correctional facilities throughout the United States that are proposed for regional consolidations.***

Rationale:

- DoD correctional program exists to enforce the military justice system, ensuring the safety, security, administration, and good order and discipline of its prisoners under UCMJ guidance.
- Realignment and consolidation facilitates creation of a Joint DoD Correctional system, improves Jointness, reduces footprints, centralizes joint corrections training, builds new facilities which will provide significant improvements in terms of safety, security, efficiency and costs.

- Skills and expertise developed by military correctional specialists and personnel in operating confinement facilities are critical in operating detention camps (enemy POW) during the GWOT and future military conflicts.

- Realignment facilitates creation of **Joint DoD Correctional System**.

Requirements:

- Recommendations discuss the need for new construction, but no MILCON identified by DoD.

JRCF Payback:

- One-time cost to DoD ----- \$178.8 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation ----- \$149.4 million
- Annual savings after implementation ----- \$ 14.6 million
- ROI – 16 years

JRCF Job Loss (Pensacola only):

- Direct ----- 30
 - Military 17
 - Student 0
 - Civilian 13
 - Contractor 0
- Indirect ----- 44
- Total ----- 74

Reclama to DoD Recommendation:

- Retain Navy Brig Pensacola as Level I facility

Justification:

- MILLCON already approved for the Brig to enlarge and become capable of incarcerating female inmates
- Given the large military student throughput and joint military population in the NW Florida region, a Level I brig facility is warranted
- Capacity, significant military presence, cost effectiveness and female compatibility

NAVAL AEROMEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY (NARL)

DOD Recommendation:

- Realign NARL to Wright Patterson AFB, OH
 - NARL is one of twelve moves related to the establishment of Joint Centers of Excellence for Chemical, Biological, and Medical Research and Development and Acquisition

Rationale:

- Relocation to Wright Patterson AFB creates a Joint Center of Excellence for Aerospace Medicine Research.
- Increases synergy, focus on joint needs, and efficient use of equipment and facilities by co-locating Tri-Service and Defense activities performing functions in chemical-biological defense and medical RDA.
- Realignment of USAF Aerospace medical and non-medical R&D to Wright Patterson AFB, with co-location of associated education and training activities realigned in another recommendation, makes this location most suitable for a joint center for Aerospace Medical Research.

Requirements:

- No MILCON required for the NARL realignment

Chem-Bio & Medical RDA Payback:

- One-time cost to DoD ----- \$73.9 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation ----- \$45.9 million
- Annual savings after implementation ----- \$9.2 million
- ROI ----- 7 years

NARL Job Loss:

- Direct ----- 40
 - Military 22
 - Civilian 12
 - Contractor 6
- Indirect ----- 55
- Total ----- 95

Reclama to DoD Recommendation:

- Create DoD Health Care Sciences Center of Excellence in Pensacola

Justification:

- Joint training area with 40,000 annual student throughput
- Wide array of health care services for military & civilians including Naval Hospital
- VA "Super" Clinic, IHMC & Andrews Orthopedic Institute
- Navy's Undersea Medical Research Center to relocate to Pensacola

JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF) INITIAL JOINT TRAINING SITE

DoD Recommendation:

- Realign NAS Pensacola by relocating to Eglin AFB a sufficient number of front-line and instructor qualified maintenance technicians and logistics support personnel to stand up the DoN's portion of the JSF Initial Joint Training Site established at EAFB.
 - ***Note: Other impacted bases in addition to NASP include Luke AFB AZ; MCAS Miramar CA; NAS Oceana VA; and Sheppard AFB TX.***

Rationale:

- Recommendation establishes Eglin AFB as the Initial Joint Training Site that teaches entry-level aviators and maintenance technicians how to safely operate and maintain the JSF/F-35 aircraft;
 - JSF delivery scheduled to begin 2008
- Joint basing arrangement allows Inter-service Training Review Organization (ITRO) process to establish a DoD baseline program in a consolidated/joint school with curricula that permit services latitude to preserve service unique culture and a faculty and staff that brings a "Train as we fight; Jointly" national perspective to the learning process.
- Realignments facilitate creation of the **JSF Initial Joint Training Site at Eglin AFB, Florida.**

Requirements:

- No MILCON at the Training Site identified by DoD.

- NAS Pensacola – Eglin AFB Joint basing arrangement
- Parallel 8,000 X 200 ft runways at NAS Pensacola
- FCLP capable 8,000 X 150 ft auxiliary airfield at Choctaw NOLF
- Air-to air training area
- Low-level routes
- Multiple air-to-ground ranges
- Ideal weather
- Deep water port to support carriers operating in Gulf

JSF Initial Joint Training Site Payback:

- One-time cost to DoD ----- \$199.1 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation ----- \$209.6 million
- Annual savings after implementation ----- \$ zero
- ROI-None– **Annual recurring costs to DoD are \$3.3 million with no payback expected.**

JSF Initial Joint Training Site Job Loss (Pensacola only):

- Direct ----- 392
 - Military 85
 - Student 299
 - Civilian 8
 - Contractor 0
- Indirect ----- 496
- Total ----- 888

Enhancement to DoD Recommendation:

- Maintain training for this function using existing facilities and infrastructure aboard NAS Pensacola.
- The organizational structure recommended by DoD is a sound business, training and readiness decision.
- Regionally, this recommendation creates a Joint Center for JSF training (aviators and maintainers) with the potential to absorb additional joint service training.

CONSOLIDATE NAVY REGIONS

DOD Recommendation:

- Realign NAS Pensacola by consolidating Navy Region Gulf Coast, with Navy Region Southeast at NAS Jacksonville.
- Realign NAS Corpus Christi by consolidating Navy Region South with Navy Region Midwest at NS Great Lakes and Navy Region Southeast at NAS Jacksonville

Rationale:

- Consolidation will reduce number of Installation Management Regions, streamlining regional installation management structure.
- Sufficient Installation management capabilities reside in the eight remaining regions.
- Realignment and consolidation supports DON establishment of Commander, Navy Installations to align shore assets in support of Navy requirements, to find efficiencies through common business practices, and to provide consistent shore installation services allowing operational commanders and major claimants to focus on their primary missions.
- Consolidations allow for more consistency in span of responsibility and better enables Commander, Navy Installations to provide operational forces support, community and base support, and mission support to enhance the Navy's combat power.

Requirements:

- Consolidation as proposed would require renovated facilities; however, no MILCON or minor construction needs are identified by DoD.

Navy Region Payback:

- One-time cost to DoD ----- \$ 3.2 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation ----- \$ 8.9 million
- Annual savings after implementation ----- \$ 2.7 million
- ROI – 1 year

Navy Region Job Loss (Pensacola only):

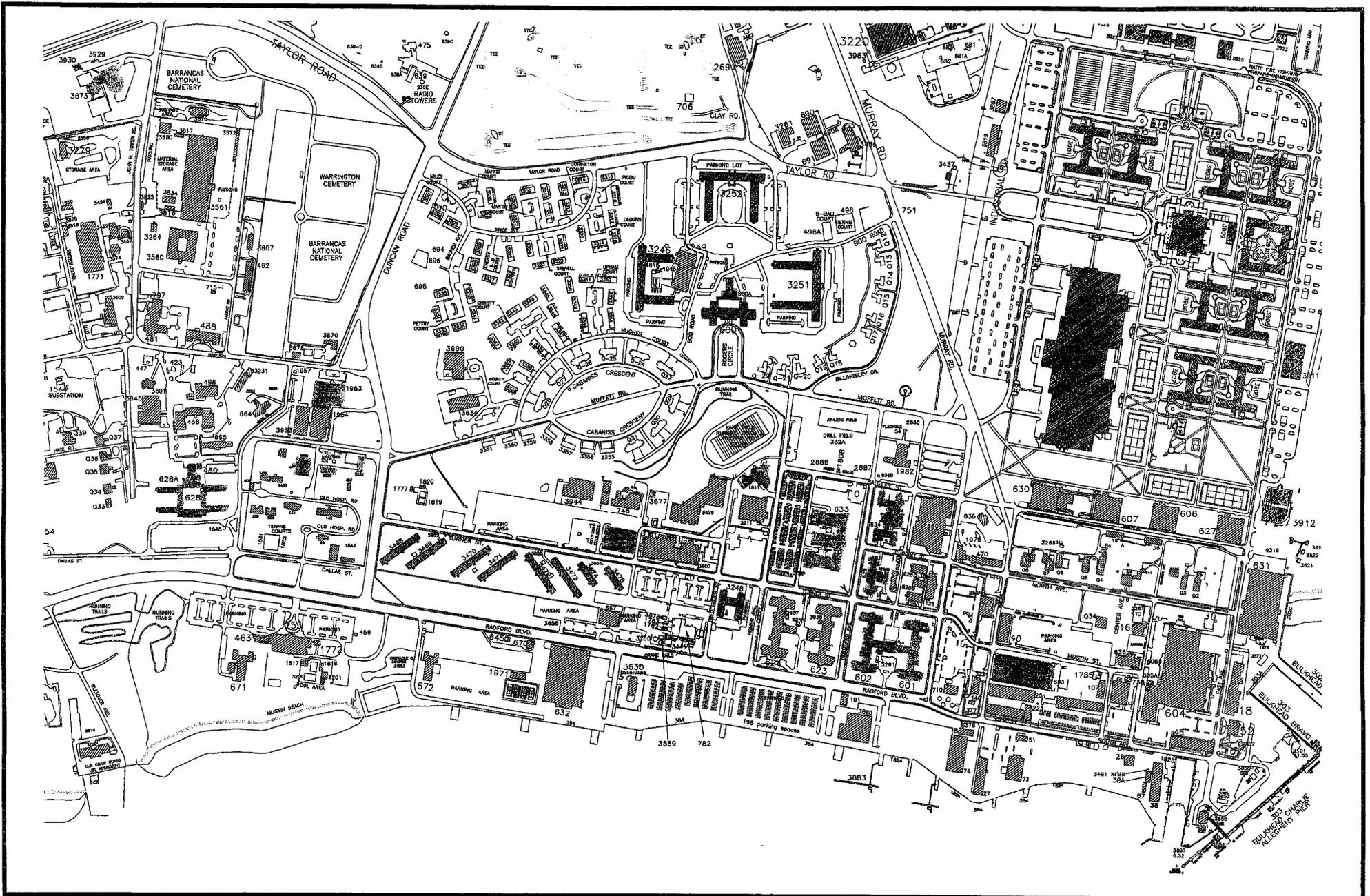
- | | |
|------------------|----|
| ■ Direct ----- | 24 |
| ■ Military | 0 |
| ■ Student | 0 |
| ■ Civilian | 24 |
| ■ Contractor | 0 |
| ■ Indirect ----- | 41 |
| ■ Total ----- | 65 |

Reclama to DoD Recommendation:

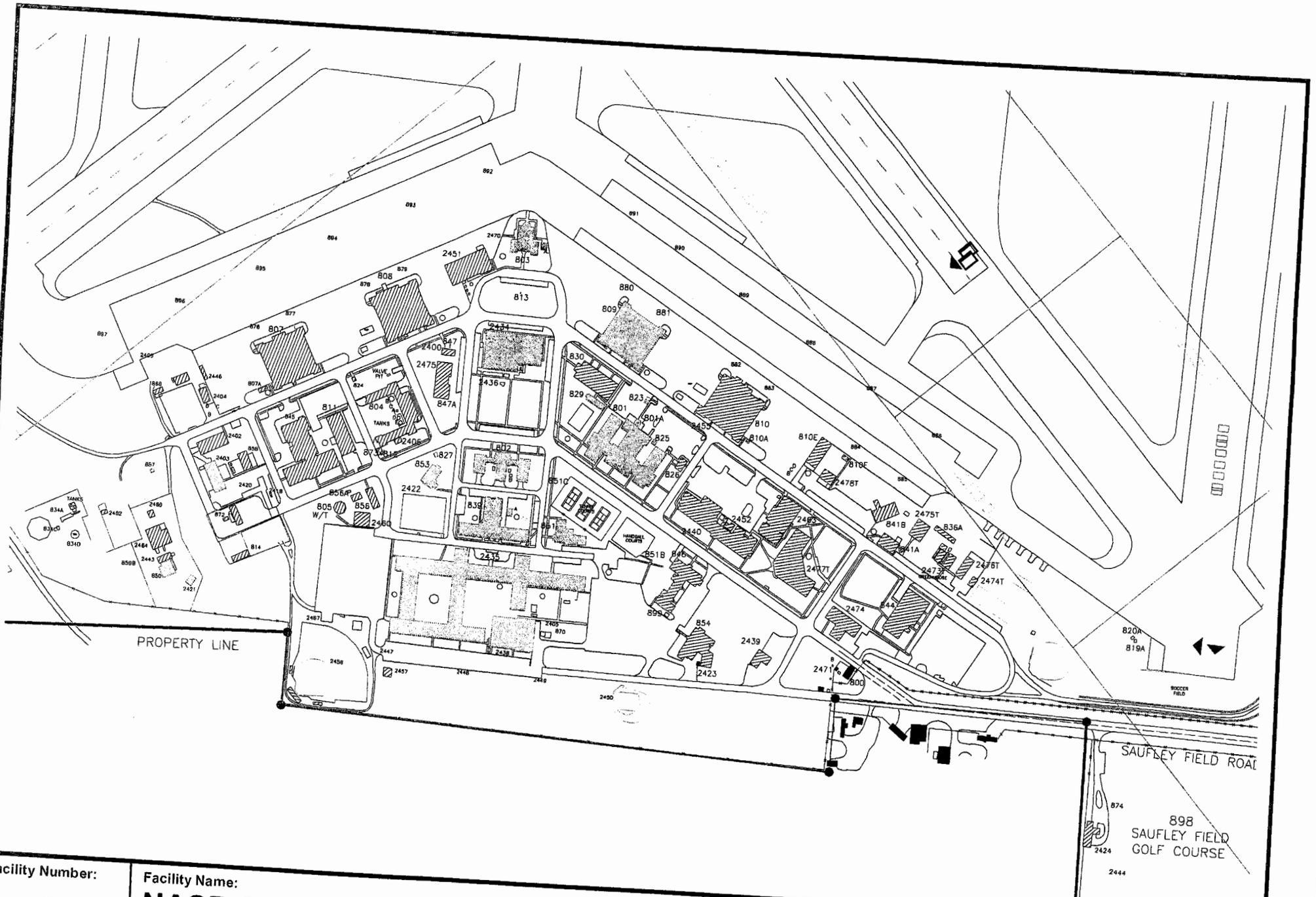
- Consolidate Pensacola, Meridian & Corpus Christi shore training assets into Navy Gulf Coast Region

TODAY'S SUMMARY

- Enhancements represent sound business plan
- More joint, capable cost effective fighting force
- Military Value remains priority



Facility Number: -	Facility Name: NASP Mainside		 Facility Fully or Partially Occupied by Activity Identified For BRAC Realignment	<h1>FMD</h1> <p>FACILITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA</p>
Prop Record No: -	Facility Location: NAS Pensacola Map Grid:	Building Area: GSF		



Facility Number: -	Facility Name: NASP Saufley Field		 Facility Fully or Partially Occupied by Activity Identified For BRAC Realignment  Facility Currently Occupied by FBOP	<h1>FMD</h1> <p>FACILITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA</p>
Prop Record No: -	Facility Location: NAS Pensacola Map Grid:	Building Area: GSF		

**NAVAL AIR STATION
PENSACOLA**

Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL

1. Base current mission statement

“To fully support the operational and training missions of tenants assigned; enhancing the readiness of the U.S. Navy, its sister armed services and other customers.”

2. Base main concerns from the DoD recommendations

The amount of vacant square footage

3. Workforce demographics updates

Officer - 24

Enlisted - 264

Civilian AF - 621

Civilian NAF - 737

Contractors - 606

4. List of base tenants – current and after proposed BRAC recommendations implementation

Current – DOD – 91 and 30 non-DOD

After BRAC – DOD – 88 and 30 non-DOD

5. Which/how many billets/expertise is transferring to which facilities in these DoD recommendations

Naval Brig, Pensacola transfer to Charleston, SC – 58

6. Anticipate number of employees that will relocate/move

Military – 44

Civilian – 1

7. Authorized versus actual end-strength

Authorized AF Civilian – 641

Onboard AF Civilian - 614

Authorized NAF Civilian – 925

Onboard NAF Civilian - 737

8. Major milcon projects under construction that fall under the DoD recommendations

•No Impact

–BEQ "A" School Repl Phase 1 (Corry); FY09

–Hangar Recapitalization Phase 1; FY09

–Hangar Recapitalization Phase 2; FY10

–BEQ "A" School Repl Phase 1 (Corry); unprogrammed

•Possible Impact

–Carrier Dredging; Unprogrammed

•New Hangar project possible to accommodate USAF

9. Leases that may be affected by BRAC recommendations

NONE

10. Community concerns

The community will be dicussing their concerns and views separately.

LIST OF TENANT ACTIVITIES ONBOARD NAS PENSACOLA COMPLEX

Code 00A50
Updated: 5/2/05

CNRGC ACTIVITIES – (3)

		<u>UIC</u>	<u>Agreement File #</u>
CNRGC	Commander, Naval Region Gulf Coast	61041	N/A
NASP	Naval Air Station Pensacola	00204	N/A
OICC IVAN	Officer in Charge of Construction Ivan, Pensacola (Bldg 746)	40363	N/A

NETC ACTIVITIES - (21) (Note: NETSAFA not onboard NASP Complex; not included in tenant activity count)

		<u>UIC</u>	<u>Agreement File #</u>
BLUE ANGELS	Navy Flight Demonstration Squadron Pensacola	30929/46843	#018
CID	Center for Information Dominance NASP Corry Station	63082	#020
CNATRA-N4 DET	Naval Air Training Management Support Activity DET Pensacola	49152	#009
CNATT	Center for Naval Aviation Technical Training Pensacola	3477B	#010
CTW-6	Training Air Wing SIX Pensacola (Includes their Reserve Component)	52814	#009
DANTES	Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support, NASP Saufley Field	35697	#026
HRO	Human Resource Office Pensacola	41273	#052
NASC	Naval Aviation Schools Command Pensacola	62229	#017
NATLMUSEUMNAVAV	National Museum of Naval Aviation Pensacola	0432A	#061
NATTC	Naval Air Technical Training Center Pensacola	63093	#010
NAVCOLLEGE	Navy College Program (Support provided in NETPDTC's Agreement)	68322	#024
NETC	Naval Education and Training Command Pensacola	00076	#001
NETPDTC	Naval Education and Training Professional Development and Technology Center Saufley Field	68322	#024
NETSAFA	Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity (Downtown - 125 West Romana Street, Suite 600)	68870	N/A
NETSAFAITC	Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity Information Technology Center Pensacola	47565	#022
NSTC	Naval Service Training Command (located in NETC bldg)	3560A	#046
OTC-P	Officer Training Command Pensacola (Includes Naval Reserve Component - DEF 0182)	4501A	#180
PQMMS (ADM QTRS)	Public Quarters Mess Management Specialist (Cook) Pensacola	N/A	N/A

NETC ACTIVITIES (Continued)

		<u>UIC</u>	<u>Agreement File #</u>
AS	School of Aviation Safety (Located in NASC Bldg)	39961	#179
VT-4	Training Squadron FOUR Pensacola (Includes their Reserve Component)	0395A	#009
VT-10	Training Squadron TEN Pensacola (Includes their Reserve Component)	0614A	#009
VT-86	Training Squadron EIGHT-SIX Pensacola (Includes their Reserve Component)	52902	#009

WORKING CAPITAL FUND ACTIVITIES - (15)

		<u>UIC</u>	<u>Agreement File #</u>
DAPS	Document Automation Production Service Pensacola	SA7039	#057
DAPS Saufley Field	Document Automation Production Service Saufley Field	SA7039	#057
DCMA	Defense Contract Management Agency Pensacola (Marietta)	S1211A	#188
DCMA Saufley Field	Defense Contract Management Command Saufley Field (Birmingham)	S1010A	#070
DECA	Defense Commissary Store Pensacola	49225	#055
DFAS-PE	Defense Finance and Accounting Service Operating Location-Pensacola	HQ0315	#048
DFAS-SEOP	Defense Finance and Accounting Service-SEOP Saufley Field	HQ0108	#049
DISA	Defense Information Service Agency, Western Hemisphere Financial Management Liaison Office Pensacola	DHQCNT	#060
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office Pensacola	SYE364	#189
NEXCOMCDC	Navy Exchange Command, Central Distribution Center Pensacola	39231	#002
NEXDET Corry Station	Navy Exchange Detachment Corry Station	30364	N/A
NEXDET Saufley Field	Navy Exchange Detachment Saufley Field	39231	N/A
PW DET	Navy Public Works Detachment Pensacola	68931	#005
SPAWARSYSCEN	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center Charleston - Pensacola Office	65236	#044
SPAWARSYSCENDET	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center Detachment Corry (Support provided in agreement with CID NAS Pensacola Corry Station)	65236	#020

DOD ACTIVITIES - (2)

		<u>UIC</u>	<u>Agreement File #</u>
DSS	Defense Security Service Pensacola	HS4100	#076
JOAP	Department of Defense Joint Oil Analysis Program Technical Support Center Pensacola	45656	#067

OTHER NAVY ACTIVITIES - (27) (Note: NAVHOSP not onboard NASP Complex; not included in tenant activity count)

		<u>UIC</u>	<u>Agreement File #</u>
.TF (Located @ MedClinic Corry)	Alcohol Treatment Facility, NAS Pensacola Corry Station	CORRY-33561	#058
BRDENCLINIC CORRY	Naval Branch Dental Clinic, NAS Pensacola Corry Station	CORRY-39071	#015
BRDENCLINIC NATTC	Naval Branch Dental Clinic, NATTC	NATTC-32249	#015
BRMEDCLINIC CORRY	Naval Branch Medical Clinic, NAS Pensacola Corry Station	CORRY-32561	#058
BRMEDCLINIC NASP	Naval Branch Medical Clinic, NAS Pensacola	NASP-32557	#058
BRMEDCLINIC NATTC	Naval Branch Medical Clinic, NATTC	NATTC-31772	#058
CNRSE (Housing DET)	Navy Region Southeast – Family Housing Detachment Pensacola	4494A	#041
FISC JAX DET Pensacola	Fleet and Industrial Supply Center Jacksonville Detachment Pensacola	39927	#016
FMIP	Financial Management Intern Program	68045	#033
NAMRL	Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory Pensacola	66452	#013
NAVFACENCOM (ROICC)	Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division, OICC/ROICC Pensacola	62467	N/A
NAVHOSP	Naval Hospital Pensacola (Located off NASP complex – 6000 Highway 98 West, Pensacola) (Naval Dental Center Gulf Coast now under the Naval Hospital – effective 10 Jan 2005)	00203	#006 (015 & 058 to be included in 006 rewrite)
IAVMCTRLJUDSE	Navy-Marine Corps Trial Judiciary, Southeast Judicial Circuit Branch Office Pensacola	32106	N/A
NAWCTSD	Naval Air Warfare Center Training Systems Division	61339	#028
NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service Gulf Coast Field Office Pensacola	67556	#008
NCTAMS LANT DET	Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Atlantic Detachment Pensacola	47634	#014
NLMOD	Naval Atlantic Meteorology and Oceanography Detachment Pensacola	65779	#011
NLSO	Naval Legal Service Office Central Pensacola	68366	#007
NOAP	Navy Oil Analysis Program	00421	#042
NOMI	Naval Operational Medicine Institute Pensacola	0751A	#012
NORU	Navy Recruiting Orientation Unit Pensacola	39088	#031
NRC Saufley Field	Navy Reserve Center Saufley Field (Includes NR DET 0267)	61949	#027
NSA/CSS Corry Station	National Security Agency/CSS Corry Station (Support provided in agreement with CID NAS Pensacola Corry Station)	44759	#020
NSGA	Naval Security Group Activity Corry Station	46828	#047
NSG Field Office	Naval Security Group Field Office Liaison Office, NAS Pensacola Corry Station	42813	#079

OTHER NAVY ACTIVITIES (Continued)

		<u>UIC</u>	<u>Agreement</u> <u>File #</u>
STI	Naval Survival Training Institute Pensacola (Support provided in agreement with NOMI)	39677	#012
PSA DET	Personnel Support Activity Detachment Pensacola	43081	#039
TRISERVOFF DET	Trial Service Office Southeast Detachment Pensacola	39709	#021

UNITED STATES ARMY ACTIVITIES - (2)

		<u>UIC</u>	<u>Agreement</u> <u>File #</u>
"D" CO	"D" Company, 344th Military Intelligence Battalion, 111th Military Intelligence Brigade Corry Station	W1E874	#059
VET	Base Veterinarian Pensacola (<u>NAVHOSP provides support to the Vet Clinic under their Agreement #N00203-95001-003</u>)	W3V47Q	N/A (See Cnx Files)

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS ACTIVITIES - (2)

		<u>UIC</u>	<u>Agreement</u> <u>File #</u>
4th MAW	4th Marine Air Wing Support Detachment (Reserves)	06050	#054
MATSG-21	Marine Aviation Training Support Group -21 Pensacola (Includes MAMS1, MAMS2, MARCORDET Corry Station)	06050	#065

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACTIVITIES - (4)

		<u>UIC</u>	<u>Agreement</u> <u>File #</u>
313th TRNG SQD	313th Training Squadron Corry Station	FB3030	#074
DET 1 325th FW	Detachment 1, 325th Fighter Wing Corry Station	FB4819	#077
	Detachment 1, 325th Fighter Wing Liaison Officer Pensacola	FB4819	#077
DET 2, 66th TRS	Detachment 2, 66th Training Squadron (Water Survival)	FB2823	#069
DET 2, 361st TRS	Detachment 2, 361st Training Squadron	FB3020	#075

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD - (4)

		<u>UIC</u>	<u>Agreement</u> <u>File #</u>
USCG ANT	U.S. Coast Guard Aids to Navigation Team Pensacola	41935	#038
USCG BONITO	U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Bonito	Z13266	#038
USCG LO	U.S. Coast Guard Liaison Office Pensacola	GY0143	#063
USCG STA	U.S. Coast Guard Station Pensacola	Z30333	#038

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING - (3)

		<u>Building #</u>	<u>Agreement File #</u>
2nd German RAF	2nd German Royal Air Force (Support provided by CTW-6)	1854	#009
LLO	Italian Liaison Officer (Support provided by CTW-6)	1854	#009
SLO	Saudi Liaison Officer (Support provided by CTW-6)	1854	#009

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES - (8)

		<u>UIC</u>	<u>Agreement File #</u>
FAA Pensacola	Federal Aviation Administration Pensacola (Sherman Field)	N/A	N/A
FAA Saufley Field	Federal Aviation Administration Saufley Field (Use Agreement N62467-95-RP-00088)	N/A	#199
FBOP	Federal Prison Camp Saufley Field	153109	#086
GINS	Gulf Islands National Seashore	N/A	#183
USPS	U.S. Postal Service Pensacola (Temp Bldg 648; Perm Bldg 40)	1842M5	N/A
USPS	U.S. Postal Service Corry Station	1842M5	N/A
USPS	U.S. Postal Service Saufley Field	1842M5	N/A
VA (Barrancas)	Veterans Affairs, Barrancas National Cemetery	364410	#029

NON-GOVERNMENT/PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS - (16)**(With space onboard NAS Pensacola Complex)**

		<u>Building #</u>	<u>Agreement File #</u>
1st NAVY	First Navy Bank *	3466	#160
1 st NAVY	First Navy Bank – plans to open branch at NASP Corry		NEW
ARC	American Red Cross Field Office	625	#175
BOYS BASE	Pensacola Boys Base, Corry Station *	3.59 acres	#209
CFC	Combined Federal Campaign **	423	#157
ERAU	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University **	634	#166
MDMA	Military Debt Management Agency, NAS Pensacola	625	#164
MDMA	Military Debt Management Agency (waiting for license)	506	#164
NAMF	Naval Aviation Museum Foundation, Inc.	3465 & 3698	#156
NMCRS	Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society **	625D	#003
PFCU Pensacola	Pen Air Federal Credit Union, NAS Pensacola *	3464	#159
PFCU Corry Station	Pen Air Federal Credit Union, NASP Corry Station **	502	#161
PJC	Pensacola Junior College **	634	#167
SIU	Southern Illinois University **	634	#168

NON-GOVERNMENT/PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

		<u>Building #</u>	<u>Agreement File #</u>
USU	Troy State University **	634	#165
US DOL	U. S. Department of Labor (work out of space in FFSC)	625	#163
USO	United Services Organization **	634	#158
UWF (Not on base yet)	University of West Florida (Waiting for space & license)	634	To be #177

* Tenant owns the building. ** Tenant has license for space.

Waiting for license for MDMA to work out of space at Corry, will be included under MOA #164

Note: Per Chuck Brevik, Pen Air and First Navy Bank are planning to open branches at NASP Corry. Already have agreement with PENAIR on Corry; will need to amend to include license and building, etc. For First Navy Bank, we will need to write new agreement for bank at Corry or may be able to include in current agreement (?).

TENANTS UNDER CONTRACT - (14)

	<u>Building #</u>	<u>File #</u>
Black Box Network Services, Inc.	1518	N/A
Flight Safety (Support to T-6 Simulator Maintenance)	3280	N/A
HGJV (Hill/Griffin Joint Venture)	3561	N/A
T-3 (Maintenance contractor for T-2, H-3, AIMD, T-39)	1853, 1854, 3221, 3260	N/A
LB&B (Simulator Maintenance for all other aircraft)	3280	N/A
Lions Club Industries, Inc. (SERVMART)	3644	N/A
Lockheed Martin Simulation Instruction	3280	N/A
MEDIACOM (License N62467-03-RP-00116)	140	#192
Metson Marine Services, Inc. (Port Operations)	624	N/A
NAVAIR Contract Air Services Program, Sherman Field	1852	#176
NMCI (Navy-Marine Corps Intranet Service)	649	N/A
SATO (Scheduled Airline Ticket Office), NAS Pensacola *	502	N/A
SATO (Scheduled Airline Ticket Office), Corry Station	502	N/A
URRUTIA (N00140-02-C-G705) (Oversees Federal Prison Labor)	3609	N/A

* Office temporarily moved from NASP mainside to Corry (eventually will move back in to 680)

TOTAL DOD ACTIVITIES: 91

TOTAL NON-DOD ACTIVITIES: 30

**NAVAL AIR STATION
PENSACOLA BRIG**

- Intentions are to retain a CCU mission
 - 22 Staff retained to man facility
 - 1 CPOIC (E-8, E9), AOIC (GS-11), 1 Admin and 19 ENL
 - Limited Pretrial Capability due to manning
 - Current facility not required to conduct CCU mission, however if **detainee** functions are required the best option is to maintain current facility
 - Will need approx 12000 sqft of space for CCU mission
 - Dorm Area
 - Training Area / AV equipment
 - Admin Area
 - **What is the “Industries Building?”**
 - A 2000 sqft shop used to maintain facility and to provide services to the Base.

- Wood working equipment
- Tools and supplies for maintenance
- Lawn Equipment

- **What is the average number per month in the CCU? Prisoners? Detainees?**
 - Prisoners: 10
 - Detainees: 15
 - CCU Awardees: 10
- **What functions mandate a per prisoner ratio (i.e., one correctional counselor for up to 40 prisoners)?**
 - SECNAVINST 1640.9B delineates requirements for supervision of confinees by custody Classification and environment.
 - Inside facility must maintain a minimum staff of 5 24 hours a day
 - All detainees require 2 escorts while outside facility (MED/DEN and other appointments)
 - 2 BRIG Counselors assigned based on current capacity.

**NAVY REGION GULF
COAST**

NRGC BRAC Commission Questions

Navy Region Gulf Coast Pensacola, FL

1. Unique capabilities: Region is manned using a “dual hatted” methodology of personnel assigned primary duties to the NASP Complex and NAS Whiting Field with the exceptions of business management and financial management. Acting regional commander is the senior base commanding officer of the two bases.
2. Mission statement: To provide effective and efficient shore installation services in our Region and sustain and improve training mission execution and Fleet readiness.
3. Which/how many billets/expertise are transferring to which facilities in this DoD recommendation: Unknown at this time (per management assistance). Do not know which billets will, nor can it be determined how many personnel associated with those billets will actually chose to retire, move or transfer to positions in the local area.
4. Authorized versus actual end-strength: All positions are civilian.

	<u>Financial Mgmt</u>	<u>Business Mgmt</u>	<u>Total</u>
Authorized:	32	2	34
On Board:	22	2	24

5. Total capacity/excess capacity: The region is actually working at a deficit due to shortage of financial management personnel on board and personnel “dual hatting” with their primary positions.



NRGC SPECIAL PROJECT BRAC IMPACT (Excluding Ivan)

- No Impact on Approved Projects.
- Potential for Reduced Project Funding Due to NRG/ NRSE realignment.
- Priorities of Planned Admin Repair Projects Likely to Shift Due to Admin Realignment.

BRAC Visit Naval
Air Station
Pensacola

June 14-15, 2005

Overall impact to Navy unknown.

3. How many other schools do officers attend in Pensacola and Newport?

OTC follow-on schools listed in #12 above. Other officer training in Pensacola area includes schools located at Center for Information Dominance, Center for Naval Aviation Technical Training, Naval Aviation Schools Command, Training Wings Five and Six and Naval Operational Medical Institute.

Other officer training in Newport area includes schools located at Center for Naval Leadership, Surface Warfare Officer School, Naval War College, Naval Justice School, and Naval Chaplain School.

4. How many students have trained at OTC Pensacola in the last 5 years?

See question #6 above.

5. What capital investments, if any, will be needed to improve the school or support facilities at Pensacola if the school were to remain and accept the students from Newport?

Defer to IAT.

What capital improvements will Newport have to make to accommodate Pensacola students?

Refer to COBRA results.

6. Will the gaining Newport infrastructures have “surge” or excess capacity after implementation of this recommendation? What are the surge requirements?

Unknown, defer to CNI for this answer.

7. Under “Payback”, what is the definition of “implementation period”, and is it a standard definition?

Unknown, defer to IAT for this answer.

8. What is your current projected timeframe for property decommissioning?

Unknown, defer to CNI since they own facilities.

9. How many military families will be moving from OTC Pensacola, FL to Newport, RI?

Unknown at this time; number of billets relocating contained in #3 of Question Set #1 above.

10. How many civilian families do you anticipate moving from OTC Pensacola, to Newport, RI?

Unknown at this time; number of billets relocating contained in #3 of Question Set #1 above.

**CNATT
JOINT STRIKE
FIGHTERS**

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, by relocating to Eglin Air Force Base, FL, a sufficient number of front-line and instructor-qualified maintenance technicians and logistics support personnel to stand up the department of the Navy's portion of the JSF Initial Joint Training Site.

- Although the idea to establish a tri-service initial joint training site for the F-35 has been surfaced by military and industry program officials for some time, it has not been fully supported by some service officials.
 - What concerns have resulted in such a joint site not having been established before?
 - Defer to IAT
 - What has changed that would lead DOD to recommend the establishment of a joint test site now?
 - Unknown, refer to IAT for answer.

- What specific operational benefits would be derived by the services if the proposed joint test site is established? Potential operational benefits include:
 - Dual utilization of infrastructure for both aviation flight training and maintenance training.
 - Reduction in development costs of operational training material that could be used in both curriculums.
 - Synergy of flight students and maintenance students training and working in same environment similar to the actual shore assignments.
Defer to IAT for additional information.

- On April 6 of this year, the GAO testified before the Senate Committee on Armed Services regarding the JSF program. The information presented by GAO shows that the JFS development program is in trouble and its future is uncertain. Considering these uncertainties:
 - Why wouldn't it be prudent to delay the establishment of a Joint Strike Fighter Training Site until development problems and aircraft capabilities are resolved?
 - Unknown, refer to IAT for answer.
 - How will a Joint Strike Fighter Training Site improve the program now considering that the specific models that will be produced are uncertain?
 - Unknown, refer to IAT for answer.
- The proposed Joint Strike Fighter Training Site will require an estimated \$209.6 million in implementation costs, and cost \$226.3 million over 20 years. The justification for this tremendous expenditure as stated by DOD is: "...to allow the ITRO process to establish a DOD baseline program in a consolidated/joint school with curricula that permit services latitude to preserve service-unique culture and a faculty and staff that brings a train as we fight national perspective to the learning process." In laymen's terms, what can DOD accomplish at the proposed Test Site that the services cannot accomplish at their respective bases within the same costs? Among others, potential benefits include:
 - With the joint training site, familiarity and cooperation between the services while training, will reduce the time to join as a single team in future operations around the world.

- Logistics required for each service will be optimized by the OEM learning and understanding the unique requirements for each service in the training environment.
Defer to IAT for additional information.
- How does the establishment of the proposed JSF Test Site meet DOD's BRAC criteria of improving military value for the bases affected by this realignment action?
 - Unknown, refer to IAT for answer.
- What issues exist concerning the 392 total direct personnel (384 military and 8 civilian) that will be relocated from NAS Pensacola by developing the test center at Eglin?
 - Unknown, refer to IAT for answer.

Is the relocation of any personnel likely to affect retention of personnel with critical experience or skills?

- None expected. Personnel affected may be required to move based on remaining time on board. Anticipate assigned personnel will be ordered in to the new location.

**NAVAL AERO MEDICAL
RESEARCH LAB TO
WPAFB**

SPAWARS

DFAS

Questions for Site Visits-DFAS

1. What is your current mission?

To provide responsive professional finance and accounting services for the men and women who defend America. At this location we provide Military & Civilian Pay Services (Civilian Pay), Accounting Services and Commercial Pay Services.

