THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

DCN 1581

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950412-14

FROM: CIRILLO, FRANK	TO: BLUME, JAY
TITLE: AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER	TITLE: SPECIAL ASST.
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: HEADQUARTERS USAF
INSTALLATION(s) DISCUSSED:	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER	✓		
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING ELEMENT, ITEM I.2.E.15.) CITED IN VOL. V, APPENDIX 1, "INSTALLATION EVALUATION CRITERIA."

Due Date:	Revised Date: 950412	Date Originated: 950412	Mail Date: 950412

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 12, 1995

Major General Jay Blume (ATTN: Lt Col Mary Tripp)
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
for Base Realignment and Transition
Headquarters USAF
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Please refer to this number when responding 950412-14

Dear General Blume:

During our review of the base questionnaires, we noticed that one element, item I.2.E.15., is missing. This element is cited in Vol. V, Appendix 1, "INSTALLATION EVALUATION CRITERIA," page 59, by items II.3.C., "Existing Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment," and II.3.D., "Future Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment."

In a discussion with Major Marsha Malcomb of your office, she explained that the missing element was part of a data call subsequent to the initial submission of the questionnaire. These subsequent data call elements were not included due to an administrative oversight.

Request you provide any and all results of these subsequent data calls.

If your staff has any questions about this request, contact Lt Col Merrill Beyer (USAF) or Steve Ackerman of the Commission staff.

I look forward to working with you in the weeks ahead.

Sincerely,

Francis A. Cirillo Jr., PE
Air Force Team Leader

Commission

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Major General Jay Blume (ATTN: Lt Col Mary Tripp)
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78
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Dear General Blume:

During our review of the base questionnaires, we noticed that one element, item I.2.E.15., is missing. This element is cited in Vol. V, Appendix 1, "INSTALLATION EVALUATION CRITERIA," page 59, by items II.3.C., "Existing Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment," and II.3.D., "Future Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment."

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Request you provide any and all results of these subsequent data calls.

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I look forward to working with you in the weeks ahead.

Sincerely,

Francis A. Cirillo Jr., PE
Air Force Team Leader

No surprises given. Email the 18th

Close. 17 april RT391

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, DC

17 April 97

MEMORANDUM FOR BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION (Mr Frank Cirillo)

FROM: HQ USAF/RT
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

SUBJECT: Response to Missing Questionnaire Data - I.2.E.15

Attached is the Air Force data for element E.2.E.15, listed by base, per your 22 March request.

Jay D. Blume

JAY D. BLUME JR, Major General, USAF
Special Assistant to Chief of Staff
for Realignment and Transition

Attachment:
Air Force Point Paper

Section I

Altus AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	154 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Charlotte	291 NMi
Cleveland	277 NMi
Raleigh/Durham	199 NMi
Pittsburgh	185 NMi
New York (JFK)	180 NMi
Newark	168 NMi
Washington (IAD)	29 NMi
Washington (BWI)	24 NMi
Washington (DCA)	8 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
St Louis	287 NMi
Charlotte	252 NMi
Cincinnati	230 NMi
Memphis	192 NMi
Atlanta	133 NMi
Nashville	52 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Denver	11 NMi

Section I

Barksdale AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Memphis	239 NMi
Houston	174 NMi
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	172 NMi

Section I

Battle Creek Federal Center

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Pittsburgh	251 NMi
Cincinnati	198 NMi
Cleveland	161 NMi
Chicago (ORD)	120 NMi
Detroit	85 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
San Francisco	101 NMi

Section I

Bergstrom ARB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	165 NMi
Houston	122 NMi

Section I

Boise Air Terminal ANGS

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Salt Lake City	252 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Charlotte	288 NMi
Cleveland	270 NMi
Raleigh/Durham	197 NMi
New York (JFK)	184 NMi
Pittsburgh	178 NMi
Newark	172 NMi
Washington (BWI)	25 NMi
Washington (IAD)	21 NMi
Washington (DCA)	1 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Dallas/Ft Worth (DAL)	225 NMi
Houston	166 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Denver	10 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Houston	199 NMi
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	22 NMi

Section I

Charleston AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Atlanta	225 NMi
Raleigh/Durham	189 NMi
Jacksonville	167 NMi
Charlotte	146 NMi

Section I

Columbus AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Atlanta	201 NMi
Nashville	172 NMi
Memphis	113 NMi

Section I

Davis-Monthan AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Phoenix	95 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Memphis	278 NMi
Jacksonville	250 NMi
Charlotte	193 NMi
Nashville	170 NMi
Atlanta	17 NMi

Section I

Dover AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Boston	281 NMi
Raleigh/Durham	251 NMi
Pittsburgh	234 NMi
New York (JFK)	119 NMi
Newark	111 NMi
Washington (IAD)	93 NMi
Washington (DCA)	75 NMi
Washington (BWI)	56 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Houston	274 NMi
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	145 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
San Francisco	271 NMi
Las Vegas	151 NMi
Los Angeles (LAX)	63 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Jacksonville	250 NMi
Atlanta	217 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Denver	266 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Seatle/Tacoma	189 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Denver	8 NMi

Section I

FE Warren AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Denver	78 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Cleveland	284 NMi
St Louis	276 NMi
Cincinnati	276 NMi
Minneapolis/St. Paul	258 NMi
Detroit	206 NMi
Chicago (ORD)	58 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Houston	275 NMi
Dallas/Ft Worth (DAL)	192 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Minneapolis/St. Paul	253 NMi

Section I

Greater Pittsburgh IAP ANGS

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
New York (JFK)	294 NMi
Raleigh/Durham	285 NMi
Newark	277 NMi
Cincinnati	222 NMi
Washington (BWI)	182 NMi
Washington (DCA)	177 NMi
Detroit	174 NMi
Washington (IAD)	158 NMi
Cleveland	92 NMi
Pittsburgh	0 NMi

Section I

Greater Pittsburgh IAP ARS

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
New York (JFK)	294 NMi
Raleigh/Durham	285 NMi
Newark	277 NMi
Cincinnati	222 NMi
Washington (BWI)	182 NMi
Washington (DCA)	177 NMi
Detroit	174 NMi
Washington (IAD)	158 NMi
Cleveland	92 NMi
Pittsburgh	0 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Washington (IAD)	273 NMi
Washington (DCA)	273 NMi
Pittsburgh	271 NMi
Washington (BWI)	250 NMi
Boston	201 NMi
New York (JFK)	172 NMi
Newark	162 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Nashville	273 NMi
Pittsburgh	270 NMi
St Louis	225 NMi
Cleveland	200 NMi
Detroit	157 NMi
Cincinnati	118 NMi
Chicago (ORD)	112 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Newark	167 NMi
New York (JFK)	157 NMi
Boston	14 NMi

Section I

Hill AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Salt Lake City	20 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Phoenix	299 NMi

Hurlburt Fld

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Jacksonville	259 NMi
Atlanta	225 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Atlanta	300 NMi
Memphis	283 NMi

Section I

Kelly AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	225 NMi
Houston	173 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Phoenix	285 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Dallas/Ft Worth (DAL)	227 NMi
Houston	176 NMi

Section I

Lambert Field ANGS

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Cincinnati	267 NMi
Nashville	236 NMi
Chicago (ORD)	224 NMi
Memphis	223 NMi
Kansas City	206 NMi
St Louis	0 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Pittsburgh	273 NMi
Charlotte	249 NMi
New York (JFK)	245 NMi
Newark	240 NMi
Raleigh/Durham	138 NMi
Washington (BWI)	126 NMi
Washington (IAD)	123 NMi
Washington (DCA)	111 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	286 NMi
Houston	286 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Kansas City	290 NMi
Nashville	277 NMi
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	272 NMi
St Louis	245 NMi
Memphis	107 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
San Francisco	293 NMi
Las Vegas	205 NMi
Los Angeles (LAX)	0 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Las Vegas	205 NMi
Phoenix	20 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Jacksonville	164 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Phoenix	263 NMi
Las Vegas	168 NMi
Los Angeles (LAX)	57 NMi

Section I

Martin State APT ANGS

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Cleveland	278 NMi
Raleigh/Durham	236 NMi
Pittsburgh	189 NMi
New York (JFK)	145 NMi
Newark	132 NMi
Washington (IAD)	54 NMi
Washington (DCA)	41 NMi
Washington (BWI)	15 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Jacksonville	265 NMi
Memphis	241 NMi
Nashville	225 NMi
Atlanta	123 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Seatle/Tacoma	20 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
San Francisco	78 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	284 NMi
Kansas City	156 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Pittsburgh	260 NMi
Boston	215 NMi
Washington (IAD)	147 NMi
Washington (DCA)	133 NMi
Washington (BWI)	108 NMi
New York (JFK)	53 NMi
Newark	45 NMi

Section I

Minneapolis-St Paul IAP ARS

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Chicago (ORD)	290 NMi
Minneapolis/St. Paul	0 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Charlotte	279 NMi
Atlanta	172 NMi
Jacksonville	83 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Salt Lake City	221 NMi

Section I

NAS Willow Grove ARS

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Pittsburgh	233 NMi
Boston	228 NMi
Washington (IAD)	131 NMi
Washington (DCA)	119 NMi
Washington (BWI)	93 NMi
New York (JFK)	68 NMi
Newark	54 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Phoenix	224 NMi
Los Angeles (LAX)	215 NMi
Las Vegas	11 NMi

Section I

Niagara Falls IAP ARS

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
New York (JFK)	274 NMi
Washington (DCA)	269 NMi
Washington (IAD)	259 NMi
Newark	258 NMi
Washington (BWI)	257 NMi
Detroit	202 NMi
Pittsburgh	167 NMi
Cleveland	164 NMi

Section I

O'Hare IAP, ARS

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Minneapolis/St. Paul	290 NMi
Cleveland	273 NMi
Cincinnati	230 NMi
St Louis	224 NMi
Detroit	203 NMi
Chicago (ORD)	0 NMi

Section I

Offutt AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
St Louis	292 NMi
Minneapolis/St. Paul	255 NMi
Kansas City	122 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Los Angeles (LAX)	267 NMi
San Francisco	26 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Newark	175 NMi
New York (JFK)	159 NMi
Boston	48 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Jacksonville	147 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Denver	63 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Atlanta	283 NMi
Washington (BWI)	265 NMi
Washington (DCA)	240 NMi
Washington (IAD)	238 NMi
Charlotte	95 NMi
Raleigh/Durham	44 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Seatle/Tacoma	112 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	212 NMi
Houston	155 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	254 NMi

Section I

Rickenbacker ANGB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Washington (BWI)	292 NMi
Charlotte	292 NMi
Nashville	284 NMi
Washington (DCA)	279 NMi
Chicago (ORD)	260 NMi
Washington (IAD)	259 NMi
Detroit	145 NMi
Pittsburgh	130 NMi
Cleveland	108 NMi
Cincinnati	92 NMi

Section I

Robins AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Nashville	259 NMi
Charlotte	203 NMi
Jacksonville	161 NMi
Atlanta	73 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Washington (IAD)	274 NMi
Washington (DCA)	273 NMi
Pittsburgh	271 NMi
Washington (BWI)	250 NMi
Boston	200 NMi
New York (JFK)	172 NMi
Newark	162 NMi

Section I

Salt Lake City IAP ANGS

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Salt Lake City	0 NMi

Section I

Scott AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Cincinnati	245 NMi
Kansas City	231 NMi
Chicago (ORD)	225 NMi
Memphis	210 NMi
Nashville	210 NMi
St Louis	27 NMi

Section I

Selfridge ANGB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Cincinnati	229 NMi
Chicago (ORD)	228 NMi
Pittsburgh	172 NMi
Cleveland	84 NMi
Detroit	32 NMi

Section I

Seymour Johnson AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Washington (BWI)	238 NMi
Washington (IAD)	218 NMi
Washington (DCA)	215 NMi
Charlotte	146 NMi
Raleigh/Durham	52 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Jacksonville	218 NMi
Atlanta	198 NMi
Raleigh/Durham	141 NMi
Charlotte	78 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Houston	289 NMi
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	98 NMi

Section I

Stewart IAP ANGS

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Pittsburgh	284 NMi
Washington (IAD)	217 NMi
Washington (DCA)	208 NMi
Washington (BWI)	182 NMi
Boston	148 NMi
New York (JFK)	54 NMi
Newark	49 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Kansas City	265 NMi
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	152 NMi

Section I

Travis AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
San Francisco	44 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Phoenix	96 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Atlanta	222 NMi
Jacksonville	203 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Denver	54 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Kansas City	234 NMi
Dallas/Ft Worth (DFW)	211 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Las Vegas	277 NMi
San Francisco	194 NMi
Los Angeles (LAX)	117 NMi

Section I

Westover ARB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Washington (IAD)	297 NMi
Washington (DCA)	287 NMi
Washington (BWI)	261 NMi
Newark	117 NMi
New York (JFK)	109 NMi
Boston	68 NMi

Section I

Whiteman AFB

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Memphis	280 NMi
St Louis	149 NMi
Kansas City	64 NMi

Section I

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Nashville	254 NMi
Chicago (ORD)	217 NMi
Pittsburgh	179 NMi
Detroit	147 NMi
Cleveland	138 NMi
Cincinnati	55 NMi

Section I

Youngstown-Warren MPT ARS

2. Operational Effectiveness

E. Airspace Used by Base

Commercial Aviation Impact

I.2.E.15 **List of all nearby high traffic, commercial aviation facilities (hubs):**

AIRPORT	DISTANCE
Newark	297 NMi
Cincinnati	226 NMi
Washington (BWI)	222 NMi
Washington (DCA)	221 NMi
Washington (IAD)	203 NMi
Detroit	133 NMi
Cleveland	54 NMi
Pittsburgh	50 NMi

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950412-15

FROM: CIRILLO, FRANK	TO: BLUME, JAY
TITLE: AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER	TITLE: SPECIAL ASST.
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: HEADQUARTERS USAF
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: MINOT AFB	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER	✓		
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING COBRA RUNS BE PERFORMED FOR MINOT AFB.

Due Date:	Receipt Date: 950412	Date Originated: 950412	Mail Date: 950412

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 12, 1995

Major General Jay D. Blume, Jr. (ATTN: Lt Col Tripp)
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
for Base Realignment and Transition
Headquarters USAF
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Please refer to this number
when responding 95041A2-15

Dear General Blume:

March 7, 1995, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission placed Minot Air Force Base on the list of installations to be considered for realignment. In order to evaluate this proposal and other related scenarios, I am requesting the following COBRA runs:

1. Realign Minot Air Force Base. Inactivate the Missile Group.

2. Close Minot Air Force Base. Inactivate the Missile Group. Relocate the B-52s to Fairchild Air Force Base. Relocate one KC-135 squadron currently located on Fairchild Air Force Base to Malmstrom Air Force Base. (Assume Malmstrom Air Force Base does not realign.) Relocate one KC-135 squadron currently located at Fairchild Air Force Base to MacDill Air Force Base.

3. Close Minot Air Force Base. Inactivate the Missile Group. Relocate the B-52s to Beale Air Force Base.

4. Close Minot Air Force Base. Inactivate the Missile Group. Relocate the B-52s to Ellsworth Air Force Base. Relocate the B-1s on Ellsworth AFB to Mountain Home AFB (2 PAA), McConnell AFB (2 PAA), Robins AFB (2 PAA), and Dyess AFB (6 PAA).

5. Close Minot Air Force Base. Inactivate the Missile Group. Relocate the B-52s to Barksdale AFB.

6. Close Minot Air Force Base. Inactivate the Missile Group. Relocate the B-52s to Grand Forks AFB. Relocate one KC-135 squadron currently located on Grand Forks to MacDill AFB. (Assume Malmstrom AFB does not realign.) Relocate one KC-135 squadron to Malmstrom AFB.

In order to assist the Commission in its review, I would appreciate these COBRA runs no later than May 5, 1995. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Francis A. Cirillo, Jr.
Air Force Team Leader

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, DC

E.MAY 4,95

HQ USAF/RT
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

Please refer to this number when responding 950412-15 RI

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Cirillo

This is in response to your letter of ~~March 7~~ April 12, 1995, requesting six COBRA runs closing Minot AFB (Commission #950412-15, AF # RT392).