2. What is unique about this mission that closing it and moving the mission to another location will affect DFAS operations and thus readiness?

Our mission is not unique because we can provide these services at other DFAS locations. A unique feature is the customers we service through this location. Today these customers are:

Accounting Business Line and Commercial Pay Business Line:

Navy:

Bureau of Naval Personnel (BUPERS)

Naval Education and Training Command (NETC)

Commander Naval Reserve Forces (CNRF)

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED)

Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA)

Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR)

Commander of Naval Installations (CNI)

Commander US Atlantic Fleet (COMLANTFLT)

Commander Naval Forces Europe (COMUSNAVEUR)

Naval Security Group Command (NSG)

Department of Defense:

Telecommunication Services and Enterprise Acquisition Services
(TSEAS)

DISA Computing Services (DCS)

Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools (DDESS)

White House Communications Agency (WHCA)

Air Force:

Operations and Sustainment Systems Group

Development and Fielding Systems Group

Civilian Pay Business Line:

Executive Office of the President

Air Force

All Defense Agencies

Defense Contract Mapping Agency Canadian employees

3. Do you feel this mission can be transferred if done in a prudent manner?
DFAS stands by to support the Secretary's recommendations and will ensure work transfer, if required, will be done efficiently.

4. What percentage of staff may apply for transfers?
All Permanent employees in good standing are eligible for transfer to continuing locations.

Navy Questions – OTC Pensacola, FL (Question Set #2)

1. What are the current and projected training capacity requirements for Officer Training School?

<u>School</u>	<u>FY</u>	<u>04</u>	<u>05*</u>	<u>06*</u>	<u>07*</u>	<u>08*</u>	<u>09*</u>
Officer Candidate (OCS)		757	660	597	540	550	700
LDO/CWO		426	450	450	450	450	450
Direct Commission Officer (DCO)		<u>368**</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
Total graduates:		1551	1560	1547	1490	1500	1650

* projected

** One FY04 DCO class of 40 students was cancelled due to Hurricane Ivan.

See capacity information contained in question #5 above.

2. In the justification for closure of OTC Pensacola, it is stated that this recommendation will reduce inefficiencies inherent in maintaining two sites for similar training courses through reduction in facilities requirements, personnel requirements (including administrative and instructional staff), and excess capacity? Please explain how these inefficiencies were identified and calculated.

Duplicate (redundant) functions such as CO, XO, and others will be eliminated, saving manpower costs. Berthing, galley, and some training facilities are also duplicated at both sites and will be reduced if this training is relocated.

Are any of the military positions identified to be eliminated? If so, were the military positions included in the savings calculated?

7 military billets (at OTC-P) are recommended for elimination and are included in overall savings calculated.

Will this reduce the military end-strength?

5. What percentage of staff is eligible for full retirement? Early retirement?

Full Retirement – 17%

Early Retirement - 30%

6. Of you current staff (as of May 2005), what are the numbers of actual vs. authorized?

Site	Civilians	Military	Contractors	Total
Pensacola	341	1	34	376

As a Working Capital Fund organization, DFAS does not maintain “authorizations” in a manner similar to an appropriated fund activity.

7. Is there excess capacity at your site? If so, how much in terms of square footage?

There is some excess space within the DFAS assigned footprint within building 603 with approximately 142 vacant workstations distributed throughout the building. Some compression of work units may be required to create pockets of contiguous space. There is also some unassigned storage space available, which could be reconfigured into office space.

Officer	USN Enlisted	USMC Enlisted	Civilian
33/29	24/25	11/8	6/5

5. Total capacity/excess capacity:

Maximum capacity determined by number of racks (beds) available for student population.

OTCP has dedicated berthing within training campus for 609 students (Berthing contained in Bldgs 626, 601, and 602). OCS and DCO students are housed in these facilities berthing. LDO/CWO students do not have dedicated berthing spaces. They are assigned to available rooms in NAS Pensacola BOQ.

Average student loading for FY06 is projected to be 207.

OTCP student loading is not level loaded through the year. Student loading typically peaks at approximately 400 July through December.

OTCP has five classrooms in OTCP buildings. OTCP uses an additional five classrooms in Naval Aviation Schools Command (NASC) Bldg 633. Of these NASC classrooms, three are Advanced Electronic Classrooms (AEC). NASC also provides office space for 11 OTCP staff instructors.

6. Workload history and student population over the last five years:

Graduates	OCS	LDO/CWO	DCO	Total
FY00	1131	674	389	2194
FY01	1192	672	367	2231
FY02	1242	519	400	2161
FY03	988	462	450	1900
FY04	757	426	368**	1551
FY05*	660	450	450	1560

*projected

** One FY04 DCO class of 40 students was cancelled due to Hurricane Ivan.

7. The affects of relocating to Newport, RI the remaining education and training mission on NAS Pensacola:

There is no impact to the remaining training activities on board NAS Pensacola.

8. Training similarities and differences of other services for this function:

Unknown

9. Current and future training costs, relocation savings, and improvement costs:

Refer to COBRA results.

10. Number of Mil/Civ moving & why:

Refer to numbers of billets identified in question #3. Billets are relocating to support the training that is being relocated.

11. Identify the improvements that will result from relocating:

Consolidation of officer accession training will maximize efficient use of DON training facilities and billets.

12. List of schools, school locations, and training time sequence that students attend after OTC.

DCO students return to their place of residence and affiliate with their reserve unit after completion of DCO School. No change after realignment to Newport.

A portion of the LDO/CWO students (Aviation Maintenance, Aviation Ordnance, Cryptology) stays in Pensacola for follow-on training (up to 6 weeks) in local area prior to reaching their ultimate duty station. The remainder departs Pensacola for ultimate duty station with possible intermediate stop at other location for training enroute.

All OCS students have a follow-on designator specific training track after graduating OCS except for those going into the Surface Warfare Community who go directly to their assigned Ship. Location and duration of follow on designator training varies for remainder of OCS graduates and is listed below:

<u>Designator / % FY05 grads</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Follow on school</u>	<u>Length</u>
Naval Aviator	Pensacola, FL	Aviation Preflight	6 weeks
	Whiting Field, FL * or Corpus Christi, TX *	Basic Flight Training	7 months

Additional follow-on flight training conducted at Kingsville, TX* and Meridian, MS*

* Location based on platform type.

Naval Flight Officer	Pensacola, FL	Aviation Preflight	6 weeks
	Pensacola, FL	Basic Flight Training	15 weeks
	Tactical Navigators: After Basic Flight Training, Tactical Navigators will remain in Pensacola, FL for the following training.		
		Intermediate	15 weeks
		Advanced: Strike	13 weeks
		Or Advanced: Strike/Fighter	17 weeks
Panel Navigators: After Basic Flight Training, Panel Navigators will report to Randolph AFB, TX for the following training.			
		Panel Navigation**	24 weeks

** Air Force Panel Navigation training is on the DoD recommended BRAC list to move to Pensacola, FL.

Aviation Maintenance Duty Officer	Milton, FL	10 weeks
Cryptology	Pensacola, Fl	5 weeks
Intelligence	Virginia Beach, Va	22 weeks
Supply	Athens, Ga***	24 weeks
*** Supply school on DoD recommended BRAC list to move to Newport, RI		
CEC	Port Hueneme, CA	12 weeks
Nuclear Power	Charleston, SC	24 weeks
SPECWAR	Coronado, CA	36 weeks
SPECOPS	Panama City, FL	8 weeks

13. Regional/community impact:

OCS students are very visible on/off base as they are required to be in uniform at all times while on liberty.

- On-base - OCS galley, NEX OCS uniform issue shop and barbershop specifically support OTCP. NASP O'Club hosts over 25 receptions/dining outs per year in support of OTCP. OTCP staff (USN & USMC) and students support NJROTC regional and national field and drill meets held onboard NAS Pensacola by assisting in set up, event judging, and billeting. OCS supports Star Base Atlantis by introducing 210 3rd to 5th graders to the Damage Control Wet Trainer (DCWT) during summer months. The DCWT is also used to train three local JROTC units consisting of 90 students at the beginning of each school year.

- Off-base – community involvement includes; Partnering with local Middle School to provide tutoring, mentoring, and other volunteer assistance, color guard and formation participate in annual Veterans Day parade, civic functions and fun runs in local community and assisting in variety of community volunteer projects.

- OTCP students are a significant customer base for local uniform stores, on-base bank,

video and still photography companies in addition to shopping, dining, recreation and entertainment opportunities available in local community.

- Regional - Proximity to US Army and USAF Officer Training Schools located at Fort Benning, Ga and Maxwell ADB, AL allows for participation in Semi Annual Joint Military Athletic Competition (both within 250 miles). Host is rotated amongst three sites and event is an excellent opportunity for Officer Candidates to interact with and learn about sister services.

**OFFICER TRAINING
COMMAND PENSACOLA**

Officer Training Command Pensacola, FL (Question Set #1)

1. Mission statement:

“To develop civilians, enlisted and newly commissioned personnel morally, mentally and physically and imbue them with the highest ideals of honor, courage and commitment, in order to prepare graduates for service in the fleet as Naval Officers.”

Officer Training Command Pensacola consists of 3 schools:

Officer Candidate School (12 weeks)

Limited Duty Officer/Chief Warrant Officer (LDO/CWO) Leadership and Indoctrination School (5 weeks)

Direct Commissioned Officer Indoctrination School (DCO) 2 weeks

2. School's unique capabilities in FL vs RI:

Each location has a unique climate, which affects outdoor training.

OTCP has an 18-station leadership development course (confidence course).

OTCN has Damage Control Wet Trainer (Buttercup trainer), firefighting trainer and bridge/navigation team trainers available. OTCN also has existing berthing/facilities capacity to accommodate all OTCP schools.

3. Which/how many billets/expertise are transferring to which facilities in this DoD recommendation:

Officer: 28

Enlisted: 28

Civilian: 14

Examples of billets to be transferred include USMC Drill Instructors, other instructors, civilian and military support functions.

4. Authorized versus actual end-strength (from Activity Manpower Documents as of 6 Jun 05, broken down by authorized/onboard)

NETC provides policy guidance, resource allocation, and oversight. NETPDTC provides IT, advancement testing, and other training support.

- What are the historical sites in Millington that might be impacted because of the relocation and how will they be impacted? Unknown, defer to CNI.
- Were NETC facilities damaged during last year's hurricane and, if so, what is the estimated repair cost? Facilities belong to Region/CNI; defer to NAS Pensacola facilities group for answer.
 - Have any of the repairs been accomplished yet? Facilities belong to Region/CNI; defer to NAS Pensacola facilities group for answer.

Relocate (-738)

- How many positions (military, civilian, contractor) will be transferring to Millington?
NETC: 51 Officer, 38 Enlisted, 115 Civilian
NETPDTC: 5 Officer, 48 Enlisted, 321 Civilian
Total: 56 Officer, 86 Enlisted, 436 Civilian
Contractors On Board: NETC – 63, NETPDTC – 180
Contractors Transferring: None, new contracts will be established in Millington or existing contracts in Millington will be amended to plus up by required number of personnel. Number TBD.
 - How many military and civilian positions will be abolished?
BRAC Scenario Data Call assumed 7% reduction, which results in the following:
NETC: 6 Officer, 7 Enlisted, 28 Civilian
NETPDTC: 0 Officer, 4 Enlisted, 24 Civilian
- What personnel redundancies will be eliminated by transferring NETC to Millington? Have not determined individual redundancies; BRAC assumed 7% eliminated.
 - How many and which specific military and civilian positions? Have not determined.
- NETC has other direct reporters that seem to fall within the DOD justification for relocation of NETC and NETPDTC. Will the functions and personnel associated with Human Performance Center (including Center for Information Dominance and Naval Aviation Technical Training); Naval Service Training Command (headquarters functions); Naval Personnel Development Command; and Chief of Naval Air Training relocate also to Millington? If not, why not? (Related recommendation is DoN-12, realign Officer Training Command, Pensacola, FL with Officer Training Command, Newport, RI.) No, these are separate, subordinate commands that perform other functions different from NETC and NETPDTC. They provide standardization and integration of training, while

8. Are there any force protection issues?

DFAS Pensacola is a tenant activity of Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola, Florida. DFAS Pensacola along with three other organizations occupies building 603.

As DFAS Pensacola is a tenant of NAS Pensacola, the installation commander retains primary Force Protection responsibility for the installation. As such, the installation provides physical security, police, and other related services. As a tenant of a DoD installation, the DoD Force Protection Condition System is implemented. There is one Security Specialist assigned to the DFAS site.

Access is controlled to the installation by NAS Pensacola security forces. Access to the interior of building 603 is controlled through the use of an electronic entry control system. Non-DFAS visitors are processed at the site per established visitor control policies. There is no screening equipment (metal detectors or x-ray machines) available to assist in the access control process at building 603.

Streets and/or access roads run directly adjacent to building 603. Parking is restricted to areas that are at least 80 feet from the facility. Windows in building 603 are not laminated with Fragmentation Retention Film; however, NAS Pensacola currently has a project to replace all windows in the facility.

NAS security forces prior to being granted access to the installation screen delivery vehicles. DFAS Pensacola does not have technology to screen mail/packages and relies on delivery organizations (USPS, UPS, FEDEX, etc) to screen mail/packages prior to delivery. The site has

emergency Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) shut off switches installed in rooms designated for mail opening.

Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) are installed in areas deemed appropriate by the site. The site Security Specialist monitors the IDS during duty hours. There is not 24 hours surveillance of the IDS. Building 603 has no Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) equipment installed.

HVAC air intakes and exhaust vents are located on the second floor level or on the roof. Water is supplied by the installation using underground feeds. The site has emergency power generation capability.

DFAS last conducted an assessment at the DFAS Pensacola site in January 2003. At that point in time the threat was assessed as Low based on the tactics considered. As a tenant of a DoD installation, the host commander retains responsibility for conducting vulnerability assessments of the installation. A detailed analysis of the DFAS facility is required to determine Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01 (DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards For Buildings) compliance levels.

Major physical security concerns identified in the January 2003 assessment included lighting, awareness and training, installation of an emergency HVAC shut down switch in the mailroom, and other procedural issues. Measures taken to mitigate identified concerns include replacement of electrical room doors, relocation of the Emergency Operations Center, installation of emergency HVAC shutdown switches in mail opening rooms, and the installation of a new electronic entry control system that is scheduled for completion in July 2005.



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- ✓ Infrastructure Management

- *Customers:*

- ✓ Navy
- ✓ Defense Agencies
- ✓ Air Force
- ✓ Executive Office of the President

Demographics

376 Employees

DFAS - Agency Wide

Pensacola

■ 95% over age 30	98% (369)
■ 83% over age 40	90% (339)
■ 49% over age 50	51% (192)
■ 27% age 55 and over	29% (108)
■ 48 Average age	49.9
■ 26% reg. retire. elig.	30% (112)
■ 17% early retire. elig.	17% (65)

Early retirement – 37% (69 out of 186)

6. Of you current staff (as of May 2005), what are the numbers of actual vs. authorized?

The Saufley Field DFAS contingency operates under Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) provisions wherein 'workyear authorizations' are adjusted throughout the year based upon mission need and available cost authority. The FY 05 civilian workyear program is 182. As of May 2005, there were 186 civilians on-board.

7. Is there excess capacity at your site? If so, how much in terms of square footage?

There is no significant excess capacity at Saufley field.

8. Are there any force protection issues?

No, there are no force protection issues associated with this proposed action.

Questions for Site Visits-DFAS

1. What is your current mission?

The mission of the DFAS Saufley Field contingency is to provide information technology, functional management and program management services to DFAS and non-DFAS customers.

2. What is unique about this mission that closing it and moving the mission to another location will affect DFAS operations and thus readiness?

Information technology, functional management and program management services are currently performed at other DFAS locations so the basic missions are not unique. The customers for which these services are performed and the knowledge associated with servicing those customers are unique, making careful planning crucial to the successful transfer of these missions.

3. Do you feel this mission can be transferred if done in a prudent manner?

Yes, the DFAS missions currently performed at Saufley Field can be transferred with careful and prudent planning.

4. What percentage of staff may apply for transfers?

Based upon Agency commitment that all permanent employees in good standing are eligible to transfer to continuing locations, 100% of the Saufley civilian employees may apply for transfer

5. What percentage of staff is eligible for full retirement? Early retirement?

Full retirement – 17% (32 out of 186)

Early retirement – 30% (56 out of 186)

6. Of you current staff (as of May 2005), what are the numbers of actual vs. authorized?

The Saufley Field DFAS contingency operates under Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) provisions wherein 'workyear authorizations' are adjusted throughout the year based upon mission need and available cost authority. The FY 05 civilian workyear program is 182. As of May 2005, there were 186 civilians on-board.

7. Is there excess capacity at your site? If so, how much in terms of square footage?

There is no significant excess capacity at Saufley field.

8. Are there any force protection issues?

No, there are no force protection issues associated with this proposed action.

Consolidate Maritime C4ISR Research, Development & Acquisition, Test & Evaluation (Technical Joint Cross-Service Group Recommendation Tech-9)

1. How does this move enhance the military value of SPAWAR?

The BRAC recommendation to realign SPAWAR Pensacola to Charleston will not enhance the future military value of SPAWAR or DoD; rather, the realignment will result in a loss of future military value to NAS, Pensacola while offering no military value enhancements to Charleston.

Although this BRAC action reduces the SPAWAR footprint by consolidating the Pensacola workload at SPAWAR Charleston, the SPAWAR Pensacola infrastructure does not overlap existing Charleston infrastructure. Consequently, MILCON funds that do not appear to be included in COBRA data are required by Charleston to replicate this infrastructure. COBRA documents show only \$3.5 million of Charleston construction is required. Since this is not an accurate assessment, the true cost effectiveness of the consolidation is uncertain and may not translate into reduced costs and less product cycle time for the war fighter.

Furthermore, the proposed realignment of the SPAWAR Pensacola detachment does not recognize the current and future military value of SPAWAR Pensacola to non-Navy customers, such as Homeland Security and the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). The Joint Cross Service Group does not appear to recognize or consider the working capital fund efficiencies of leveraging SPAWAR Pensacola overhead costs across this diverse group of customers.

Realigning SPAWAR Pensacola will have a near and long-term negative impact on support for increasingly large and complex Navy combat training in and around Florida and the Gulf of Mexico as well.

2. Do you anticipate being able to retain key personnel after the move? What type of skills are involved concerning the people scheduled to relocate?

Key personnel will not be kept following the move and closure, as no positions will remain in Pensacola. The COBRA personnel data is incorrect. The correct information is 114 Government and 60 Contractors. The proposed relocation involves only 21 billets. The remaining 93 Government positions and 60 key contract personnel are to be eliminated. This will result in a loss of a highly skilled, professional work force including Engineers, Computer Scientists, Software Engineers, Computer Specialists and Telecommunications Specialists. Seventy-eight percent of SPAWAR Government employees and sixty-two percent of the Contractors have a BS or higher degree.

3. Is the work being done by the SPAWAR detachment at Pensacola compatible with work to be done at Charleston? If not, what type of skills will have to be acquired and what training is anticipated?

The work conducted by the Pensacola detachment is not compatible with work currently performed at Charleston. A Data Center must be constructed with multiple security levels. Secure nodes, parallel equipment suites and redundant emergency power equipment must be purchased and installed before the Pensacola workload can be transferred. SPAWAR Pensacola provides time sensitive; mission critical Warfighter communications and data analysis through the Pensacola Data Center. Down time for equipment movement cannot be tolerated. Down time could lead to loss of lives. Cost to build a parallel system to support a seamless transition is required and is in excess of \$30 million.

Charleston will have to hire personnel with knowledge capable personnel trained to develop the unique technical knowledge required to become

operationally competent on the various projects being transferred. Subject Matter Experts with a minimal 5-year learning curve requirement are necessary to fulfill customers' unique requirements. Charleston does not provide such experience.

4. Overall, do you take issue with any aspect of this move and do you believe that the move will result in a more effective SPAWAR organization? Please provide specifics.

The proposed move will result in a more expensive and less efficient SPAWAR organization. The proposal does not depict a true representation of the cost effectiveness due to the exclusion from the COBRA equation of MILCON costs associated with the move. Furthermore, operating efficiencies will be reduced as a direct result of the disbursement of currently consolidated technical skills and resources across multiple DoD agencies. The SPAWAR Pensacola Office offers affordability with no lease and construction required. Due to the pier side and regional support the building utilities and maintenance will remain, voiding any anticipated cost savings for utilities. SPAWAR Pensacola is Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF). Customers pay for the services provided. Pensacola is one of the most economical SPAWAR facilities. Due to this misreported data, it is highly unlikely that the proposed SPAWAR organization will be more effective or efficient.

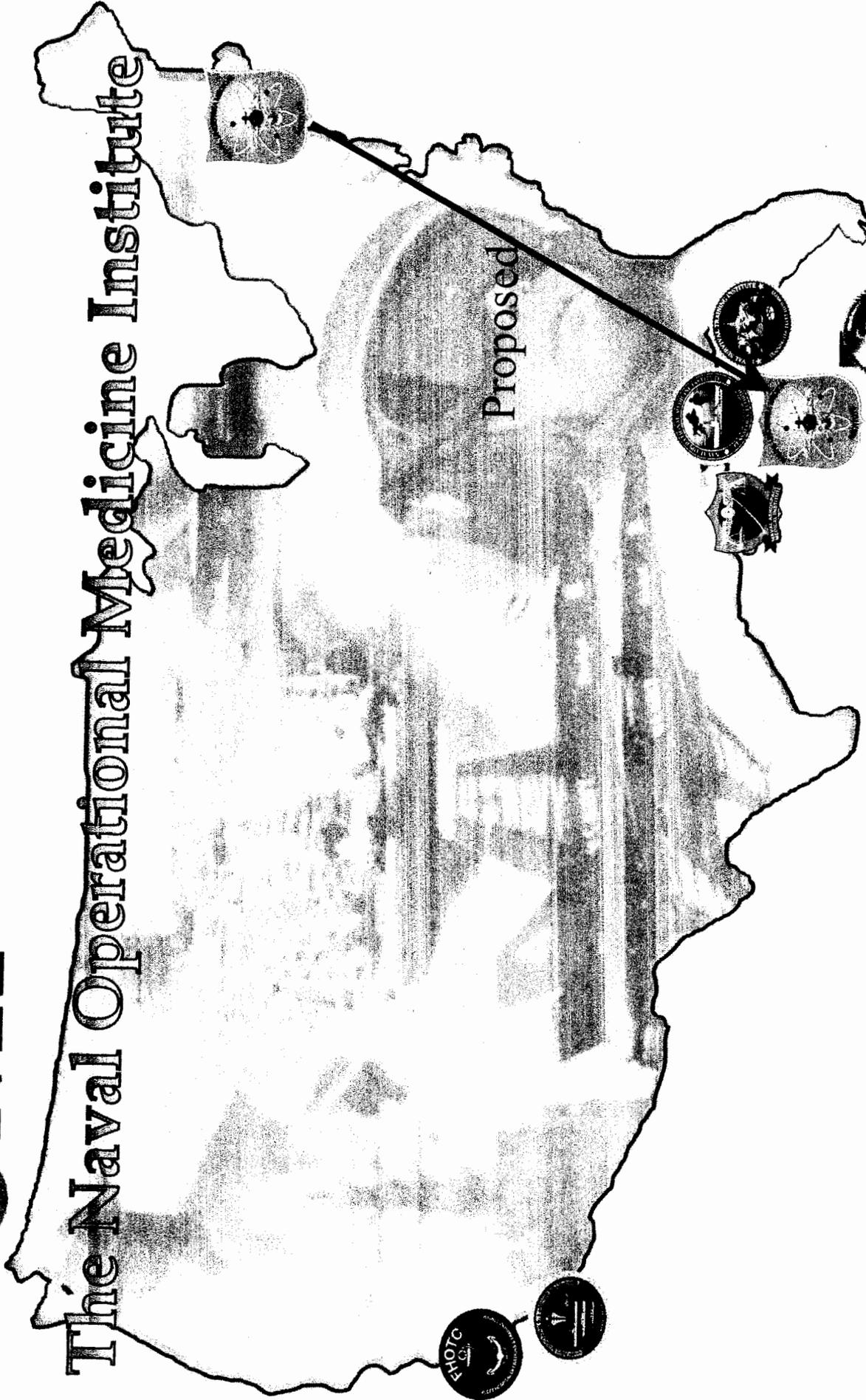
RELOCATE

**NAVAL UNDERSEA
MEDICAL INSTITUTE
TO NASP**

INOMI

NAVAL OPERATIONAL MEDICINE INSTITUTE

The Naval Operational Medicine Institute



Proposed

NAVY MEDICINE
World Class Care... Anytime, Anywhere

NAMI

NAVAL OPERATIONAL MEDICINE INSTITUTE

The proposed movement of the Naval Undersea Medicine Institute (NUMI) to Pensacola is a GAIN for the local area.

8 Officers, 19 Enlisted, 3 GS Civilian, 1 Contractor

Course Title	Length	Frequency	FY04 Stud Throughput
Radiation Health Tech	10 wks	3/yr	24
Radiation Health Officer	5 wks	3/yr	6
Radiation Health Indoc	2 wks	3/yr	11
Sub IDC (alt. Pipeline)	10 wks	3/yr	1
Sub IDC Refresher Trng	4 wks	6/yr	5
Sub IDC	56 wks	3/yr	36
Undersea Medical Officer	23 wks	2/yr	21

Total Under Instruction Mandays = 18,847

- 15,905 ft² building with:
 - 3 decon rooms
 - 1 radiac lab with lead-lined radiation source safe
- Radiation Calibration Lab Support
- Wet Trainer/Simulated Sub

- Advantages:
 - Warfare Specialty Collaboration
 - Leverage NAMI Clinicians for UMO Training
 - Local Radiation Health Training
 - Proximity to Dive School
- Disadvantage:
 - ▶ Lack of Submarine Culture



NAVY MEDICINE
 World Class Care... Anywhere, Anytime

Additional Considerations

- Increased travel costs due to dispersion of IDC training as follows:
 - Fort Sam Houston (Core Medical)
 - Kings Bay (Operational)
 - Pensacola (Operational Medicine)
 - Pensacola or Fort Sam (Clinical Rotations)
- 75% of IDC students PCS with families

RELOCATE

**UNDERGRADUATE
NAVIGATOR TRAINING
TO NASP**

Naval Air Station – Pensacola, Florida
Preliminary Education and Training Questions

Recommendation: Realign Randolph Air Force Base, TX, by relocating Undergraduate Navigator training to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL.

- According to the capacity analyses conducted by the DOD Joint Cross-Service Group for BRAC, Pensacola NAS has less than 10% excess airspace capacity for its navigator program. With so little excess capacity, how can Pensacola absorb the Air Force navigator training program requirements? Defer to IAT.
- What issues exist concerning the 625 direct personnel (502 military and 123 civilians) that will be relocated to Pensacola? Defer to NAS Pensacola.
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of transferring the Air Force's navigator training to Pensacola as compared to leaving the programs separate as they are now? Defer to IAT.
- How will this relocation affect the basing capacity and military value of NAS Pensacola? Defer to NAS Pensacola.

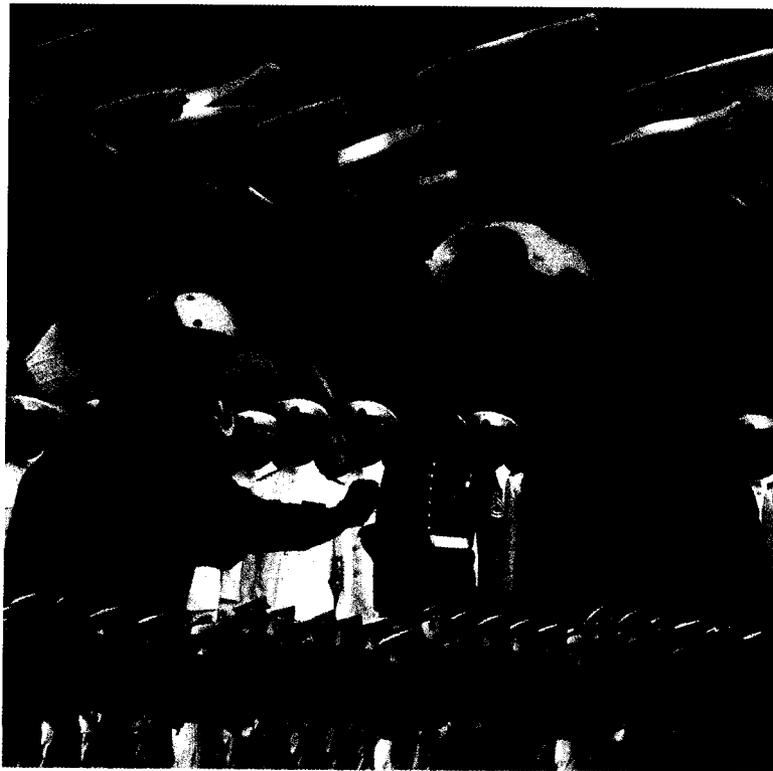
Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL Realign (-1,579) Navy Lead

- Officer Training Command to Newport, RI DoN-12
Joe Barrett.....Consolidate: (-295)
- Navy Region to Jacksonville, FL DoN-35
Joe Barrett.....Relocate: (-24)
- Joint Strike Fighters to Eglin E&T-10
Syd Carroll-Joint.....Relocate: (-392)
- Naval Aero Med Res Lab to Wright – Patt., OH Med-15
Lesia Mandzia..... Relocate: (-40)
- C4ISR to SPAWARSYSCEN Charleston, SC Tech-9
Les Farrington..... Relocate: (-102)
- Navy Education & Training Command to Millington, TN H&SA-17
Carol Schmidt..... Relocate (-738)
- Correctional Functions to NWS Charleston, SC H&SA-22
Carol Schmidt.....Relocate: (-30)
- Defense Finance & Accounting Service H&SA-37
Marilyn Wasleski.....Close: (-637)
- Undergraduate Navigation Training from Randolph AFB, G E&T-14
Syd Carroll.....Gaining: (+625)
- Undersea Medical Institute from Groton, CT DoN-10
Lesia Mandzia.....Gaining: (+54)

PENSACOLA BAY AREA

**Reclama & Enhancements
to
DoD BRAC 2005 Realignment
Recommendations**

June 9, 2005





June 9, 2005

General Lloyd Warren Newton, USA (Ret)
BRAC Commission
2521 S. Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Gen Newton:

The BRAC 2005 recommendations released by DoD on May 13, 2005 reaffirm the significant importance of the military value of the military bases located in our two county region and their contributions to training the war fighters of the future. The Pensacola Bay Area has a long history of providing the military with a strategic location for training and readiness operations. We are supportive of the BRAC process and believe it will make our nation's military better. While none of our bases were targeted for closure, the realignment recommendations offer us an opportunity to suggest alternatives that could enhance DoD's transformation efforts while creating new efficiencies and cost-savings to the American taxpayer.

Our reclama and enhancements to the DoD realignment recommendations are attached for your consideration. Attachments A through H are germane. Additionally, we are forwarding letters in support of our recommendations from several of Florida's elected leaders, to include national, state and local. We believe these recommendations will serve to improve the military value of our bases while also minimizing the human impact on this military-supportive community.

Sincerely,


John H. Fettelman
VADM, USN (Ret)
Vice Chair, Armed Services


Pete Gandy
Chairman, Military Regional Oversight
Committee

Attachments: A - H



JEB BUSH
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STATE OF FLORIDA

Office of the Governor

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850-487-0801 fax

June 9, 2005

General Lloyd Warren Newton, USA (Ret.), Member
BRAC Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Commissioner Newton:

On behalf of the State of Florida, I write in appreciation of the tremendous challenge the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission faces in its review and evaluation of the BRAC recommendations recently released by the Department of Defense (DoD).

Florida fully supports the BRAC process as a necessary step to transform today's military to the lighter, more mobile operation needed to counter the unique threats of the 21st century, and we have long committed to partner with the DoD to maximize this transformation. From this position, we are proud that Florida continues to provide our nation the necessary environment to build a strong, well-trained and equipped fighting force with a quality of life second to none. Likewise, we are very pleased the DoD recognizes the strategic importance, military value, and cost effectiveness of Florida's installations and missions in ensuring troop preparedness and national security.

In its recent submission, we believe the DoD presented a thoughtful and appropriate set of recommendations for base realignment and closure as they pertain to Florida. However, there are several recommendations and enhancements to the DoD list, as presented by the citizen leaders of Pensacola in their letter to you, which warrant careful consideration by the Commission.

History has proven that there is no better place than Pensacola to prepare our Navy and Air Force personnel, and certainly there are no finer people anywhere than those who work in the Pensacola community to support our national strength and security. The proposals supplied by the Pensacola community were developed with the same goals and commitment shared by the BRAC Commission –to ensure the most effective, efficient, well-trained, and committed fighting force in the world. With that in mind, I respectfully urge your careful evaluation of the community's proposals.

Thank you for all that you continue to do in service to our nation. I am always available for your consultation, and welcome your contact at any juncture.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jeb Bush".

Jeb Bush



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JEFF MILLER
1ST DISTRICT, FLORIDA

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
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SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISABILITY, ASSISTANCE,
AND MEMORIAL AFFAIRS
CHAIRMAN

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Washington, DC 20515

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(850) 664-1266

<http://jeffmiller.house.gov>

June 9, 2005

General Lloyd Warren Newton, USA (Ret.)
2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark St., Ste. 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear General Newton:

I have voted against BRAC consistently since being elected to Congress. That being said, I understand that the 2005 BRAC round is now upon us and we must accept that the process will continue despite my strong objections.

As you know, the first district of Florida is one of, if not the best, places in the United States for military training and basing. The bases we have and the community support they enjoy are second to none.

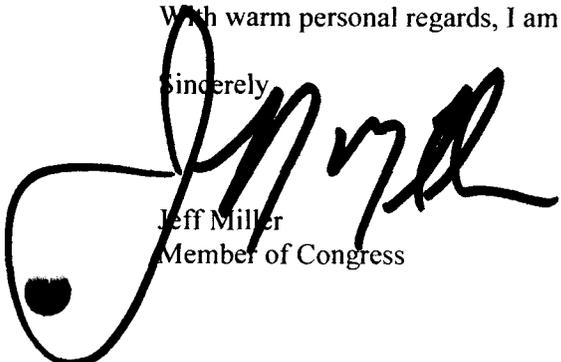
I appreciate that the BRAC Commission has many difficult decisions to make in the coming weeks. Those decisions could potentially remove over fifteen hundred jobs from Pensacola. They also have the potential to bring over two thousand jobs to Eglin Air Force Base. I hope that the BRAC Commission will be receptive to the arguments made by the Federal, State and local officials of my district and Florida as we present our case to save units and civilians that currently call Northwest Florida home. I also hope that the Commission will see fit to agree with the recommendations for incoming units to my district and the State of Florida.

Specifically, I want to bring to your attention that a dedicated group of Northwest Floridians have been working together over the past few years to strengthen and identify U.S. Department of Defense BRAC recommendations concerning NAS Pensacola. Our most recent efforts have been aimed at enhancing those recommendations and making several proposals, which we believe will further improve the preparedness and capabilities of our armed forces.

I would ask that you give these recommendations your full attention and consideration. I know that you will appreciate the superb ability of Northwest Florida to continue with our current military missions and support any future missions that come to our area.

With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely,


Jeff Miller
Member of Congress



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0905

BILL NELSON
FLORIDA

June 10, 2005

The Honorable Anthony Principi
Chairman
2005 Defense Base Closure
and Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark Street, Suite. 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you for this opportunity to address the Commission and share our views of the Defense Department's recommendations regarding Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida. Congress granted authority for the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure process to protect and enhance the military value of our national defense infrastructure and, without compromising that value, save precious defense dollars in the cost of owning and operating our bases.

We are convinced that on balance the Department's recommendations are a strong and complete endorsement of the current and future military value of Florida's bases and our training and testing air, land and sea ranges. However, we are also convinced that some ideas do not look far enough into the future and that, with key adjustments, the Department's recommendations can be perfected. Accordingly, we urge the Commission to fully evaluate and support the community's proposals as submitted.

The following highlights the observations and ideas of the community that we are particularly interested in seeing the Commission adopt in its own recommendations. Please note that typical of a great Navy community, the civilian leadership and people throughout West Florida are in general agreement with several of the objectives found in the Department's BRAC recommendations. They do, however, have specific suggestions that make military sense and will also save money.

First, the Department recommends the consolidation of the Navy's Officer Training Command at Naval Station Newport, Rhode Island. We agree with the community's observation that consolidation makes sense, but we also agree with their recommendation that the command should instead be consolidated at Naval Air Station Pensacola. Clearly the Department's general BRAC analysis concluded that Florida is a training location of choice due to our beneficial geography, consistently favorable weather and significantly lower operations, sustainment and living costs. The collocation of entry level officer training with mid-grade officer education, the core competency of Naval Station Newport, is neither necessary nor value added. Training, as opposed to education, demands the kind of physical

resources at much lower operating costs such as are available at Pensacola. The military value of officer training in Pensacola has been apparent for generations.

The Department's recommendation includes the consolidation of two important training and personnel development commands and activities from Naval Air Station Pensacola into a Navy Human Resources Center of Excellence with other activities from around the country at Naval Support Activity, Millington, Tennessee. We agree with the community's observation that consolidation makes sense, but we also agree with their recommendation to keep the Naval Education and Training Personnel Development Training Center at either its current location of Saufley Field or moved to available space at Naval Air Station Pensacola. The Department should avoid the significant costs of new military construction necessary to accommodate this activity at the recommended location and the resulting very slow return on investment for the move's potentially marginal value.

The community makes several other useful and important observations and recommendations. We ask that the Commission closely evaluate the Department's recommendation to move the Pensacola Detachment of Space Warfare Systems with particular emphasis on the very likely near and long-term negative impact on support for increasingly large and complex Navy combat training in and around Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. Also, the community raises reasonable concerns about the justification of mission requirements, savings and timings of realigning Naval Air Station Pensacola's Defense Finance and Accounting Service activity, Naval Aeromedical Research Laboratory, and Navy Brig and would ask the Commission's close consideration of their analysis and suggestions.

We appreciate the very difficult and important task that lies ahead of the Commission. There is much work to do and little time to do it. We want to assure you that, along with the State of Florida and its many military communities, we are eager to assist you in any way to ensure that the 2005 BRAC process provides the best possible defense infrastructure at the best possible cost and enhances our national security today and for generations to come.

Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to working with you through the days ahead.

Sincerely,

Bill Nelson

Bill Martiny



City of Pensacola

*America's First Settlement
Established 1559*

*Office of the
Mayor and City Council*

June 6, 2005

General Lloyd Warren Newton, USA (Ret.)
BRAC Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Gen. Newton:

The City of Pensacola has for decades proudly worn the moniker "The Cradle of Naval Aviation."

As Mayor and a former Blue Angel pilot, I can tell you that the support for the military in Pensacola is unsurpassed. And, I can tell you that our community support will remain as strong during and after this BRAC process, just as it has since 1825 when the Navy Yard was established in Pensacola.

The Pensacola City Council has the same desire as the BRAC Commission and the Pentagon—a strong, effective, and efficient military fighting force. We support the BRAC process and the use of every tax dollar wisely and for the benefit of every man and woman serving our country. We have worked for years, and will continue to work, to make Pensacola the most military-friendly city in the most military-friendly state in the nation.

As you read the recommendations offered here, please know that they were assembled with those goals in mind.

As the Mayor and City Council of this historic city, we urge you to carefully consider these recommendations put together by our citizens—not for their benefit, but for the benefit of a more efficient and effective national defense.

Sincerely,

John R. Fogg
Mayor

Michael J. DeSorbo
Deputy Mayor

P. C. Wu
City Council Member, District 1

J. D. Smith
City Council Member, District 2

Marty Donovan
City Council Member District 4

John Jerralds
City Council Member, District 5

Jewel Cannada-Wynn
City Council Member, District 6

Ronald P. Townsend
City Council Member, District 7

John W. "Jack" Nobles
City Council Member, District 8

Michael C. Wiggins
City Council Member, District 9

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA**



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Marie Young
District Three

Tom Banjanin
District Four

Kevin W. White
District Five

June 7, 2005

Base Realignment and Closure Committee
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear General Lloyd Warren Newton, USA (Ret.):

On behalf of the Escambia County Board of County Commissioners (BCC), I am writing to express to you our concerns pertaining to the latest Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) decisions to downsize and realign Naval Air Station Pensacola (NAS Pensacola).

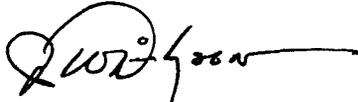
Escambia County, and Pensacola in particular, has a long history of providing support to our military partners. This history dates back to the 16th Century when Spanish explorer Don Tristan de Luna founded a colony on the bluff where Fort Barrancas is now situated. In 1825, President John Quincy Adams and Secretary of the Navy Samuel Southard established a Naval Yard (base) in Pensacola at the site of the present Naval Air Station. Then in 1913, when a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, recommended that the first aviation training site be located in Pensacola, the local community worked with the military to ensure the transition would go smoothly. Naval Air Station Pensacola was established in 1914 making NAS Pensacola the Navy's first Air Station and to this day, it is affectionately known as the "Cradle of Naval Aviation."

As a retired Navy Captain and former Commanding Officer of NAS Pensacola, I can attest to the fact that the citizens of Escambia County have always taken the military personnel stationed here under their wings. Even though a majority of the personnel stationed at NAS Pensacola are far from home, the people of Escambia County have always made them feel welcomed and that they were a vital part of our community. A strong sense of patriotism and pride flows deeply in the hearts of the Escambia County citizens for not only the military and civilian personnel stationed at NAS Pensacola, but also for the valuable contributions the community has made to the mission of Naval Air Station Pensacola.

On behalf of the citizens of Escambia County and the BCC, a delegation has been formed to address the Department of Defense's (DoD) BRAC criteria and its impact on NAS Pensacola. I feel we have always worked hand-in-hand with the DoD, taking into consideration what is mutually perceived to be in the best interest of the local military mission in order to establish the type of military we need as our world continues to change. As a retired naval officer, I understand that a more efficient military fighting force will better serve our national security and defense. However, we feel that the criteria for some of the decisions regarding NAS Pensacola should be reviewed. For example, I was the commanding officer of the Naval Aviation Schools Command when the process of moving the Officer Training Command from Newport, Rhode Island to NAS Pensacola began. The criteria for moving the Officer Training Command to NAS Pensacola are still valid today and should be taken into consideration.

Thank you for taking time from your extremely hectic schedule to review my letter and the recommendations of the local delegation.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Dickson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

James "Bill" Dickson
Chairman, Escambia County
Board of County Commissioners

OFFICER TRAINING COMMAND PENSACOLA

DoD Recommendation:

Realign and relocate Officer Training Command Pensacola (OTCP) and consolidate at Naval Station Newport, RI

Background:

Navy officer accession Training is currently conducted at 3 installations:

- Naval Academy (Midshipman Training)
- NAVSTA Newport (NAPS & OTC)
- NAS Pensacola (Officer Training Command Pensacola)

This action also includes the recommended closure of the Naval Installation, Athens GA and movement to Newport of:

- Navy Supply Corps School and Center for Service Support
- Disestablish Supply Corps Museum

The consolidation of Officer Training Command Pensacola at Newport is intended to reduce inefficiencies inherent in maintaining 2 sites for similar training courses - reduces facilities requirements, personnel requirements and excess capacity. Additionally, the realignment supports creation of a **Center for Officer Training at NAVSTA Newport.**

Requirements:

- \$1.9 million in MILCON will be required at Newport to accommodate this move.
- Departure of Navy's Religious Education Training to Fort Jackson (SC) and Navy Reserve Readiness Commands to NAVSTA Norfolk will provide sufficient capacity to accommodate the move to NAVSTA Newport.

Officer Training Command Payback:

- One-time cost to DoD ----- \$3.6 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation ----- \$1.4 million
- Annual savings after implementation ----- \$0.9 million
- ROI ---- 4 years

Officer Training Command Job Losses:

- Direct ----- 295
 - Military 67
 - Civilian 21
 - Student 207
 - Contractor 0
- Indirect ----- 380
- Total ----- 675

Reclama to DoD Recommendation:

Reverse the location and bring existing and projected schools to NAS Pensacola where available capacity exists at lower overhead costs. DoD maintains that costs will be significantly reduced by creation of the new Center at Newport; however, the analysis is flawed with a ROI that cannot be realized in 4 years, plus it is more costly to Navy personnel and the Department of the Navy.

In October 1993, SENAV Dalton approved the move of OCS from Newport to Pensacola. Part of the rationale provided by then-CNO Admiral Frank Kelso, stated that the curriculum would be reduced from 16 weeks to 14 weeks at Pensacola, it would produce a quality Navy officer more efficiently, the quality of life favors Pensacola and it would establish a "One Navy" concept. That rationale is valid today and Pensacola has the capacity to house this training. Further, an examination of the basic allowance for quarters (BAH) is twice as much in Newport, with an estimated cost savings of \$3 million for students and \$13 million for instructors and staff annually by being located in Pensacola – and approximately 30% of OCS graduates will report to Pensacola for follow-on training (a substantial travel cost savings as well as quality of life issue). Other cost factors are availability of Navy health care (Naval Hospital Pensacola), price of housing, utility costs and automobile insurance rates. The recurring costs projected by DoD are understated and will be significantly greater than the 4 years to "break even" (data incomplete - to be provided at a later date).

Summary:

Reverse the DoD recommendation and bring existing and projected schools to NAS Pensacola where available capacity exists at significantly lower overhead costs. This will complete the movement to Pensacola of the 1993 in-depth study, analysis and execution of the Navy plan to establish Officer Training Command Pensacola.

**Naval Education & Training Command (NETC) and Naval Education & Training
Professional Development & Technology Center (NETPDTC)**

DoD Recommendation:

Realign NAS Pensacola by relocating NETC to Naval Support Activity, Millington and realign Saufley Field by relocating NETPDTC to Naval Support Activity, Millington

Note: These two moves are shown as one move in the recommendation.

Background:

Realignment of NETC & NETPDTC from Pensacola to Millington will collocate with related common functions:

- Navy Personnel Command
- Navy Manpower Analysis Center
- Navy Personnel Research & Development Center

Additionally, it includes the closure of the Naval Support Activity, New Orleans and movement to Millington of:

- Navy Reserve Personnel Command
- Navy Enlisted Placement Center
- Navy Reserve Recruiting Command

These realignments facilitate the creation of the **Navy Human Resources Center of Excellence, Millington TN**. By relocating these Commands and Centers within the hub of Naval Personnel activities, the DoD recommendation eliminates personnel redundancies and excess infrastructure capacity.

Requirements:

- NETC & NETPDTC will require 50,400 gross square feet (GSF) of MILCON while utilizing 102,400 GSF of existing administrative space and warehouse space.
- MILCON will be required for construction of parking lots.
- No MILCON is required for the movement of NSA New Orleans to Millington.

NETC/NETPDTC Payback:

- One-time cost to DoD ----- \$33.3 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation ----- \$23.6 million
- Annual savings after implementation ----- \$3.7 million
- ROI ---- 10 years

NETC/NETPDTC Job Loss:

- Direct ----- 738
 - Military 159
 - Civilian 488
 - Contractor 91
- Indirect ----- 1,140
- Total ----- 1,878

Support with Enhancement to DoD Recommendation:

Although the rationale to realign NETC to Millington in order to collocate common functions with Navy Personnel Command, Navy Manpower Analysis Center, and Navy Reserve Recruiting Command is sound, NETPDTC should be de-coupled from this consolidation and remain in Pensacola. As a business model, NETPDTC can achieve the desired results and realize greater savings to DoD by not moving to Millington and remaining in Pensacola. There appear to be MILCON projects at Millington that are not quantified in the COBRA analysis, but only identified as "to be constructed". The server facility and parking lot construction would not be required if NETPDTC remained in Pensacola. Factoring in construction costs of these facilities would increase the ROI by a greater number of years (data to be provided) than the 10 years estimated by DoD.

Summary:

NETPDTC should be de-coupled from the NETC (headquarters function) realignment and the workforce remain in Pensacola to include a 5-6% staff reduction in place without having to spend substantial dollars on relocation to Millington. Retaining NETPDTC (an education and not a Personnel or Human Resources function) will have no impact on the establishment and functionality of the Navy Human Resources Center of Excellence. The ROI would be reduced considerably (data to be provided) as a result. Further, it represents only a minor modification to the Navy's plan for a Human Resource Center of Excellence in Millington.

CONSOLIDATE MARITIME C4ISR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & ACQUISITION, TEST & EVALUATION (SPAWAR)

DoD Recommendation:

Realign NAS Pensacola by relocating Space Warfare Systems Center (SPAWAR) Charleston, Pensacola Detachment to Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, SC.

Background:

Realignments and consolidations provide for multifunctional and multidisciplinary Centers of Excellence for Maritime Command, Control, Computers, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR). This initiative reduces the numbers of technical facilities engaged in Maritime Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Electronics and Information Systems RDAT&E. Additionally, it reduces overlapping infrastructure increasing the efficiency of operations and support with an integrated approach to RDAT&E for maritime C4ISR.

The proposal realigns and consolidates a number of SPAWAR Detachments within the U.S. to include Washington Navy Yard, Point Loma CA, Dahlgren VA, Ventura County CA, Newport RI, San Diego CA, Norfolk VA, Jacksonville, FL, Lexington Park MD, and Charleston SC. These realignments and consolidations will create multi-functional and multidisciplinary **Centers of Excellence in Maritime C4ISR.**

Requirements:

- No MILCON requirements are identified by DoD; however with the number of moves involved, MILCON will be needed and drastically changes the ROI.

C4ISR RDAT&E Job Loss:

- Direct -----	102
■ Military	0
■ Civilian	102
■ Contractor	70
- Indirect -----	176
- Total -----	348

Reclama to DoD Recommendation:

Retain SPAWAR Pensacola to avoid major impact to the “customer” and preserve the most cost-productive SPAWAR site (additional supportive data to be provided). This realignment “cuts” approximately 80% of the SPAWAR workforce that is currently in Pensacola, relocating 21 personnel positions to Charleston. Communications support for Gulf of Mexico training exercises and support of normal fleet operational endeavors would be impaired by this move, thereby reducing overall Navy readiness.

Charleston’s “high risk” scenario is based on the assumption that a reduced number of technical experts would be willing to relocate to Charleston along with customer owned (SPAWAR customers) equipment. Due to the 24/7 requirement for all existing systems, the move would

require complication replication of associated hardware in Charleston. A parallel system would be required to assure no "down time" and the initial cost estimates to relocate the Pensacola EIC are in excess of \$30 million. Due to overcrowding in Charleston (trailers currently in use with some cubicles shared by 2 employees), MILCON or additional BRAC funding is required to house the SPAWAR Pensacola data center and employees. SPAWAR Pensacola's labor rates are among the lowest of all SPAWAR sites plus the Pensacola site is a fully-funded, self sufficient Navy Working Capital Fund Site, unlike other SPAWAR Charleston satellite sites – hence, it is self supported, at low cost and with best value to the Navy. NAS Pensacola is a "high military value" base. Relocation to Charleston Naval Weapons Station (a "low military value" base) is in contradiction to BRAC policy. And finally, network connectivity for the Gulf Coast Region and Southeast Region will be jeopardized due to the requirement to maintain a portion of a DISA backbone that is unique to the Pensacola site.

Summary:

Maintain DoD's most productive SPAWAR site in Pensacola with a solid customer base, a fully-funded and profitable Navy Working Capital Fund site, lower facility costs, no additional MILCON required and best value to the Navy.

DEFENSE FINANCE & ACCOUNTING SERVICE (DFAS)

BRAC Recommendation:

Close the DFAS at NAS Pensacola and DFAS Saufley Field. Relocate and consolidate business, corporate, and administrative functions to either Columbus OH, Denver CO or Indianapolis IN. This action will consolidate twenty-six (26) DFAS centers into 3 locations.

Background:

Analysis of the DoD data indicate that the positions at NAS Pensacola and Saufley will not be eliminated, but will be relocated in FY07 as follows:

Columbus, OH	- 228 personnel
Denver, CO	- 116 personnel
Indianapolis, IN	- 292 personnel

Approximate age distribution of DFAS Pensacola employees:

40+	-	90%
50+	-	51%
55+	-	29%

DFAS Payback:

- One-time cost to DoD ----- \$282.1 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation ----- \$1.6 billion
- Annual savings after implementation ----- \$120.5 million
- ROI ---- Immediate

DFAS Job Loss:

- Direct ----- 637
 - Military 1
 - Civilian 636
 - Contractor 0
- Indirect ----- 1,100
- Total ----- 1,737

Support with Enhancement to DoD Recommendation:

Delay closure until FY11 to ensure continuation of non-redundant, critical payroll services allowing a knowledgeable workforce to support technology driven requirements. Additionally, a delay could result in a significant increase in the number of personnel eligible for retirement thereby potentially reducing the relocation costs of federal employees.

DFAS Pensacola and DFAS Saufley should be evaluated separately since it appears that the true cost competitiveness of DFAS Saufley may have been diluted during DoD's analysis. DFAS

Pensacola and DFAS Saufley (a Technical Services Organization or TSO) have very different missions, cost drivers and funding support. DFAS Pensacola is a “core” finance and accounting entity supported mostly by clerical staff personnel. DFAS Saufley TSO, on the other hand, is a “non-core” information technology service provider and is primarily IT professional technical staff managing various automated systems under “fee-for-service” arrangements. Historically, DFAS Saufley TSO has one of the lowest hourly unit costs (more detailed data to be provided) among six (6) DFAS TSOs and continues to perform as a profit center. Additionally, DFAS Saufley TSO customers include the Executive Office of the President, Army, Navy, Air Force and DoD Agencies. The Defense Civilian Pay System (largest single project at Saufley) conducts automated pay services for 762,000 civilians paid biweekly and will expand to one million pay accounts with the planned addition of the Super VA Clinic and EPA in 2007. DFAS Saufley TSO has a record of cost competitiveness – as OMB/OPM ePayroll selection, the prestigious Gartner Benchmarking Study (DFAS Saufley TSO software development costs as much as 30% lower than private industry) and two A-76 studies that reflected no private industry bids (unable to compete). In 2003, the DFAS Saufley TSO realized a profit of \$4.3 million which went back into the general DFAS operating account.

There are risks associated with this move that may have been overlooked relative to the adverse impact on DoD and non-DoD activities with the relocation of DFAS Saufley TSO to one of the 3 major centers.

Summary:

- Delay DFAS Saufley TSO closure until FY 11 to assure technology driven requirements are met at less cost and best value during the phase-in to three consolidated DFAS centers.
- Delay closure of DFAS Pensacola and Saufley TSO allowing a greater percentage of work force to reach retirement and reduce the relocation costs.

**CONSOLIDATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES INTO
JOINT REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
(JRCF)**

DoD Recommendation:

Realign NAS Pensacola and NAS Jacksonville by relocating the correctional function of each to Naval Weapons Station Charleston, SC, and consolidating with the correctional function already at Charleston to form a single Level II Southeastern Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

Background:

The DoD correctional program exists to enforce the military justice system, ensuring the safety, security, administration, and good order and discipline of its prisoners under UCMJ guidance. Realignment and consolidation facilitates creation of a Joint DoD Correctional system, improving jointness, reducing footprints, centralizing joint corrections training, and constructing new facilities which will provide significant improvements in terms of safety, security, efficiency and costs.

The skills and expertise developed by military correctional specialists and personnel in operating confinement facilities are critical in operating detention camps (enemy POW) during the GWOT and future military conflicts. This realignments facilitates creation of the **Joint DoD Correctional System**.

Requirements:

- DoD recommendations address the need for new construction, but no MILCON identified.

JRCF Payback:

- One-time cost to DoD ----- \$178.8 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation ----- \$149.4 million
- Annual savings after implementation ----- \$ 14.6 million
- ROI – 16 years

JRCF Job Loss (Pensacola only):

- Direct ----- 30
 - Military 17
 - Student 0
 - Civilian 13
 - Contractor 0
- Indirect ----- 44
- Total ----- 74

Support with Enhancement to DoD Recommendation:

We support DoD's initiative to create a single Level II joint facility in the Southeast, and recommend that the NAS Pensacola Brig be retained as a Level I facility given the recent MILCON approval and decision to enlarge this facility to house female inmates and provide local support to the large military population in the NW Florida region.

Summary:

Retain Navy Brig Pensacola as a Level I facility given the area's significant military presence, cost effectiveness and female inmate compatibility.

**NAVAL AEROMEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
(NARL)**

DoD Recommendation:

Realign NAS Pensacola by relocating NARL to Wright Patterson AFB, OH. NARL is one of twelve (12) moves related to the establishment of Joint Centers of Excellence for Chemical, Biological, and Medical Research and Development and Acquisition.

Background:

Relocation of NARL to Wright Patterson AFB creates a Joint Center of Excellence for Aerospace Medicine Research and will increase the synergy, focus on joint needs, and efficient use of equipment and facilities by co-locating Tri-Service and Defense activities performing functions in chemical-biological defense and medical RDA.

The realignment of USAF Aerospace medical and non-medical R&D to Wright Patterson AFB with the co-location of associated education and training activities realigned in another recommendation, makes this location the most suitable for a joint center for Aerospace Medical Research.

Requirements:

- No MILCON required for the NARL realignment

Chem-Bio & Medical RDA Payback:

- One-time cost to DoD ----- \$73.9 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation ----- \$45.9 million
- Annual savings after implementation ----- \$9.2 million
- ROI ---- 7 years

NARL Job Loss:

- Direct ----- 40
 - Military 22
 - Civilian 12
 - Contractor 6
- Indirect ----- 55
- Total ----- 95

Support with Enhancement to DoD Recommendation:

Pensacola is the "Cradle of Naval Aviation" conducting joint training for more than 40,000 military students each year. Taking advantage of the five (5) excellent hospitals (Naval Hospital, Baptist, Sacred Heart, Santa Rosa Medical Center and West Florida Regional Medical Center) in our two-county region, DoD should capitalize on the synergy of these health care entities and consider establishing a DoD Health Sciences Center of Excellence. Additional attributes include a soon to be constructed 240,000 square foot "Super" VA Clinic (to serve 70,000 veterans

annually), a dedicated orthopedic and medical research and education institute, the Institute for Human and Machine Cognition (IHMC) and the planned realignment of the Navy's Undersea Medical Research Center to Pensacola.

Summary:

Create a DoD Health Care Sciences Center of Excellence in Pensacola to take advantage of a unique opportunity for DoD to co-share a wide array of medical, and medical research and educational expertise.

JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF) INITIAL JOINT TRAINING SITE

DoD Recommendation:

Realign NAS Pensacola by relocating to Eglin AFB a sufficient number of front-line and instructor qualified maintenance technicians and logistics support personnel to stand up the Department of the Navy's portion of the JSF Initial Joint Training Site established at EAFB.

- **Note: Other affected bases in addition to NAS Pensacola include Luke AFB, AZ; MCAS Miramar, CA; NAS Oceana, VA; and Sheppard AFB, TX.**

Background:

JSF delivery is currently scheduled to begin in 2008. This recommendation establishes Eglin AFB as the JSF Initial Joint Training Site that will instruct entry-level aviators and maintenance technicians to safely operate and maintain the JSF/F-35 aircraft. A joint basing arrangement allows the Inter-service Training Review Organization (ITRO) process to establish a DoD baseline program in a consolidated/joint school with curricula that permit services latitude to preserve service unique culture and a faculty and staff that brings a "Train as we fight -Jointly" national perspective to the learning process.

The joint basing arrangement between NAS Pensacola and Eglin AFB is uniquely situated to meet several critical beddown requirements of the JSF, including, but not limited to:

- Parallel 8,000' X 200' runways at NAS Pensacola
- 8,000' x 150' auxiliary field, Field Carrier Landing Practice (FCLP) capable at NOLF Choctaw
- Air-to-air training area
- Low-level routes
- Multiple air-to-ground ranges
- Ideal weather conditions
- Deep water port facility for support of carriers operating in the Gulf of Mexico

JSF Initial Joint Training Site Payback:

- One-time cost to DoD ----- \$199.1 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation ----- \$209.6 million
- Annual savings after implementation ----- \$ 0
- ROI-----None. Annual recurring costs to DoD are \$3.3 million with no payback expected.

JSF Initial Joint Training Site Job Loss (Pensacola only):

- Direct ----- 392
 - Military 85
 - Student 299
 - Civilian 8
 - Contractor 0
- Indirect ----- 496
- Total ----- 888

Additionally the state-of-the-art aviation technical training facilities located at NAS Pensacola will allow the ITRO to utilize those facilities in order to minimize MILCON requirements for classrooms and similar facilities.

Summary:

Relocating the Joint Strike Fighter Initial Training Site to Eglin AFB will:

- Meet all minimum beddown requirements for the Joint Strike Fighter
- Reduce costs of fleet introduction by using facilities at both Eglin AFB and NAS Pensacola
- Provide immediate access to the entire Gulf of Mexico range complex that includes special use airspace that overlies more than 100,000 square miles of open ocean
- Enhances joint operations between the Navy and the Air Force.

CONSOLIDATE NAVY REGIONS

DoD Recommendation:

Realign NAS Pensacola by consolidating Navy Region Gulf Coast with Navy Region Southeast at NAS Jacksonville. Additionally, realign NAS Corpus Christi by consolidating Navy Region South with Navy Region Midwest at NS Great Lakes and Navy Region Southeast at NAS Jacksonville.

Background:

This consolidation will reduce the number of Installation Management Regions, streamlining the regional installation management structure with sufficient installation management capabilities residing in the eight (8) remaining regions.

This realignment and consolidation supports the Navy's establishment of Commander, Navy Installations to align shore assets in support of Navy requirements, find efficiencies through common business practices, and provide consistent shore installation services allowing operational commanders and major claimants to focus on their primary missions. The consolidations allow for more consistency in span of responsibility and better enables Commander, Navy Installations to provide operational forces support, community and base support, and mission support to enhance the Navy's combat power.

Requirements:

- Consolidation as proposed would require renovated facilities; however, no MILCON or minor construction needs are identified by DoD in their initial recommendations.

Navy Region Payback:

- One-time cost to DoD ----- \$ 3.2 million
- Net of costs & savings during implementation ----- \$ 8.9 million
- Annual savings after implementation ----- \$ 2.7 million
- ROI – 1 year

Navy Region Job Loss (Pensacola only):

- Direct ----- 24
 - Military 0
 - Student 0
 - Civilian 24
 - Contractor 0
- Indirect ----- 41
- Total ----- 65

Reclama to DoD Recommendation:

Given the large Navy military population along the Gulf Coast, it would appear prudent to maintain a Navy Region Gulf Coast that would include the Pensacola area, Meridian and the Corpus Christi area aligning shore assets in support of Navy training (additional supporting data to be provided).

Summary:

Consolidate the Pensacola, Meridian and Corpus Christi shore training assets into the Navy Region Gulf Coast.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

10 August 2005

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi
Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Chairman Principi:

This is in response to the July 25, 2005 inquiry from Mr. Frank Cirillo of your staff (JNB#4) regarding Naval Support Activity (NSA) New Orleans, LA.

Question: Is the consolidation of the Headquarters, Marine Forces Reserves and the Mobility Command [referred to in our recommendation and deliberative record as the Marine Corps Reserve Support Command element of Mobilization command] Kansas City, MO at (a) Naval Support Activity New Orleans West Bank property and (b) the Federal City Project an acceptable idea to embrace in meeting its mission or does it hinder the national defense?

In addition to the proposed recommendation to combine Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) and Marine Corps Reserve Support Command (MCRSC) at Naval Air Station (NAS), Joint Reserve Base (JRB), New Orleans, the Department of the Navy analyzed and considered alternate scenarios. One of the alternate scenarios would have consolidated these two activities onto the NSA property on the West Bank of the Mississippi River and closed the East Bank. Our analysis conducted on this realignment scenario indicated the return on investment was less beneficial than the recommended closure scenario. Specifically, NAS New Orleans was selected as the best receiver site because of the opportunity to reduce infrastructure footprint at two other locations. We also considered the synergies and other benefits arising from the consolidation of installation management requirements and the economies of scale gained that provide the greatest overall military value to the Department. Additionally, realigning the Marine Corps' Reserve Support element with its headquarters command will significantly increase interaction and operational efficiency while remaining within a geographically central location for enterprise-wide management of the Marine Corps Reserve.

It is Department of Navy's understanding that the proposed Federal City Project would be essentially the same as the navy's earlier candidate recommendation scenario to realign NSA onto the West Bank property, and close the East Bank property, but with several exceptions. The impact of this proposed project would undermine several streamlining initiatives. Specially, the proposal for the Federal City Project does not account for the realignment of the Naval Reserve Forces commands to NSA Norfolk, the

Naval Reserve Personnel commands to NSA Mid-South, Millington, nor the Eighth Marine Corps District to NAS JRB Ft. Worth. These moves are important to the Department of Navy.

I trust this information satisfactorily addresses your concerns. If we can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Anne Rathmell Davis
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy
For Base Realignment and Closure



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

15 August 2005

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Chairman Principi:

This is in response to the August 1, 2005 (JNB #7) inquiry from Mr. Joe Barrett of your staff regarding the COBRA analysis for the DON-0085 and DON-0087 scenarios to relocate the Officer Training Command Pensacola (OTCP) to Naval Station (NAVSTA) Newport, RI and the Officer Training Command Newport (OTCN) to Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola, FL.

Mr. Barrett requested that we change the military eliminations to relocations and change the average student number in the COBRA analysis for both scenarios. We believe that the military eliminations comport with the BRAC process as described by the Selection Criterion 5 Policy Statement and therefore no change is warranted. The average student number utilized in the COBRA analysis of DON-0085 and DON-0087 was certified as accurate and my staff verified that this is the accurate projection for average student population for FY06, the year of execution. Therefore, no change was made to the student numbers for either scenario.

For DON-0087, which would relocate OTCN to NAS Pensacola, Mr. Barrett requested that the Military Construction program be revised to account for potential renovations as a result of other scenarios. A data call was sent to NAS Pensacola on 8 August to respond to this request. The certified data is included as an attachment. On August 10, 2005, my office analyzed the data and revised the COBRA analysis to reflect the new Military Construction program. The revised COBRA Report is enclosed to assist with your analysis of this scenario. Although this revised COBRA run improves the return on investment from previous runs, from 34 years to 15 years, it does not provide for the same return on investment as the DON recommendation, which has a return on investment of four years. I certify that the information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

The Department of the Navy continues to support the Department of Defense recommendation to realign Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL by relocating Officer Training Command Pensacola, FL to Naval Station Newport, RI and consolidating with Officer Training Command Newport, RI, furthering DON's desire to establish training "Center of Excellence" at Newport.

I trust this information satisfactorily addresses your concerns. If we can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Anne Rathmell Davis
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy
For Base Realignment and Closure



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

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15 July 2005

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi
Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Chairman Principi:

This is in response to the July 9, 2005 inquiry by Mr. Frank Cirillo of your staff concerning the recommended closure of Marine Corps Support Activity, Kansas City, MO.

Question: With respect to DoN-0019, close Marine Corps Support Activity, Kansas City, MO, the Marine Corps Support Activity went away April 2004 and was consolidated with the Marine Corps [Reserve] Support Command to become the Marine Corps Mobilization Command. What is the intent of this closure?

The recommendation relocates the portion of Marine Corps Mobilization Command (MOBCOM) that was formerly known as Marine Corps Reserve Support Command (MCRSC), which is the mission element of MOBCOM. The support element of MOBCOM, Marine Corps Support Activity, can be closed after the mission element, MCRSC, is relocated. The relocation of the MCRSC element joins it with its parent command, Headquarters, Marine Forces Reserve, at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base, New Orleans, establishes a more central location for management of widely dispersed Marine Corps reserve elements, and allows consolidation and better efficiencies of Marine Reserve management functions. The MCRSC mission element is currently the only geographically separated element of the Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES). The intent of the closure is to effect a consolidation with headquarters elements that will significantly increase interaction and operational efficiency as well as eliminate duplicative staff. Additionally, location of this consolidated headquarters at a joint reserve base will enhance joint service interoperability concepts.

I hope this information is helpful. If we can be of further assistance, please contact me at 703-602-6500.

Sincerely,

Anne Rathmell Davis
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy
for Base Realignment and Closure



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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

20 July 2005

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

Dear Chairman Principi:

This is in response to the July 12, 2005 inquiry from Mr. Frank Cirillo of your staff concerning Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island (MCRD Parris Island) and Marine Recruit Depot San Diego (MCRD San Diego). Specifically, Mr. Cirillo requested a monthly breakdown of recruits trained for the last five years to July 2005. In addition, Mr. Cirillo requested we provide a current detailed list of officers, enlisted and civilian occupants by building and their UIC's.

On July 15, 2005, my office issued Data Call: Commissioner 9: MCRD Student Population and Throughput to MCRD Parris Island and MCRD San Diego. The data call and the certified responses are enclosed. The number of graduates is slightly lower than the total number of projected recruits due to attrition. I certify that the information is accurate and complete to best of my knowledge and belief.

Unfortunately, your request for the number of officers, enlisted and civilian occupants by building and their UIC's is not readily available. This information should complete requests for data for the Marine Corps Recruit Depots.

I appreciate the efforts made by the Commission to review this difficult issue. If we can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

per
Arne Rathmell Davis
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy
for Base Realignment and Closure

Enclosures
As stated

Draft Deliberative Document – For Discussion Purposes Only. Do Not Release Under FOIA

Data Call: BRAC Commission 9: MCRD Student Population & Throughput, 15 July
Printed By: kevin.laye **Source:** CG_MCRD_SAN_DIEGO_CA **Date:** 7/19/2005 **Time:** 1444 hrs.

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- 1. MCRD Student Population & Throughput**
 - DoD100026 Number of graduates per Fiscal Year**
 - DoD100027 Average recruits on board**

Section : Number of graduates per Fiscal Year

DoD1000026 For enlisted recruit training, provide the number of graduates per Fiscal Year listed.

FY00	16,473
FY01	16,344
FY02	15,856
FY03	16,648
FY04	15,366

Section : Average recruits on board

DoD100027 For enlisted recruit training, provide the average number of recruits on board for the months listed.

OCT 00	6,146
NOV 00	5,800
DEC 00	5,184
JAN 01	4,210
FEB 01	4,022
MAR 01	3,957
APR 01	3,873
MAY 01	3,371
JUN 01	3,625
JUL 01	4,985
AUG 01	5,928
SEP 01	6,434
OCT 01	5,800
NOV 01	5,122
DEC 01	4,804
JAN 02	4,512
FEB 02	3,942
MAR 02	3,851
APR 02	3,370
MAY 02	2,851
JUN 02	2,661
JUL 02	4,598
AUG 02	5,937
SEP 02	6,695
OCT 02	5,483
NOV 02	4,947
DEC 02	4,591
JAN 03	4,154
FEB 03	3,878
MAR 03	3,528
APR 03	3,349
MAY 03	3,058
JUN 03	2,933
JUL 03	4,851
AUG 03	6,093
SEP 03	6,507
OCT 03	6,317
NOV 03	5,641
DEC 03	4,883
JAN 04	4,186
FEB 04	3,396

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MAR 04	3,426
APR 04	3,074
MAY 04	2,512
JUN 04	2,763
JUL 04	4,650
AUG 04	5,241
SEP 04	5,953
OCT 04	5,514
NOV 04	5,607
DEC 04	4,348
JAN 05	4,015
FEB 05	3,886
MAR 05	3,545
APR 05	3,337
MAY 05	2,913
JUN 05	3,348
JUL 05	4,531

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Data Call: BRAC Commission 9: MCRD Student Population & Throughput, 15 July
Printed By: kevin.laye **Source:** CG_MCRD_PARRIS_ISLAND_SC **Date:** 7/19/2005 **Time:** 1443 hrs.

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 - DoD100026 Number of graduates per Fiscal Year**
 - DoD100027 Average recruits on board**

Section : Number of graduates per Fiscal Year

DoD1000026 For enlisted recruit training, provide the number of graduates per Fiscal Year listed.

FY00	16921
FY01	16375
FY02	17880
FY03	16927
FY04	17771

Section : Average recruits on board

DoD1000027 For enlisted recruit training, provide the average number of recruits on board for the months listed.

OCT 00	6659
NOV 00	5823
DEC 00	4766
JAN 01	4472
FEB 01	4418
MAR 01	4113
APR 01	3666
MAY 01	3364
JUN 01	3990
JUL 01	5308
AUG 01	6930
SEP 01	7051
OCT 01	6104
NOV 01	5459
DEC 01	4610
JAN 02	4224
FEB 02	4133
MAR 02	3920
APR 02	3644
MAY 02	3316
JUN 02	4040
JUL 02	5538
AUG 02	6752
SEP 02	6878
OCT 02	5549
NOV 02	5095
DEC 02	4455
JAN 03	4030
FEB 03	3848
MAR 03	3728
APR 03	3622
MAY 03	3268
JUN 03	4091
JUL 03	5769
AUG 03	6575
SEP 03	6706
OCT 03	7121
NOV 03	6551
DEC 03	5958
JAN 04	5951
FEB 04	5946

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MAR 04	6292
APR 04	6028
MAY 04	6378
JUN 04	6613
JUL 04	6858
AUG 04	7047
SEP 04	6832
OCT 04	6976
NOV 04	5550
DEC 04	5111
JAN 05	4943
FEB 05	4472
MAR 05	3937
APR 05	3318
MAY 05	3021
JUN 05	4292
JUL 05	5455



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

2

04 August 2005

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi
Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Chairman Principi:

This is in response to the July 25, 2005 inquiry from Mr. Frank Cirillo of your staff (JNB #3) regarding Naval Support Activity (NSA) New Orleans, LA and the Marine Corps Reserve Support Command (MCRSC) element of Mobilization command. Your questions are reproduced in italics with our answers below:

1. Since New Orleans has lower contractor costs than Millington and Norfolk, and NSA New Orleans has substantially higher military value than Millington and Norfolk, and the New Orleans Federal City Project would save much more money than the DOD BRAC proposal and would return property to the city of New Orleans; how does the Navy justify the DOD recommendation as the best alternative?

Analysis within the JCSG and DON showed there are efficiencies to be gained by co-locating active and reserve personnel functions. As a consequence, we looked for an appropriate site with existing capacity that can offer synergies between these functions. NSA Mid-South, Millington, TN, was selected as the best location for consolidation of Navy personnel functions because of its higher overall military value based on the military personnel center analysis model, the overall condition of administrative buildings on the installation, and the availability of buildable land for incoming functions. Moreover, it is the current location of the Navy Personnel Command, which currently employs approximately 1,930 personnel, or 87 percent of the personnel involved in the Navy military personnel function, assigned to activities such as the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Manpower Analysis Center and Navy Personnel Research and Development Center. This concentration of manpower at Millington will enable retention of larger numbers of experienced personnel and lead to minimization of overall relocation costs.