The requested COBRA runs with the exception of your number 4 are at attachment 1. A synopsis of the operational concerns for all six options is at attachment 2. Your scenarios number 2 and 6 that moved force structure to MacDill utilized the same assumptions for MILCON and savings that were in the Malmstrom recommendation COBRA. These numbers are currently under review and will be updated with the final Malmstrom AFB submittal to the commission.

These COBRA runs are based on certified data, but the costs and savings may not be considered in their entirety as BRAC costs or savings. All costs and savings associated with a missile field closure have already been programmed in the Air Force budget.

Sincerely

Jay D. Blume

JAY D. BLUME, Jr.
Major General, USAF
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
for Base Realignment and Transition

Attachment:
1. Minot COBRA Runs
2. Operational Concerns

MEMORANDUM FOR AF/RTR / Sleamer 6 APR 95 20 Apr 95

FROM: AF/XOFC

SUBJECT: Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Request for COBRA Runs Relative to Rebasing Excursions -- Operational Concerns

Attached are the COBRA worksheets to support COBRA excursion runs requested by the Commission. All of the rebasing options requested were reviewed as options to some extent during the Air Force Base Closure process. Request you forward the following operational concerns voiced during the Air Force process to the Commission so that their decisions can appropriately weigh all the factors we considered.

Realign Minot AFB. Inactivate the Missile Group. Minimal operational concerns.

Close Minot AFB. Inactivate the Missile Group. Relocate the B-52s to Fairchild AFB. Relocate one KC-135 squadron currently located at Fairchild AFB to Malmstrom Air Force Base. (Assume Malmstrom AFB does not realign.) Relocate one KC-135 squadron currently located at Fairchild AFB to MacDill AFB. Operational concerns: breaks up Northwest Super-Tanker base lowering synergism of Super-Tanker Wing concept. Moves Tanker assets away from SIOP tasking area. Creates Command and Control challenges associated with mixed command base violating "One Base, One Wing, One Boss" concept which was cornerstone of USAF reorganization for the Post Cold War era.

Close Minot AFB. Inactivate the Missile Group. Relocate the B-52s to Beale AFB. Operational concerns: uncertainty surrounding ability to re-introduce nuclear weapons into California and need to build a weapons storage facility at Beale AFB.

Close Minot AFB. Inactivate Missile Group. Relocate the B-52s to Ellsworth. Relocate the B-1s on Ellsworth AFB to Mountain Home AFB (2 PAA), McConnell AFB (2 PAA), Robins AFB (2 PAA), and Dyess AFB (6 PAA). Operational concerns: **non-START compliant (worksheets not provided)**. This option does not relocate all 24 B-1s that are programmed for Ellsworth at the end of the FYDP (following bomber buy-back) and co-locating re-roled B-1s with nuclear declared B-52Hs at Ellsworth violates START. Additionally, B-52Hs cannot accomplish maximum gross weight takeoffs at Ellsworth much of the summer months due to excessive pressure/density altitude of Ellsworth AFB.

Close Minot AFB. Inactivate the Missile Group. Relocate the B-52Hs to Barksdale AFB. Operational concerns: overpopulates Barksdale AFB causing operations tempo impacts on airfield movements, range and special use airspace saturation. Additionally, restricts future START type talk flexibility. If AF must de-nuclear capability a portion of our B-52H fleet, those aircraft could not be co-located with aircraft declared nuclear capable. They could also not be co-located with the re-roled B-1s.

Close Minot AFB. Inactivate the Missile Group. Relocate the B-52s to Grand Forks AFB. Relocate one KC-135 squadron currently located on Grand Forks to MacDill AFB. (Assume Malmstrom AFB does not realign.) Relocate one KC-135 squadron to Malmstrom AFB. Operational concerns: breaks up Northcentral Super-Tanker base lowering synergism of Super-Tanker Wing concept. Moves Tanker assets away from SIOP tasking area. Creates Command and Control challenges associated with mixed command base violating "One Base, One Wing, One Boss" concept which was cornerstone of USAF reorganization for the Post Cold War era.

All of the above concerns were voiced in the Air Force process and should be germane to the Commission in their determinations.

KARL D. RODEFER, Lt Colonel, USAF
XOF Base Closure Officer

Atch
COBRA Worksheets

COORD: XOFM (Maj Johnston)_____

Data As Of 06:49 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:49 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015($K): -458,250
1-Time Cost($K): 11,966

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	-12,429	-34,961	-34,961	-34,961	-117,312	-34,961
Overhd	174	131	-966	-1,065	-1,065	-1,065	-3,855	-1,065
Moving	0	0	403	0	0	0	403	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,000	2,000	2,108	0	0	0	6,108	0
TOTAL	2,174	2,131	-10,884	-36,026	-36,026	-36,026	-114,656	-36,026

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	84	0	0	0	84
Enl	0	0	725	0	0	0	725
Civ	0	0	46	0	0	0	46
TOT	0	0	855	0	0	0	855
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary:

COMMISSION REQUESTED: 950482-15
1. REALIGN MINOT AFB. INACTIVATE THE MISSILE GROUP.

Data As Of 06:49 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:49 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	5,051	0	0	0	5,051	0
Overhd	174	131	98	0	0	0	403	0
Moving	0	0	403	0	0	0	403	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,000	2,000	2,108	0	0	0	6,108	0
TOTAL	2,174	2,131	7,661	0	0	0	11,966	0

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	17,480	34,961	34,961	34,961	122,363	34,961
Overhd	0	0	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	4,259	1,065
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	18,545	36,026	36,026	36,026	126,622	36,026

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:49 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:49 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	2,174,486	2,145,189	2,145,189
1997	2,130,864	2,045,894	4,191,083
1998	-10,884,399	-10,170,677	-5,979,594
1999	-36,025,637	-32,762,367	-38,741,960
2000	-36,025,637	-31,885,515	-70,627,475
2001	-36,025,637	-31,032,131	-101,659,607
2002	-36,025,637	-30,201,588	-131,861,195
2003	-36,025,637	-29,393,273	-161,254,467
2004	-36,025,637	-28,606,591	-189,861,059
2005	-36,025,637	-27,840,965	-217,702,024
2006	-36,025,637	-27,095,830	-244,797,853
2007	-36,025,637	-26,370,637	-271,168,491
2008	-36,025,637	-25,664,854	-296,833,344
2009	-36,025,637	-24,977,960	-321,811,304
2010	-36,025,637	-24,309,450	-346,120,754
2011	-36,025,637	-23,658,832	-369,779,586
2012	-36,025,637	-23,025,627	-392,805,213
2013	-36,025,637	-22,409,369	-415,214,583
2014	-36,025,637	-21,809,605	-437,024,188
2015	-36,025,637	-21,225,893	-458,250,081

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:49 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:49 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	72,761	
Civilian Early Retirement	20,989	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	4,944,653	
Unemployment	12,528	
Total - Personnel		5,050,931
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	403,498	
Mothball / Shutdown	0	
Total - Overhead		403,498
Moving		
Civilian Moving	0	
Civilian PPS	403,200	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	0	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		403,200
Other		
HAP / RSE	108,487	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	6,000,000	
Total - Other		6,108,487
Total One-Time Costs		11,966,117
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		11,966,117

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:49 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:49 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
MINOT	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	0	0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:49 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:49 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: MINOT, ND

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
654	3,962	0	633

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	-65	-88	-66	0	0	0	-219
Enlisted	-167	-270	-167	0	0	0	-604
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	-2	-137	-3	0	0	0	-142
TOTAL	-234	-495	-236	0	0	0	-965

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
435	3,358	0	491

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	-84	0	0	0	-84
Enlisted	0	0	-725	0	0	0	-725
Civilians	0	0	-46	0	0	0	-46
TOTAL	0	0	-855	0	0	0	-855

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
351	2,633	0	445

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:49 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:49 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	46	0	0	0	46
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	28	0	0	0	28
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Civilians Hired		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	5	0	0	0	5
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	4	0	0	0	4
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	28	0	0	0	28
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
Data As Of 06:49 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:49 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	73	0	0	0	73
Civ Retire	0	0	21	0	0	0	21
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	403	0	0	0	403
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
OTHER							
Program Plan	174	131	98	0	0	0	403
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	4,945	0	0	0	4,945
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	108	0	0	0	108
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	6,000
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,174	2,131	7,661	0	0	0	11,966

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	2,174	2,131	7,661	0	0	0	11,966	0

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	4,259	1,065
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	1,073	2,145	2,145	2,145	7,509	2,145
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	3,304	6,608	6,608	6,608	23,128	6,608
Enl Salary	0	0	13,104	26,207	26,207	26,207	91,725	26,207
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	18,545	36,026	36,026	36,026	126,622	36,026
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	18,545	36,026	36,026	36,026	126,622	36,026

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	94	0	0	0	94
Civ Moving	0	0	403	0	0	0	403
Other	174	131	111	0	0	0	416
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	4,945	0	0	0	4,945
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	108	0	0	0	108
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	6,000
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,174	2,131	7,661	0	0	0	11,966

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	-1,065	-1,065	-1,065	-1,065	-4,259	-1,065
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-1,073	-2,145	-2,145	-2,145	-7,509	-2,145
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-16,408	-32,815	-32,815	-32,815	-114,854	-32,815
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-18,545	-36,026	-36,026	-36,026	-126,622	-36,026
TOTAL NET COST	2,174	2,131	-10,884	-36,026	-36,026	-36,026	-114,656	-36,026

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:49 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:49 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

	Personnel			SF		
Base	Change	%Change		Change	%Change	Chg/Per
MINOT	-855	-20%		0	0%	0

	RPMA($)			BOS($)		
Base	Change	%Change	Chg/Per	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
MINOT	0	0%	0	-1,064,693	-11%	1,245

	RPMABOS($)		
Base	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
MINOT	-1,064,693	-9%	1,245

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:49 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:49 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS Change	0	0	-1,065	-1,065	-1,065	-1,065	-4,259	-1,065
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	0	0	-1,065	-1,065	-1,065	-1,065	-4,259	-1,065

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:49 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:49 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
MINOT, ND	Realignment

Summary:

COMMISSION REQUESTED: 950482-15
1. REALIGN MINOT AFB. INACTIVATE THE MISSILE GROUP.

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

Total Officer Employees:	654	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,305
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,962	Communications ($K/Year):	805
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	10,712
Total Civilian Employees:	633	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	87.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	12,840
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.10
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	7,715	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF061
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	71	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	33%	33%	34%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	-65	-88	-66	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	-167	-270	-167	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	-2	-137	-3	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	-84	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	-725	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	-46	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	39.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Final Factors	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	0.93	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	0.54	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.90% 1998: 3.00% 1999: 3.00% 2000: 3.00% 2001: 3.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	14,500.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11000.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\FINAL.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

Data As Of 06:53 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:54 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 2000 (2 Years)

NPV in 2015($K): -982,699
1-Time Cost($K): 174,164

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	12,064	108,576	0	0	0	0	120,640	0
Person	0	3,413	-20,526	-70,312	-70,312	-70,312	-228,051	-70,312
Overhd	1,727	-719	-6,424	-17,511	-17,511	-17,511	-57,949	-17,511
Moving	0	9,406	9,400	0	0	0	18,805	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,000	2,434	2,640	0	0	0	7,074	0
TOTAL	15,791	123,109	-14,910	-87,823	-87,823	-87,823	-139,479	-87,823

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	134	0	0	0	134
Enl	0	0	1,561	0	0	0	1,561
Civ	0	0	227	0	0	0	227
TOT	0	0	1,922	0	0	0	1,922
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	334	118	0	0	0	452
Enl	0	1,665	831	0	0	0	2,496
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	55	233	0	0	0	288
TOT	0	2,054	1,182	0	0	0	3,236

Summary:

COMMISSION REQUEST: 950482-15
2. CLOSE MINOT AFB. INACTIVATE THE MISSILE GROUP. RELOCATE THE B-52s TO FAIRCHILD AFB. ~~RELOCATE~~ ONE KC-135 SQUADRON FROM FAIRCHILD TO MALMSTROM. RELOCATE ONE KC-135 SQUADRON FROM FAIRCHILD TO MACDILL.

Relocate

Data As Of 06:53 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:54 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	12,064	108,576	0	0	0	0	120,640	0
Person	0	5,352	20,190	9,182	9,182	9,182	53,088	9,182
Overhd	4,202	6,720	10,805	7,034	7,034	7,034	42,828	7,034
Moving	0	12,544	10,890	0	0	0	23,434	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,000	2,434	2,640	0	0	0	7,074	0
TOTAL	18,266	135,626	44,525	16,216	16,216	16,216	247,065	16,216

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	1,938	40,716	79,495	79,495	79,495	281,139	79,495
Overhd	2,474	7,440	17,229	24,545	24,545	24,545	100,777	24,545
Moving	0	3,138	1,490	0	0	0	4,628	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,474	12,516	59,435	104,039	104,039	104,039	386,544	104,039

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:53 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:54 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	15,791,185	15,578,434	15,578,434
1997	123,109,486	118,200,352	133,778,787
1998	-14,910,345	-13,932,630	119,846,157
1999	-87,823,301	-79,868,099	39,978,057
2000	-87,823,301	-77,730,510	-37,752,453
2001	-87,823,301	-75,650,132	-113,402,585
2002	-87,823,301	-73,625,432	-187,028,018
2003	-87,823,301	-71,654,922	-258,682,940
2004	-87,823,301	-69,737,150	-328,420,090
2005	-87,823,301	-67,870,706	-396,290,796
2006	-87,823,301	-66,054,215	-462,345,011
2007	-87,823,301	-64,286,341	-526,631,352
2008	-87,823,301	-62,565,782	-589,197,134
2009	-87,823,301	-60,891,272	-650,088,406
2010	-87,823,301	-59,261,578	-709,349,984
2011	-87,823,301	-57,675,502	-767,025,486
2012	-87,823,301	-56,131,875	-823,157,362
2013	-87,823,301	-54,629,562	-877,786,924
2014	-87,823,301	-53,167,457	-930,954,382
2015	-87,823,301	-51,744,484	-982,698,866

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:53 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:54 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	120,640,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		120,640,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	563,902	
Civilian Early Retirement	218,284	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	10,217,949	
Unemployment	97,092	
Total - Personnel		11,097,227
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	2,275,417	
Mothball / Shutdown	9,643,750	
Total - Overhead		11,919,167
Moving		
Civilian Moving	5,510,431	
Civilian PPS	1,958,400	
Military Moving	13,902,890	
Freight	2,062,220	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		23,433,941
Other		
HAP / RSE	1,074,169	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	6,000,000	
Total - Other		7,074,169
Total One-Time Costs		174,164,504
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	4,628,360	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		4,628,360
Total Net One-Time Costs		169,536,144

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:53 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:54 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
MINOT	0	0	0	0	0
FAIRCHILD	110,230	0	0	0	110,230
MALMSTROM	0	0	0	0	0
BASE X	0	0	0	0	0
MACDILL	10,410	0	0	0	10,410
Totals:	120,640	0	0	0	120,640

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:53 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:54 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: MINOT, ND

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
654	3,962	0	633

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	-65	-88	-66	0	0	0	-219
Enlisted	-167	-270	-167	0	0	0	-604
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	-2	-137	-3	0	0	0	-142
TOTAL	-234	-495	-236	0	0	0	-965

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
435	3,358	0	491

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: FAIRCHILD, WA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	178	0	0	0	0	178
Enlisted	0	820	0	0	0	0	820
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
TOTAL	0	1,026	0	0	0	0	1,026

To Base: BASE X

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	118	0	0	0	118
Enlisted	0	0	831	0	0	0	831
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	233	0	0	0	233
TOTAL	0	0	1,182	0	0	0	1,182

To Base: MACDILL, FL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Enlisted	0	146	0	0	0	0	146
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	0	154	0	0	0	0	154

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of MINOT, ND):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	183	118	0	0	0	301
Enlisted	0	966	831	0	0	0	1,797
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	31	233	0	0	0	264
TOTAL	0	1,180	1,182	0	0	0	2,362

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	-134	0	0	0	-134
Enlisted	0	0	-1,561	0	0	0	-1,561
Civilians	0	0	-227	0	0	0	-227
TOTAL	0	0	-1,922	0	0	0	-1,922

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: FAIRCHILD, WA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
720	3,973	0	532