In evaluating the recruiting function, we also considered the synergies and other benefits arising from the consolidation of administrative headquarters. Although NSA New Orleans scored higher than NSA Mid-South in ranking qualitative military value, we determined that the synergies of co-locating military personnel and recruiting functions with the concentration of personnel currently located at NSA Mid-South outweighed the raw rankings, and provided the greatest overall military value to the Department.

Relocating these functions removes the primary missions from Naval Support Activity New Orleans, and eliminates or moves all of its workforce, with the exception of personnel associated with the base operations support (BOS) function and a number of smaller tenant activities. As a consequence, there is no longer a requirement for retention of Naval Support Activity New Orleans. Accordingly, this recommendation closes the installation and eliminates or relocates the remaining base operations support personnel and tenant activities. Base operations support organizations and tenant activity services currently shared between Naval Support Activity New Orleans and Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans would consolidate at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans to support the remaining area population.

Finally, the results of this recommendation do not preclude the future use of the NSA property for federal, state, or city re-use as prescribed in the BRAC Law.

2. *DON-19 [DON-0157R] states a MILCON of \$16.4M to relocate to NAS New Orleans. DON-15 [DON-0158AR] COBRA states a MILCON of \$89.8M to relocate HQ Marine Forces Reserves and other tenants to NAS New Orleans. Question:*

-Is the \$16.4M MILCON in the DON-19 [DON-0157R] separate from DON-15 [DON-0158AR] MILCON and is it an additional MILCON cost to relocate to NAS New Orleans?

-What is the total MILCON costs attributed to the Marine Corps in the DON-15 [DON-0158AR]?

The functions relocating from NSA New Orleans also include smaller tenants and BOS functions that will remain in the local area, and the costs for MILCON reflect these additional elements. The MILCON costs are broken out as \$16.4M attributable to housing the functions that are relocating from Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO (the MCRSC element of Mobilization Command), and \$89.8M attributable to housing functions relocating from NSA New Orleans, LA (Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) plus BOS functions and smaller tenant activities). Personnel relocating from Kansas City (MCRSC) will be consolidated with the (MARFORRES) Headquarters staff relocating from NSA New Orleans. These two figures total \$106.3M.

I trust this information satisfactorily addresses your concerns. If we can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Anne Rathmell Davis
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy
For Base Realignment and Closure

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000



10 August 2005

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi
Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Chairman Principi:

This is in response to the July 25, 2005 inquiry from Mr. Frank Cirillo of your staff (JNB#4) regarding Naval Support Activity (NSA) New Orleans, LA.

Question: Is the consolidation of the Headquarters, Marine Forces Reserves and the Mobility Command [referred to in our recommendation and deliberative record as the Marine Corps Reserve Support Command element of Mobilization command] Kansas City, MO at (a) Naval Support Activity New Orleans West Bank property and (b) the Federal City Project an acceptable idea to embrace in meeting its mission or does it hinder the national defense?

In addition to the proposed recommendation to combine Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) and Marine Corps Reserve Support Command (MCRSC) at Naval Air Station (NAS), Joint Reserve Base (JRB), New Orleans, the Department of the Navy analyzed and considered alternate scenarios. One of the alternate scenarios would have consolidated these two activities onto the NSA property on the West Bank of the Mississippi River and closed the East Bank. Our analysis conducted on this realignment scenario indicated the return on investment was less beneficial than the recommended closure scenario. Specifically, NAS New Orleans was selected as the best receiver site because of the opportunity to reduce infrastructure footprint at two other locations. We also considered the synergies and other benefits arising from the consolidation of installation management requirements and the economies of scale gained that provide the greatest overall military value to the Department. Additionally, realigning the Marine Corps' Reserve Support element with its headquarters command will significantly increase interaction and operational efficiency while remaining within a geographically central location for enterprise-wide management of the Marine Corps Reserve.

It is Department of Navy's understanding that the proposed Federal City Project would be essentially the same as the navy's earlier candidate recommendation scenario to realign NSA onto the West Bank property, and close the East Bank property, but with several exceptions. The impact of this proposed project would undermine several streamlining initiatives. Specially, the proposal for the Federal City Project does not account for the realignment of the Naval Reserve Forces commands to NSA Norfolk, the

Naval Reserve Personnel commands to NSA Mid-South, Millington, nor the Eighth Marine Corps District to NAS JRB Ft. Worth. These moves are important to the Department of Navy.

I trust this information satisfactorily addresses your concerns. If we can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Anne Rathmell Davis
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy
For Base Realignment and Closure



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

6

2 August 2005

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Chairman Principi:

This is in response to the July 27, 2005 request from Mr. Frank Cirillo of your staff to provide environmental impact information regarding Newport. His question and our response follow below.

The Environmental Impact section states that at Newport there are threatened and endangered species present, which have delayed or diverted testing. Also stated is that all Newport discharges to impaired waterways, and ground water and surface water contaminations are reported.

Provide the following information:

- The number and names of the endangered species at Newport*
- The areas these species occupy at Newport*
- The number of delays and diverted testing that has occurred in the last five years at Newport*

The threatened and endangered species (TES) reported in certified data by Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC) Newport, which has a separate fenceline and environmental program from Naval Station Newport, are the North Atlantic Right Whale (*Balaena glacialis*), Fin Whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*), Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys Coriacea*), Loggerhead Turtle (*Caretta caretta*), and Kemp's Ridley turtle (*Lpidochelys kempii*). These species are located in the Narragansett Bay Shallow Water Test Facility. Other species which, under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) also require attention, are the Long Finned Pilot Whale, Harbor Seal, Gray Seal, Harp Seal, and Harbor Porpoise. In all, there are 11 species, which impact the shallow water testing facility. There has only been one diversion within the past 5 years. The 5 other diversions noted in the NUWC certified data are older than 5 years. Naval Station Newport, a separate fenceline from NUWC, reported that federally listed TES were not present within their fenceline and they were not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to the MMPA.

- The number of reported contamination discharges to impaired waterways, and ground water and surface water that has occurred at Newport over the last five years and*

-The environmental impacts of these discharges

There have been no reported contamination discharges to impaired waterways, groundwater or surface water over the last 5 years, and therefore no environmental impacts. The discharges reported in the certified data are historical discharges older than 5 years.

I trust this information satisfactorily addresses your concerns. If we can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,



for
Anne Rathmell Davis
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy
for Base Realignment and Closure



DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
2521 SOUTH CLARK STREET, SUITE 600
ARLINGTON, VA 22202
TELEPHONE: 703-699-2950
FAX: 703-699-2735

July 26, 2005
JNB # 5

Chairman:
The Honorable Anthony J. Principi

Commissioners:
The Honorable James H. Bilbray
The Honorable Philip E. Coyle, III
Admiral Harold W. Gehman, Jr., USN (Ret.)
The Honorable James V. Hansen
General James T. Hill, USA (Ret.)
General Lloyd W. Newton, USAF (Ret.)
The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner
Brigadier General Sue Ellen Turner, USAF (Ret.)

Executive Director:
Charles Battaglia

Mr. Bob Meyer
Director
BRAC Clearinghouse
1401 Oak St.
Rosslyn VA 22209

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I respectfully request a written response from the Department of Defense concerning the enclosed document:

X Base Closure & Realignment Commission question

DoN-12 Officer Training Command Pensacola consolidated at Newport, RI

The Military Value score of OTC Newport changed significantly between September 2004 and December 2004. The Military Value score areas of significant change are Training Infrastructure (100 %+) and Location (50 %+). Also, noted is that OTC Newport received a perfect score (5.00) both times for ability to Support Other Missions and OTC Pensacola was scored almost zero (0.04 and 0.13). Finally, OTC Newport received a significantly higher rating than OTC Pensacola in Environment and Encroachment (8.70 to 2.6) in both scorings.

Navy has stated that the data to calculate the Military Value was not based on the initial data call information, but on information that was updated throughout the BRAC process (four months). In addition, in cooperation with field activities, the Infrastructure Analysis Team (IAT) analyzed and corrected data for all functional groups to ensure accuracy and consistency. As a result, the Navy claims that in many cases the scores were normalized and then weighted to give assigned points for each question or functional area evaluated. Consequently, if the responses to one question changed for one command, the points for all the commands are redistributed depending on the agreed to Military Value Formula or Scoring Plan for that function.

Navy's rational does not clearly explain or support the significant changes in the Military Value scores of OTC Newport over OTC Pensacola. As a result, provide information and documentation that supports the following:

- *OTC Newport and OTC Pensacola submittals for each data call*
- *IAT Analyst explanations and rational for each scoring adjustment*

- *IAT analyst considerations of additional information that resulted in changes to the Military Value Scoring*
- *Guidance and source for the weights used to assign points for each question or function*
- *IAT evaluations and corrections (with explanations) for each of the Military Value Scorings (September, December, etc.)*
- *Military Value Formula or Scoring Plan(s) for each scoring event*
- *IAT analyst specific assessments and evaluations that supports the significant scoring changes to OTC Newport Training Infrastructure and Location*
- *IAT analyst assessments, evaluations and justification for OTC Newport's perfect score and OTC Pensacola's almost zero score for their ability to support other missions. If PME part of the criteria, why was it not taken out or corrected by the IAT analyst?*
- *IAT analyst assessments and evaluations justifying the scoring of Environment and Encroachment for OTC Newport and OTC Pensacola. June Pensacola base visit did not raise these issues that would result in a low score for Pensacola, especially since they received environmental awards*
- *Considerations given by the IAT analyst on excess capacity (billeting and messing) and a surge assessments for OTC Pensacola as a result of relocating other tenants*
- *IAT analyst comparative assessments and evaluations of the weather history for Newport and Pensacola and the impacts these had on training requirements, i.e., number of training days lost*
- *With peaks and valleys occurring differently at each location, what are the IAT analyst assessments, evaluations and resolutions in comparing OTC Pensacola and Newport courses and throughput*
- *IAT analyst assessment and evaluation of OTC Newport's significant decrease in student population during the winter months and the impacts this has on the consolidation*
- *IAT analyst twelve month assessment and evaluation on the Wet Training Facility at OTC Newport and the impacts*
- *IAT analyst assessments and comparative analysis on available housing for Officers and Enlisted at Newport and Pensacola*
- *IAT analyst assessments, evaluations and resolutions in justifying why the BAH differences between Newport (\$22,659,840) and Pensacola (\$11,450,880) does not eliminate the projected COBRA 20 year savings for the consolidation*

I would appreciate your response by July 29, 2005. Please provide a control number for this request and do not hesitate to contact me if I can provide further information concerning this request.

Yours sincerely,

*Frank Cirillo
Director
Review & Analysis*



DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
2521 SOUTH CLARK STREET, SUITE 600
ARLINGTON, VA 22202
TELEPHONE: 703-699-2950
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July 27, 2005
JNB # 6

Chairman:
The Honorable Anthony J. Principi

Commissioners:
The Honorable James H. Bilbray
The Honorable Philip E. Coyle, III
Admiral Harold W. Gehman, Jr., USN (Ret.)
The Honorable James V. Hansen
General James T. Hill, USA (Ret.)
General Lloyd W. Newton, USAF (Ret.)
The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner
Brigadier General Sue Ellen Turner, USAF (Ret.)

Executive Director:
Charles Battaglia

Mr. Bob Meyer
Director
BRAC Clearinghouse
1401 Oak St.
Rosslyn VA 22209

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I respectfully request a written response from the Department of Defense concerning the enclosed document:

X Base Closure & Realignment Commission question

TECH-9 Consolidate Maritime C4ISR Research, Development and Acquisition, Test, and Evaluation

The Environmental Impact section states that at Newport there are threatened and endangered species present, which have delayed or diverted testing. Also stated is that all Newport discharges to impaired waterways, and ground water and surface water contaminations are reported.

Provide the following information:

- The number and names of the endangered species at Newport*
- The areas these species occupy at Newport*
- The number of delays and diverted testing that has occurred in the last five years at Newport*
- The number of reported contamination discharges to impaired waterways, and ground water and surface water that has occurred at Newport over the last five years and*
- The environmental impacts of these discharges*

I would appreciate your response by July 30, 2005. Please provide a control number for this request and do not hesitate to contact me if I can provide further information concerning this request.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Cirillo
Director
Review & Analysis



Epstein, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: Hanna, James, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Sent: Thursday, June 09, 2005 10:04 AM
To: Epstein, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Cc: Kessler, Michael, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: RE: NSCS Athens

This is a clearing house request with cc to Navy team.

From: Epstein, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Sent: Thursday, June 09, 2005 8:05 AM
To: Hanna, James, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: FW: NSCS Athens

Jim: I think this is the acknowledgement of a COBRA error that I thought I had discovered last year. I believe that both BOQs are full. In fact the Navy's calculations for Newport assume that they are using almost all available BOQ rooms for NSCS and OTC. In fact, I think their process is flawed because they forgot to include the additional per diem that they will now have to pay because they have "promised" almost all available rooms to those two schools. So now, when anyone else requests BOQ rooms, they will be told that there are none available.

So, back to CAPT Summerlin's tentative concession. Is there any particular form to the request that he is looking for?

Also, you might want to pass this COBRA shortcoming on to the other teams. If anyone has any questions, send them over.

David

From: Summerlin, Gene A CAPT (BRAC) [mailto:gene.summerlin@navy.mil]
Sent: Thursday, June 09, 2005 7:36 AM
To: Epstein, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Cc: Sosa, Chris T LCDR BRAC; Biddick, Dennis CIV
Subject: RE: NSCS Athens

David,

We checked with the OSD COBRA expert and he confirmed our understanding of COBRA for PCS students...they are assumed to be housed in government quarters at the losing and receiving installations, so no costs or savings are calculated. We also looked at the algorithm manual re students and it did not indicate that students were considered in BAH costs. Below is the excerpt:

Student Positions:

These values reflect the student positions that are realigned and are used in the following algorithms: BOS Costs, Savings, and Net Costs; Delta Personnel, Freight Shipping Costs, IT Connection Costs, Packing/Unpacking Costs, Ending Students, Subtotal Personnel Realigned, TRICARE Costs, Total Student Position Realignments, Total Personnel Realigned, Total Personnel Realigned/ Eliminated, and Total Realigned Student Positions.

Handwritten notes:
Joe
I still have not gotten a revised COBRA, but this appears to be an acknowledgment that they screwed up.
This probably also applies to OCS!

If there is a desire to recalculate costs associated with this recommendation, we would expect the request be made formally so we could gather the certified data associated with relook. Information would be required on the number of students that are there under PCS orders that draw full BAH versus live on-base. Additionally, we would probably also explore any other items of cost that may need to be evaluated for which we don't have the data, e.g. savings associated with reduction in number of PCS moves required considering OCS and Supply School would be in the same place, negating a PCS move.

Let us know if we can be of further assistance.....thanks, Gene

-----Original Message-----

From: Epstein, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC [mailto:David.Epstein@wso.whs.mil]

Sent: Saturday, June 04, 2005 15:56

To: Summerlin, Gene A CAPT (BRAC)

Subject: NSCS Athens

Gene:

' hope you had a good weekend. I just wanted to check in with you to see if you were able to analyze the apparent discrepancy in BAH for the NSCS Students.

I will be in Indiana on Monday, but will look forward to hearing of your results later in the week.

David

703 699-2947

Barrett, Joe, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: Elliott, Charles [Charles.Elliott@mail.house.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, July 26, 2005 9:27 AM

To: Barrett, Joe, CIV, WSO-BRAC

Subject: FW: your emails

Attachments: BRAC question; RE: RESPONSE TO REP MILLER, TASKER #253; Quick follow up to a question I sent about Pensacola OTC; Another question!; FW: Follow up questions from our visit to Pensacola; Follow up questions from our visit to Pensacola; RE: Millington question; RE: BRAC/MILCON question from Rep. Miller (FL)

Here are a list of some of the questions I asked the Navy. Some have been answered and all responses are attached to the document you currently have. Two questions that were not answered are below. They answered the first part of question number 1, but never told me what the actual savings have been from that 1995 move, even though on the 1995 orders they say that the annual savings will be "\$1.9 million a year," and "quality of life factors favor Pensacola." By their original logic the Navy has saved \$19 million over the past ten years by moving AOTC from Newport to Pensacola, probably more. They won't answer that part of the question. And the number two question. I know for a fact that the base at Newport was completely shut for two days due to snow and delayed opening for three days for the same reason in the winter of 2004-2005 alone. I spoke to a Chief up there who had only been there for a year and he told me that weather info. I then called the Rhode Island Gov's office and they said it hadn't been a particularly bad winter. If they lose two or more days a year with a closed based and countless delayed openings that must surely count as more time lost to weather. Even if you factor in Hurricane Ivan and Dennis, only three or so training days were lost and we don't get hit with a hurricane every year. I just can't believe that if you took even a ten year time period that Newport would come out on top as far as weather.

1. The justification for the 1995 BRAC move of Officer Training Command from Newport to Pensacola and the estimated and actual savings from that move from 1995 to the present. This is the most important question and the information we need by COB Thursday, please.

2. Number of training days lost in Newport to weather or other factors.

From: Hochberg, Mark CDR OLA [mailto:mark.hochberg@navy.mil]

Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 6:04 PM

To: Elliott, Charles

Cc: Hochberg, Mark CDR OLA

Subject: your emails

Charles - this is what I had in my file. I've also asked the BRAC clearinghouse to send me all the ones I've sent to them with your name on them.

Mark

<<BRAC question>> <<RE: RESPONSE TO REP MILLER, TASKER #253>> <<Quick follow up to a question I sent about Pensacola OTC>> <<Another question!>> <<FW: Follow up questions from our visit to Pensacola>> <<Follow up questions from our visit to Pensacola>> <<RE: Millington question>> <<RE: BRAC/MILCON question from Rep. Miller (FL)>>

Mark Hochberg
Commander, U.S. Navy

7/26/2005



Legislative Liaison
Navy Office of Legislative Affairs
1300 Navy Pentagon, Room 4C549
Washington, DC 20350-1300
Office: 703-695-5277
Mobile: 703-927-4591
Fax: 703-695-9891
Mark.Hochberg@navy.mil

Barrett, Joe, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: Elliott, Charles [Charles.Elliott@mail.house.gov]
Sent: Monday, June 06, 2005 10:17 AM
To: Kiamos, Paul CDR OLA
Cc: Hochberg, Mark CDR OLA; McFaul, Dan
Subject: FW: Follow up questions from our visit to Pensacola

CDR Kiamos,

I understand that CDR Hochberg is out of the office today and some of the questions that the Congressman have require a pretty quick turn around. If you could help today in Mark's absence that would be much appreciated.

From: Elliott, Charles
Sent: Monday, June 06, 2005 10:13 AM
To: 'Hochberg, Mark CDR OLA'
Cc: McFaul, Dan
Subject: Follow up questions from our visit to Pensacola

CDR Hochberg,

Thanks for the info below and happy Monday. I am going to follow up with HAC-D and Mil Qual to see what we can do about the excess O&M dollars. In addition, the trip last week brought up some issues and the Congressman needs some follow up information from the Navy ASAP, please. Below is a list of questions that are of interest to the Congressman:

1. The justification for the 1995 BRAC move of Officer Training Command from Newport to Pensacola and the estimated and actual savings from that move from 1995 to the present. This is the most important question and the information we need by COB Thursday, please.
2. Number of training days lost in Newport to weather or other factors.
3. Navy cost of living data for Pensacola vs. Newport (things like median house prices, rental costs etc.)
4. Does Newport have Navy hospital facilities that are as good as the ones in Pensacola?
5. How long does it take to get to Newport from the nearest local international airport?

Follow up questions to our meeting last week:

1. A complete accounting of all the money so far spent at NAS Pensacola from the Emergency Supplemental. When I was down there they said that Admiral Weaver should have that information and that they couldn't supply it to me. If we can't see exactly where the \$606M allocated to NAS Pensacola is being spent then it makes it difficult to prove the excess. In order to move quickly on the potential \$60M in O&M funds left over we will need this info ASAP.
2. We would like a letter from Sec. Penn stating that no money originally allotted to NAS Pensacola and Whiting Field is going to be moved to any other facilities. I know that we were promised that this is the case, but the Congressman would like that in writing please.
3. The annual maintenance costs of the houses on Admirals Row. Any kind of historical data as to those costs would be fine. Understanding that the Navy is concerned about the maintenance costs this will help us to see what those annual costs are.

7/26/2005

4. How much money has already been allotted to Admirals Row for demolition costs? I was told that money had already been set aside in O&M funds for demolition costs.
5. Historical data for who lived in the Admirals Row houses. I know that Admiral Halsey lived in Quarters 8 and that Wallace Simpson lived in Quarters 7 for a time. Can you supply me with any other historical residents of the houses?
6. How many officers were moved out of homes to accommodate those displaced from Admirals Row by Hurricane Ivan?

From: Hochberg, Mark CDR OLA [mailto:mark.hochberg@navy.mil]
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2005 10:31 AM
To: Elliott, Charles
Cc: Hochberg, Mark CDR OLA
Subject: FW: Pensacola MILCON List Expanded

Charles,

Here is the list of projects we promised you the day.

Mark

1. **P-724 "A" School BEQ Recap, Corry Station** \$17.1M + P&D \$342K
Project provides 84 2+2 modules of enlisted student berthing for the joint service use Center for Naval Cryptology.
2. **P-727 Sherman Field Hangar Recap** \$34.1M + P&D \$682K
Project provides adequate high bay hangar spaces and maintenance shops, storage and administrative offices and flight briefing areas to meet demands of assigned squadrons' current aircraft and mission profile.
3. **P-253 Control Tower Recap, North, Whiting Field** \$4.7M + P&D \$94K
Project replaces/upgrades existing control tower to meet current regulations.
4. **P-904 Bachelor Enlisted Qtrs (Navy EOD), Eglin AFB** \$12.2M + P&D \$244K
Project provides 60 2+2 modules of enlisted student berthing for the EOD School.
5. **P-254 Control Tower Recap, South, Whiting Field** \$4.7M + P&D \$94K
Project replaces/upgrades existing control tower to meet current regulations.
6. **P-723 "A" School BEQ Recap, Corry Station** \$16.9M + P&D \$338K
Project provides 99 2+2 modules of enlisted student berthing for the joint service use Center for Naval Cryptology.
(Project must be executed in conjunction with P-724 or following P-724).

Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL (MSA) (37860)
Escambia, FL (12033)
Santa Rosa, FL (12113)

} MSA

Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA (MSA) (39300) - MSA
Bristol, MA (25005)
Bristol, RI (44001)
Kent, RI (44003)
Newport, RI (44005)
Providence, RI (44007)
Washington, RI (44009)

Joe Barnett
NAVY - MARINE CORPS
TEAM

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 Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or number of counties in the Military Housing Area (MHA) or the county of the installation) is indicated.

Pensacola ^{NA}

Median Household Income (US Avg \$41,994): \$36,975

Median House Value (US Avg \$119,600): \$91,500

* Basis: MSA

GS Locality Pay ("Rest of US" 10.9%): 10.9%

O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate: \$ 946

In-state Tuition for Family Member: Yes

In-state Tuition Continues if Member PCSs Out of State: Yes

Newport ^{NA}

Median Household Income (US Avg \$41,994): \$44,928

Median House Value (US Avg \$119,600): \$154,081

* Basis: 3 of 3 counties

GS Locality Pay ("Rest of US" 10.9%): 17.0%

O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate: \$1,952

In-state Tuition for Family Member: Yes

In-state Tuition Continues if Member PCSs Out of State: No

4. Does Newport have Navy hospital facilities that are as good as the ones in Pensacola? Both NAS Pensacola and NAVSTA Newport are equipped to provide quality medical care to Navy personnel, their dependents, and other authorized beneficiaries. A brief synopsis of medical facilities follows:

NAS Pensacola

Fleet Naval Hospital Pensacola is an eight-story, 108-bed ambulatory care medical and surgical facility. The hospital is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Care Organizations. The facility maintains five operating rooms and an eight-bed intensive care unit. The NAS Pensacola Region Branch Medical Clinic provides a wide range of primary care and ancillary services. The Emergency Medicine Department provides services for acute injuries and other emergency problems on a 24-hour basis. The NAS Pensacola Fire and EMS Department provide on-base ambulance service

NAVSTA Newport

Newport Ambulatory Care Center (NACC) provides the full range of inpatient and outpatient services using on base facilities and an External Resource Sharing Agreement with the local civilian hospital. Outpatient care is provided at NACC and inpatient care is provided by military physicians at Newport Hospital. Naval Ambulatory Care Center,

Rhode Island QuickFacts

Rhode Island

People QuickFacts	Rhode Island	USA
Population, 2003 estimate	1,076,164	290,809,777
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003	2.7%	3.3%
Population, 2000	1,048,319	281,421,906
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	4.5%	13.1%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	6.1%	6.8%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	23.6%	25.7%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	14.5%	12.4%
Female persons, percent, 2000	52.0%	50.9%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	85.0%	75.1%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	4.5%	12.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.5%	0.9%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	2.3%	3.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	0.1%	0.1%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	5.0%	5.5%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	2.7%	2.4%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	81.9%	69.1%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	8.7%	12.5%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000', pct age 5+, 2000	58.1%	54.1%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	11.4%	11.1%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	20.0%	17.9%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	78.0%	80.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	25.6%	24.4%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	195,806	49,746,248
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	22.5	25.5
Housing units, 2002	443,761	119,302,132
Homeownership rate, 2000	60.0%	66.2%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	41.2%	26.4%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$133,000	\$119,600
Households, 2000	408,424	105,480,101
Persons per household, 2000	2.47	2.59
Median household income, 1999	\$42,090	\$41,994
Per capita money income, 1999	\$21,688	\$21,587
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	11.9%	12.4%

Business QuickFacts	Rhode Island	USA
Private nonfarm establishments with paid employees, 2001	28,539	7,095,302
Private nonfarm employment, 2001	414,638	115,061,184

Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2001	-0.1%	0.9%
Nonemployer establishments, 2000	59,406	16,529,955
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	10,482,011	3,842,061,405
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	7,505,754	2,460,886,012
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$7,605	\$9,190
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	5.9%	14.6%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	24.6%	26.0%
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	2,848	1,747,678
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)	7,503,244	1,901,247,889

Geography QuickFacts	Rhode Island	USA
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	1,045	3,537,438
Persons per square mile, 2000	1,003.2	79.6
FIPS Code	44	

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data

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D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information

X: Not applicable

S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards

Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, County Business Patterns, 1997 Economic Census, Minority- and Women-Owned Business, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, 1997 Census of Governments

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Census Bureau Links:

Massachusetts QuickFacts

Bristol County, Massachusetts

People QuickFacts	Bristol County	Massachusetts
Population, 2003 estimate	547,008	6,433,422
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003	2.3%	1.3%
Population, 2000	534,678	6,349,097
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	5.6%	5.5%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	6.4%	6.3%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	24.6%	23.6%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	14.1%	13.5%
Female persons, percent, 2000	52.0%	51.8%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	91.0%	84.5%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	2.0%	5.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.2%	0.2%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.3%	3.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	Z	Z
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	3.1%	3.7%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	2.3%	2.3%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	89.4%	81.9%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	3.6%	6.8%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000', pct age 5+, 2000	62.4%	58.5%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	11.7%	12.2%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	21.1%	18.7%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	73.2%	84.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	19.9%	33.2%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	99,689	1,084,746
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	25.6	27.0
Housing units, 2002	219,484	2,649,029
Homeownership rate, 2000	61.6%	61.7%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	44.2%	42.7%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$151,500	\$185,700
Households, 2000	205,411	2,443,580
Persons per household, 2000	2.54	2.51
Median household income, 1999	\$43,496	\$50,502
Per capita money income, 1999	\$20,978	\$25,952
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	10.0%	9.3%
Business QuickFacts	Bristol County	Massachusetts

Private nonfarm establishments with paid employees, 2001	13,364	177,434
Private nonfarm employment, 2001	199,307	3,129,980
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2001	-1.9%	1.4%
Nonemployer establishments, 2000	26,969	410,481
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	7,651,402	77,876,576
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	5,158,712	58,578,048
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$10,026	\$9,579
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	6.0%	7.3%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	26.4%	26.6%
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	1,703	17,465
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)	3,046,051	47,480,206

Geography QuickFacts	Bristol County	Massachusetts
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	556	7,840
Persons per square mile, 2000	961.7	809.8
Metropolitan Area	Boston- Worcester- Lawrence- Lowell- Brockton, MA-NH NECMA	
FIPS Code	005	25

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
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Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, County Business Patterns, 1997 Economic Census, Minority- and Women-Owned Business, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, 1997 Census of Governments

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Census Bureau Links:

Rhode Island QuickFacts

Bristol County, Rhode Island

People QuickFacts	Bristol County	Rhode Island
Population, 2003 estimate	50,989	1,076,164
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003	0.7%	2.7%
Population, 2000	50,648	1,048,319
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	3.7%	4.5%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	5.4%	6.1%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	22.9%	23.6%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	16.7%	14.5%
Female persons, percent, 2000	51.8%	52.0%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	96.8%	85.0%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.7%	4.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.2%	0.5%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.0%	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	Z	0.1%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	0.3%	5.0%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	1.0%	2.7%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	96.1%	81.9%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	1.1%	8.7%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000', pct age 5+, 2000	63.5%	58.1%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	10.0%	11.4%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	15.4%	20.0%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	80.7%	78.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	34.3%	25.6%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	8,357	195,806
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	23.4	22.5
Housing units, 2002	19,995	443,761
Homeownership rate, 2000	71.3%	60.0%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	28.0%	41.2%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$164,600	\$133,000
Households, 2000	19,033	408,424
Persons per household, 2000	2.52	2.47
Median household income, 1999	\$50,737	\$42,090
Per capita money income, 1999	\$26,503	\$21,688
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	6.3%	11.9%
Business QuickFacts	Bristol County	Rhode Island

Private nonfarm establishments with paid employees, 2001	1,162	28,539
Private nonfarm employment, 2001	17,500 ¹	414,638
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2001	0.0%	-0.1%
Nonemployer establishments, 2000	3,412	59,406
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	267,042	10,482,011
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	211,637	7,505,754
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$4,316	\$7,605
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	5.9%	5.9%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	26.9%	24.6%
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	125	2,848
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)	233,189	7,503,244

Geography QuickFacts	Bristol County	Rhode Island
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	25	1,045
Persons per square mile, 2000	2,051.8	1,003.2
Metropolitan Area	Providence- Warwick- Pawtucket, RI NECMA	
FIPS Code	001	44

1: Represents 10,000-24,999 employees.

- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
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Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, County Business Patterns, 1997 Economic Census, Minority- and Women-Owned Business, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, 1997 Census of Governments

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Census Bureau Links:

Rhode Island QuickFacts

Kent County, Rhode Island

People QuickFacts	Kent County	Rhode Island
Population, 2003 estimate	171,297	1,076,164
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003	2.5%	2.7%
Population, 2000	167,090	1,048,319
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	3.7%	4.5%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	5.9%	6.1%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	23.2%	23.6%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	15.1%	14.5%
Female persons, percent, 2000	52.0%	52.0%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	95.5%	85.0%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.9%	4.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.2%	0.5%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.3%	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	Z	0.1%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	0.6%	5.0%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	1.3%	2.7%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	94.6%	81.9%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	1.7%	8.7%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000', pct age 5+, 2000	63.6%	58.1%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	4.9%	11.4%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	8.5%	20.0%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	83.9%	78.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	24.8%	25.6%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	29,312	195,806
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	22.8	22.5
Housing units, 2002	71,254	443,761
Homeownership rate, 2000	71.5%	60.0%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	26.9%	41.2%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$118,100	\$133,000
Households, 2000	67,320	408,424
Persons per household, 2000	2.45	2.47
Median household income, 1999	\$47,617	\$42,090
Per capita money income, 1999	\$23,833	\$21,688
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	6.6%	11.9%

Business QuickFacts	Kent County	Rhode Island
Private nonfarm establishments with paid employees, 2001	4,941	28,539
Private nonfarm employment, 2001	70,417	414,638

Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2001	-1.8%	-0.1%
Nonemployer establishments, 2000	9,719	59,406
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	2,115,312	10,482,011
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	1,985,877	7,505,754
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$12,309	\$7,605
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	2.9%	5.9%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	21.5%	24.6%
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	406	2,848
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)	884,731	7,503,244

Geography QuickFacts	Kent County	Rhode Island
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	170	1,045
Persons per square mile, 2000	981.9	1,003.2
Metropolitan Area	Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI NECMA	
FIPS Code	003	44

- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
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Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, County Business Patterns, 1997 Economic Census, Minority- and Women-Owned Business, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, 1997 Census of Governments

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Census Bureau Links:

Rhode Island QuickFacts

Newport County, Rhode Island

People QuickFacts	Newport County	Rhode Island
Population, 2003 estimate	85,934	1,076,164
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003	0.6%	2.7%
Population, 2000	85,433	1,048,319
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	-2.0%	4.5%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	5.8%	6.1%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	22.5%	23.6%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	14.4%	14.5%
Female persons, percent, 2000	51.4%	52.0%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	91.5%	85.0%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	3.7%	4.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.4%	0.5%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.2%	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	0.1%	0.1%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	1.1%	5.0%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	2.0%	2.7%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	90.1%	81.9%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	2.8%	8.7%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000', pct age 5+, 2000	55.4%	58.1%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	4.9%	11.4%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	8.6%	20.0%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	87.7%	78.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	38.3%	25.6%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	13,496	195,806
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	21.7	22.5
Housing units, 2002	40,058	443,761
Homeownership rate, 2000	61.6%	60.0%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	31.1%	41.2%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$164,100	\$133,000
Households, 2000	35,228	408,424
Persons per household, 2000	2.35	2.47
Median household income, 1999	\$50,448	\$42,090
Per capita money income, 1999	\$26,779	\$21,688
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	7.1%	11.9%
Business QuickFacts	Newport County	Rhode Island

Private nonfarm establishments with paid employees, 2001	2,705	28,539
Private nonfarm employment, 2001	28,727	414,638
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2001	0.6%	-0.1%
Nonemployer establishments, 2000	6,301	59,406
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	296,074	10,482,011
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	626,157	7,505,754
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$7,543	\$7,605
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	3.9%	5.9%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	26.1%	24.6%
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	283	2,848
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)	1,111,081	7,503,244

Geography QuickFacts	Newport County	Rhode Island
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	104	1,045
Persons per square mile, 2000	821.1	1,003.2
Metropolitan Area	None	
FIPS Code	005	44

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

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Census Bureau Links:

Rhode Island QuickFacts

Providence County, Rhode Island

People QuickFacts	Providence County	Rhode Island
Population, 2003 estimate	639,442	1,076,164
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003	2.9%	2.7%
Population, 2000	621,602	1,048,319
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	4.2%	4.5%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	6.3%	6.1%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	24.0%	23.6%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	14.6%	14.5%
Female persons, percent, 2000	52.1%	52.0%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	78.4%	85.0%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	6.5%	4.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.5%	0.5%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	2.9%	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	0.1%	0.1%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	8.0%	5.0%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	3.6%	2.7%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	73.8%	81.9%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	13.4%	8.7%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000 ¹ , pct age 5+, 2000	56.6%	58.1%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	15.6%	11.4%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	27.4%	20.0%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	72.5%	78.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	21.3%	25.6%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	126,833	195,806
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	22.0	22.5
Housing units, 2002	254,238	443,761
Homeownership rate, 2000	53.2%	60.0%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	53.0%	41.2%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$123,900	\$133,000
Households, 2000	239,936	408,424
Persons per household, 2000	2.48	2.47
Median household income, 1999	\$36,950	\$42,090
Per capita money income, 1999	\$19,255	\$21,688
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	15.5%	11.9%
Business QuickFacts	Providence County	Rhode Island

Private nonfarm establishments with paid employees, 2001	16,213	28,539
Private nonfarm employment, 2001	263,206	414,638
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2001	-0.2%	-0.1%
Nonemployer establishments, 2000	30,707	59,406
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	6,434,991	10,482,011
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	3,663,734	7,505,754
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$6,378	\$7,605
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	8.0%	5.9%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	23.5%	24.6%
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	1,206	2,848
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)	4,166,277	7,503,244

Geography QuickFacts	Providence County	Rhode Island
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	413	1,045
Persons per square mile, 2000	1,504.1	1,003.2
Metropolitan Area	Providence- Warwick- Pawtucket, RI NECMA	
FIPS Code	007	44

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F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, County Business Patterns, 1997 Economic Census, Minority- and Women-Owned Business, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, 1997 Census of Governments

Last Revised: Tuesday, 01-Feb-2005 15:49:50 EST

Census Bureau Links:

Rhode Island QuickFacts

Washington County, Rhode Island

People QuickFacts	Washington County	Rhode Island
Population, 2003 estimate	128,502	1,076,164
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003	4.0%	2.7%
Population, 2000	123,546	1,048,319
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	12.3%	4.5%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	5.9%	6.1%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	23.4%	23.6%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	12.8%	14.5%
Female persons, percent, 2000	51.5%	52.0%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	94.8%	85.0%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.9%	4.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.9%	0.5%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.5%	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	Z	0.1%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	0.5%	5.0%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	1.4%	2.7%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	94.0%	81.9%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	1.4%	8.7%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000', pct age 5+, 2000	57.5%	58.1%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	4.2%	11.4%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	7.9%	20.0%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	88.6%	78.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	35.5%	25.6%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	17,808	195,806
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	24.7	22.5
Housing units, 2002	58,216	443,761
Homeownership rate, 2000	72.8%	60.0%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	17.9%	41.2%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$158,600	\$133,000
Households, 2000	46,907	408,424
Persons per household, 2000	2.52	2.47
Median household income, 1999	\$53,103	\$42,090
Per capita money income, 1999	\$25,530	\$21,688
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	7.3%	11.9%

Business QuickFacts

**Washington
County** **Rhode Island**

Private nonfarm establishments with paid employees, 2001	3,517	28,539
Private nonfarm employment, 2001	36,302	414,638
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2001	1.2%	-0.1%
Nonemployer establishments, 2000	9,267	59,406
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	1,368,592	10,482,011
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	1,018,349	7,505,754
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$8,545	\$7,605
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	2.9%	5.9%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	29.0%	24.6%
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	828	2,848
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)	650,300	7,503,244

Geography QuickFacts	Washington County	Rhode Island
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	333	1,045
Persons per square mile, 2000	371.3	1,003.2
Metropolitan Area	Providence- Warwick- Pawtucket, RI NECMA	
FIPS Code	009	44

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

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D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
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F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, County Business Patterns, 1997 Economic Census, Minority- and Women-Owned Business, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, 1997 Census of Governments

Last Revised: Tuesday, 01-Feb-2005 15:49:50 EST

Census Bureau Links:

Florida QuickFacts

Florida

People QuickFacts	Florida	USA
Population, 2003 estimate	17,019,068	290,809,777
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003	6.5%	3.3%
Population, 2000	15,982,378	281,421,906
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	23.5%	13.1%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	5.9%	6.8%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	22.8%	25.7%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	17.6%	12.4%
Female persons, percent, 2000	51.2%	50.9%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	78.0%	75.1%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	14.6%	12.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.3%	0.9%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.7%	3.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	0.1%	0.1%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	3.0%	5.5%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	2.4%	2.4%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	65.4%	69.1%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	16.8%	12.5%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000', pct age 5+, 2000	48.9%	54.1%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	16.7%	11.1%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	23.1%	17.9%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	79.9%	80.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	22.3%	24.4%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	3,274,566	49,746,248
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	26.2	25.5
Housing units, 2002	7,624,378	119,302,132
Homeownership rate, 2000	70.1%	66.2%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	29.9%	26.4%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$105,500	\$119,600
Households, 2000	6,337,929	105,480,101
Persons per household, 2000	2.46	2.59
Median household income, 1999	\$38,819	\$41,994
Per capita money income, 1999	\$21,557	\$21,587
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	12.5%	12.4%

Business QuickFacts	Florida	USA
Private nonfarm establishments with paid employees, 2001	434,583	7,095,302
Private nonfarm employment, 2001	6,431,696	115,061,184

Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2001	3.4%	0.9%
Nonemployer establishments, 2000	1,074,020	16,529,955
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	77,477,510	3,842,061,405
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	151,191,241	2,460,886,012
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$10,297	\$9,190
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	22.0%	14.6%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	25.9%	26.0%
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	185,431	1,747,678
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)	104,813,756	1,901,247,889

Geography QuickFacts	Florida	USA
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	53,927	3,537,438
Persons per square mile, 2000	296.4	79.6
FIPS Code	12	

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

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Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, County Business Patterns, 1997 Economic Census, Minority- and Women-Owned Business, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, 1997 Census of Governments

Last Revised: Tuesday, 01-Feb-2005 15:48:47 EST

Census Bureau Links:

Florida QuickFacts

Escambia County, Florida

People QuickFacts	Escambia County	Florida
Population, 2003 estimate	295,886	17,019,068
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003	0.5%	6.5%
Population, 2000	294,410	15,982,378
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	12.2%	23.5%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	6.1%	5.9%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	23.5%	22.8%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	13.3%	17.6%
Female persons, percent, 2000	50.3%	51.2%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	72.4%	78.0%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	21.4%	14.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.9%	0.3%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	2.2%	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	0.1%	0.1%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	0.9%	3.0%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	2.2%	2.4%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	70.9%	65.4%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	2.7%	16.8%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000', pct age 5+, 2000	47.7%	48.9%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	3.7%	16.7%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	6.8%	23.1%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	82.1%	79.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	21.0%	22.3%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	57,340	3,274,566
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	23.0	26.2
Housing units, 2002	127,394	7,624,378
Homeownership rate, 2000	67.3%	70.1%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	20.4%	29.9%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$85,700	\$105,500
Households, 2000	111,049	6,337,929
Persons per household, 2000	2.45	2.46
Median household income, 1999	\$35,234	\$38,819
Per capita money income, 1999	\$18,641	\$21,557
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	15.4%	12.5%
Business QuickFacts	Escambia County	Florida

Private nonfarm establishments with paid employees, 2001	6,606	434,583
Private nonfarm employment, 2001	108,006	6,431,696
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2001	1.3%	3.4%
Nonemployer establishments, 2000	14,660	1,074,020
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	2,214,099	77,477,510
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	2,874,679	151,191,241
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$10,265	\$10,297
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	12.6%	22.0%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	25.5%	25.9%
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	2,067	185,431
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)	2,482,792	104,813,756

Geography QuickFacts	Escambia County	Florida
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	662	53,927
Persons per square mile, 2000	444.5	296.4
Metropolitan Area	Pensacola, FL MSA	
FIPS Code	033	12

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

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F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, County Business Patterns, 1997 Economic Census, Minority- and Women-Owned Business, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, 1997 Census of Governments

Last Revised: Tuesday, 01-Feb-2005 15:48:45 EST

Census Bureau Links:

Florida QuickFacts

Santa Rosa County, Florida

People QuickFacts	Santa Rosa County	Florida
Population, 2003 estimate	133,092	17,019,068
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003	13.0%	6.5%
Population, 2000	117,743	15,982,378
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	43.7%	23.5%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	6.5%	5.9%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	26.6%	22.8%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	11.0%	17.6%
Female persons, percent, 2000	49.8%	51.2%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	90.7%	78.0%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	4.2%	14.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.0%	0.3%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.3%	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	0.1%	0.1%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	0.7%	3.0%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	2.0%	2.4%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	89.1%	65.4%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	2.5%	16.8%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000', pct age 5+, 2000	48.6%	48.9%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	3.0%	16.7%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	5.3%	23.1%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	85.4%	79.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	22.9%	22.3%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	22,201	3,274,566
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	29.2	26.2
Housing units, 2002	51,927	7,624,378
Homeownership rate, 2000	80.4%	70.1%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	9.2%	29.9%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$106,000	\$105,500
Households, 2000	43,793	6,337,929
Persons per household, 2000	2.63	2.46
Median household income, 1999	\$41,881	\$38,819
Per capita money income, 1999	\$20,089	\$21,557
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	9.8%	12.5%
Business QuickFacts	Santa Rosa County	Florida

Private nonfarm establishments with paid employees, 2001	1,976	434,583
Private nonfarm employment, 2001	18,921	6,431,696
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2001	6.3%	3.4%
Nonemployer establishments, 2000	7,581	1,074,020
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	427,651	77,477,510
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	561,093	151,191,241
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$4,932	\$10,297
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	F	22.0%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	23.9%	25.9%
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	1,146	185,431
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)	669,956	104,813,756

Geography QuickFacts	Santa Rosa County	Florida
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	1,017	53,927
Persons per square mile, 2000	115.8	296.4
Metropolitan Area	Pensacola, FL MSA	
FIPS Code	113	12

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

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Last Revised: Tuesday, 01-Feb-2005 15:48:45 EST

Census Bureau Links:



Barrett, Joe, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: Elliott, Charles [Charles.Elliott@mail.house.gov]
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 4:39 PM
To: Barrett, Joe, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: RE: RESPONSE TO REP MILLER, TASKER #253

No problem. Thank you for your help and for being so accessible. I think the most interesting point, as I said on the phone before I got cut off, was that the Navy's response to the MilVal question: "Therefore, the data set that was used to calculate MILVAL scores was not based on the initial data call information, but on information that was updated throughout the BRAC process." (Military Value, attachment number 3, paragraph 3). I don't understand. Surely, the BRAC process should have been determined based on the data call information, not the other way around? Also, in the fourth paragraph: "In many cases, the scores were normalized and then weighted to give the assigned points for each question or functional area evaluated. Therefore, if the responses to one question changed for one command, the points for all of the commands are redistributed depending on the formula agreed to in the MILVAL scoring plan for that function." What does that mean? Why were scores redistributed if it was a vs.. situation and who agreed to the MILVAL formula or scoring plan? I know I'm not looking as objectively as I could be, but that doesn't make sense to me.

Would you let me know if anything changes or if you find something that nullifies our arguments (if you are able to)? I've worked long and hard on that research and I just would like to know if it's worth anything. Thank you, sir.

From: Barrett, Joe, CIV, WSO-BRAC [mailto:joe.barrett@wso.whs.mil]
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 4:30 PM
To: Elliott, Charles
Subject: RE: RESPONSE TO REP MILLER, TASKER #253

Charles,

Thanks for the info - starting to review the doc to develop additional questions

Joe N. Barrett
Senior Analyst
Navy-Marine Corps Team
BRAC Commission
703-699-2943

From: Elliott, Charles [mailto:Charles.Elliott@mail.house.gov]
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 4:25 PM
To: joe.barrett@wso.whs.mil
Subject: FW: RESPONSE TO REP MILLER, TASKER #253

From: Hochberg, Mark CDR OLA [mailto:mark.hochberg@navy.mil]
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2005 8:04 AM

7/25/2005

To: Elliott, Charles
Cc: Hochberg, Mark CDR OLA
Subject: FW: RESPONSE TO REP MILLER, TASKER #253

Charles,

Answers to some of your questions attached. Please let me know if you need any more help.

Mark

Mark Hochberg
Commander, U.S. Navy
Legislative Liaison
Navy Office of Legislative Affairs
1300 Navy Pentagon, Room 4C549
Washington, DC 20350-1300
Office: 703-695-5277
Mobile: 703-927-4591
Fax: 703-695-9891
Mark.Hochberg@navy.mil

<<REP MILLER RE LIST OF QUESTIONS.pdf>>



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

20 July 2005

The Honorable Jeff Miller
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Miller:

This is in response to the recent inquiry from Mr. Gordon Turner of your staff to CDR Mark Hochberg, U.S. Navy, Office of Legislative Affairs, concerning the recommendation pertaining to Officer Training Command, Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola, FL.

We were asked: *In the September 1, 2004 DAG minutes there is a military value sheet that has OTC Pensacola leading OTC Newport by nearly 6 points, but then the final military value data suddenly has OTC Newport ahead of OTC Pensacola by 2.22 points. OTC Newport jumped nearly 12 points in the space of a couple of months based on the same data call information. There is no explanation of this in the September 1, 2004 minutes and no subsequent reference to the military value, which had OTC Pensacola ahead. Could you please have someone explain to us why Newport suddenly jumped 12 points in military value?*

In the period between 1 September 2004 and 18 April 2005, the Military Value Scores (MILVAL scores) for OTC Newport and OTC Pensacola were continuously updated, as the data was refined. OTC Newport went from 41.57 points to 53.35 points and OTC Pensacola went from 47.04 points to 51.13 points. In cooperation with field activities, the Infrastructure Analysis Team analyzed and corrected data for all activities in all functional groups to ensure accuracy and consistency. Therefore, the data set that was used to calculate the MILVAL scores was not based on the initial data call information, but on information that was updated throughout the BRAC process.

Four activities were evaluated under the Officer accessions function: OTC Newport, OTC Pensacola, U.S. Naval Academy and Marine Corps Base Quantico. In many cases, the scores were normalized and then weighted to give the assigned points for each question or functional area evaluated. Therefore, if the responses to one question changed for one command, the points for all of the commands are redistributed depending on the formula agreed to in the MILVAL scoring plan for that function.

I trust this information satisfactorily addresses your concerns. If we can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Anne Rathmell Davis
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy
for Base Realignment and Closure

Barrett, Joe, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: Elliott, Charles [Charles.Elliott@mail.house.gov]
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 4:24 PM
To: joe.barrett@wso.whs.mil
Subject: FW: Corrected: FW: Resolution to OSD BRAC Clearinghouse Tasker 05 88 - BRAC question
Attachments: Reply to 0588 (Miller).pdf

From: Hochberg, Mark CDR OLA [mailto:mark.hochberg@navy.mil]
Sent: Thursday, July 21, 2005 12:00 PM
To: Elliott, Charles
Cc: Hochberg, Mark CDR OLA
Subject: Corrected: FW: Resolution to OSD BRAC Clearinghouse Tasker 0588 - BRAC question

Charles - they corrected the letter.

Mark

-----Original Message-----

From: Elliott, Charles [mailto:Charles.Elliott@mail.house.gov]
Sent: Monday, July 11, 2005 13:02
To: Hochberg, Mark CDR OLA
Cc: Parker, Laura (Martinez)
Subject: BRAC question

In the September 1, 2004 DAG minutes there is a military value sheet that has OTC Pensacola leading OTC Newport by nearly 6 points, but then the final military value data suddenly has OTC Newport ahead of OTC Pensacola by 2.22 points. OTC Newport jumped nearly 12 points in the space of a couple of months based on the same data call information. There is no explanation of this in the September 1, 2004 minutes and no subsequent reference to the military value which had OTC Pensacola ahead. Could you please have someone explain to us why Newport suddenly jumped 12 points in military value? Thanks!

Charles Elliott
Military Legislative Assistant
Rep. Jeff Miller (FL-01)
Phone (202) 225-4136
Fax (202) 225-3414



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

20 July 2005

Corrected Response

The Honorable Jeff Miller
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Miller:

This is in response to the recent inquiry from Mr. Charles Elliot of your staff to CDR Mark Hochberg, U.S. Navy, Office of Legislative Affairs, concerning the recommendation pertaining to Officer Training Command, Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola, FL.

We were asked: *In the September 1, 2004 DAG minutes there is a military value sheet that has OTC Pensacola leading OTC Newport by nearly 6 points, but then the final military value data suddenly has OTC Newport ahead of OTC Pensacola by 2.22 points. OTC Newport jumped nearly 12 points in the space of a couple of months based on the same data call information. There is no explanation of this in the September 1, 2004 minutes and no subsequent reference to the military value, which had OTC Pensacola ahead. Could you please have someone explain to us why Newport suddenly jumped 12 points in military value?*

In the period between 1 September 2004 and 18 April 2005, the Military Value Scores (MILVAL scores) for OTC Newport and OTC Pensacola were continuously updated, as the data was refined. OTC Newport went from 41.57 points to 53.35 points and OTC Pensacola went from 47.04 points to 51.13 points. In cooperation with field activities, the Infrastructure Analysis Team analyzed and corrected data for all activities in all functional groups to ensure accuracy and consistency. Therefore, the data set that was used to calculate the MILVAL scores was not based on the initial data call information, but on information that was updated throughout the BRAC process.

Four activities were evaluated under the Officer accessions function: OTC Newport, OTC Pensacola, U.S. Naval Academy and Marine Corps Base Quantico. In many cases, the scores were normalized and then weighted to give the assigned points for each question or functional area evaluated. Therefore, if the responses to one question changed for one command, the points for all of the commands are redistributed depending on the formula agreed to in the MILVAL scoring plan for that function.

I trust this information satisfactorily addresses your concerns. If we can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Anne Rathmell Davis
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy
for Base Realignment and Closure



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

09 June 2005

The Honorable Jeff Miller
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Miller:

This is in response to the recent inquiry of your staff to CDR Mark Hochberg of the Navy Office of Legislative Affairs concerning the recommendation pertaining to Officer Training Command, Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola, FL.

CDR Hochberg was asked about the justification for the 1995 BRAC recommendation to move Officer Training Command from Naval Station (NAVSTA) Newport to NAS Pensacola and the estimated and actual savings that move incurred from 1995 to the present along with other infrastructure related questions.

1. The justification for the 1995 BRAC move of Officer Training Command from Newport to Pensacola and the estimated and actual savings from that move from 1995 to the present.

As a matter of clarification, Officer Training Command was not relocated to NAS Pensacola as part of any prior BRAC recommendation. In years past, the Department of the Navy maintained two sites for Officer Candidate Training. Aviation Officer Candidates trained at NAS Pensacola, while all other Officer Candidates trained at NAVSTA Newport. In the early 1990's, the Naval Education and Training Command determined the curricula for all line officers were similar and consolidated line officer training at NAS Pensacola in May 1994. Officer accession training for Staff officers, known as Officer Indoctrination School (OIS) and having a different curriculum than Officer Candidate School (5 weeks versus 12 weeks), remained at NAVSTA Newport due to the proximity of follow on training upon the completion of OIS for certain staff officers, e.g., the Navy Justice and Chaplain Schools are located at NAVSTA Newport.

2. Number of training days lost in Newport to weather or other factors.

In FY 03, one training day was lost or impaired due to weather at NAVSTA Newport for the Officer Accession Training function. DoN has no certified data on training days lost to other factors.

3. Navy cost of living data for Pensacola vs. Newport (things like median house prices, rental costs etc.)

The following cost of living data for Newport and Pensacola is taken from the Joint Process Action Team 7 Installation and Activity Reports. 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 Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or number of counties in the Military Housing Area (MHA) or the county of the installation) is indicated.

Pensacola

Median Household Income (US Avg \$41,994): \$36,975

Median House Value (US Avg \$119,600): \$91,500

* Basis:MSA

GS Locality Pay ("Rest of US" 10.9%): 10.9%

O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate: \$ 946

In-state Tuition for Family Member: Yes

In-state Tuition Continues if Member PCSs Out of State: Yes

Newport

Median Household Income (US Avg \$41,994): \$44,928

Median House Value (US Avg \$119,600): \$154,081

* Basis: 3 of 3 counties

GS Locality Pay ("Rest of US" 10.9%): 17.0%

O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate: \$1,952

In-state Tuition for Family Member: Yes

In-state Tuition Continues if Member PCSs Out of State: No

4. Does Newport have Navy hospital facilities that are as good as the ones in Pensacola? Both NAS Pensacola and NAVSTA Newport are equipped to provide quality medical care to Navy personnel, their dependents, and other authorized beneficiaries. A brief synopsis of medical facilities follows:

NAS Pensacola

Fleet Naval Hospital Pensacola is an eight-story, 108-bed ambulatory care medical and surgical facility. The hospital is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Care Organizations. The facility maintains five operating rooms and an eight-bed intensive care unit. The NAS Pensacola Region Branch Medical Clinic provides a wide range of primary care and ancillary services. The Emergency Medicine Department provides services for acute injuries and other emergency problems on a 24-hour basis. The NAS Pensacola Fire and EMS Department provide on-base ambulance service

NAVSTA Newport

Newport Ambulatory Care Center (NACC) provides the full range of inpatient and outpatient services using on base facilities and an External Resource Sharing Agreement with the local civilian hospital. Outpatient care is provided at NACC and inpatient care is provided by military physicians at Newport Hospital. Naval Ambulatory Care Center,

Newport has no on base emergency care capability. Base ambulance service is provided by the NAVSTA Newport Fire Department.

5. How long does it take to get to Newport from the nearest local international airport?

The distance from NAVSTA Newport to the nearest local international airport is 27 miles. The amount of time required to transit from the airport to NAVSTA Newport will vary depending on traffic and road conditions.

I hope this information is helpful. If we can be of further assistance, please contact me at 703-602-6500.

Sincerely,



Anne Rathmell Davis
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy
for Base Realignment and Closure

**OTC Pensacola vs.
OTC Newport**

**Presentation to the BRAC
Commission**

**By
Congressman Jeff Miller**

July 22, 2005

BRAC Data Analysis

- Officer Training Command, NAS Pensacola, includes: Navy Officer Candidate School, Limited Duty Officer Course, Chief Warrant Officer Course and the Direct Commissioning Program.
- Having closely looked at the OTC recommendations there are questions about both Navy scenarios and their data points. Only Naval Station Newport and NAS Pensacola data was compared because the other facilities on the list have no effect on the outcome of the proposed OTC move. These two scenarios are marked as DON-0085 (Pensacola to Newport) and DON-0087 (Newport to Pensacola).
- It is interesting point that throughout discussions it is noted that scenario DON-0085 conflicted with scenario DON-0039, which would have closed NAVSTA Newport. There was not a proposed Navy scenario to close NAS Pensacola.
- There are three separate analysis: one specific capacity analysis, one analysis of the actual scenarios which compared various OTC locations and one specifically focused on military value and COBRA data
- It should be noted that some data is repeated in several sections of the data and scenario analysis.

OTC Pensacola

- The Office of the Secretary of Defense was correct in its desire to consolidate Officer Training Commands. However, its choice of Newport was dependent on a series of flawed assumptions that influenced scenario development and unnecessarily eliminated OTC Pensacola as a realignment site. Therefore, after reviewing the following, the Navy should reconsider its decision to realign OTC commands to Newport and finish the consolidation to Pensacola that began over ten years ago.

1. History

- Since its inception, Pensacola has been the Cradle of Naval Aviation. Thousands of Naval Aviators fighting in the skies during World War II, Korea, Vietnam and both Gulf conflicts began their careers learning to be officers in the very buildings used today. During the 1970's, Aviation Officer Candidate battalions consisting of as many as 100 cadets filled the complex of buildings, which surround the Schools Command. Although not utilized for officer candidate training today, those same buildings serve the Navy still as office space for the NAS Pensacola commanding officer and staff, and other non-OTC administrative functions.
- In October 1993, Secretary of the Navy Dalton signed a decision letter to execute the move of OCS from Newport to Pensacola making it the home for all Officer Candidate training. Part of the rationale provided by then-CNO ADM Frank Kelso, stated that the curriculum would be reduced from 16 to 14 weeks; it would produce a quality Naval Officer more efficiently; the quality of life favored Pensacola and it established a One Navy Concept (this decision letter is attached to the presentation).
- In 1996, the Navy began to consolidate a reduced force structure at Fleet Concentration Areas in order to "homebase" sailors and minimize PCS moves. Along with this initiative, Pensacola was identified as a Training Concentration Area along with Great Lakes, MI and Charleston, SC. Conspicuously, Newport was not. ("Homebasing's fleet concentration areas listed," The Journal; 19 December 1996, http://www.dcmilitary.com/navy/journal/archives/archives/j_home1219.html)
- Over the next eight years, CNET (now NETC) continued consolidation of officer accession programs to Pensacola by relocating the LDO/CWO and Direct Commission Officer programs to the base.

2. Today

- OTC Pensacola trains approximately 1,900 officer accession candidates annually averaging 403 students in a given month. Training is centrally located to various training areas (including sites for water and land survival and follow-on aviation training) and devices (such as the wet trainer facility). Additionally, OTC is collocated with the Naval Air Technical Training Center (NATTC); a facility that has seen a 30% reduction in student loading since opening in 1997 and is within a mile of current OTC facilities.

(NOTE: comparatively OTC Newport has an average of only 208 students, or half of Pensacola's throughput in a given month)

3. **Errors in Capacity Analysis**

- According to Military Value Analysis in the Department of the Navy: Analyses and Recommendations (Volume IV), for Officer Accession Training, Attachment E, Description of Analysis of the Navy Specific Education and Training Functions, the Navy performed an initial capacity analysis to see if excess capacity existed at the various Officer Accession Training sites. "Built-in surge" was determined using the historical monthly peak and assuming that rate across all twelve months. Pensacola showed an excess of 30% and Newport 77% (DON IAT brief 27 Sept 2004).
- The IAT then began a configuration analysis manually applying optimization model methodology. The purpose of this methodology is "to generate alternative configurations for existing infrastructure, i.e., develop solutions that minimize excess capacity, while meeting the 20-year Force Structure Plan requirements." (p. E-7)

a. Flawed Assumption In Configuration Analysis

- DON IAT analysts describe their guidance on how to interpret and apply the optimization model in it's "BRAC 2005: Analysis Handbook (Rev. 1.01)" dated June 9, 2005. This model allows a higher-resolution approach to measuring capacity by considering additional information on existing base infrastructure, not just a specific activity. For surge capacity, the Handbook states, "the time to expand the physical capital through rental, the reconstitution of any mothballed resources, and the construction of new facilities should be incorporated as part of the analysis." (p.9)
- For performing configuration analysis, particularly scenario development, the document is clear:

Was not done w/ months later
"No other expansion of the primary plant is considered in initial capacity analysis. However, data on the potential for expansion and facility restoration should be collected for use in the later scenario generation analysis." (p.10)

- DON IAT configuration analysis limited the available academic classroom SF to the Naval Aviation Schools Command (**building 633**). This ignored the potential of other ~~✗~~ buildings in the immediate area that could easily be reconstituted as classroom space. For example, **building 634**, currently used by NETPDTC as a library and learning center - and recommended for realignment - possesses an additional 3,943 SF that could be converted quickly and cheaply to OTC classrooms. Still other facilities exist in the complex and were overlooked.
- By limiting their configuration analysis of NAS Pensacola to one building, the IAT biased future deliberations involving OTC Pensacola.

b. Flawed Assumption for Surge

- According to Attachment E, the Infrastructure Analysis Team (IAT) determined that academic classroom space would determine a site's capacity for officer accession training. Using peak monthly average-on-board (AOB) for FY03 at each site, the IAT compared current capacity to the 20-year Force Structure Plan requirements (a reduction of 4.4%). IAT then added historical monthly peaks to establish a "built-in surge capacity across the non-peak months" thus eliminating "the need to factor in a separate surge capacity." From this, the IAT "identified whether or not excess capacity existed for the Officer Accession Training function."

- • In doing so, the Navy established a flaw in its methodology which propagated into an over-assessment of required capacity for OTC consolidation. While recognizing that seasonal variation occurs within various courses of instruction, the IAT failed to consider the seasonal variation across commands. For example, if two courses at different locations – one running from January to June and another from July to December – and each running a monthly AOB of 500 were to be considered for consolidation, the IAT would add the two numbers for a "built-in surge" of 1,000 ... far beyond any realistic surge for the individual, non-conflicting courses.

- Peak monthly AOB for each site occurs at different times during the fiscal year. While Newport experiences a peak AOB in June (434), Pensacola experiences its peak six months earlier in January (524). Combining the two throughputs sets an unrealistically high monthly surge rate of 958, which extrapolated over the course of a fiscal year creates an OTC annual throughput of 11,496 officer accession candidates (excluding USNA). Current (FY03) annual production is only 3,171 creating an unrealistic annual throughput surge requirement of 262%.

- Even when focusing on the combined AOB rates by month, the 958 level establishes a 27% built-in surge rate for the highest production month (752 in June) and a 156% built-in surge rate for the lowest (373 in May). (Source data: DON IAT Briefs 31 August 2004 and 27 September 2004) See Figure 1.

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
	FY03											
Newport AOB	237	297	91	124	116	267	237	97	434	229	174	198
Pcola AOB	453	428	418	524	453	404	353	276	318	342	433	437
Total	690	725	509	648	569	671	590	373	752	571	607	635
Surge of 20%	828	870	611	778	683	805	707	448	902	685	729	762

FY 03 Combined AOB

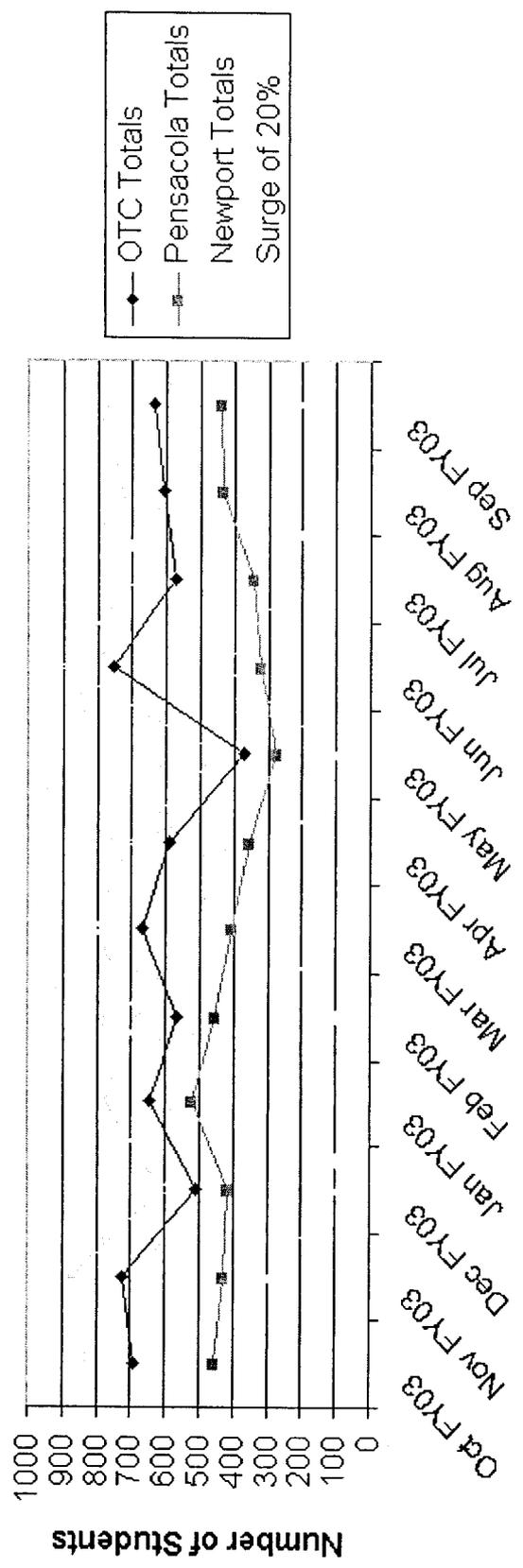


Figure 1 Comparison of Monthly AOB with a monthly surge rate of 20%

Source: *Handwritten notes*

DOR IAT
Baird
31 Aug 2011
27 Sep 2011

	OTC Newport AOB	OTC Pensacola AOB	Total
Oct.	237	453	690
Nov	297	428	725
Dec	91	428	519
Jan	124		648
Feb	116	453	569
Mar	267	404	671
Apr	237	353	590
May	97	276	373
Jun	434	318	752
Jul	229	342	571
Aug	174	433	607
Sep	198	437	635

Total through put	2,501	4,849	7,350
Monthly Average	208	404	613

DAG P.8- Student Sq.Ft. 20,797/958 = Requirement 21.71 SF.	719 * 21.71 = <u>15,609 SF</u> <u>Required</u>	OTC-P has <u>16,047 SF</u>
--	--	----------------------------------

15,609 SF
Required

DAG 18 Oct
04 p. 8
Jun
Jan
Students

752	752
0.044 FSP Adj p. 9	-33
<u>33.09</u>	<u>719 Student W/FSP Adj</u>

DAG
719
232 Difference

719 Student W/FSP Adj
-613 Total Monthly Average
106 Difference

4. Impact on Scenario Development

- By limiting the number of usable facilities and overestimating the surge requirement, the IAT set conditions from which Pensacola could not compare well in the scenarios under development.

a. Classroom Capacity

- Using IAT numbers and the Average-On-Board method ascribed in NAVFAC P-80 "Training Facilities," the current required classroom capacity for Newport (434 AOB peak) and Pensacola (524 AOB peak), are 9,506 SF and 11,291 SF respectively. The IAT established surge of 958 leads to a required total of 20,797 SF. As Figure 2 shows, the 27% excess in the peak month translates into an additional 1,200 SF over an assumed surge of 20% per month and 4,500 SF over FY03 peak month AOB.

Course CDP	Course Title	Annual Input (AI)	Monthly Student AOB	NSF Per Student (NSF)	Requirement Net Area (SF)	Current Classroom Capacity (SF) Pensacola	Excess SF
FY 03 Totals	OTC - all	752	752	14.5	16325	16047	-278
Surge +20%	OTC - all	902	902	14.5	19581	16047	-3534
IAT Analysis	OTC - all	958	958	14.5	20797	16047	-4750

Figure 2 Comparison of classroom space requirements

1,216

*improperly
Over Estimate
Requirements*

- Using the 20% surge scenario, Pensacola lacks 3,534 SF of classroom space. As mentioned earlier, the inclusion of just one building within the complex currently considered for realignment would have erased the worse-case deficit.

b. Billeting

- The effect carries over to billeting requirements, by including a 200+ bed requirement over current FY03 AOB and 50+ if one assumes a 20% surge. The main barracks for officer accession candidates are listed as 601 and 602; each capable of housing 202 students. Through its flawed configuration analysis, the IAT missed the potential of buildings 623 and 624, the current home to the base commanding officer and staff. Both buildings originally served as barracks for AOC candidates and could be easily reconstituted at a relatively small cost.

c. Cost Drivers

- DON IAT assumptions and errors lead to an overestimation of the required MILCON. IAT estimates the Navy will have to pay for the following facilities at a one-time cost of \$26.71 million. (Figure 3)

	UM	New	Rehab	Cost
Applied Instruction Bldg	SF		8896	\$480,000
Applied Instruction Bldg	SF		10132	\$540,000
Applied Instruction Bldg	SF	25430		\$4,720,000
Fire and Rescue Trng Facility	EA	1		\$1,140,000
Student Barracks	SF	116982		\$18,610,000
Student Barracks	SF		21200	\$970,000
Auditorium	SF		6100	\$250,000
Total				\$26,710,000

overestimated

Figure 3 IAT Cost Analysis for Pensacola Consolidation scenario (DON-0087) (DON Analysis Group Briefing slides dated 23 December 2004)

- Actual requirements based on the adjustments and consideration above show more reasonable costs since new construction is no longer necessary (Figure 4).

	Actual New	Actual Rehab	New Cost (\$ per SF)	Rehab Cost (\$ per SF)	Actual Cost
Applied Instruction Bldg	0	8896	185.6	53	\$471,488
Applied Instruction Bldg	0	10132	185.6	53	\$536,996
Applied Instruction Bldg	0	3954	185.6	53	\$209,562
Fire and Rescue Trng Facility	1	0	1140000	0	\$1,140,000
Student Barracks	0	54751	159	45.75	\$2,504,858
Student Barracks	0	54751	159	45.75	\$2,504,858
Auditorium	0	6100	0	41	\$250,100
Total					\$7,617,863

Figure 4 Revised Scenario numbers

- Further opportunities exist for additional cost reductions if the fire and rescue facility located on base at the NATTC compound can be used as is or modified slightly.

5. Capacity Analysis Summary

- By limiting the configuration analysis only to those facilities currently used by OTC Pensacola, the IAT ignored actual optimization model methodology and underestimated the value of training facilities on the base. Further, by wrongly adding the two peak months together to establish a maximum, the IAT overestimated capacity requirements.
- Both these actions lead to an overestimation of the cost for MILCON causing Pensacola to be removed from consideration as a realignment site.
- The BRAC Commission should revisit the decision to eliminate Pensacola in light of these issues.

*3
Prob w/analysis*

Military Value (based on a 100 point scale)

- Before analyzing the final military value document during the research into this it was found that in the minutes for N-RP-0190- Report of DAG deliberations of September 1, 2004, there is a military value chart which gives OTC Pensacola a 47.04 military value score compared with OTC Newport with a 41.57 score. This chart clearly shows that Pensacola has a commanding 5.47 lead in military value over Newport and there is no explanation as to what changed in military value from September to December of 2004 when the final military value chart was released.
- **Question:** Why is the final military value chart different from the September military value chart? What changed between September and December of 2004 and why did it change? There is no justification for the change and if that military value score had been the final score then Pensacola would clearly have beaten Newport.
- The difference in overall DON Officer Accession Training Military Value Scoring, between NAS Pensacola (51.13) and NAVSTA Newport (53.35) or only 2.22. If you look at simply the first three conditions Pensacola beats Newport by a total of 48.39 to 34.65, respectively. In the second two conditions Pensacola scores 2.73 and Newport scores 18.70. We are disputing the accuracy of a number of points in each of the five sections. Broken down into the five sections in two tables below:

Table 1

	Training and Infrastructure (49.25)	Location (15)	Personnel Support (15.75)	Total (80)
Pensacola	32.33	8.14	7.92	48.39
Newport	23.86	3.82	6.97	34.65

Table 2

	Ability to Support Other Missions (10)	Environment and Encroachment (10)	Total (20)
Pensacola	.13	2.60	2.73
Newport	10	8.70	18.70

Also Air Ops →

Question: Overall, which is more important to an officer training command: training infrastructure, location and personnel support or ability to support other missions and environment and encroachment? Considering the difference in military value scoring is only 2.22 points it must be worth examining the questions raised below in this presentation because that outcome could potentially increase the military value of Pensacola above and beyond the military value of Newport, which would make the case for bringing OTC down to Pensacola from Newport instead of Pensacola to Newport.

1. Training Infrastructure (49.25)

The initial justification under Military Value Analysis in the Department of the Navy: Analyses and Recommendations (Volume IV), for Officer Accession Training, page E-8 states: "The initial solution output from the configuration model provided four options, two of which were constrained due to the lack of excess capacity at Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL....The sensitivity analysis demonstrated that increasing the requirement did not significantly affect the possible options. In addition, the analysis was able to portray that capacity limitations could be offset by buildable acres is scenario configurations so dictated...." As earlier noted, the configuration analysis did not consider the available facilities located around OTC Pensacola that would more than compensate for any perceived lack of excess capacity. However, specifically to the military value of the training facilities, Pensacola far exceeded Newport.

- E&T-4: Capacity of messing facilities. Pensacola scored a 7.30 (the maximum possible score) while Newport scored a .41.
- E&T-5: Capacity of billeting facilities. Pensacola scored a 1.00 while Newport scored a 2.67
- E&T-6: Amount of buildable acres. Pensacola scored a 4.25 (the maximum possible score) while Newport scored a .67.
- Total scores for the capacity questions:
Pensacola: 12.55 Newport: 3.75
- **Question:** Based on the Navy's own data, as shown above, the original justification stating that NAS Pensacola was "constrained due to the lack of excess capacity" is not correct. Therefore, the Navy's initial decision to remove NAS Pensacola from the running for OTC consolidation is not correct.