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	37	0	0	0	0	37
Enlisted	0	87	0	0	0	0	87
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	174	0	0	0	0	174
TOTAL	0	298	0	0	0	0	298

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
757	4,060	0	706

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: MALMSTROM, MT

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	61	0	0	0	0	61
Enlisted	0	253	0	0	0	0	253
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL	0	321	0	0	0	0	321

To Base: MACDILL, FL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	90	0	0	0	0	90
Enlisted	0	446	0	0	0	0	446
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
TOTAL	0	553	0	0	0	0	553

From Base: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	178	0	0	0	0	178
Enlisted	0	820	0	0	0	0	820
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
TOTAL	0	1,026	0	0	0	0	1,026

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of FAIRCHILD, WA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	151	0	0	0	0	151
Enlisted	0	699	0	0	0	0	699
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	24	0	0	0	0	24
TOTAL	0	874	0	0	0	0	874

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into FAIRCHILD, WA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	178	0	0	0	0	178
Enlisted	0	820	0	0	0	0	820
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
TOTAL	0	1,026	0	0	0	0	1,026

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
784	4,181	0	710

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: MALMSTROM, MT

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
613	3,578	0	431

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	-3	0	0	0	0	-3
Enlisted	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-21	0	0	0	0	-21
TOTAL	0	-20	0	0	0	0	-20

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
610	3,582	0	410

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: FAIRCHILD, WA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	61	0	0	0	0	61
Enlisted	0	253	0	0	0	0	253
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL	0	321	0	0	0	0	321

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into MALMSTROM, MT):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	61	0	0	0	0	61
Enlisted	0	253	0	0	0	0	253
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL	0	321	0	0	0	0	321

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
671	3,835	0	417

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: BASE X

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
736	3,263	0	11,455

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	118	0	0	0	118
Enlisted	0	0	831	0	0	0	831
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	233	0	0	0	233
TOTAL	0	0	1,182	0	0	0	1,182

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into BASE X):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	118	0	0	0	118
Enlisted	0	0	831	0	0	0	831
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	233	0	0	0	233
TOTAL	0	0	1,182	0	0	0	1,182

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
854	4,094	0	11,688

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: MACDILL, FL

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
516	1,911	0	841

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1
Enlisted	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
515	1,912	0	841

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Enlisted	0	146	0	0	0	0	146
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	0	154	0	0	0	0	154

From Base: FAIRCHILD, WA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	90	0	0	0	0	90
Enlisted	0	446	0	0	0	0	446
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
TOTAL	0	553	0	0	0	0	553

Data As Of 06:53 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:54 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into MACDILL, FL):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	95	0	0	0	0	95
Enlisted	0	592	0	0	0	0	592
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
TOTAL	0	707	0	0	0	0	707

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
610	2,504	0	861

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:53 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:54 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	55	233	0	0	0	288
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	6	23	0	0	0	29
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	2	12	0	0	0	14
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	8	35	0	0	0	43
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	3	14	0	0	0	17
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	36	149	0	0	0	185
Civilian Positions Available		0	19	84	0	0	0	103
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	227	0	0	0	227
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	34	0	0	0	34
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	136	0	0	0	136
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Civilians Moving		0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	55	233	0	0	0	288
Civilians Moving		0	36	158	0	0	0	194
New Civilians Hired		0	19	75	0	0	0	94
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	6	46	0	0	0	52
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	3	28	0	0	0	31
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	136	0	0	0	136
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	19	75	0	0	0	94

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Data As Of 06:53 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:54 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	12,064	108,576	0	0	0	0	120,640
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	54	509	0	0	0	564
Civ Retire	0	25	193	0	0	0	218
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	102	358	0	0	0	461
POV Miles	0	9	28	0	0	0	38
Home Purch	0	410	1,790	0	0	0	2,200
HHG	0	260	1,095	0	0	0	1,355
Misc	0	25	111	0	0	0	136
House Hunt	0	95	317	0	0	0	412
PPS	0	0	1,958	0	0	0	1,958
RITA	0	180	729	0	0	0	909
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	506	275	0	0	0	781
Freight	0	1,254	27	0	0	0	1,281
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	9	88	0	0	0	97
OTHER							
Program Plan	1,019	764	492	0	0	0	2,275
Shutdown	3,182	3,182	3,279	0	0	0	9,644
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	683	187	0	0	0	870
POV Miles	0	516	171	0	0	0	686
HHG	0	7,106	3,177	0	0	0	10,283
Misc	0	1,399	664	0	0	0	2,063
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	10,218	0	0	0	10,218
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	434	640	0	0	0	1,074
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	6,000
TOTAL ONE-TIME	18,266	127,590	28,309	0	0	0	174,164

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	96	96	96	96	385	96
BOS	0	2,773	2,938	2,938	2,938	2,938	14,524	2,938
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	5,263	9,182	9,182	9,182	9,182	41,991	9,182
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,000	4,000
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	8,036	16,216	16,216	16,216	16,216	72,900	16,216
TOTAL COST	18,266	135,626	44,525	16,216	16,216	16,216	247,065	16,216

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	3,138	1,490	0	0	0	4,628
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	3,138	1,490	0	0	0	4,628

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	2,118	6,356	10,657	12,840	12,840	12,840	57,652	12,840
O&M								
RPMA	356	1,084	1,861	2,305	2,305	2,305	10,216	2,305
BOS	0	0	4,710	9,400	9,400	9,400	32,909	9,400
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	5,294	10,588	10,588	10,588	37,057	10,588
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	5,271	10,541	10,541	10,541	36,895	10,541
Enl Salary	0	0	28,213	56,427	56,427	56,427	197,494	56,427
House Allow	0	1,938	1,938	1,938	1,938	1,938	9,692	1,938
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	2,474	9,378	57,945	104,039	104,039	104,039	381,916	104,039
TOTAL SAVINGS	2,474	12,516	59,435	104,039	104,039	104,039	386,544	104,039

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	12,064	108,576	0	0	0	0	120,640
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	80	702	0	0	0	782
Civ Moving	0	2,841	6,690	0	0	0	9,531
Other	4,202	3,956	3,858	0	0	0	12,016
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	6,565	12,928	0	0	0	19,492
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	434	640	0	0	0	1,074
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	6,000
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	18,266	124,451	26,819	0	0	0	169,536

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	-2,118	-6,356	-10,657	-12,840	-12,840	-12,840	-57,652	-12,840
O&M								
RPMA	-356	-1,084	-1,765	-2,209	-2,209	-2,209	-9,832	-2,209
BOS	0	2,773	-1,772	-6,462	-6,462	-6,462	-18,384	-6,462
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-5,294	-10,588	-10,588	-10,588	-37,057	-10,588
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-33,484	-66,968	-66,968	-66,968	-234,390	-66,968
House Allow	0	3,324	7,244	7,244	7,244	7,244	32,299	7,244
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,000	4,000
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-2,474	-1,342	-41,729	-87,823	-87,823	-87,823	-309,016	-87,823
TOTAL NET COST	15,791	123,109	-14,910	-87,823	-87,823	-87,823	-139,479	-87,823

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:53 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:54 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
MINOT	-4,284	-100%	-7,715,000	-100%	1,801
FAIRCHILD	152	3%	193,630	3%	1,274
MALMSTROM	321	7%	0	0%	0
BASE X	1,182	8%	0	0%	0
MACDILL	707	22%	39,900	1%	56

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
MINOT	-2,305,000	-100%	538	-9,399,662	-100%	2,194
FAIRCHILD	74,033	3%	487	153,112	1%	1,007
MALMSTROM	0	0%	0	479,532	4%	1,494
BASE X	0	0%	0	1,010,483	4%	855
MACDILL	22,124	1%	31	1,294,671	11%	1,831

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
MINOT	-11,704,662	-104%	2,732
FAIRCHILD	227,145	2%	1,494
MALMSTROM	479,532	3%	1,494
BASE X	1,010,483	3%	855
MACDILL	1,316,795	9%	1,862

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:53 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:54 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	-356	-1,084	-1,765	-2,209	-2,209	-2,209	-9,832	-2,209
BOS Change	0	2,773	-1,772	-6,462	-6,462	-6,462	-18,384	-6,462
Housing Change	-2,119	-6,356	-10,657	-12,840	-12,840	-12,840	-57,652	-12,840
TOTAL CHANGES	-2,474	-4,666	-14,195	-21,511	-21,511	-21,511	-85,868	-21,511

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:53 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:53 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
MINOT, ND	Closes in FY 1998
FAIRCHILD, WA	Realignment
MALMSTROM, MT	Realignment
BASE X	Realignment
MACDILL, FL	Realignment

Summary:

COMMISSION REQUEST: 950482-15
2. CLOSE MINOT AFB. INACTIVATE THE MISSILE GROUP. RELOCATE THE B-52s TO FAIRCHILD AFB. RELACTE ONE KC-135 SQUADRON FROM FAIRCHILD TO MALMSTROM. RELOCATE ONE KC-135 SQUADRON FROM FAIRCHILD TO MACDILL.

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
MINOT, ND	FAIRCHILD, WA	934 mi
MINOT, ND	BASE X	1,000 mi
MINOT, ND	MACDILL, FL	2,066 mi
FAIRCHILD, WA	MALMSTROM, MT	382 mi
FAIRCHILD, WA	MACDILL, FL	2,800 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from MINOT, ND to FAIRCHILD, WA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	178	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	820	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	28	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Transfers from MINOT, ND to BASE X

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	118	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	831	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	0	233	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from MINOT, ND to MACDILL, FL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	5	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	146	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	3	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	100	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	50	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Transfers from FAIRCHILD, WA to MALMSTROM, MT

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	61	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	253	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	7	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	250	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Transfers from FAIRCHILD, WA to MACDILL, FL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	90	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	446	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	17	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	250	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: MINOT, ND

Total Officer Employees:	654	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,305
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,962	Communications ($K/Year):	805
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	10,712
Total Civilian Employees:	633	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	87.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	12,840
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.10
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	7,715	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF061
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	71	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

(See final page for Explanatory Notes)

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: FAIRCHILD, WA

Total Officer Employees:	720	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,555
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,973	Communications ($K/Year):	1,142
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	8,666
Total Civilian Employees:	532	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	47.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	5,660
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.11
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	6,208	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	127	Activity Code:	AF025
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	80		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	85	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: MALMSTROM, MT

Total Officer Employees:	613	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,157
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,578	Communications ($K/Year):	796
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	12,192
Total Civilian Employees:	431	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	31.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	6,700
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.16
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	4,481	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF053
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	77	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: BASE X

Total Officer Employees:	736	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	6,147
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,263	Communications ($K/Year):	3,887
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	21,001
Total Civilian Employees:	11,455	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	54.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	6,225
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	13,709	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	66	Activity Code:	AFX
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	50		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	69	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: MACDILL, FL

Total Officer Employees:	516	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,778
Total Enlisted Employees:	1,911	Communications ($K/Year):	1,198
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	10,408
Total Civilian Employees:	841	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	20.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	6,132
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.80
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	4,658	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	194	Activity Code:	AF094
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	137		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	83	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

(See final page for Explanatory Notes)

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	33%	33%	34%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 7,715 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 100.0%

Name: FAIRCHILD, WA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: MALMSTROM, MT

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: BASE X

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Name: MACDILL, FL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	-65	-88	-66	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	-167	-270	-167	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	-2	-137	-3	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	-134	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	-1,561	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	-227	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: FAIRCHILD, WA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	37	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	87	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	174	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name: MALMSTROM, MT

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	-3	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	4	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	-21	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name: MACDILL, FL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	-1	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: FAIRCHILD, WA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Maintenance	OTHER	12,500	0	2,270
Munitions	OTHER	123,930	0	26,870
POL Hydrants	OTHER	0	0	19,100
Ops and Training	OTHER	27,000	0	7,280
Other	OTHER	3,000	0	29,340
Utilities	OTHER	0	0	3,000
Dorm	BACHQ	27,200	0	4,080
BOS	OTHER	0	0	9,190
Planning	OTHER	0	0	9,100

Data As Of 06:53 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:53 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: MACDILL, FL

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Pavements	OTHER	0	0	1,550
Maint	OTHER	23,400	0	4,000
Flt Sim	OTHER	16,500	0	3,130
Bos	OTHER	0	0	870
P&D	OTHER	0	0	860

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	39.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Final Factors	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	0.93	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	0.54	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.90% 1998: 3.00% 1999: 3.00% 2000: 3.00% 2001: 3.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	14,500.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

EXPLANATORY NOTES (INPUT SCREEN NINE)

4. Base line population changed from 653/3942/567 to 654/3962/633 to reflect 1/20/66 tenants.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 06:57 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:57 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 2000 (2 Years)

NPV in 2015($K):-1,066,104
1-Time Cost($K): 230,362

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	18,125	163,125	0	0	0	0	181,250	0
Person	0	3,362	-23,141	-76,719	-76,719	-76,719	-249,936	-76,719
Overhd	1,618	-1,969	-10,771	-21,507	-21,507	-21,507	-75,645	-21,507
Moving	0	6,797	8,879	0	0	0	15,676	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,000	2,123	2,640	0	0	0	6,763	0
TOTAL	21,743	173,439	-22,392	-98,227	-98,227	-98,227	-121,891	-98,227

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	139	0	0	0	139
Enl	0	0	1,707	0	0	0	1,707
Civ	0	0	230	0	0	0	230
TOT	0	0	2,076	0	0	0	2,076
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	169	127	0	0	0	296
Enl	0	984	667	0	0	0	1,651
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	31	230	0	0	0	261
TOT	0	1,184	1,024	0	0	0	2,208

Summary:

COMMISSION REQUEST: 950481-18
3. CLOSE MINOT AFB. INACTIVATE THE MISSILE GROUP. RELOCATE THE B52s TO BEALE AFB

NO OK FOR DISCUSSION

Data As Of 06:57 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:57 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	18,125	163,125	0	0	0	0	181,250	0
Person	0	5,301	20,481	8,586	8,586	8,586	51,541	8,586
Overhd	4,092	5,471	6,808	3,037	3,037	3,037	25,482	3,037
Moving	0	8,607	10,126	0	0	0	18,733	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,000	2,123	2,640	0	0	0	6,763	0
TOTAL	24,217	184,627	40,055	11,623	11,623	11,623	283,769	11,623

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	1,938	43,622	85,305	85,305	85,305	301,477	85,305
Overhd	2,474	7,440	17,578	24,545	24,545	24,545	101,127	24,545
Moving	0	1,810	1,246	0	0	0	3,057	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,474	11,188	62,447	109,850	109,850	109,850	405,660	109,850

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:57 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:57 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	21,742,601	21,449,668	21,449,668
1997	173,438,618	166,522,553	187,972,221
1998	-22,392,040	-20,923,728	167,048,493
1999	-98,226,857	-89,329,281	77,719,211
2000	-98,226,857	-86,938,473	-9,219,262
2001	-98,226,857	-84,611,653	-93,830,915
2002	-98,226,857	-82,347,107	-176,178,023
2003	-98,226,857	-80,143,170	-256,321,193
2004	-98,226,857	-77,998,219	-334,319,413
2005	-98,226,857	-75,910,676	-410,230,088
2006	-98,226,857	-73,879,003	-484,109,092
2007	-98,226,857	-71,901,706	-556,010,798
2008	-98,226,857	-69,977,330	-625,988,128
2009	-98,226,857	-68,104,457	-694,092,585
2010	-98,226,857	-66,281,710	-760,374,295
2011	-98,226,857	-64,507,747	-824,882,042
2012	-98,226,857	-62,781,262	-887,663,304
2013	-98,226,857	-61,100,985	-948,764,289
2014	-98,226,857	-59,465,679	-1,008,229,969
2015	-98,226,857	-57,874,140	-1,066,104,109

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:57 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:57 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	162,040,000	
Family Housing Construction	19,210,000	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		181,250,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	545,711	
Civilian Early Retirement	205,691	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	11,104,765	
Unemployment	93,960	
Total - Personnel		11,950,128
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	2,021,739	
Mothball / Shutdown	9,643,750	
Total - Overhead		11,665,489
Moving		
Civilian Moving	4,903,174	
Civilian PPS	1,987,200	
Military Moving	9,198,803	
Freight	2,643,518	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		18,732,696
Other		
HAP / RSE	763,471	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	6,000,000	
Total - Other		6,763,471
Total One-Time Costs		230,361,784
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	3,056,790	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		3,056,790
Total Net One-Time Costs		227,304,994