- Poor Assessment

2. Location (15)

- E&T-11: The Navy asks: "Number of training days annually lost/impaired due to weather." According to the Navy data Newport scores a 1.76 and Pensacola scores a 1.66. According to the 2004 World Almanac, the average temperature for Providence, Rhode Island was 51.25 degrees with three months having an average temperature of 34 or below, and 8 months with a temperature of 60 or below. Rhode Island has an average of 117 days with a minimum temperature below freezing. Rhode Island has an average of Yearly snowfall of 35.9 inches. Pensacola has an average of 16 days a year when the temperature is below freezing and an average 0.2 inches of snow annually. The average temperature year round is 67.7 degrees.¹
- It should be noted that the Wet Training Facility, an integral part of OTC, is an inside facility at NAS Pensacola, but according to the Navy it cannot be used when the weather outside is 32 degrees or lower.

¹ Source: <http://www.climate-zone.com/climate/united-states/rhode-island/providence/>

- It should be noted that the average student throughput for Newport decreases significantly during months with inclement weather (see Figure 1 above) thus further decreasing the days per year which adversely impact training. If OTC Pensacola moved to Newport they would not be able to decrease this level of training during winter months and would thus lose more training days due to weather than they currently do.
- **Question:** Presuming that Navy regulation applies to both Newport and Pensacola, according to Navy regulations a Wet Training Facility in Newport could not be operated on average 117 days of the year and 16 days at Pensacola. This surely counts as lost training time due to weather and therefore should increase the amount of days lost at Newport compared with Pensacola?
- **Question:** The Navy says that NAVSTA Newport only lost one day of training in 2003 to weather. They did not answer the question how many training days have been lost since OTC first moved to Pensacola in 1993-1994. The Navy should supply information comparing lost training days due to weather at NAS Pensacola vs. NAVSTA Newport from 1993-present day. If possible, that information should be found for the past 20 years. This should prove that Pensacola has lost fewer days of training over a longer time period and should also increase the military value score of Pensacola compared with Newport.

3. Personnel Support (15.57)

- PS-2a-c and PS-3a-d are all questions relating to housing.
- PS-2a asks: “What was the average wait time (in months) for family housing, including Public Private Venture (PPV) units, at your installation as of 30 September 2003?” PS-2b asks: “What is the total number of adequate Bachelor Quarters (combined officer and enlisted; both current and budgeted) at your installation divided by the total military population as of 30 Sept. 2003?” PS-2c asks: “What was the total number of non availabilities issued over the past five years (1999-2003) divided by the total number of transient rooms as of 30 Sept. 2003 at your installation?” Newport scores a 1.71 and Pensacola scores a .85.
- **Question:** According to the COBRA data there are currently no officer housing units and no enlisted housing units available at NAVSTA Newport. There are 29 officer housing units and 101 enlisted housing units available at NAS Pensacola. How is it possible that Newport scores higher than Pensacola on these questions if there are available housing units at Pensacola and none at Newport?
- PS-3a-d: Relative value of community housing availability, affordability and proximity. PS-3a asks: “What is the community rental vacancy rate?” According to Navy data there are a total of 6,654 vacant rental units for NAS Pensacola and a total of 5,693 vacant units for NAVSTA Newport.

- PS-3b asks: “What is the BAH (O-3 with dependents) for the locality as of 1 Jan 2004?” The officer BAH for NAS Pensacola is \$946 and the BAH for NAVSTA Newport is \$1,952. It should also be noted that the median house value in Pensacola is \$91,500 and in Newport it is \$154,081.
- PS-3c was deleted by DAG.
- **Question:** Based on Navy data it is not possible that NAVSTA Newport scores higher than NAS Pensacola. Put simply, based on Navy data: it’s cheaper to live in Pensacola, there are more houses available for rent and, as the 1993 action memorandum noted, “quality of life factors favor consolidation to Pensacola.” The BRAC Commission should look very closely at this series of data points compared with Navy data on NAVSTA Newport and NAS Pensacola. Pensacola should score higher than 1.20 and certainly should score higher than NAVSTA Newport with 2.20.
- PS-6a asks: “What were the annual unemployment rates for the 5-year period of 1999-2003?” Based on Navy data extracted from OSD BRAC database as of April 20, 2005, the unemployment rate for Pensacola was lower than that of Newport for three out of five years (see below and attached Navy data).
- **Question:** Based on Navy data Pensacola had a much lower average unemployment rate over the five year period from 1999-2003 than Newport and the national average. Newport had a higher rate of unemployment than the national average over the same time period, despite having a 245.8 percent job growth for 2001. Therefore, based on Navy data, it is not possible that Pensacola and Newport could have the same score on this military value question. This clearly needs to be rescored with a higher military value score awarded to Pensacola.

Unemployment rate percent	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Average 1999-2003
Pensacola (basis MSA)	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.18
Newport (basis 3 counties)	4.4	3.8	4.6	5.8	6.5	5.02
National	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	4.94

- PS-6b asks: “What was the annual covered employment (job growth) for the periods 1998-2003 as a percentage?” While Newport scores better overall for that time period 2000 Newport had a negative job growth of -71 percent. In 2001 Newport had a positive job growth of 245.8 percent. These figures do not represent normal annual job growth and therefore should be discounted. Taken as a whole, without the wild fluctuations of two extreme years, you cannot get a fair representation of positive job growth for Newport whereas Pensacola has, on average, a positive job growth of .26 percent from 1999-2003. It is also worth noting that even in 2001 with 245.8 percent positive job growth the unemployment rate was still 4.6 percent and the next year in 2002 was still 5.8 percent.

4. Ability to Support Other Missions (10)

- E&T -12a-b: The Navy has drawn a distinction between training and professional military education (PME). In the initial justification under Scenario Development and Analysis in the Department of the Navy: Analyses and Recommendations (Volume IV), for Professional Military Education, page E-11 states: “Since configuration analysis indicated that there were no options capable of producing cost savings or training efficiencies for the Department of the Navy specific Professional Military Education function, the Infrastructure Evaluation Group determined that neither consolidation nor relocation of Department of the Navy specific Professional Military Education functions could be supported. Therefore, no scenarios affecting Department of the Navy specific Professional Military Education were developed.”
- Questions E&T-12a-b specifically ask: “How many square feet of classroom facilities dedicated to DON-specific PME...are also used for other training functions” and “How many days per year are your DON-specific PME...used in direct support of a joint military, foreign military or other federal, state or local agency sponsored missions?” These two points were jointly considered in the Navy data call and as such Newport scored the maximum 5.00 points and OTC Pensacola scored only .13.
- **Question:** According to the Navy, PME scenarios were not developed and **PME was not supposed to be factored** into a military value analysis scenario. Why, in that case was PME the lead part of two questions: E&T 12a-b, where Newport, with more PME facilities, scored a **5.00 and Pensacola scored .13**? If this was not supposed to be factored in to any scenario then it has no bearing on whether OTC goes to Newport or remains in Pensacola. Therefore, this data call point is incorrect and should be revised based on the Navy’s own justification.
- E&T-13: The next data point asked “How many days per year do Reserve or Guard units use your Department of Navy-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training facilities for drill periods?” Again, Newport scores a 5.00 and Pensacola scores a 0. The two week long Direct Commissioning Program, part of Officer Accession Training, counts as the Annual Training (AT) Reserve drill for those reservists who go through the program. They have on average 15 two week classes a year averaging **30 people a class**, which equals **450 Navy Reservists every year and is actually more than that**. The total number of days that DON-specific Pensacola OTC officer accession training facilities used by Reservists is 210 per year or more than half the days of the year.
- **Question:** There is no way that the number for Pensacola OTC should be zero based on the above information. In addition, Navy-specific PME data should not be factored in based on the fact that PME was not supposed to be jointly considered with OTC facilities.

5. Environment and Encroachment (10)

- ENV-7a: The Navy also claims that Newport scores a 3.50 and Pensacola scores a 0 in the question: “Do current Endangered Species/Marine Mammal Protection Act

restrictions affect shore or in-water operations or testing/training activities conducted at the installation or at a range that the installation manages?" NAS Pensacola has won the Natural Resources Conservation Award (Small Installation) from 1999-2001 and from 2001-2003 as a result of their Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan. According to NAVSTA Newport, they do not have such a plan or have never received such awards at least their website does not advertise them. X 692

- **Question:** The request for this information was sent to the Navy and so far no response has been received. Based on the above information NAS Pensacola should not have scored a zero:

NAS Pensacola website detailing environmental awards:
<http://www.naspensacola.navy.mil/environment.htm>

DOD website for Environmental Awards:
<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Library/Awards/awards.html>

NAVSTA Newport website with no advertised environmental awards:
<http://www.nsnpt.navy.mil/visinfo.htm>

- In addition, the following information detailing the McAllister Point Landfill site at NAVSTA Newport should be looked at. It details the pollution associated with 34,000 cubic yards of material that would have to be dredged:
<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/rods/fulltext/r0100155.pdf#search='Rhode%20Island%20environmental%20concerns,%20Naval%20Station%20Newport>
- The following information details the assignment of Superfund status to NAVSTA Newport at of November 21, 1989: <http://www.nsnpt.navy.mil/Code40/40E/Rab/irp.htm>

Scenario Analysis DON-0085/DON-0087

MILCON

- On page E-10 under Scenario Development and Analysis: Officer Accession Training: "...COBRA analysis was conducted on each of the scenario data calls. Review by the Infrastructure Evaluation Group of the scenario data call responses and COBRA analysis indication that consolidating the Officer Training Command...at NAS Pensacola or Naval Station Great Lakes...would incur substantial one-time and recurring costs including significant new construction and/or rehabilitation and creation of additional support infrastructure." At this point the decision was made to only further evaluate the scenarios of consolidating OTC at Great Lakes or Newport with the final decision made that Newport would be the best place for it.
- On page 7 of the minutes for the DON Analysis Group (DAG) meeting from December 21, 2004, under point 18 it states that: "Since the payback for Scenario DON-0087 was over 100 years and there are still significant MILCON costs associated with this scenario,

the DAG decided to continue to refine the scenario data call results, but recommend that the Infrastructure Evaluation Group (IEG) discontinue further analysis of this scenario.”

- The MILCON costs associated with the move of OTC according to Navy information provided in N-RP-0396 Report of DAG Deliberations of 21 December 2004, DON Infrastructure Analysis Team, MILCON Summary, Tab 7, page 9, include:

Construction FAC Description	UM	New	Rehab	Cost	Total
Applied Instruction Building (OTC-OIS classroom/admin)	Square Feet		8,896	.48	
Applied Instruction Building (OTC-OIS classroom/admin)	SF		10,132	.54	
Applied Instruction Building (OTC-OIS)	SF	25,430		4.72	
Student Barracks (OTC)	SF	116,982		18.61	
Student Barracks	SF		21,200	.97	
Fire and Rescue Training Facility (OTC)	EA	1		1.14	
					\$26.46 million

Note: this is not total MILCON needed. This represents 26.46 out of 26.71 million needed according to the Navy.

- In RP-0396 Report of DAG Deliberations of 21 December 2004, DON Infrastructure Analysis Team, MILCON Summary, Tab 7, page 14 it states: “MILCON requirement might be partially offset by piggy backing with post Hurricane Ivan MILCON projects.”
- **Question:** Which MILCON and rehabilitation costs were factored into this? Considering that the DAG recommended that the IEG did not further develop scenario DON-0087 and as of December 2004 many of the contracts for Ivan had still not been awarded, it is unlikely that this analysis was ever completed. If it were done today the results would arguably show a huge decrease in both MILCON and rehabilitation costs due to Emergency Supplemental funding thus drastically lowering the overall costs for DON-0087 and removing the main reason why further study of the scenario was discontinued.

Specifically, rehab on Applied Instruction buildings and the Student Barracks may have been done with Emergency Supplemental funds, thus removing 1.99 million in MILCON money, which alone adds up to more than the total cost of MILCON needed for a move of OTC to Newport, as provided in DON-0085. One example is that of building 633 Naval Aviation School. Prior to Hurricane Ivan the top floor of the building, which encompasses classroom space, was to be rehabbed. As a result of Ivan the timeframe on the rehab was moved up and the funds were provided by the Emergency Supplemental. The Navy should be asked to further this part of the study to see how many other “piggy backed” costs would be offset today that weren’t factored in December of 2004?²

Fire and Rescue Training Facility (OTC)

- We spoke to a LCDR at OTC as to how students flow from Pensacola and receive their firefighting requirement. To the best of his knowledge graduate officers do not attend a basic firefighting course in Great Lakes or Newport prior to going to their fleet assignment. Officers going to surface units perform their firefighting qualification at the fleet concentration areas of Norfolk and San Diego. There is also one in Mayport.
- In other words, other than the BOOST and Seaman to Admiral Candidates and Naval Academy, no other ascension programs use it and that seemed fine for Navy requirements. One could probably argue it makes far more sense to reconstitute the facility at NAS Pensacola where officers could receive all basic training and aviation before heading to the fleet.
- **Question:** If this facility is not a requirement for OTC then why has it been factored into the MILCON costs when, according to the Navy, they do their fire rescue training at the fleet?

Student Barracks (OTC)

- According to the Navy, they need 116,982 square feet of new student barracks. In fact, in the notes on RP-0396 Report of DAG Deliberations of 21 December 2004, DON Infrastructure Analysis Team, MILCON Summary, Tab 7, page 9, it says: “MILCON * cost driver is Student Barracks: \$19.58M.”
- **Question:** If you look at the buildings that are going to be affected by BRAC realignments at NAS Pensacola, one of them is the main NETC building. This building is a 129,908 square foot building. If NETC leaves, there will be 129,908 square feet of empty building, more than 10,000 square feet extra than required for the needs of OTC as identified by the Navy, thus eliminating the major MILCON cost driver. *
- Should the Navy be interested in a campus like environment with co-located facilities there is an option that the NASP Commanding Officer buildings, marked as 623 and 624 in the map attached, could be moved into the vacated NETC building 628. This would

² That question was sent to Navy OLA at 10:30am on Wednesday, June 15, 2005.

leave 623 and 624 vacant, which are two building identical to buildings 601 and 602 directly across the street from these buildings which are already part of OTC. These buildings have 54,752 square feet each in user occupied area and 65,604 total square feet of facility area. Therefore, if the NAPS Co were to move to the vacated NETC buildings an additional 109,504 square feet of user occupied area and 131,207 square feet of facility area would be available to any incoming additional OTC units or personnel, which is more than the total square footage required by the Navy in DON-0087. This would also eliminate the major MILCON driver associated with DON-0087.

- Taking the point immediately above one step further building 603, directly across from buildings 602 and 603, currently houses DFAS and SPAWARS facilities. The total facility area of this building is 259,400 square feet. If the other realignments involving DFAS and SPAWARS do go ahead as currently proposed (which we do not support) then this huge, multi-level building would be available for use for the consolidated OTC facilities from Newport.

COBRA

- According to payback section of DON-0085: “The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$3.57 million. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.38 million. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$0.91 million with a payback expected in four years. The net present value of costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$10.00 million.”
- Looking at only the BAH costs for Newport vs. Pensacola based on COBRA analysis of DON-0085 it is clear that the costs associated with this alone would be greater than the projects savings over twenty years of \$10 million.
- According to COBRA, the monthly cost of Officer BAH at Newport is \$1,952 and the monthly Enlisted BAH is \$1,420. There are no available officer or enlisted housing units. Therefore, every single officer and enlisted position that moves to NAVSTA Newport will have no choice but to accept BAH. Twenty-eight officers and twenty-eight enlisted personnel are scheduled to move with OTC to Newport. The annual cost of 28 officers BAH is \$655,872. The annual cost of 28 enlisted personnel BAH at Newport is \$477,120. Combined, the cost of 28 officers and 28 enlisted BAH annually at NAVSTA Newport is \$1,132,992. The cost over twenty years, which can only increase, is \$22,659,840. The annual cost at NAS Pensacola, with officer BAH at \$946 and enlisted BAH at \$758, combined is \$572,544 annually and \$11,450,880 over 20 years (see table below).

	<u>Monthly Officer BAH</u>	<u>Monthly Enlisted BAH</u>	<u>Annual BAH for 28 Officer and 28 Enlisted</u>	<u>Total BAH costs for 56 military personnel over 20 years</u>
NAS Pensacola	\$946	\$758	\$572,544	\$11,450,880

NAVSTA Newport	\$1952	\$1420	\$1,132,992	\$22,659,840
Cheaper at NAS Pensacola by:	-\$1006	-\$662	-\$560,448	-\$11,208,960

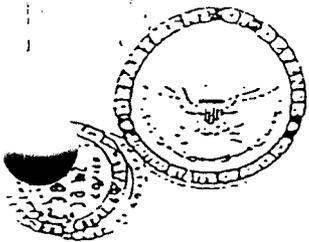
- Question:** According to the COBRA analysis (attached) the difference between BAH costs for Pensacola vs. Newport for 28 officers and 28 enlisted personnel over twenty years is \$11,208,960. The Navy would save \$11,208,960 on BAH costs alone over 20 years by moving OTC NAVSTA Newport to OTC NAS Pensacola. The total annual savings projected for 20 years for DON-0085 is \$10 million. If this data has not been included in the cost savings analysis then it proves that the Navy would actually lose \$1,208,960 over 20 years on BAH costs alone by moving OTC from Pensacola to Newport. In addition, there are currently no available officer housing units available and no enlisted housing units available at NAVSTA Newport. There are 29 officer housing units available and 101 enlisted housing units available at NAS Pensacola. The space is available to accommodate more personnel from NAVSTA Newport.

Previous orders to Consolidation of Aviation Officer Candidate School (AOCS) and Officer Candidate School (OCS) from Newport to Pensacola, September 17, 1993

- According to payback section of DON-0085: "The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$3.57 million. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.38 million. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$0.91 million with a payback expected in four years. The net present value of costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$10.00 million."
- Question:** Under the original Action Memorandum (signed by ex-CNO Admiral Frank Kelso, II in 1993-attached) which consolidated AOCS and OCS from Newport to Pensacola implemented in 1994 it states: "CNET conducted a study which indicated consolidation in either Newport or Pensacola would result in the same annual savings of approximately \$1.9M. Quality of Life factors, however, favor consolidation in Pensacola." OTC was moved in 1994. In the eleven years since it moved to Pensacola the Navy has saved \$1.9 million a year. The total amount of savings to date, based on Navy information, is \$20.9 million. The total savings from just the past eleven years have eclipsed the projected savings to the department (\$10 million) projected over 20 years. In fact, based solely on the savings to date and using annual projected savings (\$0.91 million) minus actual annual savings over the past 11 years (\$1.9 million) it would COST the Navy an extra \$1 million annually to complete this move, based on Navy data. Did the Navy factor in these annual \$1.9 million savings into their 20 year projected savings under DON-0085?

- In the same Action Memorandum from 1993 it states: “Our plan consolidates existing curricula into one which standardizes the program, promotes the “one Navy” concept, and produces a quality naval officer more efficiently.”
- **Question:** What has changed since 1993 that somehow nullifies this? The “one Navy” concept still exists and OCS in Pensacola still “produces a quality naval officer more efficiently.”
- Again, in that same Action Memorandum from 1993 it states: “Quality of Life factors, however, favor consolidation in Pensacola.”
- **Question:** What has changed since 1993 that somehow nullifies this? Is the Quality of Life somehow drastically improved in Newport so much that it eclipses that of Pensacola?

Attachments



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CHIEF OF NAVAL AIR TRAINING
NAVAL AIR STATION
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS 78419-3103



1500
Ser 01/03025
28 OCT 1993

From: Chief of Naval Air Training
To: Commanding Officer, Naval Aviation Schools Command 00
Subj: CONSOLIDATION OF AVIATION OFFICERS CANDIDATE SCHOOL (AOCS) AND OFFICER 01
CANDIDATE SCHOOL (OCS) 11
Ref: (a) PHONCON btwn RADM Hayden (CNATRA)/CAPT Coonan NASC of 22 Oct 93 11
Encl: (1) CNET ltr 1500 Ser N-24/172 of 22 Oct 93 14

1. Enclosure (1) directs the consolidation of AOCS and OCS at NAS Pensacola by April 1994. As discussed in reference (a), request Naval Aviation Schools Command liaison directly with Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) to ~~implement the new consolidated course, keeping CNATRA informed.~~ 14
2. CNATRA point of contact is LT Karen R. Hyde, N313, DSN 861-3822 or commercial (512) 939-3822.


P. R. STATSKY
Chief of Staff

Copy to:
CNET
NETC

Enclosure (2).





DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CHIEF OF NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING
720 DALLAS ST
PENSACOLA FLORIDA 32504 5220

1500
Ser N-24\1

22 OCT 1993

From: Chief of Naval Education and Training
To: Chief of Naval Air Training

Subj: CONSOLIDATION OF AVIATION OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL (AOCS)
AND OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL (OCS)

1. On 15 October 1993, Secretary Dalton announced his decision to consolidate AOCS and OCS into a 13 week course of instruction at NA Pensacola. The new consolidated course (OCS) class will convene in April 1994.

2. Please develop and forward a Plan of Action and Milestones (POAM) not later than 12 November 1993 to include staffing, final curriculum revision, class convening schedule, and logistics/transfer of training materials. Direct liaison with the Bureau of Naval Personnel, the Commander, Navy Recruiting Command and Commander, Naval Education and Training Center is authorized.

3. By copy of this letter, the Commander, Navy Recruiting Command is requested to take appropriate action to effect the assignment of all OCS officer candidates to Pensacola vice Newport beginning in April 1994.


R. K. U. KIHUNE

Copy To:
CHNAVPERS
COMNAVCRUITCOM
NETC





DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO
Ser 00/3U500125
17 Sep 93

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Subj: CONSOLIDATION OF AVIATION OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL (AOCS)
AND OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL (OCS) - ACTION MEMORANDUM

1. I recommend we consolidate Aviation Officer Candidate School (AOCS) and Officer Candidate School (OCS) in Pensacola, FL in FY-94. Our plan consolidates existing curricula into one which standardizes the program, promotes the "one Navy" concept, and produces a quality naval officer more efficiently. A pilot course of instruction was conducted 28 May to 13 August 1993 at Naval Aviation Schools Command, NAS Pensacola which underscored the viability of consolidation.

2. GAO Report dated 6 November 1992, "Officer Commissioning Programs: More Oversight and Coordination Needed" recommends consolidation of AOCS and OCS in Newport, RI. CNET conducted a study which indicated consolidation in either Newport or Pensacola would result in the same annual savings of approximately \$1.9M. Quality of Life factors, however, favor consolidation in Pensacola.

3. If you concur with this consolidation, the first consolidated CS class could begin in April 1994.

Frank B. Kelso II
FRANK B. KELSO, II

SECNAV DECISION:

Approved _____

Disapproved _____

Other _____

OPTIONAL FORM 20 (7-00)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

Page 2 of 2

To <i>Cdr Nick Nichols</i>	From <i>Cdr Chris Feeney</i>
Dept Agency	Phone # <i>N715</i>
Fax # <i>922-4901</i>	Fax #

1250 7-00-01 0-17 20-0 5010-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



EXIT DATE

PRIORITY / DEADLINE DATE- ROUTINE

RECOMMENDED SIGNER CNO

CNO

RETURN TO:

Room 4E536

After:

Each Clearance

Last Clearance

XX

Signature

ATTACHED OUTGOING DOCUMENT

TYPE MEMO

ADDRESSEE(S) NONE

SERIAL

SUBJECT

CONSOLIDATION OF AVIATION OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL (AOCS) AND OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL (OCS)

BACKGROUND BRIEFING

ISSUE: Provide recommendation to SECNAV to consolidate Aviation Officer Candidate School (AOCS) and Officer Candidate School (OCS).

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION:

- Consolidated pilot course of instruction included an "Aviation Indoctrination Week (AIW)" whereby aviation officer candidates reported prior to non-aviation candidates for rigorous physical and military indoctrination. The pilot monitoring team assessment strongly recommended deleting AIW as sufficient application of stress was applied during the consolidated course and AIW fosters a "We-They" concept.

- Pilot monitoring team also lauded the employment of USMC Drill Instructors in concert with USN CPO's as a very effective method of training.

- Consolidated pilot course was an 11 week curriculum which deleted a significant portion of the existing warfare-specific training while retaining the core topics required for all officer accessions. Post-pilot assessment indicates two weeks of additional lesson topics (airmanship, seamanship) are required to meet officer accession Professional Core Competencies.

RECOMMENDATION:

CNO approve the following recommendations and sign the SECNAV action memorandum:

- Expand 11 week consolidated curriculum to 13 weeks. Yes / No / Other
- Consolidate AOCS/OCS at Pensacola in FY-94. Yes / No / Other
- Delete Aviation Indoctrination Week. Yes / No / Other
- Employ both USMC DI's and USN CPO's during training. Yes / No / Other

Continued on page 2

SIGNATURE

OFFICE CODE AND/OR TITLE

DATE

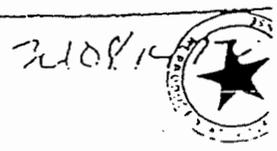
N7

This sheet is unclassified when removed from the described material. Please enter the classification of this sheet.

DRAFTER

PHONE

Classification of this sheet only



<!--StartFragment-->NNS821. SECNAV Announces Officer Candidate School Consolidation PENSACOLA, Fla. (NNS) -- On Oct. 15, Secretary of the Navy John H. Dalton announced the consolidation of Aviation Officer Candidate School (AOCS) and Officer Candidate School (OCS) in Pensacola, Fla.

The school will be called Officer Candidate School and will be located at the Naval Aviation Schools Command in Pensacola. The first 13-week class will begin in April 1994. Both aviation and non-aviation officer candidates will now attend Officer Candidate School in Pensacola, saving about \$1.9 million annually.

Currently, the location of AOCS is Pensacola. OCS will be relocating from Newport, R.I. Both schools utilized about 25 percent capacity at each location. Combining OCS and AOCS in Pensacola will still maintain the Navy's ability to accommodate increased student load requirements if necessary.

Officer Candidate School will have a total of 400 students for 1994, and will include 280 non-aviation candidates and 120 aviation candidates. The school will operate with 39 staff members consisting of four Marine drill instructors, eight senior Navy enlisted personnel, and 27 Navy officers as instructors and staff personnel.

Story by CNET Public Affairs

<!--EndFragment-->

DON OFFICER ACCESSION TRAINING MILITARY VALUE SCORING

MCB Quantico VA OTC Newport RI OTC Pensacola FL USNA Annapolis MD

Training Infrastructure (49/25)				
E&T-1	3.23	1.57/1.91	2.37	5.25
E&T-2	5.31	3.03/3.42	4.34	5.35
E&T-4	4.15	0.41 -	7.30	3.41
E&T-5	3.88	2.06/2.69	1.00	8.34
E&T-6	0.00	0.00/0.67	0.00/4.25 ↑	0.00
E&T-7a-c	1.11	4.33/5.17	3.54/3.00 ↑	9.38
E&T-8	9.38	0.00/9.38	9.38	9.38
Training Infrastructure TOTAL	27.05	11.39/23.86	27.92/32.35	41.11
Location (15)				
E&T-9	0.23	0.68/0.40	3.73/3.42 ↓	0.00
E&T-10a-b	2.83	0.00/1.59	2.87/2.86 ↓	0.06
E&T-11	0.00	1.76 -	1.66	0.83
Location TOTAL	3.05	2.44/2.37	8.26	0.89
Personnel Support (15/75)				
PS-1	1.88	1.88/0.40	1.88	1.88
PS-2a-c	3.26	1.71 -	0.85	4.28
PS-3a-d	2.15	2.02 -	1.20	1.70
PS-4a-c	0.36	0.30/0.29	0.29/0.24 ↓	0.00
PS-5a-d	0.15	0.29/0.16	0.22/0.15 ↓	0.13
PS-6a-b	0.10	0.01 -	0.00/0.01 ↑	0.08
PS-7	1.34	1.34 -	1.34	1.34
PS-8a-b	1.15	0.43/0.38	0.70/0.51 ↓	0.00
PS-9	1.13	0.85 -	1.13	1.03
PS-10	0.00	0.01 -	0.06	0.00
PS-11	0.06	0.05 -	0.00	0.05
PS-12	0.03	0.10/0.07	0.55/0.53 ↓	0.00
PS-13	0.01	0.06/0.01	0.00	0.07
Personnel Support TOTAL	11.61	9.03	8.21/7.92 ↓	10.57
Ability to Support Other Missions (10)				
E&T-12a-b	0.14	5.00	0.04/0.13 ↑	0.45
E&T-13	0.00	5.00 -	0.00	0.32
Ability to Support Other Missions TOTAL	0.14	10.00 -	0.04/0.13	0.77
Environment and Encroachment (10)				
ENV-2a-c	0.00	5.20 -	2.60	6.50
ENV-7a	3.50	3.50 -	0.00 -	3.50
Environment and Encroachment TOTAL	3.50	8.70	2.60 -	10.00

TOTAL MILITARY VALUE (100.00) **45.36** **41.57** **47.04** **63.34**

MCB Quantico VA OTC Newport RI OTC Pensacola FL USNA Annapolis MD

DON OFFICER ACCESSION TRAINING MILITARY VALUE SCORING

	MCB Quantico VA	NAVSTA Newport RI	NAS Pensacola FL	USNA Annapolis MD
Training Infrastructure (93.26)				
E&T-1	3.23	1.51 / 1.91 ↑	2.37	5.25
E&T-2	5.31	3.03 / 3.42 ↑	4.34	5.35
E&T-4	4.15	- / 0.41 -	7.30	3.41
E&T-5	3.88	2.06 / 2.67 ↑	1.00	8.34
E&T-6	4.25	0.00 / 0.67 ↑	0.00 / 4.25 ↑	0.00
E&T-7a-c	3.93	4.33 / 5.40 ↑	3.54 / 3.70 ↑	9.38
E&T-8	9.38	0.00 / 9.38 * ↑	9.38	9.38
Training Infrastructure TOTAL	34.13	11.39 / 23.86	27.92 / 32.33	41.11
Location (15)				
E&T-9	0.00	0.69 / 0.47 ↓	3.13 / 3.62 ↓	1.19
E&T-10a-b	2.81	0.00 / 1.59 ↓	2.81 / 2.86 ↓	0.03
E&T-11	0.00	- / 1.76 -	- / 1.66 -	0.83
Location TOTAL	2.81	2.44 / 3.82	8.26 / 8.14	2.06
Personnel Support (15.75)				
PS-1	1.88	1.88 / 0.00 ↑	- / 1.88 -	1.88
PS-2a-c	3.26	- / 1.71 -	- / 0.85 -	4.28
PS-3a-d	2.15	- / 2.02 -	- / 1.20 -	2.04
PS-4a-c	0.34	0.30 / 0.29 ↓	0.29 / 0.24 ↓	0.33
PS-5a-d	0.04	0.29 / 0.16 ↓	0.22 / 0.15 ↓	0.33
PS-6a-b	0.10	- / 0.01 -	0.01 / 0.01 ↑	0.08
PS-7	1.34	- / 1.34 -	- / 1.34 -	1.34
PS-8a-b	0.91	0.43 / 0.38 ↓	0.00 / 0.51 ↓	0.57
PS-9	1.13	- / 0.85 -	- / 1.13 -	1.03
PS-10	0.01	- / 0.01 -	- / 0.06 -	0.00
PS-11	0.06	- / 0.05 -	- / 0.00 -	0.06
PS-12	0.00	0.10 / 0.07 ↓	0.53 / 0.53 ↓	0.18
PS-13	0.03	0.06 / 0.08 -	0.03 / 0.03 ↑	0.00
Personnel Support TOTAL	11.25	9.03 / 6.97	2.21 / 7.92	12.12
Ability to Support Other Missions (10)				
E&T-12a-b	0.50	0.00 / 5.00 -	0.04 / 0.13 ↑	1.20
E&T-13	0.00	0.00 / 5.00 -	- / 0.00 -	0.47
Ability to Support Other Missions TOTAL	0.50	10.00	0.04 / 0.13 ↑	1.67
Environment and Encroachment (10)				
ENV-2a-c	0.00	- / 5.20 -	- / 2.60 -	6.50
ENV-7a	3.50	- / 3.50 -	- / 0.00 -	3.50
Environment and Encroachment TOTAL	3.50	8.70	2.60 -	10.00

TOTAL MILITARY VALUE (100.00)

52.19 53.35 51.13 66.95

MCB Quantico VA NAVSTA Newport RI NAS Pensacola FL USNA Annapolis MD

Handwritten notes on the right side of the table, including "Personnel Support", "Ability to Support Other Missions", and "Environment and Encroachment".

NAS_PENSACOLA_FL, FL

Demographics

The following tables provide a short description of the area near the installation/activity. NAS_PENSACOLA_FL is 58 miles from Mobile, AL, the nearest city with a population of 100,000 or more. The nearest metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is

MSA	Population
Pensacola, FL MSA	412,153

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

County/City	Population
Escambia	294410
Santa Rosa	117743
Total	412,153

Child Care

This attribute captures the number of nationally accredited child-care centers within the local community: 13

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)	\$36,975	Basis: MSA
Median House Value	(US Avg \$119,600)	\$91,500	
GS Locality Pay	("Rest of US" 10.9%)	10.9%	
O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate		\$ 946	
In-state Tuition for Family Member		Yes	
In-state Tuition Continues if Member PCSs Out of State		Yes	

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

This document may contain information protected from disclosure by public law, regulations or orders.

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	48,362	1 of 1 district
Students Enrolled	43,273	1 of 1 district
Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio	26.0:1	1 of 1 district
High School Students Enrolled	11,372	1 of 1 district
Average High School Graduation Rate (US Avg 67.3%)	79.0%	1 of 1 district
Average Composite SAT I Score (US Avg 1026)	1029	1 of 1 district
Average ACT Score (US Avg 20.8)	21	1 of 1 district
Available Graduate/PhD Programs	2	
Available Colleges and/or Universities	3	
Available Vocational and/or Technical Schools	2	

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	3.6%	3.9%	4.8%	4.5%	4.1%
National	4.2%	4.0%	4.7%	5.8%	6.0%
Basis:	MSA	MSA	MSA	MSA	MSA

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

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	1.5%	-.5%	-1.2%	-.3%	1.8%
National	1.5%	2.4%	.03%	-.31%	.86%
Basis:	MSA	MSA	MSA	MSA	MSA

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	18,924	Basis: MSA
Vacant Sale Units	2,935	
Vacant Rental Units	6,654	

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	901	1,634	412,153	Basis: MSA
Ratio	1:457	1:252		
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	4,230.9	Basis: MSA
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 NAS_PENSACOLA_FL to nearest commercial airport: 13.5 miles
 Is NAS_PENSACOLA_FL served by regularly scheduled public transportation? Yes

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

NAVSTA_NEWPORT_RI, RI

Demographics

The following tables provide a short description of the area near the installation/activity.

NAVSTA_NEWPORT_RI is 32 miles from Providence, RI, the nearest city with a population of 100,000 or more. The nearest metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is

MSA	Population
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA	1,188,613

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

County/City	Population
Bristol	534678
Bristol	50648
Newport	85433
Total	670,759

Child Care

This attribute captures the number of nationally accredited child-care centers within the local community: 3

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)	\$44,928	Basis: 3 of 3 counties
Median House Value	(US Avg \$119,600)	\$154,081	
GS Locality Pay	("Rest of US" 10.9%)	17.0%	
O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate		\$1,952	
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

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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	105,485	27 of 27 districts
Students Enrolled	99,263	27 of 27 districts
Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio	16.8:1	27 of 27 districts
High School Students Enrolled	29,721	21 of 27 districts
Average High School Graduation Rate (US Avg 67.3%)	89.4%	21 of 27 districts
Average Composite SAT I Score (US Avg 1026)	1013	21 of 27 districts
Average ACT Score (US Avg 20.8)		0 of 27 districts, 6 MFRs
Available Graduate/PhD Programs	5	
Available Colleges and/or Universities	6	
Available Vocational and/or Technical Schools	3	

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	4.4%	3.8%	4.6%	5.8%	6.5%
National	4.2%	4.0%	4.7%	5.8%	6.0%
Basis:	3 of 3 counties				

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

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Data	1.5%	-71.0%	245.8%	.8%	.6%
National	1.5%	2.4%	.03%	-.31%	.86%
Basis:	3 of 3 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	16,688	Basis:
----------------------------	--------	--------

This document may contain information protected from disclosure by public law, regulations or orders.

Vacant Sale Units	1,851	3 of 3 counties
Vacant Rental Units	5,693	

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	1,057	1,312	1,154,789	Basis: 3 of 3 counties
Ratio	1:1,093	1:880		
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	3,589.1	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 NAVSTA_NEWPORT_RI to nearest commercial airport: 27.0 miles
 Is NAVSTA_NEWPORT_RI served by regularly scheduled public transportation? Yes

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

The capacity parameters utilized in the configuration analysis were consistent with those applied in the capacity analysis, (e.g., academic classroom space, billeting, and messing availability). An additional parameter utilized was the available "buildable acres" present at a given installation. This parameter was critical for determination of expandability at a given installation in light of explored alternatives. Use of these parameters in the configuration analysis defined the acceptable configurations for consolidation or realignment of the current infrastructure.

The configuration analysis identified the best, second best, and third best solution sets. Sensitivity analysis was then conducted to illustrate the effect when requirements are increased by ten and 20 percent and decreased by ten percent, which allowed the decision makers to see the potential impacts of surge. Configuration analysis was conducted separately for each of the three Department of the Navy specific education and training functions: Recruit Training, Officer Accession Training, and Professional Military Education. The analysis highlighted different features and produced different potential configurations of activities and functions as solutions for each function. In some cases, decision makers were provided with solutions that indicated only one feasible option based on the capacity and military value analysis. In other cases, more than one configuration was possible by examining the situation from different perspectives.