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:57 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:57 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
MINOT	0	0	0	0	0
BASE X	0	0	0	0	0
BEALE	181,250	0	0	0	181,250
Totals:	181,250	0	0	0	181,250

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.C8)
Data As Of 06:57 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:57 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: MINOT, ND

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
654	3,962	0	633

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	-65	-88	-66	0	0	0	-219
Enlisted	-167	-270	-167	0	0	0	-604
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	-2	-137	-3	0	0	0	-142
TOTAL	-234	-495	-236	0	0	0	-965

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
435	3,358	0	491

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:

To Base: BASE X

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	127	0	0	0	127
Enlisted	0	0	667	0	0	0	667
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	230	0	0	0	230
TOTAL	0	0	1,024	0	0	0	1,024

To Base: BEALE, CA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	169	0	0	0	0	169
Enlisted	0	984	0	0	0	0	984
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	31	0	0	0	0	31
TOTAL	0	1,184	0	0	0	0	1,184

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of MINOT, ND):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	169	127	0	0	0	296
Enlisted	0	984	667	0	0	0	1,651
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	31	230	0	0	0	261
TOTAL	0	1,184	1,024	0	0	0	2,208

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	-139	0	0	0	-139
Enlisted	0	0	-1,707	0	0	0	-1,707
Civilians	0	0	-230	0	0	0	-230
TOTAL	0	0	-2,076	0	0	0	-2,076

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: BASE X

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
736	3,263	0	11,455

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	127	0	0	0	127
Enlisted	0	0	667	0	0	0	667
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	230	0	0	0	230
TOTAL	0	0	1,024	0	0	0	1,024

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into BASE X):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	127	0	0	0	127
Enlisted	0	0	667	0	0	0	667
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	230	0	0	0	230
TOTAL	0	0	1,024	0	0	0	1,024

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
863	3,930	0	11,685

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: BEALE, CA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
392	2,750	0	435

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Enlisted	0	177	0	0	0	0	177
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-78	0	0	0	0	-78
TOTAL	0	108	0	0	0	0	108

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
401	2,927	0	357

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	169	0	0	0	0	169
Enlisted	0	984	0	0	0	0	984
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	31	0	0	0	0	31
TOTAL	0	1,184	0	0	0	0	1,184

Data As Of 06:57 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:57 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into BEALE, CA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	169	0	0	0	0	169
Enlisted	0	984	0	0	0	0	984
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	31	0	0	0	0	31
TOTAL	0	1,184	0	0	0	0	1,184

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
570	3,911	0	388

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:57 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:57 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11D04.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	31	230	0	0	0	261
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	3	23	0	0	0	26
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	2	12	0	0	0	14
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	5	35	0	0	0	40
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	2	14	0	0	0	16
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	19	146	0	0	0	165
Civilian Positions Available		0	12	84	0	0	0	96
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	230	0	0	0	230
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	138	0	0	0	138
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Civilians Moving		0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	31	230	0	0	0	261
Civilians Moving		0	19	154	0	0	0	173
New Civilians Hired		0	12	76	0	0	0	88
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	3	46	0	0	0	49
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	2	28	0	0	0	30
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	138	0	0	0	138
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	12	76	0	0	0	88

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
Data As Of 06:57 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:57 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	16,204	145,836	0	0	0	0	162,040
Fam Housing	1,921	17,289	0	0	0	0	19,210
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	36	509	0	0	0	546
Civ Retire	0	12	193	0	0	0	206
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	50	349	0	0	0	399
POV Miles	0	5	28	0	0	0	33
Home Purch	0	232	1,745	0	0	0	1,977
HHG	0	138	1,067	0	0	0	1,206
Misc	0	13	108	0	0	0	121
House Hunt	0	49	309	0	0	0	358
PPS	0	0	1,987	0	0	0	1,987
RITA	0	98	711	0	0	0	809
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	291	235	0	0	0	527
Freight	0	637	23	0	0	0	661
Vehicles	0	1,243	0	0	0	0	1,243
Driving	0	213	0	0	0	0	213
Unemployment	0	6	88	0	0	0	94
OTHER							
Program Plan	874	656	492	0	0	0	2,022
Shutdown	3,182	3,182	3,279	0	0	0	9,644
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	394	156	0	0	0	551
POV Miles	0	327	143	0	0	0	469
HHG	0	4,108	2,707	0	0	0	6,816
Misc	0	807	556	0	0	0	1,363
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	11,105	0	0	0	11,105
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	123	640	0	0	0	763
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	6,000
TOTAL ONE-TIME	24,182	177,748	28,431	0	0	0	230,362

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	35	377	684	684	684	684	3,148	684
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	220	220	220	220	881	220
BOS	0	1,255	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	9,787	2,133
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	5,246	8,586	8,586	8,586	8,586	39,591	8,586
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	35	6,878	11,623	11,623	11,623	11,623	53,407	11,623
TOTAL COST	24,217	184,627	40,055	11,623	11,623	11,623	283,769	11,623

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	1,810	1,246	0	0	0	3,057
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	1,810	1,246	0	0	0	3,057

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	2,118	6,356	10,657	12,840	12,840	12,840	57,652	12,840
O&M								
RPMA	356	1,084	1,861	2,305	2,305	2,305	10,216	2,305
BOS	0	0	5,060	9,400	9,400	9,400	33,259	9,400
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	5,364	10,728	10,728	10,728	37,547	10,728
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	5,467	10,935	10,935	10,935	38,272	10,935
Enl Salary	0	0	30,852	61,705	61,705	61,705	215,966	61,705
House Allow	0	1,938	1,938	1,938	1,938	1,938	9,692	1,938
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	2,474	9,378	61,200	109,850	109,850	109,850	402,603	109,850
TOTAL SAVINGS	2,474	11,188	62,447	109,850	109,850	109,850	405,660	109,850

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	16,204	145,836	0	0	0	0	162,040
Fam Housing	1,921	17,289	0	0	0	0	19,210
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	49	702	0	0	0	751
Civ Moving	0	2,970	6,563	0	0	0	9,534
Other	4,057	3,844	3,858	0	0	0	11,759
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	3,826	13,421	0	0	0	17,247
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	123	640	0	0	0	763
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	6,000
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	24,182	175,938	27,185	0	0	0	227,305

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	-2,083	-5,978	-9,973	-12,156	-12,156	-12,156	-54,503	-12,156
O&M								
RPMA	-356	-1,084	-1,641	-2,085	-2,085	-2,085	-9,335	-2,085
BOS	0	1,255	-2,927	-7,267	-7,267	-7,267	-23,472	-7,267
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-5,364	-10,728	-10,728	-10,728	-37,547	-10,728
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-36,320	-72,639	-72,639	-72,639	-254,238	-72,639
House Allow	0	3,307	6,648	6,648	6,648	6,648	29,899	6,648
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-2,439	-2,500	-49,577	-98,227	-98,227	-98,227	-348,196	-98,227
TOTAL NET COST	21,743	173,439	-22,392	-98,227	-98,227	-98,227	-121,891	-98,227

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:57 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:57 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

	Personnel			SF		
Base	Change	%Change		Change	%Change	Chg/Per
MINOT	-4,284	-100%		-7,715,000	-100%	1,801
BASE X	1,024	7%		0	0%	0
BEALE	1,184	32%		599,522	12%	506

	RPMA($)			BOS($)		
Base	Change	%Change	Chg/Per	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
MINOT	-2,305,000	-100%	538	-9,399,662	-100%	2,194
BASE X	0	0%	0	877,367	4%	857
BEALE	220,316	8%	186	1,255,481	16%	1,060

	RPMABOS($)		
Base	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
MINOT	-11,704,662	-104%	2,732
BASE X	877,367	3%	857
BEALE	1,475,797	14%	1,246

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:57 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:57 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	-356	-1,084	-1,641	-2,085	-2,085	-2,085	-9,335	-2,085
BOS Change	0	1,255	-2,927	-7,267	-7,267	-7,267	-23,472	-7,267
Housing Change	-2,083	-5,978	-9,973	-12,156	-12,156	-12,156	-54,503	-12,156
TOTAL CHANGES	-2,439	-5,807	-14,541	-21,507	-21,507	-21,507	-87,310	-21,507

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 06:57 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:57 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
MINOT, ND	Closes in FY 1998
BASE X	Realignment
BEALE, CA	Realignment

Summary:

COMMISSION REQUEST: 950482-15
3. CLOSE MINOT AFB. INACTIVATE THE MISSILE GROUP. RELOCATE THE B52s TO BEAL AFB.

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
MINOT, ND	BASE X	1,000 mi
MINOT, ND	BEALE, CA	1,574 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from MINOT, ND to BASE X

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	127	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	667	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	0	230	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Transfers from MINOT, ND to BEALE, CA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	169	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	984	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	31	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	315	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	564	0	0	0	0

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

Total Officer Employees:	654	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,305
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,962	Communications ($K/Year):	805
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	10,712
Total Civilian Employees:	633	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	87.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	12,840
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.10
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	7,715	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF061
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	71	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: BASE X

Total Officer Employees:	736	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	6,147
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,263	Communications ($K/Year):	3,887
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	21,001
Total Civilian Employees:	11,455	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	54.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	6,225
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	13,709	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	66	Activity Code:	AFX
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	50		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	69	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: BEALE, CA

Total Officer Employees:	392	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,679
Total Enlisted Employees:	2,750	Communications ($K/Year):	1,367
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	8,739
Total Civilian Employees:	435	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	74.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	9,340
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.24
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	5,033	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	110	Activity Code:	AF005
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	113		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	76	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

(See final page for Explanatory Notes)

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11D04.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	33%	33%	34%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 7,715 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 100.0%

Name: BASE X

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: BEALE, CA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	-65	-88	-66	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	-167	-270	-167	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	-2	-137	-3	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	-139	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	-1,707	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	-230	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: BEALE, CA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	9	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	177	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	-78	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: BEALE, CA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Maint	OTHER	46,100	0	10,670
Munitions	OTHER	249,400	0	59,170
POL	OTHER	0	0	17,640
Ops & Train	OTHER	33,000	0	9,480
Other	OTHER	78,802	0	22,930
Utilities	OTHER	0	0	7,000
Dorms	BACHQ	32,600	0	5,330
Dining Hall	OTHER	4,500	0	1,480
BOS	OTHER	0	0	13,370
MFH	FAMLQ	116	0	19,210
P&D	OTHER	0	0	14,970

Data As Of 06:57 05/04/1995, Report Created 06:57 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11004.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	39.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Final Factors	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	0.93	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	0.54	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.90% 1998: 3.00% 1999: 3.00% 2000: 3.00% 2001: 3.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	14,500.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11D04.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

EXPLANATORY NOTES (INPUT SCREEN NINE)

4. Base line population changed from 653/3942/567 to 654/3962/633 to

reflect 1/20/66 tenants.

Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 1999 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K):-1,034,077
1-Time Cost($K): 121,184

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	6,491	58,419	0	0	0	0	64,910	0
Person	0	3,304	-20,636	-70,422	-70,422	-70,422	-228,599	-70,422
Overhd	1,798	-256	-6,363	-17,449	-17,449	-17,449	-57,169	-17,449
Moving	0	12,187	9,400	0	0	0	21,587	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,000	2,277	2,640	0	0	0	6,918	0
TOTAL	10,289	75,931	-14,959	-87,872	-87,872	-87,872	-192,354	-87,872

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	134	0	0	0	134
Enl	0	0	1,561	0	0	0	1,561
Civ	0	0	227	0	0	0	227
TOT	0	0	1,922	0	0	0	1,922
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	334	118	0	0	0	452
Enl	0	1,665	831	0	0	0	2,496
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	55	233	0	0	0	288
TOT	0	2,054	1,182	0	0	0	3,236

Summary:

COMMISSION REQUEST:M 950482-15
6. CLOSE MINOT AFB. INACTIVATE THE MISSLE GROUP. RELOCATE THE B52s TO GRAND FORKS AFB. ~~RELOACTE~~ ONE KC-135 SQUADRON AT GRAND FORKS TO MACDILL AFB. RELCOATE ONE KC-135 SQUADRON TO MALMSTROM AFB.

RELOCATE

Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	6,491	58,419	0	0	0	0	64,910	0
Person	0	5,242	20,080	9,072	9,072	9,072	52,539	9,072
Overhd	4,273	7,183	10,866	7,095	7,095	7,095	43,608	7,095
Moving	0	15,325	10,890	0	0	0	26,215	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,000	2,277	2,640	0	0	0	6,918	0
TOTAL	12,764	88,447	44,476	16,168	16,168	16,168	194,190	16,168

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	1,938	40,716	79,495	79,495	79,495	281,139	79,495
Overhd	2,474	7,440	17,229	24,545	24,545	24,545	100,777	24,545
Moving	0	3,138	1,490	0	0	0	4,628	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,474	12,516	59,435	104,039	104,039	104,039	386,544	104,039

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	10,289,323	10,150,698	10,150,698
1997	75,930,605	72,902,784	83,053,482
1998	-14,958,758	-13,977,868	69,075,613
1999	-87,871,714	-79,912,127	-10,836,514
2000	-87,871,714	-77,773,360	-88,609,873
2001	-87,871,714	-75,691,834	-164,301,707
2002	-87,871,714	-73,666,019	-237,967,726
2003	-87,871,714	-71,694,422	-309,662,148
2004	-87,871,714	-69,775,593	-379,437,741
2005	-87,871,714	-67,908,120	-447,345,861
2006	-87,871,714	-66,090,628	-513,436,489
2007	-87,871,714	-64,321,779	-577,758,268
2008	-87,871,714	-62,600,271	-640,358,539
2009	-87,871,714	-60,924,838	-701,283,377
2010	-87,871,714	-59,294,246	-760,577,624
2011	-87,871,714	-57,707,296	-818,284,920
2012	-87,871,714	-56,162,818	-874,447,738
2013	-87,871,714	-54,659,677	-929,107,415
2014	-87,871,714	-53,196,766	-982,304,181
2015	-87,871,714	-51,773,008	-1,034,077,190

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	64,910,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		64,910,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	563,902	
Civilian Early Retirement	218,284	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	10,217,949	
Unemployment	97,092	
Total - Personnel		11,097,227
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	2,399,909	
Mothball / Shutdown	9,643,750	
Total - Overhead		12,043,659
Moving		
Civilian Moving	5,467,029	
Civilian PPS	1,958,400	
Military Moving	13,868,267	
Freight	4,921,425	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		26,215,121
Other		
HAP / RSE	917,707	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	6,000,000	
Total - Other		6,917,707
Total One-Time Costs		121,183,714
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	4,628,360	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		4,628,360
Total Net One-Time Costs		116,555,354

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
MINOT	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND FORKS	54,500	0	0	0	54,500
MALMSTROM	0	0	0	0	0
BASE X	0	0	0	0	0
MACDILL	10,410	0	0	0	10,410
Totals:	64,910	0	0	0	64,910

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: MINOT, ND

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
654	3,962	0	633

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	-65	-88	-66	0	0	0	-219
Enlisted	-167	-270	-167	0	0	0	-604
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	-2	-137	-3	0	0	0	-142
TOTAL	-234	-495	-236	0	0	0	-965

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
435	3,358	0	491

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:

To Base: GRAND FORKS, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	178	0	0	0	0	178
Enlisted	0	820	0	0	0	0	820
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
TOTAL	0	1,026	0	0	0	0	1,026

To Base: BASE X

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	118	0	0	0	118
Enlisted	0	0	831	0	0	0	831
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	233	0	0	0	233
TOTAL	0	0	1,182	0	0	0	1,182

To Base: MACDILL, FL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Enlisted	0	146	0	0	0	0	146
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	0	154	0	0	0	0	154

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of MINOT, ND):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	183	118	0	0	0	301
Enlisted	0	966	831	0	0	0	1,797
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	31	233	0	0	0	264
TOTAL	0	1,180	1,182	0	0	0	2,362

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	-134	0	0	0	-134
Enlisted	0	0	-1,561	0	0	0	-1,561
Civilians	0	0	-227	0	0	0	-227
TOTAL	0	0	-1,922	0	0	0	-1,922

Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: GRAND FORKS, ND

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
719	3,888	0	557

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	37	0	0	0	0	37
Enlisted	0	87	0	0	0	0	87
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	174	0	0	0	0	174
TOTAL	0	298	0	0	0	0	298

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
756	3,975	0	731

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:

To Base: MALMSTROM, MT

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	61	0	0	0	0	61
Enlisted	0	253	0	0	0	0	253
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL	0	321	0	0	0	0	321

To Base: MACDILL, FL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	90	0	0	0	0	90
Enlisted	0	446	0	0	0	0	446
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
TOTAL	0	553	0	0	0	0	553

From Base: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	178	0	0	0	0	178
Enlisted	0	820	0	0	0	0	820
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
TOTAL	0	1,026	0	0	0	0	1,026

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of GRAND FORKS, ND):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	151	0	0	0	0	151
Enlisted	0	699	0	0	0	0	699
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	24	0	0	0	0	24
TOTAL	0	874	0	0	0	0	874

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into GRAND FORKS, ND):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	178	0	0	0	0	178
Enlisted	0	820	0	0	0	0	820
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
TOTAL	0	1,026	0	0	0	0	1,026

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
783	4,096	0	735

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: MALMSTROM, MT

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
613	3,578	0	431

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	-3	0	0	0	0	-3
Enlisted	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-21	0	0	0	0	-21
TOTAL	0	-20	0	0	0	0	-20

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
610	3,582	0	410

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: GRAND FORKS, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	61	0	0	0	0	61
Enlisted	0	253	0	0	0	0	253
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL	0	321	0	0	0	0	321

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into MALMSTROM, MT):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	61	0	0	0	0	61
Enlisted	0	253	0	0	0	0	253
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL	0	321	0	0	0	0	321

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
671	3,835	0	417

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: BASE X

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
736	3,263	0	11,455

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	118	0	0	0	118
Enlisted	0	0	831	0	0	0	831
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	233	0	0	0	233
TOTAL	0	0	1,182	0	0	0	1,182

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into BASE X):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	118	0	0	0	118
Enlisted	0	0	831	0	0	0	831
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	233	0	0	0	233
TOTAL	0	0	1,182	0	0	0	1,182

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
854	4,094	0	11,688

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: MACDILL, FL

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
516	1,911	0	841

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1
Enlisted	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
515	1,912	0	841

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Enlisted	0	146	0	0	0	0	146
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	0	154	0	0	0	0	154

From Base: GRAND FORKS, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	90	0	0	0	0	90
Enlisted	0	446	0	0	0	0	446
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
TOTAL	0	553	0	0	0	0	553

Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into MACDILL, FL):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	95	0	0	0	0	95
Enlisted	0	592	0	0	0	0	592
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
TOTAL	0	707	0	0	0	0	707

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
610	2,504	0	861

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	55	233	0	0	0	288
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	6	23	0	0	0	29
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	2	12	0	0	0	14
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	8	35	0	0	0	43
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	3	14	0	0	0	17
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	36	149	0	0	0	185
Civilian Positions Available		0	19	84	0	0	0	103
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	227	0	0	0	227
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	34	0	0	0	34
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	136	0	0	0	136
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Civilians Moving		0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	55	233	0	0	0	288
Civilians Moving		0	36	158	0	0	0	194
New Civilians Hired		0	19	75	0	0	0	94
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	6	46	0	0	0	52
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	3	28	0	0	0	31
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	136	0	0	0	136
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	19	75	0	0	0	94

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPC placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	6,491	58,419	0	0	0	0	64,910
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	54	509	0	0	0	564
Civ Retire	0	25	193	0	0	0	218
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	95	358	0	0	0	453
POV Miles	0	9	28	0	0	0	38
Home Purch	0	387	1,790	0	0	0	2,178
HHG	0	260	1,095	0	0	0	1,355
Misc	0	25	111	0	0	0	136
House Hunt	0	91	317	0	0	0	408
PPS	0	0	1,958	0	0	0	1,958
RITA	0	170	729	0	0	0	899
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	506	275	0	0	0	781
Freight	0	1,254	27	0	0	0	1,281
Vehicles	0	2,441	0	0	0	0	2,441
Driving	0	418	0	0	0	0	418
Unemployment	0	9	88	0	0	0	97
OTHER							
Program Plan	1,090	818	492	0	0	0	2,400
Shutdown	3,182	3,182	3,279	0	0	0	9,644
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	648	187	0	0	0	835
POV Miles	0	516	171	0	0	0	686
HHG	0	7,106	3,177	0	0	0	10,283
Misc	0	1,399	664	0	0	0	2,063
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	10,218	0	0	0	10,218
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	277	640	0	0	0	918
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	6,000
TOTAL ONE-TIME	12,764	80,111	28,309	0	0	0	121,184

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	95	95	95	95	378	95
BOS	0	3,183	3,001	3,001	3,001	3,001	15,186	3,001
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	5,153	9,072	9,072	9,072	9,072	41,442	9,072
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,000	4,000
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	8,336	16,168	16,168	16,168	16,168	73,006	16,168
TOTAL COST	12,764	88,447	44,476	16,168	16,168	16,168	194,190	16,168

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	3,138	1,490	0	0	0	4,628
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	3,138	1,490	0	0	0	4,628

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	2,118	6,356	10,657	12,840	12,840	12,840	57,652	12,840
O&M								
RPMA	356	1,084	1,861	2,305	2,305	2,305	10,216	2,305
BOS	0	0	4,710	9,400	9,400	9,400	32,909	9,400
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	5,294	10,588	10,588	10,588	37,057	10,588
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	5,271	10,541	10,541	10,541	36,895	10,541
Enl Salary	0	0	28,213	56,427	56,427	56,427	197,494	56,427
House Allow	0	1,938	1,938	1,938	1,938	1,938	9,692	1,938
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	2,474	9,378	57,945	104,039	104,039	104,039	381,916	104,039
TOTAL SAVINGS	2,474	12,516	59,435	104,039	104,039	104,039	386,544	104,039

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	6,491	58,419	0	0	0	0	64,910
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	80	702	0	0	0	782
Civ Moving	0	5,657	6,690	0	0	0	12,347
Other	4,273	4,010	3,858	0	0	0	12,141
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	6,530	12,928	0	0	0	19,458
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	277	640	0	0	0	918
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	6,000
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	12,764	76,973	26,819	0	0	0	116,555

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	-2,118	-6,356	-10,657	-12,840	-12,840	-12,840	-57,652	-12,840
O&M								
RPMA	-356	-1,084	-1,767	-2,210	-2,210	-2,210	-9,838	-2,210
BOS	0	3,183	-1,709	-6,399	-6,399	-6,399	-17,723	-6,399
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-5,294	-10,588	-10,588	-10,588	-37,057	-10,588
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-33,484	-66,968	-66,968	-66,968	-234,390	-66,968
House Allow	0	3,214	7,134	7,134	7,134	7,134	31,750	7,134
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,000	4,000
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-2,474	-1,042	-41,776	-87,872	-87,872	-87,872	-308,909	-87,872
TOTAL NET COST	10,289	75,931	-14,959	-87,872	-87,872	-87,872	-192,354	-87,872

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
MINOT	-4,284	-100%	-7,715,000	-100%	1,801
GRAND FORKS	152	3%	192,700	3%	1,268
MALMSTROM	321	7%	0	0%	0
BASE X	1,182	8%	0	0%	0
MACDILL	707	22%	39,900	1%	56

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
MINOT	-2,305,000	-100%	538	-9,399,662	-100%	2,194
GRAND FORKS	72,510	3%	477	215,987	1%	1,421
MALMSTROM	0	0%	0	479,532	4%	1,494
BASE X	0	0%	0	1,010,483	4%	855
MACDILL	22,124	1%	31	1,294,671	11%	1,831

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
MINOT	-11,704,662	-104%	2,732
GRAND FORKS	288,497	2%	1,898
MALMSTROM	479,532	3%	1,494
BASE X	1,010,483	3%	855
MACDILL	1,316,795	9%	1,862

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	-356	-1,084	-1,767	-2,210	-2,210	-2,210	-9,838	-2,210
BOS Change	0	3,183	-1,709	-6,399	-6,399	-6,399	-17,723	-6,399
Housing Change	-2,119	-6,356	-10,657	-12,840	-12,840	-12,840	-57,652	-12,840
TOTAL CHANGES	-2,474	-4,256	-14,133	-21,449	-21,449	-21,449	-85,212	-21,449

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
MINOT, ND	Closes in FY 1998
GRAND FORKS, ND	Realignment
MALMSTROM, MT	Realignment
BASE X	Realignment
MACDILL, FL	Realignment

Summary:

COMMISSION REQUEST:M 950482-15
6. CLOSE MINOT AFB. INACTIVATE THE MISSLE GROUP. RELOCATE THE B52s TO GRAND FORKS AFB. RELOACTE ONE KC-135 SQUADRON AT GRAND FORKS TO MACDILL AFB. RELCOATE ONE KC-135 SQUADRON TO MALMSTROM AFB.

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
MINOT, ND	GRAND FORKS, ND	934 mi
MINOT, ND	BASE X	1,000 mi
MINOT, ND	MACDILL, FL	2,066 mi
GRAND FORKS, ND	MALMSTROM, MT	382 mi
GRAND FORKS, ND	MACDILL, FL	2,800 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from MINOT, ND to GRAND FORKS, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	176	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	820	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	28	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	157	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	282	0	0	0	0

Transfers from MINOT, ND to BASE X

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	118	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	831	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	0	233	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from MINOT, ND to MACDILL, FL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	5	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	146	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	3	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	100	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	50	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	157	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	282	0	0	0	0

Transfers from GRAND FORKS, ND to MALMSTROM, MT

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	61	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	253	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	7	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	250	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	157	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	282	0	0	0	0

Transfers from GRAND FORKS, ND to MACDILL, FL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	90	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	446	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	17	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	250	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	158	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	282	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

Total Officer Employees:	654	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,305
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,962	Communications ($K/Year):	805
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	10,712
Total Civilian Employees:	633	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	87.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	12,840
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.10
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	7,715	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF061
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	71	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

(See final page for Explanatory Notes)

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: GRAND FORKS, ND

Total Officer Employees:	719	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,699
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,888	Communications ($K/Year):	907
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	12,768
Total Civilian Employees:	557	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	72.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	10,312
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.98
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	6,664	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF031
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	72	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: MALMSTROM, MT

Total Officer Employees:	613	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,157
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,578	Communications ($K/Year):	796
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	12,192
Total Civilian Employees:	431	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	31.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	6,700
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.16
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	4,481	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF053
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	77	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: BASE X

Total Officer Employees:	736	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	8,141
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,263	Communications ($K/Year):	3,857
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	21,001
Total Civilian Employees:	11,455	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	54.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	6,225
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	13,709	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	66	Activity Code:	AFX
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	50		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	69	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: MACDILL, FL

Total Officer Employees:	516	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,778
Total Enlisted Employees:	1,911	Communications ($K/Year):	1,198
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	10,408
Total Civilian Employees:	841	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	20.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	6,132
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.80
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	4,658	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	194	Activity Code:	AF094
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	137		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	83	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

(See final page for Explanatory Notes)

Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	33%	33%	34%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 7,715 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 100.0%

Name: GRAND FORKS, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: MALMSTROM, MT

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: BASE X

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Name: MACDILL, FL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	-65	-88	-66	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	-167	-270	-167	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	-2	-137	-3	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	-134	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	-1,561	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	-227	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: GRAND FORKS, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	37	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	87	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	174	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name: MALMSTROM, MT

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	-3	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	4	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	-21	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name: MACDILL, FL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	-1	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	1	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: GRAND FORKS, ND

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Munitions	OTHER	180,600	0	33,310
Other	OTHER	0	0	7,000
Utilities	OTHER	0	0	3,000
Dorm	BACHQ	9,200	0	1,360
Dining Hall	OTHER	2,900	0	780
BOS	OTHER	0	0	4,550
P&D	OTHER	0	0	4,500

Data As Of 07:10 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:11 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: MACDILL, FL

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Pavements	OTHER	0	0	1,550
Maint	OTHER	23,400	0	4,000
Flt Sim	OTHER	16,500	0	3,130
Bos	OTHER	0	0	870
P&D	OTHER	0	0	860

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	39.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Final Factors	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	0.93	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	0.54	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.90% 1998: 3.00% 1999: 3.00% 2000: 3.00% 2001: 3.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	14,500.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11006.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

EXPLANATORY NOTES (INPUT SCREEN NINE)

4. Base line population changed from 653/3942/567 to 654/3962/633 to reflect 1/20/66 tenants.

Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 1999 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K):-1,189,126
1-Time Cost($K): 128,922

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	8,026	72,234	0	0	0	0	80,260	0
Person	0	721	-23,754	-77,362	-77,362	-77,362	-255,121	-77,362
Overhd	1,582	-3,112	-10,763	-22,543	-22,543	-22,543	-79,922	-22,543
Moving	0	4,563	10,659	0	0	0	15,222	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,000	2,070	2,694	0	0	0	6,763	0
TOTAL	11,608	76,476	-21,164	-99,906	-99,906	-99,906	-232,797	-99,906

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	139	0	0	0	139
Enl	0	0	1,707	0	0	0	1,707
Civ	0	0	230	0	0	0	230
TOT	0	0	2,076	0	0	0	2,076
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	124	172	0	0	0	296
Enl	0	542	1,109	0	0	0	1,651
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	16	245	0	0	0	261
TOT	0	682	1,526	0	0	0	2,208

Summary:

COMMISSION REQUEST: 950482-15
5. CLOSE MINOT AFB. INACTIVATE THE MISSILE GROUP. RELOCATE THE B52's TO BARKSDALE AFB.

Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	8,026	72,234	0	0	0	0	80,260	0
Person	0	2,659	19,868	7,943	7,943	7,943	46,356	7,943
Overhd	4,057	4,328	5,772	2,001	2,001	2,001	20,161	2,001
Moving	0	5,609	12,670	0	0	0	18,279	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,000	2,070	2,694	0	0	0	6,763	0
TOTAL	14,083	86,899	41,004	9,944	9,944	9,944	171,820	9,944

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	1,938	43,622	85,305	85,305	85,305	301,477	85,305
Overhd	2,474	7,440	16,535	24,545	24,545	24,545	100,083	24,545
Moving	0	1,046	2,011	0	0	0	3,057	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,474	10,424	62,168	109,850	109,850	109,850	404,617	109,850

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	11,608,227	11,451,832	11,451,832
1997	76,475,787	73,426,226	84,878,058
1998	-21,164,420	-19,776,608	65,101,450
1999	-99,905,617	-90,855,976	-25,754,525
2000	-99,905,617	-88,424,307	-114,178,833
2001	-99,905,617	-86,057,720	-200,236,553
2002	-99,905,617	-83,754,472	-283,991,026
2003	-99,905,617	-81,512,868	-365,503,894
2004	-99,905,617	-79,331,259	-444,835,153
2005	-99,905,617	-77,208,038	-522,043,190
2006	-99,905,617	-75,141,642	-597,184,833
2007	-99,905,617	-73,130,552	-670,315,385
2008	-99,905,617	-71,173,287	-741,488,672
2009	-99,905,617	-69,268,406	-810,757,078
2010	-99,905,617	-67,414,507	-878,171,585
2011	-99,905,617	-65,610,226	-943,781,811
2012	-99,905,617	-63,854,234	-1,007,636,045
2013	-99,905,617	-62,145,240	-1,069,781,285
2014	-99,905,617	-60,481,985	-1,130,263,270
2015	-99,905,617	-58,863,246	-1,189,126,517

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	80,260,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		80,260,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	545,711	
Civilian Early Retirement	209,889	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	11,104,765	
Unemployment	93,960	
Total - Personnel		11,954,325
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	2,021,739	
Mothball / Shutdown	9,643,750	
Total - Overhead		11,665,489
Moving		
Civilian Moving	4,888,174	
Civilian PPS	1,987,200	
Military Moving	8,936,433	
Freight	2,467,127	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		18,278,935
Other		
HAP / RSE	763,471	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	6,000,000	
Total - Other		6,763,471
Total One-Time Costs		128,922,221
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	3,056,790	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		3,056,790
Total Net One-Time Costs		125,865,431

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11D05.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
MINOT	0	0	0	0	0
BASE X	0	0	0	0	0
BARKSDALE	80,260	0	0	0	80,260
Totals:	80,260	0	0	0	80,260