Recruit Training Activities

The initial solution output from the configuration model closed no Recruit Training activities, despite the presence of excess capacity for billeting and messing. There were no feasible second or third options. The sensitivity analysis demonstrated that increasing the requirement necessitated all sites to remain open. Only when requirements were decreased ten percent did the model suggest closure of one of the two Marine Corps Recruit Depots.

Officer Accession Training

The initial solution output from the configuration model provided four options, two of which were constrained due to the lack of excess capacity at Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL and the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD. The sensitivity analysis demonstrated that increasing the requirement did not significantly affect the possible options. In addition, the analysis was able to portray that capacity limitations could be offset by buildable acres if scenario configurations so dictated. Marine Corps Officer Accession Training was not affected by variations in requirements or sensitivity analyses since all Marine Corps Officer Accession Training is already performed at a single site (Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA).

Professional Military Education

The initial solution output from the configuration model closed no Professional Military Education activities. Since Navy Professional Military Education is already single-sited, the only feasible options for Navy Professional Military Education were to consolidate it with either Navy Recruit Training or Navy Officer Accession Training at another location. Sensitivity analysis increasing or decreasing the requirement did not produce any effects for

than consolidation at Naval Station Great Lakes, but could be implemented at minimal cost and achieve net savings in two years. Accordingly, the Infrastructure Evaluation Group determined it would recommend consolidation of the Officer Training Commands at Naval Station Newport.

Professional Military Education

Since configuration analysis indicated that there were no options capable of producing cost savings or training efficiencies for the Department of the Navy specific Professional Military Education function, the Infrastructure Evaluation Group determined that neither consolidation nor relocation of Department of the Navy specific Professional Military Education functions could be supported. Therefore, no scenarios affecting Department of the Navy specific Professional Military Education were developed.

Conclusion

Analysis of the limited number of Department of the Navy specific Education and Training activities demonstrated that the current configuration allows for operational and educational flexibility. Since capacity requirements were determined using historical monthly peaks, resulting in built-in surge capacity across the non-peak months, there was no need to factor in a separate surge capacity. While excess capacity exists, it is either located in support facilities (billeting and messing) or consists of classroom space at multi functional bases that does not lend itself to closure.

Recruit Training

Although Department of the Navy Recruit Training activities generally showed excess capacity for billeting and messing facilities, either mission requirements or excessive infrastructure costs to replicate facilities did not permit further consolidations within the Department of the Navy Recruit Training community.

Officer Accession Training

Marine Corps Officer Accession Training is already single sited at Marine Corps Base Quantico and thus no further consolidation is possible. Based on the analysis of the various Navy Officer Accession Training scenarios involving Naval Academy Preparatory School and the Officer Training Commands, the Infrastructure Evaluation Group determined that consolidation of the Officer Training Commands at Naval Station Newport presented the most cost-effective solution to achieve efficiencies. The consolidation of the Officer Training Commands at Newport enables a reduction in excess capacity at Department of the Navy Officer Accession Training sites, and reduction in the number of sites from four to three: Naval Station Newport, Naval Station Annapolis, and Marine Corps Base Quantico.

possible. However, the results of the configuration analysis indicated the possibility of consolidating the two Navy Officer Training Commands and relocating with Naval Academy Preparatory School at a single site. Scenario data calls were issued to the Officer Training Commands and Naval Academy Preparatory School to determine whether efficiencies and cost savings could occur if these Officer Accession Training functions were consolidated/relocated at a single site. Naval Station Newport RI, Naval Air Station Pensacola FL, and Naval Station Great Lakes IL were designated as potential consolidation sites based on configuration analysis. Additionally, a scenario data call was issued to the U.S. Naval Academy and Naval Academy Preparatory School to determine if collocation of U.S. Naval Academy and Naval Academy Preparatory School at Naval Station Annapolis MD would produce efficiencies and cost savings.

COBRA analysis was conducted on each of the scenario data calls. Additionally, COBRA analysis was conducted using data subsets from two of the scenarios reflecting consolidation of the Officer Training Commands at a single site while leaving Naval Academy Preparatory School at its current location and relocating Naval Academy Preparatory School independently of the Officer Training Commands. Review by the Infrastructure Evaluation Group of the scenario data call responses and COBRA analysis indicated that consolidating the Officer Training Commands and relocating Naval Academy Preparatory School at Naval Air Station Pensacola or Naval Station Great Lakes, consolidating the Officer Training Commands at Naval Air Station Pensacola or Naval Station Great Lakes, and relocation of Naval Academy Preparatory School to Naval Air Station Pensacola, Naval Station Great Lakes or Naval Station Annapolis would incur substantial one-time and recurring costs including significant new construction and/or rehabilitation and creation of additional support infrastructure. However, analysis of consolidating the Officer Training Commands at Naval Station Newport indicated that significant savings could be achieved with minimal one-time and recurring costs while gaining training efficiencies. Additionally, analysis indicated that the greatest degree of training efficiency would be achieved by consolidating the Officer Training Commands at Naval Station Great Lakes due to additional billet eliminations made possible by potential synergies between the Officer Training Commands and the Recruit Training Command at Naval Station Great Lakes. The Infrastructure Evaluation Group determined that further analysis should be conducted on consolidating the Officer Training Commands at Naval Station Newport and Naval Station Great Lakes.

Economic impact, community infrastructure, and environmental impact analyses were conducted on scenarios consolidating the Officer Training Commands at Naval Station Newport and Naval Station Great Lakes. Review by the Infrastructure Evaluation Group of these analyses determined that there were no substantial economic, community infrastructure, or environmental issues affecting these scenarios.

The Infrastructure Evaluation Group determined that while consolidation of the Officer Training Commands at Naval Station Great Lakes would yield the greatest training efficiencies in terms of billets eliminated, the substantial costs and lack of net savings over a 20-year payback period made this scenario cost prohibitive. Consolidation of the Officer Training Commands at Naval Station Newport would achieve nine fewer billet eliminations

Subj: REPORT OF DAG DELIBERATIONS OF 21 DECEMBER 2004

17. Mr. Leather also noted that, although MILCON costs remained the primary one-time cost driver, the costs were significantly reduced for scenarios DON-0086 and DON-0087 due to the fact that this COBRA analysis excluded the relocation of NAPS. Specifically, the MILCON costs for scenario DON-0086 were reduced from \$31M to \$19.29M and the MILCON costs for scenario DON-0087 were reduced from \$50.8M to \$26.71M. See slides 8 and 9 of enclosure (7). CDR Black and Mr. Leather then reviewed the recurring costs and savings for each scenario. See slides 10 through 13 of enclosure (7).

18. The DAG recalled that scenario DON-0085 potentially conflicts with scenario DON-0039, which closes NAVSTA Newport, but noted that it provides Payback in two years and provides 20-year NPV savings. The DAG decided to recommend that the IEG approve conducting selection criteria 6 through 8 analyses and Candidate Recommendation Risk Assessment for scenario DON-0085. The DAG recalled that NETC prefers OTC consolidation at NAVSTA Great Lakes (scenario DON-0086), but noted that the Payback is 21 years and there are still significant, although reduced, MILCON costs associated with this scenario. The DAG decided to recommend that the IEG remove the action to relocate NAPS from this scenario and approve conducting selection criteria 6 through 8 analyses and Candidate Recommendation Risk Assessment. Since the Payback for scenario DON-0087 was over 100 years and there are still significant MILCON costs associated with this scenario, the DAG decided to continue to refine the scenario data call results, but recommend that the IEG discontinue further analysis of this scenario.

19. CDR Philip A. Black, USN, members of the IAT E&T Team, and Mr. Jack Leather provided preliminary COBRA results for three scenarios locating NAPS - DON-0137, which relocates NAPS to NAVSTA Annapolis, MD; DON-0086, which relocates NAPS to NAVSTA Great Lakes; and, DON-0087, which relocates NAPS to NAS Pensacola. Enclosure (8) pertains. CDR Black reminded the DAG that the IEG approved issuance of a scenario data call for scenario DON-0137 at its 9 December 2004 deliberative session. He informed the DAG that the IAT E&T Team used a subset of the scenario data call responses to conduct COBRA analysis to relocate NAPS to NAVSTA Great Lakes and NAS Pensacola, but exclude the consolidation of OTCs. He stated that this analysis would enable the DAG to evaluate the cost and savings associated with relocating NAPS to these two locations.

20. Mr. Leather noted that the initial data indicates that, due to necessary one-time costs (primarily MILCON to rehabilitate



MILCON Summary

Scenario: DON-0087 (Pensacola) Construction FAC Description	NAS Pensacola			
	UM	New	Rehab	Cost
Applied Instruction Building (OTC – OIS classroom/admin)	SF		8,896	0.48
Applied Instruction Building (OTC – OIS classroom/admin)	SF		10,132	0.54
Applied Instruction Building (OTC – STA-21 classroom/admin)	SF	25,430		4.72
Fire and Rescue Training Facility (OTC)	EA	1		1.14
Student Barracks (OTC)	SF	116,982		18.61
Student Barracks (OTC)	SF		21,200	0.97
Auditorium (OTC- OIS/STA-21)	SF		6100	0.25
TOTAL				26.71

All Dollars Shown in Millions

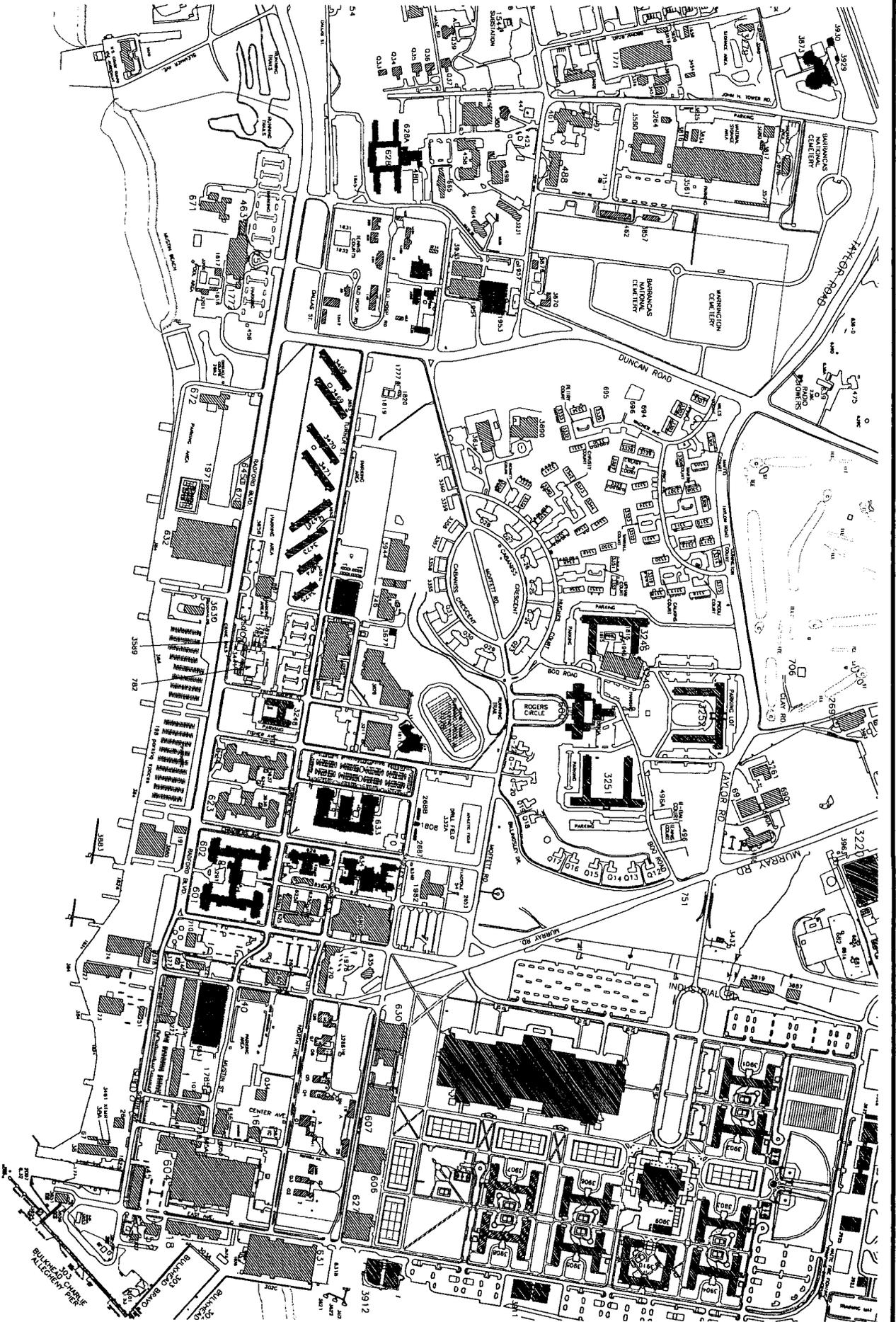
Notes:

–MILCON cost driver is Student Barracks: 19.58M



Scenario Issues

- **DON-0085 (Newport)**
 - Savings realized in 2 years
 - Potential conflict with Scenario DON-0039 (Close NAVSTA Newport)
- **DON-0086 (Great Lakes)**
 - Savings realized in 21 years
 - Recurring costs drivers are: BOS, Housing Allowance, and TRICARE
 - Significant reduction in staff footprint (24 people)
 - NETC favors Great Lakes as a consolidation site due to personnel, facility support, and mission synergies gained from locating officer accessions training with the Recruit Training Command (RTC)
- **DON-0087 (Pensacola)**
 - No savings (100+ years)
 - Recurring costs drivers are: BOS, Sustainment, and TRICARE
 - MILCON requirement might be partially offset by piggy backing with post Hurricane Ivan MILCON projects



Facility Number:

Facility Name:
NASP Mainside

Prop Record No:

Facility Location:
 NAS Pensacola
 Map Grid:

Building Area:

GSF

Facility Fully or Partially
 Occupied by Activity Identified
 For BRAC Realignment

FMD

FACILITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
 NAVAL AIR STAT
 PENSACOLA



COBRA Summary Officer Accession

- **Scenario Description: Consolidate OTC Newport & OTC Pensacola: NAVSTA Newport, NAVSTA Great Lakes, or NAS Pensacola receives**

Scenario	Billets Elim	Billets Moved	One-Time Costs	Steady-State Savings	Payback Years	20 Year NPV
DON-0085 (Newport Receives)	15	266	3.22	-1.67	2	-21.22
DON-0086 (Great Lakes Receives)	24	584	22.74	-1.51	21	2.05
DON-0087 (Pensacola Receives)	16	311	29.26	-0.90	100+	17.36

- **Issues**
 - NETC favors Great Lakes as a consolidation site
 - Relocation to Newport potentially conflicts with DON-0039 (Close NAVSTA Newport)

***IEG Decision Item:
Continue with Scenario Analysis for DON-0085 and DON-0086***

COBRA INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v6.10)
 Data As Of 5/6/2005 4:10:19 PM, Report Created 5/6/2005 5:35:10 PM

Department : NAVY
 Scenario File : \\server1\cobra-et\DON0085\DON-0085 6 may 05.CBR
 Scenario Pkg Name: DON-0085
 Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\cobra-et\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 2006
 Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: Yes

Base Name, ST (Code)	Strategy:
-----	-----
NAVSTA NEWPORT, RI (N32411)	Realignment
NAS PENSACOLA, FL (N00204)	Realignment

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE
 (Only shows distances where personnel or equipment are moving)

Point A:	Point B:	Distance:
-----	-----	-----
NAVSTA NEWPORT, RI (N32411)	NAS PENSACOLA, FL (N00204)	1,380 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from NAS PENSACOLA, FL (N00204) to NAVSTA NEWPORT, RI (N32411)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Officer Positions:	28	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	28	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	14	0	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	207	0	0	0	0	0
NonVeh Missn Eqpt(tons):	50	0	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	50	0	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: NAVSTA NEWPORT, RI (N32411)

Total Officer Employees:	478	Base Service (for BOS/Sust):	Navy
Total Enlisted Employees:	798	Total Sustainment(\$K/Year):	33,975
Total Student Employees:	2,146	Sustain Payroll (\$K/Year):	6,322
Total Civilian Employees:	3,821	BOS Non-Payroll (\$K/Year):	49,719
Accomp Mil not Receiving BAH:	0.0%	BOS Payroll (\$K/Year):	47,406
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	Family Housing (\$K/Year):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	Installation PRV(\$K):	1,867,774
Starting Facilities(KSF):	8,022	Svc/Agcy Recap Rate (Years):	114
Officer BAH (\$/Month):	1,952	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Enlisted BAH (\$/Month):	1,420		
Civ Locality Pay Factor:	1.170	TRICARE	In-Pat Out-Pat
Area Cost Factor:	1.04		Admits Visits Prescrip
Per Diem Rate (\$/Day):	158	CostFactor	4,059.00 118.00 10.17
Freight Cost (\$/Ton/Mile):	0.39	Actv MTF	430 71,552 60,547
Vehicle Cost (\$/Lift/Mile):	4.84	Actv Purch	601 15,768
Latitude:	41.511040	Retiree	130 28,109 55,943
Longitude:	-71.247310	Retiree65+	100 16,837 94,478



Department : NAVY
 Scenario File : \\server1\cobra-et\DON0085\DON-0085 6 may 05.CBR
 Mission Pkg Name: DON-0085
 Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\cobra-et\Desktop\COBRA 6.10\BRAC2005.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

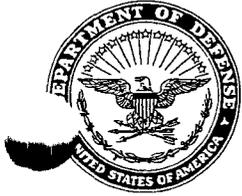
Name: NAS PENSACOLA, FL (N00204)

Total Officer Employees:	886	Base Service (for BOS/Sust):	Navy
Total Enlisted Employees:	2,966	Total Sustainment (\$K/Year):	43,273
Total Student Employees:	4,633	Sustain Payroll (\$K/Year):	430
Total Civilian Employees:	6,129	BOS Non-Payroll (\$K/Year):	76,700
Accomp Mil not Receiving BAH:	19.6%	BOS Payroll (\$K/Year):	62,054
Officer Housing Units Avail:	29	Family Housing (\$K/Year):	9,736
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	101	Installation PRV(\$K):	2,800,363
Starting Facilities(KSF):	12,138	Svc/Agcy Recap Rate (Years):	114
Officer BAH (\$/Month):	946	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Enlisted BAH (\$/Month):	758		
Civ Locality Pay Factor:	1.109	TRICARE	In-Pat Out-Pat
Area Cost Factor:	0.87		Admits Visits Prescrip
Per Diem Rate (\$/Day):	120	CostFactor	4,765.00 99.00 32.38
Freight Cost (\$/Ton/Mile):	0.29	Actv MTF	1,945 126,360 141,617
Vehicle Cost (\$/Lift/Mile):	4.84	Actv Purch	104 7,378
Latitude:	30.351100	Retiree	850 76,030 292,442
Longitude:	-87.274900	Retiree65+	652 33,910 344,578

INPUT SCREEN FIVE- DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: NAVSTA NEWPORT, RI (N32411)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	----	----	----	----	----	----
1-Time Unique Cost (\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save (\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost (\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save (\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd(\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Cost (\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Save (\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misn Contract Start(\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misn Contract Term (\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supt Contract Term (\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost(\$K):	249	249	249	249	249	249
Misc Recurring Save(\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
One-Time IT Costs (\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Misn Milcon Avoidnc(\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc(\$K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTF Closure Action:	None Fac ShDn(KSF):			0	FH ShDn:	0.000%



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

09 June 2005

The Honorable Jeff Miller
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Miller:

This is in response to the recent inquiry of your staff to CDR Mark Hochberg of the Navy Office of Legislative Affairs concerning the recommendation pertaining to Officer Training Command, Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola, FL.

CDR Hochberg was asked about the justification for the 1995 BRAC recommendation to move Officer Training Command from Naval Station (NAVSTA) Newport to NAS Pensacola and the estimated and actual savings that move incurred from 1995 to the present along with other infrastructure related questions.

1. The justification for the 1995 BRAC move of Officer Training Command from Newport to Pensacola and the estimated and actual savings from that move from 1995 to the present.

As a matter of clarification, Officer Training Command was not relocated to NAS Pensacola as part of any prior BRAC recommendation. In years past, the Department of the Navy maintained two sites for Officer Candidate Training. Aviation Officer Candidates trained at NAS Pensacola, while all other Officer Candidates trained at NAVSTA Newport. In the early 1990's, the Naval Education and Training Command determined the curricula for all line officers were similar and consolidated line officer training at NAS Pensacola in May 1994. Officer accession training for Staff officers, known as Officer Indoctrination School (OIS) and having a different curriculum than Officer Candidate School (5 weeks versus 12 weeks), remained at NAVSTA Newport due to the proximity of follow on training upon the completion of OIS for certain staff officers, e.g., the Navy Justice and Chaplain Schools are located at NAVSTA Newport.

2. Number of training days lost in Newport to weather or other factors.

In FY 03, one training day was lost or impaired due to weather at NAVSTA Newport for the Officer Accession Training function. DoN has no certified data on training days lost to other factors.

3. Navy cost of living data for Pensacola vs. Newport (things like median house prices, rental costs etc.)

The following cost of living data for Newport and Pensacola is taken from the Joint Process Action Team 7 Installation and Activity Reports. 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 Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or number of counties in the Military Housing Area (MHA) or the county of the installation) is indicated.

Pensacola

Median Household Income (US Avg \$41,994): \$36,975

Median House Value (US Avg \$119,600): \$91,500

Basis:MSA

GS Locality Pay ("Rest of US" 10.9%): 10.9%

O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate: \$ 946

In-state Tuition for Family Member: Yes

In-state Tuition Continues if Member PCSs Out of State: Yes

Newport

Median Household Income (US Avg \$41,994): \$44,928

Median House Value (US Avg \$119,600): \$154,081

Basis: 3 of 3 counties

GS Locality Pay ("Rest of US" 10.9%): 17.0%

O-3 with Dependents BAH Rate: \$1,952

In-state Tuition for Family Member: Yes

In-state Tuition Continues if Member PCSs Out of State: No

4. Does Newport have Navy hospital facilities that are as good as the ones in Pensacola? Both NAS Pensacola and NAVSTA Newport are equipped to provide quality medical care to Navy personnel, their dependents, and other authorized beneficiaries. A brief synopsis of medical facilities follows:

NAS Pensacola

Fleet Naval Hospital Pensacola is an eight-story, 108-bed ambulatory care medical and surgical facility. The hospital is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Care Organizations. The facility maintains five operating rooms and an eight-bed intensive care unit. The NAS Pensacola Region Branch Medical Clinic provides a wide range of primary care and ancillary services. The Emergency Medicine Department provides services for acute injuries and other emergency problems on a 24-hour basis. The NAS Pensacola Fire and EMS Department provide on-base ambulance service

NAVSTA Newport

Newport Ambulatory Care Center (NACC) provides the full range of inpatient and outpatient services using on base facilities and an External Resource Sharing Agreement with the local civilian hospital. Outpatient care is provided at NACC and inpatient care is provided by military physicians at Newport Hospital. Naval Ambulatory Care Center,

Newport has no on base emergency care capability. Base ambulance service is provided by the NAVSTA Newport Fire Department.

5. How long does it take to get to Newport from the nearest local international airport?

The distance from NAVSTA Newport to the nearest local international airport is 27 miles. The amount of time required to transit from the airport to NAVSTA Newport will vary depending on traffic and road conditions.

I hope this information is helpful. If we can be of further assistance, please contact me at 703-602-6500.

Sincerely,



Anne Rathmell Davis
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy
for Base Realignment and Closure



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1 000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

9 June 2005

The Honorable Jeff Miller
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Miller:

This is in response to the recent inquiry of your staff concerning the recommendation that would relocate Officer Training Command (including Officer's Candidate School) from Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola, FL to Naval Station (NAVSTA) Newport, RI. Specifically, your staff requested to see the facts and justification from the BRAC 1991 process that sent Officer Candidate School from NAVSTA Newport to NAS Pensacola and inquired as to what had happened since that time to warrant sending the school back to NAVSTA Newport.

As a matter of clarification, Officer Candidate School was not relocated to NAS Pensacola as part of any prior BRAC recommendation. In years past, the Department of the Navy maintained two sites for Officer Candidate Training. Aviation Officer Candidates trained at NAS Pensacola, while all other Officer Candidates trained at NAVSTA Newport. In the early 1990's, the Naval Education and Training Command determined the curricula for all line officers were similar and consolidated line officer training at NAS Pensacola in May 1994. Officer accession training for staff officers, known as Officer Indoctrination School (OIS) and having a different curriculum than Officer Candidate School (5 weeks versus 12 weeks), remained at NAVSTA Newport due to the proximity of follow on training at NAVSTA Newport upon the completion of OIS for certain staff officers, e.g., the Navy Justice and Chaplain Schools.

Consolidation of Officer Training Command Pensacola and Officer Training Command Newport will reduce inefficiencies inherent in maintaining two sites for similar training courses through reductions in facilities requirements, personnel requirements (including administrative and instructional staff), and excess capacity. NAVSTA Newport has sufficient capacity to accommodate this consolidation and has higher military value than NAS Pensacola for this function.

I hope this information is helpful. If we can be of further assistance, please contact me at 703-602-6500.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Anne L. Davis".

Anne Rathmell Davis
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy
for Base Realignment and Closure

1999-2001 NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION AWARD
(SMALL INSTALLATION)
NAVAL AIR STATION
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

I. INTRODUCTION:

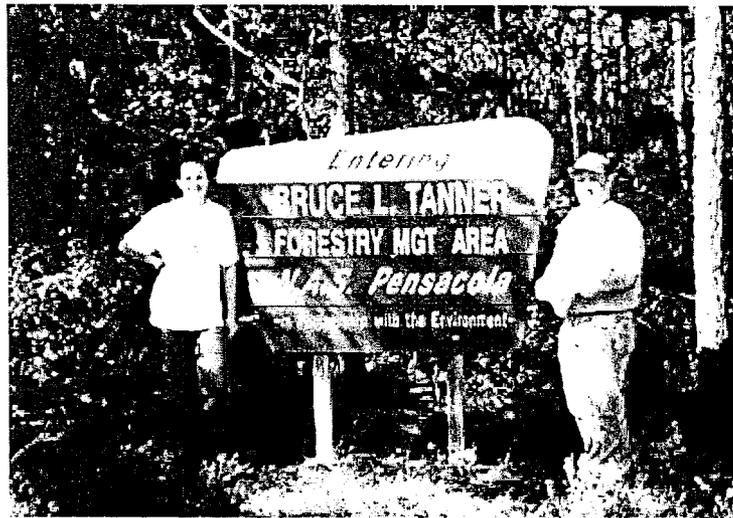
Naval Air Station Pensacola (NASP) is located in Escambia County in the panhandle of Northwest Florida. The installation occupies 8,423 acres of land -- 5,800 acres at the main installation (NASP), and 2,623 acres at other area locations, including Naval Technical Training Center (NTTC) Corry Station, Naval Education and Training Professional Development and Technology Center (NETPDTC) Saufley Field, and Navy Outlying Landing Field (NOLF) Bronson. Natural Resources (NR) work is also conducted by the NASP staff for NAS Whiting Field (NASWF), 45 miles northeast of NASP.

Land use.

Forest Management	4,800 acres*
Agriculture Leases	750 acres**
Wetlands	929 acres
Semi-improved	911 acres
Outdoor Recreation	350 acres
Miles of Shoreline	17 miles

* Includes 2,300 acres at NASWF managed by NASP NR

** NASWF, managed by NASP NR



Mission. Pensacola was discovered by Spanish explorers in 1559. In 1825, a Naval Yard was authorized and constructed in Pensacola to serve the Gulf Coast. The yard became the nation's first Naval Air Station in 1914, and became known as the "Cradle of Naval Aviation." The main mission of Naval Air Station Pensacola is to provide quality support for the operations of the Chief of Naval Education and Training, headquartered on station. In addition, the command supports over 100 Department of Defense (DOD) related tenant commands and customers, including Commander, Training Air Wing SIX, Naval Aviation Schools Command, Naval Aviation Technical Training Center, Naval Operational Medicine Institute, and Navy Public Works Center. Other support includes 27 non-defense related agencies located on Navy lands, including the National Park Service, U.S. Coast Guard, Barrancas National Cemetery, and the National Museum of Naval Aviation. A combined workforce of over 19,000 military and civilians make up the population of the Pensacola region.

Environment. Natural resources onboard and surrounding NAS Pensacola are typical of the Florida panhandle - Southern Alabama ecosystem. Wetlands, forests, sandhills, rivers, streams, and sensitive ocean coastal zones create an environment abundant with animal, plant, and marine life. Located at the focal point of the regional ecosystem with 17 miles of shoreline, NAS Pensacola serves as a unique interface for air, water, and land resources. The protection of these environmental treasures is vital to the sustainability of NAS Pensacola, its military mission, and continued community support in achieving the public trust.

II. BACKGROUND

Management Plans. The NASP Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) was completed in FY 2001, and signed into action in compliance with the Sikes Act Improvement Act of 1997. This was a major accomplishment for the newly formed Pensacola Navy Regional Command, headquartered at NAS Pensacola. The new INRMP brings together the management of natural resources of three formerly independent commands into one organization and one document. NASWF completed a separate INRMP at the same time as NASP with oversight provided by the NASP NRM – two INRMP's going at one time!

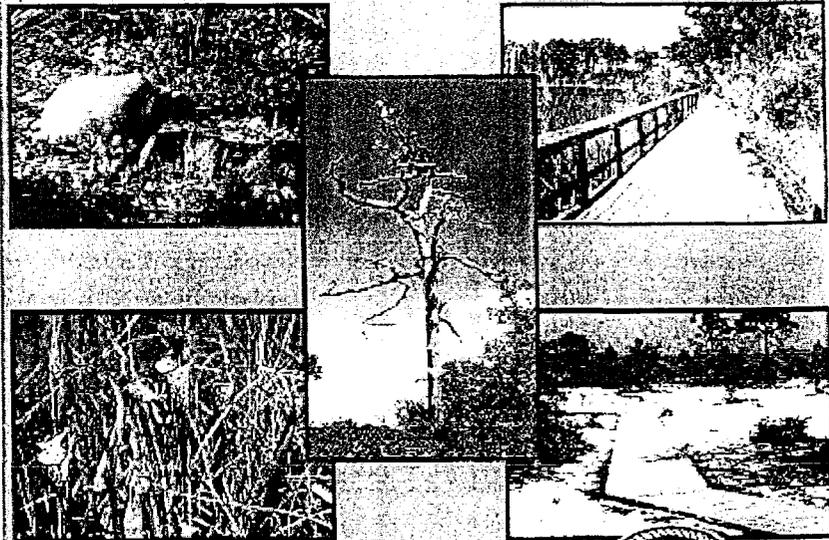
NR management goals, objectives, and projects were developed for the period 2001 – 2010 for the 8,423 acres within the Regional Command. The INRMP includes a 10-year description and funding plan for mandatory and stewardship projects, and a new 10-year forest management plan. The Management Plan addresses the following in an ecosystem management context:

- **Land Management.** Includes grounds maintenance, urban forestry, soil erosion control, and watershed management. The NASP NR Manager also manages agricultural outleases (NASWF INRMP).
- **Forest Management.** Includes a new 10-year plan of work for the management of forest resources with annual increments for stewardship and proper disposition of commercial timber assets. Forestry work for NASWF is also carried out by the NASP NR Manager and Regional Forester (NASWF INRMP).
- **Fish and Wildlife Management.** Includes plans for the management of animals and plants, fisheries, wildlife, protected species, nuisance animal and plant control, and wetlands.
- **Outdoor Recreation.** Separate plan completed by the National Park Service in FY 99 and included in the new INRMP. Includes plans for nature-based outdoor recreation, including nature trails, hiking, camping, and outdoor environmental education.

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for the Naval Air Station Pensacola Complex Pensacola, Florida

October 2001

Contract N62467-97-D-0860



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Southern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
North Charleston, South Carolina



New INRMP aggressively implements the Sikes Act Requirements.
INRMP and the associated EA / FONSI were completed on schedule with complete public review and NEPA compliance.

Cooperative Agreements. A cooperative agreement between the Navy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission was signed in 1979 and continues to be effective for fish and wildlife projects. For outdoor recreation, a cooperative agreement between the Navy, the National Park Service, and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection was signed in 1987.

Organization. Natural Resources Management for NASP and the Pensacola region is conducted by the Natural Resources Manager (NRM) within the Environmental Department of the Pensacola region. Navy staffing consists of one Forester, designated as the Regional NRM, one Forester designated as the Regional Forester, and one Environmental Protection Specialist at NASWF designated as the NASWF NRM. Pensacola regional NR work includes management for all Navy lands in the area including NASWF and 11 NOLF's (separate INRMP), NETPDTC Saufley, NTTC Corry, and NOLF Bronson (managed within the NASP INRMP). In addition, periodic management work is accomplished at Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida, and Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi. Commanding Officers and facility managers of each installation are highly active and supportive of the NR program. Administrative, technical, and financial support is provided by the Natural Resources Branch, Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Charleston, SC. Environmental requirements funding and major claimant oversight are provided by the Chief of Naval Education and Training, Pensacola.

Innovative/additional staffing during this award period included five Student Conservation Association (SCA) Interns at NASP and six SCA Conservation Associates at NASWF. These programs significantly supported the accomplishments of the regional Navy Natural Resources program while providing a valuable educational experience to future managers of natural resources. The SCA Program is well established within the Regional Command with continuing plans for student interns and associates each year.



SCA Students assist in prescribed burning.



SCA Student coordinated the renovation and improvement of the Lake Frederic Freshwater Fishery.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Pensacola region greatly expanded its NR accomplishments this award period by concentrating its activities on the Navy's contribution within the regional ecosystem of the area influenced by the Navy. Operating in five counties of Alabama and Florida at 19 separate sites, the Navy's activities influence every biological community within the regional ecosystem.

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan Objectives.

- Completed NR planning for the next decade, 2001 - 2010.
- Fully integrated NR work with military missions/operations -- especially for Bird Animal Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH); updated plan; revamped BASH Working Group).
- Established renewed cooperation among NASP regional commands and tenants by completing INRMP and involving all levels of the activities and tenants.
- Improved community quality of life through active participation and management for regional conservation initiatives (State of Florida's Pitcher Plant Prairie, Garcon Point Preserve, Jones Creek Swamp Preserve).

Accomplishment of Objectives. The NR Program accomplished significant goals in each of the management plan objective areas. Completing the INRMP was significant in achieving the planning and establishing the funding stream for projects through 2010. Staffing was significantly improved upon the completion of all training requirements by the newly hired Regional Forester enabling project work to continue while the NRM focused on the accomplishment of the new INRMP. Regionalization of formerly separate commands resulted in the newly formed Regional Command taking on the direct administration of all area NR programs. This realignment resulted in more efficient NR operations and more direct influence to properly conduct programs and carry out the INRMP. As a result, area commands were brought together in a new unified initiative by the Pensacola region NR staff, enhancing effectiveness that overlapped into the community.

Outstanding Program Features:

- Area Osprey restoration project continued.
- Regional Forester position established and hired.
- SCA student support of over 10,000 NR work hours.
- Five timber sales creating \$72,811 in forestry income.
- Prescribed burning on 573 acres; 38 miles firebreaks.
- Two agriculture lease revisions.
- Tree City USA status achieved for 6th year.
- Honeybee Management Program for 5th year.
- 5 Scouting programs (1 Eagle Scout project).
- "Adoption" by local groups of 6 special NR areas.
- Received 2001 COMNAVREG Award for Community Service with 5,000 hours of service in NR stewardship.



Honeybee Swarm Removal: 100+ swarms removed and saved from buildings and aircraft without using pesticides.

6 Special Interest NR Areas were adopted by local groups.



20+ Osprey fledglings were produced each year via 19 artificial nestboxes strategically located. This reduced BASH problems and significantly increased Osprey population.



The Navy's regional influence upon the management and conservation of the ecosystem is best demonstrated by the Area Osprey Restoration Project. During the 10-year period from 1985-1992, only three Osprey chicks were successfully fledged at NAS Pensacola. From 1993-1997, six chicks were fledged each year. From 1998-2000, however, a total of 28 chicks were fledged in a combination of 14 artificial platforms and two natural nests. In 2001, new platforms were added and over 20 fledglings were produced. Osprey nesting platforms are located to reduce bird strikes in aviation patterns.



Osprey rescued by Navy Public Works Center from entangled fishing line (NAS Pensacola).



Navy SCA Student supporting Regional Ecosystem Restoration Prescribed Burn at Garcon Point Preserve.



IV. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

- State of Florida Pitcher-Plant Prairie land purchase within aviation approaches to NASP; Navy support led directly to high prioritization of the project by the state.
- Community partnerships in NR Management, resulting in major accomplishments on Navy lands.
- Partnerships with Student Conservation Association, Audubon Society, Eglin Air Force Base, Longleaf Alliance, and State of Florida agencies.
- Forestry and Military Prescribed Burning Partnership; promoted by NASP, NASWF, and the Florida Division of Forestry to broaden the regional application of prescribed fire in maintaining ecosystems.



NAS Commanding Officer, State of Florida Dept of Environmental Protection (DEP) Director, and NW Florida DEP District Director visit the Pitcher Plant Prairie following a briefing and tour by the Navy.