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: MINOT, ND

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
654	3,962	0	633

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	-65	-88	-66	0	0	0	-219
Enlisted	-167	-270	-167	0	0	0	-604
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	-2	-137	-3	0	0	0	-142
TOTAL	-234	-495	-236	0	0	0	-965

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
435	3,358	0	491

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: BASE X

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	172	0	0	0	172
Enlisted	0	0	1,109	0	0	0	1,109
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	245	0	0	0	245
TOTAL	0	0	1,526	0	0	0	1,526

To Base: BARKSDALE, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	124	0	0	0	0	124
Enlisted	0	542	0	0	0	0	542
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
TOTAL	0	682	0	0	0	0	682

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of MINOT, ND):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	124	172	0	0	0	296
Enlisted	0	542	1,109	0	0	0	1,651
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	16	245	0	0	0	261
TOTAL	0	682	1,526	0	0	0	2,208

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	-139	0	0	0	-139
Enlisted	0	0	-1,707	0	0	0	-1,707
Civilians	0	0	-230	0	0	0	-230
TOTAL	0	0	-2,076	0	0	0	-2,076

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: BASE X

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
736	3,263	0	11,455

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	172	0	0	0	172
Enlisted	0	0	1,109	0	0	0	1,109
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	245	0	0	0	245
TOTAL	0	0	1,526	0	0	0	1,526

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into BASE X):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	172	0	0	0	172
Enlisted	0	0	1,109	0	0	0	1,109
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	245	0	0	0	245
TOTAL	0	0	1,526	0	0	0	1,526

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
908	4,372	0	11,700

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: BARKSDALE, LA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
934	4,925	0	1,265

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	-18	0	0	0	0	-18
Enlisted	0	-73	0	0	0	0	-73
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-110	0	0	0	0	-110
TOTAL	0	-201	0	0	0	0	-201

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
916	4,852	0	1,155

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	124	0	0	0	0	124
Enlisted	0	542	0	0	0	0	542
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
TOTAL	0	682	0	0	0	0	682

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3
Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into BARKSDALE, LA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	124	0	0	0	0	124
Enlisted	0	542	0	0	0	0	542
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
TOTAL	0	682	0	0	0	0	682

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
1,040	5,394	0	1,171

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	16	245	0	0	0	261
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	2	25	0	0	0	27
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	1	12	0	0	0	13
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	2	37	0	0	0	39
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	1	15	0	0	0	16
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	10	156	0	0	0	166
Civilian Positions Available		0	6	89	0	0	0	95
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	230	0	0	0	230
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	138	0	0	0	138
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Civilians Moving		0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	16	245	0	0	0	261
Civilians Moving		0	10	164	0	0	0	174
New Civilians Hired		0	6	81	0	0	0	87
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	2	48	0	0	0	50
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	1	29	0	0	0	30
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	138	0	0	0	138
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	6	81	0	0	0	87

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/3
Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	8,026	72,234	0	0	0	0	80,260
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	18	527	0	0	0	546
Civ Retire	0	8	201	0	0	0	210
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	28	372	0	0	0	400
POV Miles	0	2	29	0	0	0	32
Home Purch	0	107	1,858	0	0	0	1,966
HHG	0	72	1,136	0	0	0	1,208
Misc	0	7	115	0	0	0	122
House Hunt	0	26	329	0	0	0	355
PPS	0	0	1,987	0	0	0	1,987
RITA	0	48	757	0	0	0	805
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	168	359	0	0	0	527
Freight	0	598	36	0	0	0	634
Vehicles	0	1,115	0	0	0	0	1,115
Driving	0	191	0	0	0	0	191
Unemployment	0	3	91	0	0	0	94
OTHER							
Program Plan	874	656	492	0	0	0	2,022
Shutdown	3,182	3,182	3,279	0	0	0	9,644
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	223	252	0	0	0	475
POV Miles	0	169	230	0	0	0	400
HHG	0	2,387	4,311	0	0	0	6,698
Misc	0	466	897	0	0	0	1,363
OTHER							
Elim POS	0	0	11,105	0	0	0	11,105
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	70	694	0	0	0	763
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	6,000
TOTAL ONE-TIME	14,083	83,780	31,059	0	0	0	128,922

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/3
Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	213	213	213	213	853	213
BOS	0	490	1,788	1,788	1,788	1,788	7,642	1,788
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	2,629	7,943	7,943	7,943	7,943	34,402	7,943
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	3,119	9,944	9,944	9,944	9,944	42,898	9,944
TOTAL COST	14,083	86,899	41,004	9,944	9,944	9,944	171,820	9,944

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	1,046	2,011	0	0	0	3,057
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	1,046	2,011	0	0	0	3,057

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	2,118	6,356	10,657	12,840	12,840	12,840	57,652	12,840
O&M								
RPMA	356	1,084	1,861	2,305	2,305	2,305	10,216	2,305
BOS	0	0	4,016	9,400	9,400	9,400	32,215	9,400
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	5,364	10,728	10,728	10,728	37,547	10,728
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	5,467	10,935	10,935	10,935	38,272	10,935
Enl Salary	0	0	30,852	61,705	61,705	61,705	215,966	61,705
House Allow	0	1,938	1,938	1,938	1,938	1,938	9,692	1,938
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	2,474	9,378	60,157	109,850	109,850	109,850	401,560	109,850
TOTAL SAVINGS	2,474	10,424	62,168	109,850	109,850	109,850	404,617	109,850

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
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ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	8,026	72,234	0	0	0	0	80,260
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	26	729	0	0	0	756
Civ Moving	0	2,363	6,979	0	0	0	9,342
Other	4,057	3,841	3,861	0	0	0	11,759
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	2,200	14,784	0	0	0	16,984
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	70	694	0	0	0	763
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	6,000
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	14,083	82,735	29,048	0	0	0	125,865

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	-2,118	-6,356	-10,657	-12,840	-12,840	-12,840	-57,652	-12,840
O&M								
RPMA	-356	-1,084	-1,648	-2,092	-2,092	-2,092	-9,363	-2,092
BOS	0	490	-2,228	-7,611	-7,611	-7,611	-24,573	-7,611
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-5,364	-10,728	-10,728	-10,728	-37,547	-10,728
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-36,320	-72,639	-72,639	-72,639	-254,238	-72,639
House Allow	0	691	6,005	6,005	6,005	6,005	24,710	6,005
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-2,474	-6,259	-50,212	-99,906	-99,906	-99,906	-358,663	-99,906
TOTAL NET COST	11,608	76,476	-21,164	-99,906	-99,906	-99,906	-232,797	-99,906

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
MINOT	-4,284	-100%	-7,715,000	-100%	1,801
BASE X	1,526	10%	0	0%	0
BARKSDALE	682	10%	317,340	7%	465

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
MINOT	-2,305,000	-100%	538	-9,399,662	-100%	2,194
BASE X	0	0%	0	1,298,307	5%	851
BARKSDALE	213,371	6%	313	489,791	5%	718

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
MINOT	-11,704,662	-104%	2,732
BASE X	1,298,307	4%	851
BARKSDALE	703,161	5%	1,031

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	-356	-1,084	-1,648	-2,092	-2,092	-2,092	-9,363	-2,092
BOS Change	0	490	-2,228	-7,611	-7,611	-7,611	-24,573	-7,611
Housing Change	-2,119	-6,356	-10,657	-12,840	-12,840	-12,840	-57,652	-12,840
TOTAL CHANGES	-2,474	-6,950	-14,534	-22,543	-22,543	-22,543	-91,588	-22,543

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
MINOT, ND	Closes in FY 1998
BASE X	Realignment
BARKSDALE, LA	Realignment

Summary:

COMMISSION REQUEST: 950482-15
5. CLOSE MINOT AFB. INACTIVATE THE MISSILE GROUP. RELOCATE THE B52's TO BARKSDALE AFB.

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
MINOT, ND	BASE X	1,000 mi
MINOT, ND	BARKSDALE, LA	1,412 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from MINOT, ND to BASE X

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	172	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	1,109	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	0	245	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Transfers from MINOT, ND to BARKSDALE, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	124	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	542	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	16	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	315	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	564	0	0	0	0

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

Total Officer Employees:	654	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,305
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,962	Communications ($K/Year):	805
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	10,712
Total Civilian Employees:	633	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	87.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	12,840
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.10
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	7,715	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF061
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	71	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: BASE X

Total Officer Employees:	736	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	6,147
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,263	Communications ($K/Year):	3,887
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	21,001
Total Civilian Employees:	11,455	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	54.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	6,225
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	13,709	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	66	Activity Code:	AFX
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	50		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	69	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: BARKSDALE, LA

Total Officer Employees:	934	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	3,523
Total Enlisted Employees:	4,925	Communications ($K/Year):	347
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	9,337
Total Civilian Employees:	1,265	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	13.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	3,427
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.84
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	4,862	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	20	Activity Code:	AF004
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	14		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	83	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

(See final page for Explanatory Notes)

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
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INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	33%	33%	34%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 7,715 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 100.0%

Name: BASE X

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: BARKSDALE, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: MINOT, ND

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	-65	-88	-66	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	-167	-270	-167	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	-2	-137	-3	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	-139	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	-1,707	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	-230	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: BARKSDALE, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	-18	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	-73	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	-110	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: BARKSDALE, LA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Maint	OTHER	113,600	0	11,850
Munitions	OTHER	203,740	0	33,370
POL	OTHER	0	0	9,720
Other	OTHER	0	0	7,000
Utilities	OTHER	0	0	5,000
BOS	OTHER	0	0	6,690
P&D	OTHER	0	0	6,630

Data As Of 07:06 05/04/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/04/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	39.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Final Factors	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	0.93	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	0.54	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.90% 1998: 3.00% 1999: 3.00% 2000: 3.00% 2001: 3.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	14,500.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Commission Request
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\MIN11005.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\COM-AUDT\FINAL.SFF

EXPLANATORY NOTES (INPUT SCREEN NINE)

4. Base line population changed from 653/3942/567 to 654/3962/633 to

reflect 1/20/66 tenants.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950412-17

FROM: EVERETT, TERRY	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (AL)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U. S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED:	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER		X	
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES				MERRILL BEYER	✓		

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

SUBMITTING QUESTION FOR APRIL 17 JOINT CROSS-SERVICE WORKING GROUP HEARING CONCERNING CONSOLIDATING PRIMARY HELICOPTER TRAINING BETWEEN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Due Date: 950414	Routing Date: 950412	Date Originated: 950412	Mail Date:

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 12, 1995

Please refer to this number
when responding 950412-17

Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you prepare for your April 17th hearing on the Joint Cross-Service Working Groups' involvement in the Pentagon's base closure and realignment recommendations, we would be most appreciative if you would raise a number of issues with regard to the consolidation of undergraduate pilot training. Enclosed are a number of questions that you and the commissioners may want to put before the witnesses.

We applaud the addition of the joint cross-service working groups into the base closure process. They provided a new and important analysis that considered jointness and the consolidation of roles and missions. Unfortunately, in the case of undergraduate pilot training, the Pentagon acted on only half of the mission. While they agreed that introductory fixed wing training operations could be consolidated between the Air Force and the Navy, the Pentagon chose not to act on the recommendation to consolidate primary helicopter training between the Navy and the Army. We believe that this is a grave mistake, and a missed opportunity to provide the American taxpayer with significant cost savings.

Mr. Chairman, we can no longer afford unnecessary duplications in the military when more efficient and equally effective training arrangements are available. The consolidation of primary helicopter training is long overdue, and we hope that you and the other commissioners will consider this opportunity during your deliberations of the 1995 base closure process.

With best regards, we are

Sincerely yours,

Terry Everett
TERRY EVERETT, MC

Richard Shelby
RICHARD SHELBY, USS

Howell Heflin
HOWELL HEFLIN, USS

Proposed Questions

BRAC 95 HEARING ON JOINT CROSS-SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS

UNDERGRADUATE PILOT TRAINING

17 APRIL 1995

In November of 1994, the Joint Cross-Service Group on Undergraduate Pilot Training submitted three different alternatives for consideration by the military departments and Secretary Perry. According to documents submitted to the BRAC, each alternative reduced excess capacity while maintaining high military value. **Each of the three alternatives consistently recommended consolidating all military undergraduate helicopter pilot training at Fort Rucker.**

However, these recommendations were not adhered to in there entirety. Secretary Perry chose not to consolidate UHPT at Fort Rucker as recommended due to high MILCON costs associated with closing Whiting NAS. He then directed consolidating all Navy initial fixed wing training at Whiting NAS.

- Why is it that consolidation of UHPT at Rucker was not adopted?
- Since the Navy is moving all of its initial fixed wing training to Whiting NAS, wouldn't limited space be freed-up if UHPT was moved to Ft. Rucker?
- From an efficiency, doesn't it make sense to have all initial rotary wing training deducted at one location?

On March 30, 1993 General Colin Powell stated at the House Armed Services Committee Army Posture Hearing that, "I believe the proper place to do the centralization (of UHPT) and where it can be done very well is at Fort Rucker, Alabama". He went on to say, "I am committed to push this as hard as possible because there are real savings here and this is where we ought to find the savings."

The cost to transfer the UHPT operation at Whiting Field to Fort Rucker is less than $18 million dollars. In 1992 the DoD IG reported that relocation of UHPT to Fort Rucker would save at least $79 million dollars over 5 years.

- Is this savings estimate still valid today?

In a proposal to the Roles & Missions Commission, the Army has stated that by consolidating all primary DoD rotary wing training, integration and standardization among the services would be enhanced to truly support jointness. Each of the services would continue to provide advanced training for their own unique aspects of rotary wing aviation.

The Army has the capacity to train all of DoD's primary helicopter pilot requirements without any need for expansion or new construction.

- From an efficiency and interoperability standpoint, doesn't it make sense for all introductory helicopter pilot training to be conducted by the Army?

During the BRAC 95 Navy hearing earlier this year, General Mundy commented that in the 1970's the Army was training Marine helicopter pilots, and that this arrangement worked very well.

- Is there any reason why the Marine Corps couldn't return to this arrangement?

In 1992, the JCS report on Roles & Missions recommended consolidation of all primary helicopter training with the Army. A team led by the Navy was tasked by Secretary of Defense Aspin to review this recommendation. Their findings concluded that consolidation would need to be put on hold until primary training for both fixed wing and rotary wing could be evaluated together, the service and operating costs of the new TH-67 trainer had been determined, and that the decision would be made with the context of a base closure round.

- Each of these points has been satisfied, yet DoD only adopted the fixed wing portion of the Cross-Service Group recommendation. Why was rotary wing training ignored?

Earlier this year, the Navy testified before the BRAC 95 commission that the consolidation of Navy helicopter training with the Army was not feasible because it was a "people" issue, or a quality of life issue and that Navy Pilots fly in more extreme weather conditions at sea than the Army does. If that in fact is the case, why does the Pentagon continue to request Army helicopters and pilots to support naval missions?

A number of Army missions in support of Naval operations:

1983: Operation Urgent Fury
- Shipboard operations involving the Army's 18th Airborne Corps; UH-60's, OH-58A/C's, AH-1's

1987: Operation Prime Chance
- Shipboard and overwater operations involving the Army's 4/17th CAV (now 4/2) with OH-58D's
- valid CONOPS mission today

1994: Operation Uphold Democracy - Haiti
- 10th Mountain Division operated from the USS Eisenhower
- OH-58D's had extensive missions prior to invasion
- UH-60's, CH-47's, OH-58A/C's and AH-1's transported troops and equipment to the AO for several days, followed by command & control missions

Each Army Aviation unit has a task for shipboard operations incorporated in their mission essential list of tasks. The Army trains for shipboard operations and performs shipboard operations.

In 1992, MGen. Dave Robbins, then-Commander of the Army Aviation Center, noted that one of the main reasons the Navy was opposed to consolidating this training with the Army was because the Navy used initial fixed-wing training as a "cutting" tool for students.

- Do you believe this to be the case, and is there any legitimate reason why the Navy needs this extra "cutting" tool?

- Could the Navy use the Army's training syllabus that places student pilots directly into the rotary wing pipeline?

According to the DoD IG, "Relocating the Navy's primary helicopter training to Fort Rucker would relieve ground and air traffic congestion at Whiting Field NAS."

- Is there a problem with congestion at Whiting Field, both in the air and on the ground? If so, would relocation of the Navy's Undergraduate Helicopter Pilot Training program free up space at Whiting Field?

- How does Fort Rucker compare with Whiting with regard to available space?

- Since the Army already owns nearly 80% of all DoD helicopters, does Fort Rucker have the capacity to train all of DoD's primary helicopter pilot requirements?

CONSOLIDATION
of
UNDERGRADUATE HELICOPTER PILOT TRAINING
at
FORT RUCKER

To make the most of each defense dollar we need to work more efficiently by eliminating redundancies within DoD. This will involve closing bases as well as consolidating training operations, all while maintaining a strong military peacetime readiness with the capability to meet national security contingencies.

Fort Rucker is the "home" to Helicopter or Rotary Winged aircraft pilot training for all U.S. Military Services and allies except the U.S. Navy and the Coast Guard. Consolidation would mean that all services would be taught in a basic core curriculum followed by service unique tracks. This would standardize DoD operations across the fleet, while establishing jointness and produce long-term infrastructure savings and interoperability. The Navy however, has resisted consolidating Undergraduate Helicopter Pilot Training (UHPT) for more than 20 years. Their argument against consolidation is fraught with inconsistencies. The Army Aviation leadership understands the requirements of interservice missions having supported naval operations from ships in the Persian Gulf and more recently shipboard operations off Haiti.

Consolidation of primary helicopter training is long overdue. The army aviation center at Fort Rucker, Alabama has proven to be an ideal place to train rotary wing pilots from all the services and can easily absorb the expanded mission.

•• On November 23, 1994, by direction of the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Joint Cross-Service Group on Undergraduate Pilot Training submitted three different alternatives for consideration by the military departments and Secretary Perry. Each alternative reduced excess capacity while maintaining high military value. **Each alternative recommended consolidating all military undergraduate helicopter pilot training at Fort Rucker.**

•• On March 30, 1993 General Colin Powell stated at the House Armed Services Committee Army Posture Hearing that, "I believe the proper place to do the centralization (of UHPT) and where it can be done very well is at Fort Rucker, Alabama". He went on to say, "I am committed to push this as hard as possible because there are real savings here and this is where we ought to find the savings."

•• Relocation of the Navy's UHPT program would free up space at Whiting field that could facilitate the potential closure or realignment of that naval aviation training base in the future.

•• The cost to close the UHPT operation at Whiting Field is less than $18 million dollars. The DoD IG reported the relocation of UHPT to Fort Rucker will save at least $79 million dollars over 5 years.

•• According to the DoD IG, "Relocating the Navy's primary helicopter training to Fort Rucker would relieve ground and air traffic congestion at Whiting Field NAS, and eliminate inefficiencies associated with maintaining separate Army and Navy facilities."

•• The Army owns 79% of all DoD helicopters and does 85% of all DoD rotary wing acquisitions. The Army is recognized as the World Leader in helicopter pilot training.

•• The Army's decision to buy Bell Rangers (TH-67 Creek) as its new training helicopter means all services use virtually the same helicopter trainer.

•• At the March 1995 BRAC hearing on Navy issues, General Carl Mundy said, "pilot training worked well for the Marine Corps when the Army was training our pilots in the 1970's."

•• The 1992 Joint Chiefs of Staff report to Congress on Roles and Missions recommended the consolidation of all UHPT at Fort Rucker.

•• Since 1970, nine studies by the Pentagon and the GAO have shown the consolidation of Navy UHPT from Whiting Field, Florida to Fort Rucker, Alabama would save money.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

Please refer to this number when responding: 150412-1

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 17, 1995

The Honorable Richard Shelby
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Shelby:

Thank you for forwarding questions concerning the Defense Department Joint Cross Service Group's work on Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) issues. I certainly understand your interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome your comments.

As you know, the Commission held a hearing on April 17, 1995 on Joint Cross Service Group issues, which included UPT. The questions you brought to the attention of the Commission were submitted for the record at that hearing. As soon as we receive a response to the questions, we will forward them to you.

I look forward to working with you during this difficult and challenging process. Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

Please refer to this number when responding: A50412-1721

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 17, 1995

The Honorable Howell Heflin
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Heflin:

Thank you for forwarding questions concerning the Defense Department Joint Cross Service Group's work on Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) issues. I certainly understand your interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome your comments.

As you know, the Commission held a hearing on April 17, 1995 on Joint Cross Service Group issues, which included UPT. The questions you brought to the attention of the Commission were submitted for the record at that hearing. As soon as we receive a response to the questions, we will forward them to you.

I look forward to working with you during this difficult and challenging process. Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950412-18

FROM: COMMANDER	TO: KERNS, BRIAN
TITLE:	TITLE: CROSS-SERVICE ASSOC. ANALYST
ORGANIZATION: NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION, LOUISVILLE	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION LOUISVILLE	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER		✓	
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature	✓	Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

PROVIDING "ANALYSIS / COMMENTS" THAT SHOW COSTS THAT SHOULD BE REINSERTED INTO THE COBRA MODEL ANALYSIS.

* NO RESPONSE NECESSARY *

Due Date: 950419	Routing Date: 950412	Date Originated: 950411	Mail Date:

11 April, 1995

TO: Brian Kerns

Please refer to this number when responding 950412-18

During your visit last week, we found that Jim Owsley told one of our team members that "if we don't like the COBRA model input data that we should be telling him what the real numbers are". The attached "Analysis/Comments" show costs that should be reinserted into the COBRA model analysis/results. The other major area is people, fewer people are included in the COBRA model than the number of workyears being transitioned to NSY Norfolk. Also included is the BSAT memo of 8 Dec 1994 showing the $240M of COBRA model "exclusions". We wanted to provide this information to you rather than directly to Jim.

Naval Ordnance Station BRAC Team

ANALYSIS/COMMENTS ON BSAT/BSEC MINUTES OF 8 DEC 1994, REGARDING $240M IN EXCLUSIONS (COST CATEGORIES NOT ALLOWED) FROM THE NSWC, LOUISVILLE CLOSURE SCENARIO

1. 8 Civilian positions to NSWC, Dahlgren - No cost stated; Disposition of Personnel - This is S&T workload on Gun Weapon System functions that are not currently being conducted by NSWC, Dahlgren. The Commanding Officer of NSWC, Dahlgren **certified** the need for the transition of these 8 personnel and the Commanding Officer of NSWC, Louisville **certified** the existence of the workload. How can the BSEC make the determination that the 8 people are not needed when the Losing and Gaining Actvities agree that they are needed? The **relocation cost** of these 8 personnel should be put back into the COBRA model analysis.

2. Dismantle/Inspect Supply Equipment - $0.364M 1 time unique cost - The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "general work performed by govt employees". In the absence of **closure** this work would not have to be performed and these costs would not be incurred. Given that **closure** occurs, then the personnel would not be productive on direct work during the "dismantle/inspect" of this equipment. This cannot be direct charged to a customer, and is an added cost which must be included in the BRAC-95 budget. The $0.364M should be **reinserted** into the COBRA model analysis as a 1 time unique cost.

3. Maintenance of Buildings/Structures/Grounds - $0.954M 1 time unique cost - BSEC states "Allowance in COBRA covers". This allowance is unknown.

4. Utilities/Maintenance - $2.25M 1 time unique cost - BSEC states "Allowance in COBRA covers". This allowance is unknown.

5. Refuse, telephones, janitorial - $0.201M 1 time unique cost - BSEC states "Allowance in COBRA covers". This allowance is unknown.

6. Environmental Cost of Closure - $6.669M 1 time unique cost - BSEC states "Allowance in COBRA covers". This allowance is unknown.

7. Mk 45/75 functional engineering models for Port Hueneme - $3.0M 1 time unique cost - The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "Overhauling not a closure cost". These functional engineering models are **currently available** at NSWC, Louisville and are used for engineering development and testing. These models are also used for fleet and Intermediate Maintenance Activity **training** (approximately four courses per year). If the engineering functions move to NSWC, Port Hueneme these models would have to be disassembled, overhauled and reestablished at the NSWC, Port Hueneme site or these functions would be lost. The $3.0M should be **reinserted** into the COBRA model analysis as a 1 time unique cost.

8. CIWS overhaul/LLTM - $48.6M 1 time unique cost - The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "Overhauling not a closure cost". This item is a "**build ahead**" of CIWS systems and components to maintain **fleet readiness** and support while the CIWS depot overhaul line at NSWC, Louisville is being torn down and being reestablished at NSWC, Crane (estimated at 12 months). If this effort is not funded **fleet readiness** (CASREPS) **could not be supported**, SPCC spair/repair parts could not be supported and any fleet emergencies could not be supported since the depot line would be inoperable during transition. This cost would only be incurred if the CIWS depot line was shut down due to **closure** and these costs should be **reinserted** into the COBRA model analysis as a one time unique cost.

9. Orientation of new CIWS personnel - $4.5M 1 time unique cost - The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "on-the-job training cost". Existing CIWS personnel are fully trained and are executing the overhaul of CIWS systems and components. This cost was included as a **BRAC cost due to relocation** of the CIWS depot to NSWC, Crane or any other gaining activity. Since many personnel would not move with the function (NSY Norfolk does not want all NSWC, Louisville personnel; NSWC, Crane will take most personnel but it is estimated that many will not relocate). The $4.5M should be **reinserted** into the COBRA model analysis since this retraining will be required as a "**cost of closure**", especially since the 12 month transition time will require considerably more retraining.

10. Depot transitional costs to sustain fleet/workforce readiness - $45.37M net mission cost - The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "Productivity loss / disruption cost". This cost increase is based on **maintaining non-CIWS mission critical depot workload** capability at NSWC, Louisville, while establishing the depot workload capability at NSY Norfolk to maintain/sustain fleet readiness. This cost increase is due to loss in operational efficiencies during the transitional period. See the following table for estimated manyears productivity loss for each of the fiscal years during transition.

Depot Transitional Cost to Sustain Fleet Readiness

Efficiency Loss	FY	Calculations
10%	96	(51 MYRS)($60/HR)(1750 HRS/MYR)=$5,312K
18%	97	(94 MYRS)($60/HR)(1750 HRS/MYR)=$9,857K
26%	98	(135 MYRS)($60/HR)(1750 HRS/MYR)=$14,219K
30%	99	(155 MYRS)($60/HR)(1750 HRS/MYR)=$16,235K
15%	00	(78 MYRS)($60/HR)(1750 HRS/MYR)=$8,187K

11. Equipment teardown/recalibration - $13.2M 1 time moving cost - The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "Disassembly of equipment/test stations including cataloging and inventory". In the absence of **closure** this work would not have to be performed and these costs would not be incurred. Given that closure occurs then the personnel would not be productive on direct workload during the teardown/recalibration of this equipment. This cost would be incurred by the technicians/specialists at NSWC, Louisville to ensure the minimum lapse in mission support to the depot functions. It is anticipated that the NSWC, Louisville technicians/specialists would travel to the gaining Activity to accomplish this work. This cannot be direct charged to a customer, and is an added cost which must be included in the BRAC-95 budget. The $13.2M should be **reinserted** into the COBRA model analysis as a 1 time moving cost.

12. Prod. Supp. ADP Teardown/recalibration - $0.24M 1 time moving cost - The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "Disassembly of equipment/test stations including cataloging and inventory". The ADP production support equipment that must go with the depot facility is the Material Resources Planning (MRP) system. Since the closure scenario's theory maintains the same flow of work once the depot capability has been reestablished, NSWC, Louisville's MRP system will be required to track "piece part" work through the new facility's work stations. This is a cost which must be included in the COBRA model analysis since this computer system must accompany the workload. The $0.24M should be **reinserted** into the COBRA model analysis as a 1 time moving cost.

13. 30 Billets covered by BRAC 91 - no cost stated - BSEC states "BRAC 91". These billets were covered in the BRAC 91 process.

14. Increased costs due to stabilized rate - $29.12M Mission costs- The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "Inconsistent with NAVSEA certified data". The shipyard stabilized manday rates have **traditionally exceeded** the NSWC, Louisville stabilized rates. A copy of the NAVSEASYSCOM, SEA07F letter of 14 Oct 1994 was obtained and the lowest "general rate" for NSY, Norfolk was used as the "net mission cost" differential for NSY Norfolk to accomplish the workload currently being performed by NSWC, Louisville. The SEA 07 "Booker model" was also discussed during the scenario data call submission process. Although unverified, the "Booker model" may be the reason used to exclude these "net mission costs" . Comments on the "Booker model" process are as follows:

1. BRAC scenarios can include recurring savings and/or recurring costs derived from a comparison of rates between gaining and losing activities. The following observations have been made:

- Rate comparisons must be made using official "published" rates.
- Rates to use for "apples to apples" comparison are the rates charged to the (DoD) customers. NSWC, Louisville's rates are the stabilized rate and the NSY Norfolk Basic Program (manday) rates.
- NAVSEA 07F appears to be using a "computer model" which calculates new Shipyard rates based on increased workload received through the Scenarios.
- NAVSEA 07F appears to be calculating rates for NSWC, Louisville.
- NSWC, Louisville included the official published FY 97 rates in their comparison of the rates in the Scenarios. For NSWC, Louisville the Crane Division composite stabilized rate was used from the BFMB Budget Submit to NAVSEA. The NSY Norfolk rate used was the lower of two rates most recently published by NAVSEA letter 5310 Ser 07F/122 of 14 Oct 94. FY 97 rates were used since the work transfer effectively starts in FY 97. FY 97 rates were also assumed for FY 97-01 as rates for FY 98 and beyond will not be published until future budget years.
- The following recap of official published FY 97 rates is as follows:

NSWC, Louisville Average Stabilized Rate:			$57.17/DLH
NSY Norfolk Basic Program Rates:	Repairs	$631.84 / 8 =	$78.98/DLH
	Alterations	$648.88 / 8 =	$81.11/DLH

2. NSWC, Louisville calculated the additional cost to be the number of direct hours (1,750 hours per workyear) being transferred to NSY Norfolk multiplied by the difference in the NSWC, Louisville rate and the lower of the two NSY Norfolk rates.

$78.98-$57.17=$21.81 (NSY Norfolk rate is $21.81/hr above NSWC, Louisvilles')

	$/hr		hrs		WKYRS		
FY97 =	$21.81	x	1,750	x	32	=	$1,221K
FY98 =	$21.81	x	1,750	x	166	=	$6,336K
FY99 =	$21.81	x	1,750	x	405	=	$15,458K
FY00 =	$21.81	x	1,750	x	763	=	$29,122K
FY01 =	$21.81	x	1,750	x	763	=	$29,122K

$29M in 01 AND EVERY YEAR THEREAFTER

3. The BSAT question set suggested that the NSY Norfolk rate should be expected to be lower given the increased workload directed to NSY Norfolk, possibly to the extent that NSY Norfolk rates will result in a cost savings. Past history does not support this premise.

4. A shipyard generated projected rate for NSY Norfolk after receiving scenario workload claims the NSY Norfolk rate will reduce, in real terms by 25%. This is unsubstantiated. History is a much superior indicator of an NSY Norfolk rate given a specified direct workload. A better review of the NSY Norfolk rate would be to refer back to a recent year where the total employees are approximately equal to the number of total employees (including increased scenario workload) in 2001. Then inflate that years' manday rate by 3% per year through 2001. This rate may be more representative of the likely NSY Norfolk rate for 2001.

15. Certification of production processes and personnel - $12.5M 1 time unique costs - The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "Depot certifications". In the absence of **closure** this work would not have to be performed and these costs would not be incurred. Given that **closure** occurs, then the personnel would not be productive on direct work during the "certification of production processes and personnel" for the newly established depot product lines. This cannot be direct charged to a customer, and is an added cost which must be included in the BRAC-95 budget. $12.5M one time unique costs should be **reinserted** into the COBRA model analysis as a one time unique cost.

16. Special Support Functions - $45M 1 time unique costs - The reasons given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "Cost of procurement and duplication of facilities". The workload that is being transferred from NSWC, Louisville to NSWC, Crane and NSY Norfolk can not be accomplished without having the special support functions (i.e. X-ray facilities, special/unique utility support requirements, special pits and foundations, gantry furnace, create new NC programs, replacement of special tooling and fixtures required for use at NSY Norfolk) available to perform the necessary industrial support tasks involved in overhauling the CIWS and Gun Weapon Systems workload. Given the **closure** scenario their would be no "duplication" of facilities. The special support functions must be available to accomplish the industrial support workload. The $45M should be reinserted into the COBRA model analysis.