LAND USE MANAGEMENT

- Planted 25,000 sea oats to repair shoreline erosion caused by hurricanes and 7,000 emergent vegetation plants along bays and inlets to reduce erosion and improve riparian habitat.
- Managed 750 acres of agricultural outlease land for NASWF. Two of the three leases were renewed this award period. The leases generated an annual \$5K in lease income and decreased annual maintenance costs by \$35K.
- Conducted three International Coastal Cleanups on Navy and National Park Service lands.
- Conducted Urban Forestry Programs, resulting in four area installations being designated Tree City USA. Over 500 young trees were planted and 1,500 trees maintained.



Following the September 11th Terrorist Attacks, the 14th Year of International Coastal Cleanup at NASP had to be restricted to on-base personnel only. A record 200+ volunteers displayed their patriotism and pride by removing 2 tons of debris from Navy shorelines. The 3-year total was nearly 7 tons.



Tree City USA Award for the 6th Year.



Tree Planting at Child Development Center

FOREST MANAGEMENT

- Regional Forester hired to facilitate forest management work at all area locations.
- Five timber sales harvesting 6,744 tons of commercial forest products, creating \$72,811 deposited to the DoD Forestry Account and supporting the local economy.
- Prescribed burning on 573 acres.
- 38 miles of firebreaks maintained.
- 4.2 miles of forest roads maintained.
- Completed 141 acres of site preparation for planting of forest species.
- Completed 210 acres of timber stand improvement, promoting longleaf pine.
- Reforested 314 acres to forest species including 140 acres of previously mowed grounds.
- Planted 45 acres to longleaf pine in cooperation with the Longleaf Alliance (Auburn Univ.)
- Completed the 10-year regional forest management plan for 2001-2010.
- Replaced antiquated forest management equipment with a new fire management transport truck and crawler tractor; replaced NR management vehicle.
- Purchased prescribed burning equipment: ATV, 4x6 Gators (2), and suppression spray tank.
- Developed an area 5-year salvage contract for timber damaged by natural causes or removed from construction sites, eliminating waste of resources and supporting the NRM Program.



Prescribed Burning is Essential Management for Forest Ecosystems.



Timber sales from construction sites and thinnings returned \$72,811 to the DoD forestry account.



Reforested a total of 314 acres, 140 acres of previously mowed grounds. Restoration of Longleaf Pine was accomplished.

FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

- Osprey restoration resulted in over 20 fledglings produced in artificial and natural nests.
- Completed site investigation and consultation with U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service following the listing of the federally threatened Flatwoods Salamander, located on Navy lands.
- Revised the Bird/Animal Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) Plan.
- Renovated and improved Lake Frederic Freshwater Fishery.
- Coordinated 6 releases of rehabilitated wildlife from the NW Florida Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Conducted nuisance wildlife management for the control of deer, beaver and coyote.

- Inventoried wetlands at three installations and coordinated four jurisdictional reviews.
- Conducted Christmas Bird Counts and spring migration surveys with the Audubon Society.
- Conducted gopher tortoise protection measures and relocation from hazard sites.
- Initiated region-wide honeybee management project saving over 100 swarms of honeybees.

Great horned owls released to the wild

By: Air Station
 Date: 8/11/06

Five great horned owls were released to the wild by the Navy at Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida, on August 11, 2006. The owls were captured at the Naval Air Station and are being released to the wild.

Naval Air Station Pensacola is a major military installation in the Gulf of Mexico. The station is home to the 1st Fleet, the 1st Air Fleet, and the 1st Air Fleet. The station is also home to the 1st Air Fleet, the 1st Air Fleet, and the 1st Air Fleet.

Rehabilitated owls were released to the wild by the Navy at Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida, on August 11, 2006. The owls were captured at the Naval Air Station and are being released to the wild.

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Staff photo: Air Station

Five great horned owls were released to the wild by the Navy at Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida, on August 11, 2006. The owls were captured at the Naval Air Station and are being released to the wild.

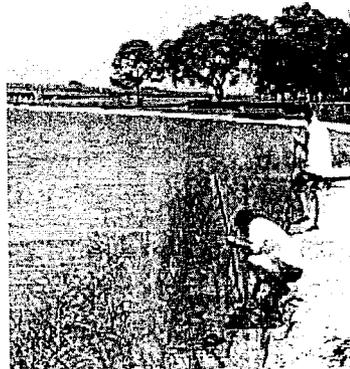


Six releases of rehabilitated wildlife were conducted on Navy lands.

The Gopher Tortoise, a "keystone species" in the regional ecosystem, enjoys protection and exclusive habitat on Navy lands in the Pensacola Region. Over 100 active burrows support a thriving population of tortoise and many other associated species.

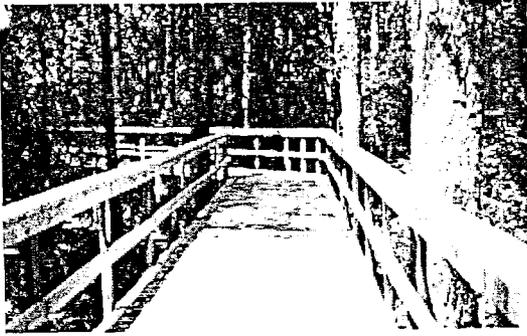


A cooperative project with the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Ecosystem Restoration Section, established 7,000 plants along NASP shorelines to assist in reducing erosion and improve riparian habitat in public waters.



CONSERVATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

- Performed 4,600 hours of Community and Volunteer Service in Natural Resources; awarded the COMNAVREG SE "Flagship" Award.
- Actively participated in continuing education: 11 natural resources conferences / training.
- Provided three natural resources programs to Pensacola Junior College and local elementary and middle schools in partnership with the Navy, local schools, and local agencies.
- Coordinated Eagle Scout projects and maintained Youth Primitive Camping Area.
- Developed seven interpretive public-use nature trails.
- Published Navy and area press releases and news articles promoting public awareness.

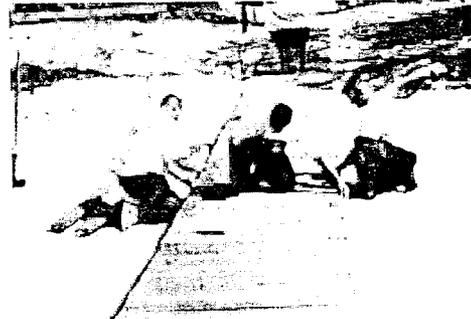


Constructed 300' Nature Trail Boardwalk for public-use NR Education and recreational fishing; designed by SCA students and built in-house using NR funding.

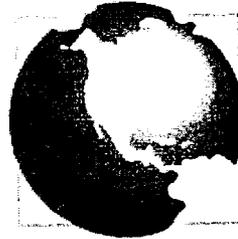


Navy Enlisted Students volunteering weekend labor hours for NR management.

Navy Chiefs construct 500' extension to Trout Point Nature Trail; expanding public-use and handicapped access.



Programs given to area youth promoted a conservation ethic and appreciation for natural resources.



U.S. Navy
Commander

Environmental Stewardship Flagship

Presented with pride and congratulations to
*Naval Air Station,
Pensacola, FL*

1st Place Regional Winner - 2000-2001 Annual Awards

in recognition of exemplary environmental stewardship to protect America's natural resource heritage and legacy.

Your dedicated commitment and voluntary service to environmental conservation preserves our nation's natural resources and strengthens America's heritage as a maritime nation.

5 October 2001

John L. Albertson
COMNAVSURF

Commander, Support Programs Dept
Marketing, Operations & Community
Services Manager

COMPLIANCE AND MISSION ENHANCEMENT

- The NAS Pensacola region conducted a comprehensive Natural Resources Management Program this award period -- from the quality of life improvements and beautification in land management, to forestry projects, biological surveys, and the use of natural areas to increase public ecosystem awareness and protect flight approaches.
- Budget Support: Environmental Conservation Funding and Natural Resources Stewardship Funding (Reimbursable Forestry and Agriculture Funds) were obtained for all NR projects, contracted services, labor, equipment, vehicles, material, and supplies. Special funding this award period included funding for the new INRMP. The NR staff positions were also included in the funding. Naval Facilities Engineering Command funding for SCA Students are not shown, but averaged \$50K per year.

Environmental Funds

- FY 99 \$ 190K
- FY 00 \$ 23K
- FY 01 \$ 58K

NR Stewardship Funds (Reimbursable NR)

- \$ 85K
- \$ 108K
- \$ 114K

V. SUMMARY

The Natural Resources program in the NAS Pensacola region has achieved superior public confidence and demonstrated outstanding land management practices supporting mission accomplishment. Proper stewardship of the Navy's land and natural resources has formed the basis for a continued strong Navy presence in Pensacola. Our exceptional environmental stewardship will continue to increase public trust and improve quality of life for everyone. We are proud of our total command commitment to this vital program!



2001-2003 NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION AWARD
(SMALL INSTALLATION)
NAVAL AIR STATION
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

INTRODUCTION:

Naval Air Station Pensacola (NASP) is located in Escambia County in the panhandle of Northwest Florida. The installation occupies 8,423 acres of land -- 5,800 acres at the main installation (NASP), and 2,623 acres at other area locations, including Naval Technical Training Center (NTTC) Corry Station, Naval Education and Training Professional Development and Technology Center (NETPDTC) Saufley Field, and Navy Outlying Landing Field (NOLF) Bronson. The land is distributed as follows:

Land use.

Forest Management	2,449 acres
Wetlands	650 acres
Semi-improved	911 acres
Outdoor Recreation	350 acres
Improved	4,360 acres
Miles of Shoreline	17 miles



Mission. Spanish explorers discovered Pensacola in 1559. In 1825, a Naval Yard was authorized and constructed in Pensacola to serve the Gulf Coast. The yard became the nation's first Naval Air Station in 1914, and became known as the "Cradle of Naval Aviation." NASP is also home to the world-renowned Navy Blue Angels precision performance air team. The main mission of NASP is to provide quality support for the operations of the Naval Education and Training Command, headquartered on station. In addition, the command supports over 100 Department of Defense (DOD) related tenant commands and customers, including Commander, Training Air Wing SIX, Naval Aviation Schools Command, Naval Aviation Technical Training Center, Naval Operational Medicine Institute, and Navy Public Works Center. Other support includes 27 non-defense related agencies located on Navy lands, including the National Park Service, U.S. Coast Guard, Barrancas National Cemetery, and the National Museum of Naval Aviation. A significant ancillary mission is to provide operational support to fleet exercises and training missions. A combined workforce of over 19,000 military and civilians make up the population of the Pensacola region.

Environment. Natural resources onboard and surrounding NASP are typical of the Florida panhandle - southern Alabama ecosystem. Wetlands, forests, sand hills, rivers, streams, and sensitive ocean coastal zones create an environment abundant with animal, plant, and marine life. Located at the focal point of the regional ecosystem with 17 miles of shoreline, NASP serves as a unique interface for air, water, and land resources. The protection of these environmental treasures is vital to the sustainability of NASP, its military mission, and continued community support in achieving the public trust. In addition to its natural resources, NASP is also home to cultural resources managed by the National Park Service, including Fort Barrancas and Advanced Redoubt that receive approximately 50,000 visitors per year.

BACKGROUND

The NASP Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) was completed in FY 2001, and signed into action in compliance with the Sikes Act Improvement Act of 1997. The new INRMP brings together the management of natural resources of three formerly independent commands into one organization and one document. Naval Air Station Whiting Field completed a separate INRMP at the same time as NASP with oversight provided by the NASP Natural Resources (NR) Manager.

Cooperative Agreements. A

cooperative agreement between the Navy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC) was signed in 1979 and continues to be effective for fish and wildlife projects. For outdoor recreation, a cooperative agreement between the Navy, the National Park Service, and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection was signed in 1987.

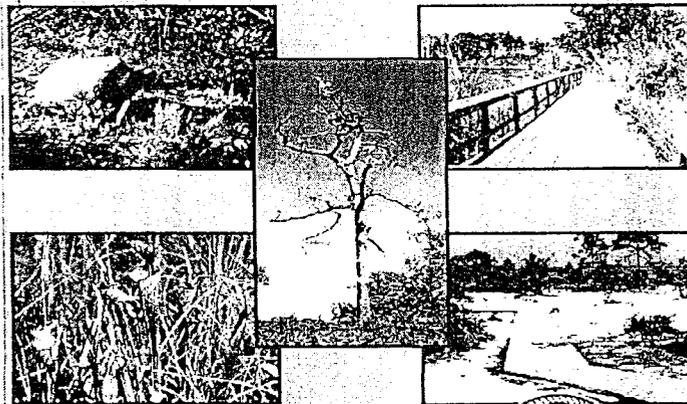
Organization. The NR Manager (NRM) within the Environmental Department of the Pensacola region conducts NR Management for NASP and the Pensacola region. Navy staffing consists of one Forester, designated as the Regional NRM and one Forester designated as the Regional Forester. Pensacola regional NR work includes management for all Navy lands in the area including, NETPDTTC Saufley, NTTCC Corry, and NOLF Bronson, as well as support to NAS Whiting Field – a separate command with a separate INRMP. In addition, periodic management work is accomplished at Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida, and Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi. Commanding Officers and facility managers of each installation are highly active and supportive of the NR program. The Natural Resources Branch, Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Charleston, SC, provides administrative, technical, and financial support. Environmental requirements funding and major claimant oversight are provided by the Naval Education and Training Command, Pensacola.

Additional and innovative staffing during this award period included five Student Conservation Association (SCA) 12-week Interns (2500+ hours of support). NASP partnered with five different universities to sponsor these students: Texas A&M University, University of Vermont, University of California Los Angeles, Emory University, and New York University. These programs significantly supported the accomplishments of the regional Navy NR program while providing a valuable educational experience to future managers of natural resources. The SCA Program is well established within the Regional Command with continuing plans for student interns and associates each year.

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for the Naval Air Station Pensacola Complex Pensacola, Florida

October 2001

Contract N62467-97-D-0860



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Southern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
North Charleston, South Carolina



New INRMP aggressively implements the Sikes Act Requirements.

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Navy SCA Student supporting Regional Ecosystem Restoration Prescribed Burn at Garcon Point Preserve.



SCA Student coordinated the renovation and improvement of the Lake Frederic Freshwater Fishery.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Pensacola Navy region greatly expanded its NR accomplishments this award period by concentrating its activities on the Navy's influence within the regional ecosystem.

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan Objectives.

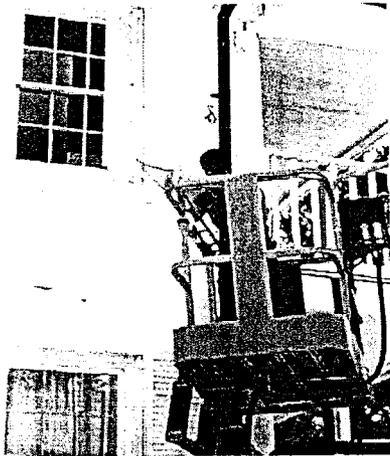
- Completed NR planning for the next decade, 2001 - 2010.
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- Established renewed cooperation among NASP regional commands and tenants by completing the INRMP and involving all levels of the activities and tenants.
- Improved community quality of life through active participation and management for regional conservation initiatives (State of Florida's Pitcher Plant Prairie, Garcon Point Preserve, Jones Creek Swamp Preserve).

Accomplishment of Objectives. The NR Program accomplished significant goals in each of the management plan objective areas. Completing the INRMP was significant in achieving the planning and establishing the funding stream for projects through 2010. The newly hired Regional Forester enabling project work to continue while the NRM focused on the accomplishment of the new INRMP significantly improved staffing upon the completion of all training requirements. Regionalization of formerly separate commands resulted in the newly formed Regional Command taking on the direct administration of all area NR programs. Former installation "points of contact" were no longer available, resulting in more efficient NR operations and more direct influence to properly conduct programs and carry out the INRMP. As a result, area commands were brought together in a new initiative of unity by the Pensacola region NR staff, enhancing effectiveness that overlapped into the community.

Outstanding Program Features:

- Area Osprey restoration project continued. 20+ Osprey fledglings were produced each year.
- Regional Forester position established and hired.
- SCA student support of over 2,500 NR work hours.

- Five timber sales creating \$51,236 in forestry income.
- Prescribed burning on 137 acres; 19 miles firebreaks.
- Tree City USA status achieved for 9th year.
- Honeybee Management Program for 5th year.
- 5 Scouting programs (1 Eagle Scout project).
- “Adoption” by local groups of 6 special NR areas.
- Received 2001 COMNAVREG Award for Community Service with 5,000 hours of service in NR stewardship.



Honeybee Swarm Removal:
100+ swarms removed and saved
from buildings and aircraft without
using pesticides.



19 artificial Osprey nestboxes strategically
located reduced BASH problems and
significantly increased area Osprey population.

The Area Osprey Restoration Project best demonstrates the Navy’s regional influence upon the management and conservation of the ecosystem. During the 10-year period from 1985-1992, only three Osprey chicks were successfully fledged at NAS Pensacola. From 1993-1997, six chicks were fledged each year. From 1998-2000, however, a total of 28 chicks were fledged in a combination of 14 artificial platforms and two natural nests. From 2001 - 2003, new platforms were added and over 20 fledglings were produced each year. Osprey nesting platforms are located to reduce bird strikes in aviation patterns.

Tree City achieved for 9th year!



Osprey rescued by Navy Public Works Center
from entangled fishing line (NAS Pensacola).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

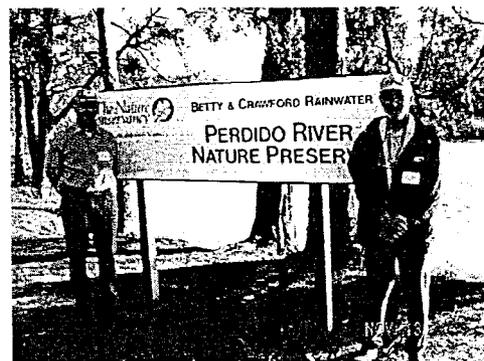
Ecosystem Management

- Project Green Shores. Navy Seabees worked with Community Environmental leaders to construct an offshore reef comprised of 6,000 tons of recycled rock from the base. The resulting project and all partners received awards from Coastal America and the DoD.

Project Green Shores offshore reef and estuary.



- State of Florida Pitcher-Plant Prairie land purchase within aviation approaches to NASP; continued Navy support resulting in purchasing half of the Prairie's 7,000 acres.
- Community partnerships in NR Management, resulting in major accomplishments on Navy lands: Partnerships with SCA, Audubon Society, Eglin Air Force Base, Longleaf Alliance, and State of Florida agencies.
- Forestry and Military Prescribed Burning Partnership; promoted by NASP and the Florida Division of Forestry to broaden the regional application of prescribed fire in maintaining ecosystems.
- Participated in the Florida Forever program for the Lower Perdido River Buffer encompassing 7,800 acres.

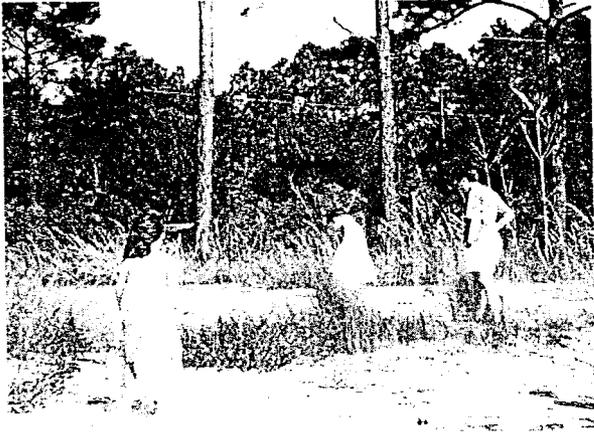


Land Use Management

- Planted 14,000 sea oats to repair shoreline erosion caused by hurricanes and 7,000 emergent vegetation plants along bays and inlets to reduce erosion and improve riparian habitat.
- Restored 3,000 feet of waterfront via beach renourishment and seawall repair.
- Conducted Urban Forestry Programs, resulting in three area installations being designated Tree City USA. Over 500 young trees were planted and 1,500 trees maintained.
- Conducted three International Coastal Cleanups on Navy and National Park Service lands.



A cooperative project with the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Ecosystem Restoration Section, established 7,000 plants along NASP shorelines to assist in reducing erosion and improve riparian habitat in public waters.



Following the September 11th Terrorist Attacks, the 14th Year of International Coastal Cleanup at NASP had to be restricted to on-base personnel only. A record 200+ volunteers displayed their patriotism and pride by removing 2 tons of debris from Navy shorelines. The 3-year total was nearly 7 tons.



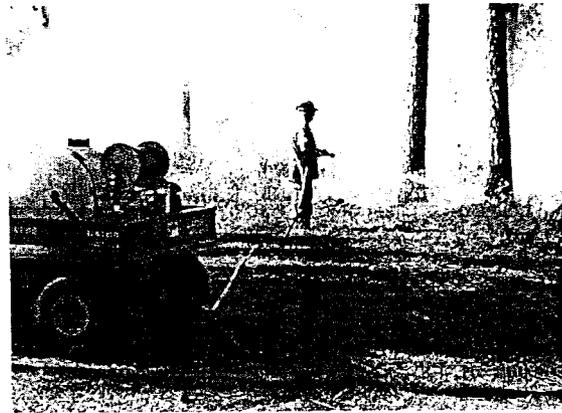
Tree Planting at Child Development Center



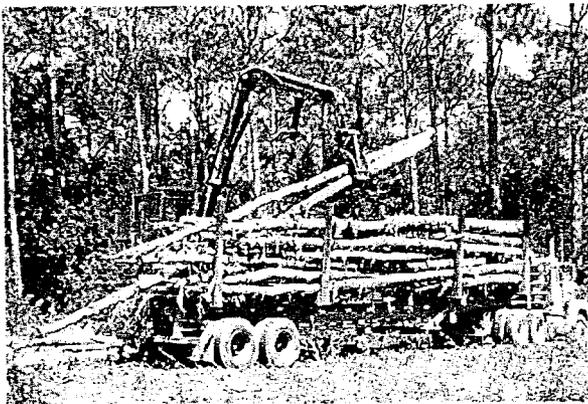
CDR Beaudrot (Reserve projects officer) and CAPT Pruitt (CO, right) lend a hand for coastal cleanup 2003 (16th Annual)

Forest Management

- Regional Forester hired to facilitate forest management work at all area locations.
- Two timber sales harvesting 4,724 tons of commercial forest products, creating \$51,236 deposited to the DoD Forestry Account and supporting the local economy.
- Prescribed burning on 137 acres.
- 19 miles of firebreaks maintained.
- 4.2 miles of forest roads maintained.
- Managed additional 141 acres of site preparation for planting of forest species.
- Planted 45 acres to longleaf pine in cooperation with the Longleaf Alliance (Auburn Univ.)
- Completed the 10-year regional forest management plan for 2001-2010.
- Replaced antiquated forest management equipment with a new fire management transport truck and crawler tractor; replaced NR management vehicle.



Prescribed Burn at Corry



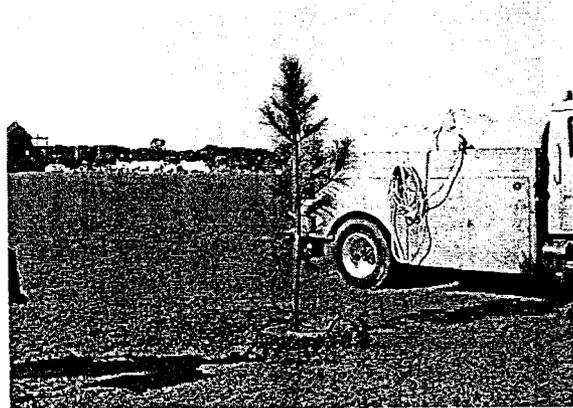
Timber Sale

- Purchased prescribed burning equipment: ATV, 4x6 Gators (2), and suppression spray tank.
- Developed an area 5-year salvage contract for timber damaged by natural causes or removed from construction sites, eliminating waste of resources and supporting the NR Program.

Fish and Wildlife Management

- Osprey restoration resulted in over 20 fledglings produced in artificial and natural nests annually; installed 3 new nestboxes.
- Revised the BASH Plan.
- Renovated and improved Lake Frederic Freshwater Fishery.

New trees established



The Gopher Tortoise, a “keystone species” in the regional ecosystem, enjoys protection and exclusive habitat on Navy lands. Over 100 active burrows support a thriving population.

- Coordinated 4 releases of rehabilitated wildlife from the NW Florida Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Conducted nuisance wildlife management for the control of deer, beaver and coyote.
- Inventoried wetlands at three installations and coordinated four jurisdictional reviews.
- Conducted Christmas Bird Counts and spring migration surveys with the Audubon Society.
- Conducted gopher tortoise protection measures and relocation from hazard sites.
- Initiated region-wide honeybee management project saving over 100 swarms of honeybees.
- Initiated deer depredation plan for aviation safety in conjunction with the Gulf Breeze Zoological Society and FFWCC.
- Sea turtle nesting protection. Initiated consultation with FFWCC and U.S. Fish and Wildlife to reduce base lighting. As part of this effort, a \$300,000 lighting renovation project was initiated by NASP and funded in FY2003.

Pest Management

- Partnered with National Park Service (NPS) and received NPS grant for \$55,000 to control invasive species on Navy lands.
- Regional forester certified as DOD Pest Manager; NRM and forester also recertified.
- Continued nuisance wildlife management.
- Initiated program to identify domestic pets via implanted chip identification.



National Park Service partners with Navy to control cogongrass and other invasive species.



Constructed 300' Nature Trail Boardwalk for public-use NR Education and recreational fishing; designed by SCA students and built in-house using NR funding.



SCA Intern

Other Natural Resources

- Maintained seven interpretive natural trails, 5,000+ users per year.
- Two youth camping areas.
- Coordinated with Big Lagoon State Park (FDEP division of Parks and Recreation) to manage access into Tarkiln Bayou State Preserve.



Navy Enlisted Students volunteering



Navy Chiefs construct 500' extension to Trout Point Nature Trail; expanding public-use and handicapped access.

Conservation Education

- Actively participated in continuing education: 8 natural resources conferences/training.
- Provided three natural resources programs to Pensacola Junior College and local elementary and middle schools in partnership with the Navy, Audubon Society, local schools, and local agencies.
- Coordinated Eagle Scout projects and maintained Youth Primitive Camping Area.



Community Relations

- Averaged 5,000 hours per year of Community and Volunteer Service in Natural Resources; awarded the COMNAVREG SE "Flagship" Award (First place in 2001, runner-up in 2002 and 2003).
- Published Navy and area press releases and news articles promoting public awareness.



Environmental Stewardship Flagship

Presented with pride and congratulations to
*Naval Air Station,
Pensacola, FL*
1st Place Regional Winner - 2000-2001 Annual Awards

in recognition of exemplary environmental stewardship to protect America's natural resource heritage and legacy.

Your dedicated commitment and voluntary service to environmental conservation preserves our nation's natural resources and strengthens America's heritage as a maritime nation.

5 October 2001
5 October 2001

John L. Albertson
COMNAVREG SE
Community Support Programs Dept.
Marketing, Operations & Community
Services Manager

Environmental Enhancement

NASP continues to be a NR program model for environmental stewardship. The careful management of the NR assets at NASP has allowed NASP personnel and the public to enjoy protected habitats via trails, boardwalks, and camping areas.

Mission Enhancement

Implementing nuisance wildlife management, updating the BASH plan, and installing osprey nest boxes all serve to protect flight approaches and operations. The NR team is actively involved in facilities planning which results in efficient ecosystem management by coordinating timber sales, controlled burns, tree plantings, species relocations, and minimizing impacts to wetlands and other sensitive habitats. The NR program has demonstrated outstanding land management practices supporting mission accomplishment while also

protecting NR assets.

Natural Resources Compliance Program

- The NAS Pensacola region delivered a comprehensive Natural Resources Management Program this award period. Features such as quality of life improvements, beautification in land management, coordinated forestry projects, completed biological surveys, and the use of

natural areas to increase public ecosystem awareness and protect flight approaches are all aspects of the NR program at NASP.

- Budget Support: Environmental conservation funding and NR stewardship funding (Reimbursable Forestry and Agriculture Funds) were obtained for all NR projects, contracted services, labor, equipment, vehicles, material, and supplies. Naval Facilities Engineering Command funding for SCA Students are not shown, but averaged \$10K per year.

Environmental Funds

FY 01 \$ 39K
 FY 02 \$ 51K
 FY 03 \$ 111K

NR Stewardship Funds (Reimbursable NR)

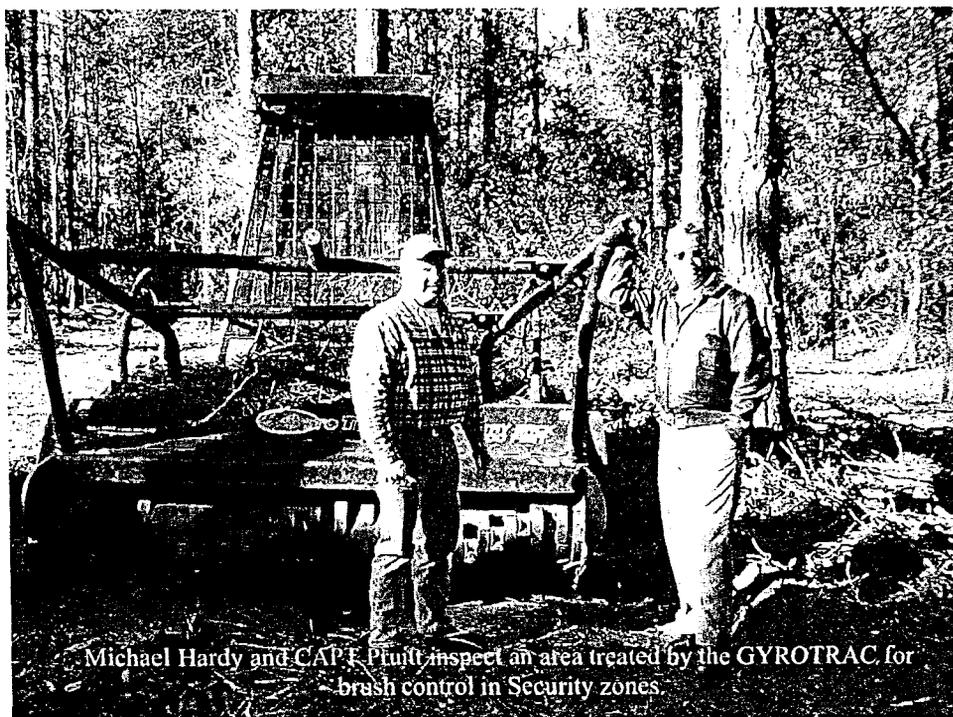
\$ 116 K
 \$ 128K
 \$ 126K



Florida Division of Forestry inspects effectiveness of Invasive Species Control for Chinese Tallowtree



Navy, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and Florida Park Service determine Land Management alternatives at NOLF Bronson, adjacent to the Pitcher Plant Prairie 7,000 acre preserve



Michael Hardy and CAPE Pruitt inspect an area treated by the GYROTRAC for brush control in Security zones.

JEFF MILLER
1ST DISTRICT, FLORIDA

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM,
UNCONVENTIONAL THREATS, AND CAPABILITIES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISABILITY ASSISTANCE
AND MEMORIAL AFFAIRS
CHAIRMAN

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August 5, 2005

The Honorable Anthony Principi
Chairman, 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Chairman Principi:

As the Commission starts to vote on finalizing the BRAC recommendations, the Pensacola community wants to communicate with you one last time to shed new light on recently uncovered information regarding the Department of Defense BRAC recommendation to consolidate Officer Training Command (OTC) Pensacola with OTC Newport. This information will complement our entire analysis of the OTC consolidation recommendation, which was submitted for the record at the BRAC Commission regional hearing in New Orleans on July 22, 2005.

It is unfortunate that we were not able to provide the information regarding OTC Pensacola before the BRAC Commission hearing on July 18, which dealt with additions to the DOD BRAC recommendation list. We believe that if we had been able to present this information prior to the July 18th BRAC Commission hearing, the case for consolidating OTC Newport with OTC Pensacola at NAS Pensacola would have been considered.

The Navy still maintains that costs will be significantly reduced by creation of the Center for Officer Training at Newport, RI. A thorough analysis of military value, COBRA data and inconsistent and often incorrect data provided by the Navy has proved beyond any doubt that at the very least OTC Pensacola should remain where it is. The best recommendation, however, would be for OTC Newport to be consolidated with OTC Pensacola at NAS Pensacola.

We wanted to present a few additional pieces of information that clearly illustrate that incorrect data was used and that there will be no cost savings from moving OTC Pensacola to OTC Newport. The first is in the environmental questions of the military value analysis of OTC Newport.

According to the Navy the answers to the environmental questions asked in the military value data call were provided by the base, not by OTC. In the final certified data provided for OTC Newport, the scores received on Military Value questions ENV-2a-c and ENV-7a were 5.20 and 3.50, respectively. However, on a different comparison

Military Value chart for Newport (N-RP-0190 Report of DAG Deliberations of 1 September 2004, Tab 7 titled DON PME Military Value scoring) those same questions, ENV-2a-c and ENV-7a, had different and lower scores of 2.6 and 1.75, respectively. This is a deviation of 4.35 points. The difference in Military Value between OTC Pensacola and OTC Newport is 2.22 points in favor of Newport. If the base supplied the answers to those questions then the value should be consistent for NAVSTA Newport on every Military Value chart, but they are not the same. This is a serious inconsistency that needs to be looked at very closely.

A second additional inconsistency in the data was in the surge capacity analysis. The Navy decided to use the peak month for Average on Board (AOB) for Newport and Pensacola and combine the two to define the surge capacity of OTC. The peak month for Newport was June with 434 AOB. The peak month for Pensacola was January with 524 AOB. The combined total is 958 and this number is used as the Navy's surge capacity requirement. However, there is never a time when 958 many students are on board OTC Newport and OTC Pensacola at the same time. In fact, the highest combined AOB for Newport and Pensacola at the same time was 752 in June of 2003. June is incidentally the only month when there are more AOB at OTC Newport. In every other month of the year OTC Pensacola has more AOB than OTC Newport by at least 100 and in one case over 300. Why did the Navy use a surge capacity analysis that, based on their own data, was clearly flawed? This is another serious additional inconsistency.

Finally, the certified COBRA analysis of OTC Pensacola stated that there would be 28 officers and 28 enlisted personnel heading to OTC Newport. Even with these numbers of enlisted and officers the BAH cost difference between OTC Pensacola and OTC Newport would have been \$11,208,960 cheaper in favor of Pensacola over twenty years. However, in a certified data call on August 16, 2004 signed by Ms. Anne R. Davis, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy for BRAC, it is stated that the number of military personnel moving to OTC Newport from OTC Pensacola is in fact 56 officers and zero enlisted.

Using this certified number the twenty year savings in BAH costs alone are actually \$13,529,640, or \$2,320,640 cheaper at OTC Pensacola than the final certified COBRA data stated. What accounts for this inconsistency? Why did the final COBRA analysis misstate the number of officers and enlisted personnel that would be transferred from OTC Pensacola to OTC Newport? This is a serious error and a further example of the inconsistency of the DOD BRAC recommendation to consolidate OTC Pensacola at OTC Newport.

OTC Pensacola has more than enough capacity, both classroom and otherwise, to accommodate OTC Newport. In addition, the cost savings for moving OTC Newport to OTC Pensacola would be at least \$13.5 million over twenty years and most likely much higher than that. Even factoring in that a new fire and rescue training facility would need to be built at a cost of \$1.14 million, the extra \$2.3 million in savings from BAH of 56 officers staying at OTC Pensacola over twenty years would more than offset that cost, cutting the Return on Investment (ROI) time down to ten years instead of never as

originally suggested by scenario DON-0087 (OTC Newport consolidated at OTC Pensacola).

We believe that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the BRAC Criteria in the areas of capacity analysis, cost of operations, and potential costs and savings as stated above and in my testimony for the record, which we submitted to the Commission on July 22 in New Orleans.

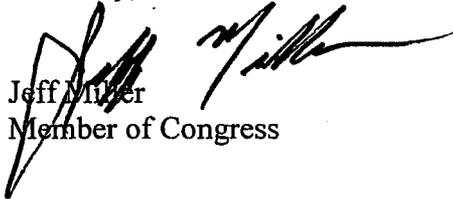
The information we have provided here and in New Orleans clearly illustrates that the Navy made consistent errors throughout the BRAC process with regards to OTC Pensacola and OTC Newport. We believe, based on Navy data, that there is no justification for moving OTC Pensacola to OTC Newport and that the reverse should be considered. It is our understanding that such a move would be considered as an addition to the BRAC recommendations and therefore is no longer possible based on the BRAC Commission timeline. We would argue, however, that the BRAC Commission hearing on additions took place on July 18th before Florida had a chance to present a case for the consolidation of OTC Newport with OTC Pensacola at NAS Pensacola on July 22nd. Therefore, we would ask that if the Commission agrees that there is a case for such a move that it be allowed as an addition to the final BRAC recommendations.

We believe that the case presented to the Commission proves, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that the original DOD BRAC recommendation to move OTC Pensacola to OTC Newport was inconsistent, incorrect and irreparably flawed. At the very least we ask that the Commission vote to leave OTC Pensacola at NAS Pensacola.

On behalf of the Pensacola community,

With warm personal regards I am,

Sincerely,


Jeff Miller
Member of Congress

Barrett, Joe, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: Elliott, Charles [Charles.Elliott@mail.house.gov]
Sent: Friday, August 05, 2005 3:22 PM
To: Barrett, Joe, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: DRAFT letter

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With warm personal regards I am,

Sincerely,

Jeff Miller
Member of Congress

Charles Elliott
Military Legislative Assistant
Rep. Jeff Miller (FL-01)
Phone (202) 225-4136
Fax (202) 225-3414