17. TRS development - $18M 1 time unique costs - The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "Salaried employees. Not additional cost". The justification for this cost is that it would not be borne by any party (i.e. government or contractor) unless the work specified in the scenario were to move to NSWC, Crane and NSY Norfolk or any other gaining Activity. The cost for TRS development in BRAC 93 was certified as $82M. The explanation below provides the justification for $82M as the appropriate cost for TRS/Industrial Process documentation for BRAC 95. A higher echelon change to NSWC, Louisville's scenario data calls reduced the $82M down to $18M **with no justification.** The $18M **(or $82M)** should be **reinserted** into the COBRA model analysis. A further explanation is provided as follows:
There are 84 engineer/planner positions associated with movement of the depot. They will be coming from NSWC, Louisville. However, these are not the positions that will be tasked to develop Technical Repair Standards. Development of TRS's is a function that will have to be performed by the In-Service Engineering Agent for the overhaul of Naval Gun Weapon Systems that are being transferred.

Since the transfer of the workload of an entire industrial operation has never been attempted, the cost of providing documentation to ensure adequate Industrial Process Documentation Control must be estimated. Process documentation is a function of the site and is not directly transferable. These estimated costs reflect development, validation and certification of industrial procedures to define scope of work for overhaul and repair. Costs were derived by identifying system assemblies and components for which Technical Repair Standards do not already exist. An estimate of the average cost to prepare a Technical Repair Standard was obtained through sampling of the development costs of existing Technical Repair Standards.

The development of TRS documentation for all existing mission required workload is $124,441,000 (see table below). NSWC, Louisville has over 4,100 active methods. Mobilization, FMS, and non-current Industrial Process Documentation have been shown in the table below, **but not included in the cost estimate**. Since NSWC, Louisville has current Industrial Process Documentation to use as "source data" for the development of TRS's the **total cost requirement was reduced by 35%** (the initial production planner actions) resulting in an estimated total cost of **$81,235,000 spread over 4 years.**

Industrial Process Documentation (IPD)

NSWC, Louisville utilizes TRS's and customized industrial process documentation (methods) to plan, operate and control all depot functions. A typical method for assembly and/or component processing has anywhere from 10 to 100 individual procedures. To keep estimates to develop this documentation at an absolute minimum, an average of 10 procedures per method was used in the calculation. These procedures require approximately 50 hours each to develop.

System	Methods	10 Procedures/Method
MK 45/2J	1,000	10,000
MK 42	1,000	10,000
MK 75/2J	500/250	7,500
Minor Cal (60mm, 40mm, MK 96, 81mm)	500	5,000

Gun Fire Control Systems		
-MK 68	500	5,000
-MK 53	300	3,000
-MK 24 Target Designation Transmitter	150	1,500
-MK 47 Computer	200	2,000
-MK 16	100	1,000
-MK 34 Signal Data Converter/Gun Mount Processor	200	2,000
Target Acquisition System	100	1,000
Surface Vessel Torpedo Tubes	175	1,750
Armored Box Launcher	150	1,500
Turbine Pump Ejection System	75	750
Launchers	75	750
Sea Sparrow	150	1,500
Motors	50	500
MK 92	81	810
Cable/Harness Manufacture	200	2,000
Rocket Motors	50	500
Decoy Launcher Tubes	50	500
Valve Balls	10	100
CIWS		
-Block 0 Overhaul	815	8,150
-Block 1 Conversion	506	5,060
-Block 0 Remanufacture	706	7,060
5"/38 Single and Twin	800	8,000
3"/50 Single and Twin	800	8,000
Totals 9,493	94,930	

TRS exists for:

Systems	Methods	10 Procedures/Method
MK 92	81	810
NATO Sea Sparrow	150	1,500
Armored Box Launcher	150	1,500
Target Acquisition System	100	1,000
Totals 481	4,810	

TRS (IPD) needed for FMS/surge/mobilization only:

System	Methods	10 Procedures/Method
Gun Fire Control Systems	1,450	14,500
5"/38	800	8,000

3"/50	800	8,000
CIWS Block 0 Overhaul	815	8,150
MK 42	1,000	10,000
Totals 4,865	48,650	

TRS (IPD) = (Total Methods)-(Methods with Existing TRS)-(Methods for surge/mobilization only)
= 9,493 - 481 - 4,865
= 4,147

IPD Cost = (Methods requiring TRS)x(10 Procedures/IPD)x (50 hrs/procedure)x($60/hr)
= 4,147 x 10 x 50 x 60
= $124,441,000

NOTE: The 50 Hrs/Procedure was estimated from determining the efforts (e.g., configuration control, teardown, assembly, manufacturing, cost accounting) that are required by an individual procedure. The 50 Hrs/Procedures was estimated by interviewing subject matter experts currently performing Weapon Systems depot overhaul.

18. CIWS upgrade; ovhl - $0.9M 1 time unique costs - The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "Overhauling not a closure cost". Concurr, this cost was deleted due to a change in the scenario data call.

19. CIWS certification test facilities/program - $0.75M 1 time unique costs - The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "Depot certifications". Concurr, this cost was deleted due to a change in the scenario data call.

20. Retrain NNSY workforce - $7.9M 1 time unique costs - The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "On the job training cost". NSY Norfolk is accepting only a portion of the "trained personnel" from NSWC, Louisville and will utilize existing / newly hired personnel to accomplish the majority of the workload transitioning to NSY Norfolk. The program sponsor can not provide the funds to accomplish the training since this is "non-direct production workload". These costs are due to **closure** and $7.9M should be **reinserted** into the COBRA model analysis.

21. Misc Recurring Costs - $0.96M Misc recurring costs - The reason given by the BSEC for excluding these costs is "No People/No Costs". In #1 above the rationale is provided for including the transfer of 8 civilian positions to NSWC, Dahlgren. This transfer of function and personnel has been **certified** by both Commanding Officers. The $0.96M "recurring cost" should be reinserted into the COBRA model analysis due to the

higher stabilized rate of NSWC, Dahlgren as compared to NSWC, Louisville's stabilized rate.

Total Costs to be Reinserted into the COBRA model analysis = $228.754M

Total Costs Concurred with as Exclusions = $ 11.724M

8 Dec 94

NSWC LOUISVILLE CLOSURE EXCLUSIONS

ACTIVITY	AREA	ITEMS EXCLUDED	COST EXCLUDED	REASON
NSWC LOUISVILLE	Disp. of Personnel	8 Civilian positions to NSWC Dahlgren	-	Duplicate of S. & T functions at Dahlgren
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Dismantle/Inspect Supply Equipment	$0.364M	Memo Item 1.
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Maintenance of Buildings/Structures/Grounds	$0.954M	Allowance in COBRA covers
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Utilities/Maintenance	$2.25M	Allowance in COBRA covers
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Refuse, telephones, janitorial	$0.201M	Allowance in COBRA covers
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Environmental Cost of Closure	$6.669M	Allowance in COBRA covers
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Mk 45/75 functional engineering models for Port Hueneme	$3.0M	Overhauling not a closure cost.
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	CIWS overhaul/LETM	$48.6M	Overhauling not a closure cost.
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Orientation of new CIWS personnel	$4.5M	Memo: Item 7
SUBTOTAL			$66.5m	
NSWC LOUISVILLE	Net Mission Costs	Depot transitional costs to sustain fleet/workforce readiness	$45.37M	Memo: Item 8
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Moving	Equipment teardown/recalibration	$13.2M	Memo: Item 1
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Moving	Prod. Supp. ADP Teardown/recall	$0.24M	Memo: Item 1
SUBTOTAL			$13.4M	
NSWC LOUISVILLE Port Hueneme	Billets/Force Structure	30 Billets covered by BRAC 91		BRAC 91
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	Mission Costs	Increase costs due to stabilized rate.	$29.12M	Inconsistent with NAVSEA certified data.
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	1 Time Unique	Certification of production processes and personnel	$12.5M	Memo: Item 3
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	1 Time Unique	Special Support Functions	$45M	Memo: 6/9
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	1 Time Unique	TRS development	$18M	Salaried employees. Not additional cost
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	1 Time Unique	CIWS upgrade; ovhl	$0.9M	Overhauling not a closure cost
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	1 Time Unique	CIWS certification test facilities/program	$0.75M	Memo: Item 3
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	1 Time Unique	Retrain NNSY workforce	$7.9M	Memo: Item 7
SUBTOTAL			$85.1M	
NSWC LOUISVILLE Dahlgren	Misc Recurring Costs	Miscellaneous Recurring Costs	$0.96M	No People/No Costs
TOTAL			$240.4M	

Encl (3)

Cost Categories Not Allowed

- General work performed by govt employees
  - 1) disassembly of equipment/test stations including cataloging & inventory
  - 2) inventory of equipment & material
  - 3) depot certifications
  - 4) documentation reproduction & development
  - 5) transition/coordination/management teams
  - 6) cost of procurement
  - 7) on the job training costs
  - 8) productivity loss/disruption cost
  - 9) duplication of facilities

BSAT BASE STRUCTURE ANALYSIS TEAM

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RP-0488-F9
BSAT\ON
8 Dec 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE BASE STRUCTURE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Subj: REPORT OF BSEC DELIBERATIONS ON 8 DECEMBER 1994

Encl: (1) ASD (ES) ltr dtd 7 Dec 94
(2) Briefing Materials for COBRA Analysis (NSWC Louisville portion of scenarios 012/013)
(3) BSAT Exclusions to COBRA Analysis (NSWC Louisville)
(4) Briefing Materials for COBRA Analysis (Indianapolis portion of scenarios 027 and 028)
(5) Briefing Materials for COBRA Analysis (Louisville portion of scenario 028)
(6) Briefing Materials for COBRA Analysis (Keyport ship/sea systems work)
(7) Briefing Materials for COBRA Analysis (Crane ship/sea systems work)
(8) Briefing Materials for COBRA Analysis (NSY Long Beach)
(9) Briefing Materials for COBRA Analysis (White Oak)
(10) Briefing Materials for COBRA Analysis (Warminster)
(11) Briefing Materials for COBRA Analysis (NAVSEA 1 & 2)
(12) Briefing Materials for COBRA Analysis (NRF Laredo)
(13) Briefing Materials for COBRA Analysis (NMCRC San Jose)
(14) Briefing Materials for COBRA Analysis (REDCOM 7)

1. The sixty-fourth deliberative session of the Base Structure Evaluation Committee (BSEC) convened at 0910 on 8 December 1994 in the Base Structure Analysis Team (BSAT) Conference Room at the Center for Naval Analyses. The following members of the BSEC were present: Mr. Charles P. Nemfakos, Vice Chairman; Ms. Genie McBurnett; Vice Admiral Richard Allen, USN; Lieutenant General Harold W. Blot, USMC; and Lieutenant General James A. Brabham, USMC. The following members of the BSAT were present: Mr. Richard A. Leach; Mr. John Turnquist; Ms. Anne Rathmell Davis; and Lieutenant Colonel Orval E. Nangle, USMC.

2. The BSEC reviewed enclosure (1) which tasks the Military Departments to provide a description of closure and realignment scenarios by 3 January 1995 with final recommendations to be submitted by mid-February. A specific format for the submission is provided.

3. The Honorable Robert B. Pirie, Jr., Chairman; Vice Admiral William A. Earner, Jr., USN; and Ms. Elsie Munsell entered the deliberations at 0935. Mr. Gerald Schiefer; Captain Robert M. Moeller, USN; Commander Scott Evans, USN; Commander Louis

Biegeleisen, USN; Commander Dennis Biddick, CEC, USN; Commander Judy Cronin, USNR; Major Walter Cone, USMC; Lieutenant James Dolan, SC, USN; Lieutenant Christina May, USN; Mr. John Trick; and Mr. David Wennergren also entered the deliberations.

4. Mr. Wennergren briefed the results of the COBRA analysis for that portion of scenario numbers 012 and 013 which removes ship/sea systems work from NSWC Louisville to the shipyards and closes NSWC Louisville. See enclosure (2). NAVSEA chose to send the Louisville ship/sea systems work to Shipyard Norfolk with the remainder to NSWC Crane. Given the type of work (gun, gun fire control, and launch systems) being moved, Norfolk is a reasonable choice. The scenario would have up-front costs of $126M with return on investment taking 6 years. The BSAT excluded $240M of up-front costs. Enclosure (3) is a list of the types of costs excluded. There are presently 433 personnel at NSWC Louisville performing overhead functions, but that number would be reduced 293 by 2001 by force reductions. The BSEC noted that these functions were moving to activities with existing personnel organizations so there should not be large numbers of such personnel moving. Captain Moeller reported that shipyards have reduced the number of overhead personnel to 28% of total personnel as a result of increased efficiencies from larger numbers. Mr. Schiefer reported that the Technical Centers had similar numbers. The BSEC accepted 28% as a reasonable number and directed that not more than 28% of the total forces moving can be support (overhead) functions. This rule should henceforth be applied to all activities in all categories. The MILCON is to construct shop space and high bay storage. The BSEC found those one-time costs to be reasonable; the period for return on investment was lengthened because the transition would not be completed until 2001. The major factor in the delay is MILCON and acquisition lead time associated with the CIWS work. An 18 month transition scheduled for CIWS is planned, so it will be necessary to work ahead and build up supply stocks to get through that period. Even considering the MILCON requirements, the need to build up inventory, and the transport time, the BSEC felt that the closure and realignment could be completed by the year 2000. This would also be consistent with the scenarios developed by the BSAT Technical Center Team. The BSEC directed the analysis be modified to be completed by 2000.

← Why?

28% of direct (indirect) can be moved

5. The BSEC recessed at 1112 and reconvened at 1130. All members of the BSEC and BSAT present when the Committee recessed were again present. There was a request for the BSEC to meet with the Testing and Evaluation Joint Cross-Service Group (T&E JCSG). BSEC noted that it would probably not have the data concerning the T&E JCSG scenarios returned by next week and could not release any results of its deliberations prior to the Secretary making a decision; however, the BSEC was willing to meet.

Subj: REPORT OF BSEC DELIBERATIONS ON 8 DECEMBER 1994

6. Mr. Wennergren briefed the results of the COBRA analysis for scenario numbers 027 and 028 which close NAWC Indianapolis (and NSWC Louisville in scenario 028).

a. Enclosure (4) is the Indianapolis portion of scenarios 027 and 028. The top line (labeled "NAWC IND ALT 1") is the results of analysis closing NAWC Indianapolis and moving necessary functions to NSWC Louisville (scenario 027); the middle line (labeled "NAWC IND/LOUIS ALT A") is the results of analysis of the Indianapolis portion of scenario 028 (closing NAWC Indianapolis and NSWC Louisville and moving necessary functions to NSWC Crane); and the third line (labeled "NAWC IND/LOUI ALT2AB") is the results of analysis of the Indianapolis portion of an alternative receiving site for scenario 028 suggested by NAVAIR which moves necessary functions to NSWC Crane, Patuxent River, and China Lake. The personnel changes and one-time costs are summarized in enclosure (4). Each of the scenarios had a return on investment in 3 to 4 years and eliminated 872 to 1034 positions.

b. Enclosure (5) is the results of analysis of the Louisville portion of scenario 028 closing NAWC Indianapolis and NSWC Louisville and moving necessary functions to NSWC Crane. Necessary functions would move to NSWC Crane by the year 2000. The analysis eliminates 1.16 million square feet of space, 30 light vehicles, 142 heavy vehicles, 412 pieces of equipment, 118 support personnel, and $209M in one-time costs. Enclosure (5) indicates which depot lines and functions would be moved to Crane and which would be eliminated.

The BSEC approved the analyses as presented but directed the BSAT to combine the closure of NAWC Indianapolis alternative "NAWC IND/LOUI ALT2AB" with that portion of scenario 012/013 sending NSWC Louisville's ship/sea systems work to the shipyards. The BSEC thought this combination might have a better payoff and to the extent that heavy industrial lines can be consolidated at one location, certain efficiencies in environment and pollution are gained that are not reflected in COBRA.

7. The BSEC recessed at 1205 and reconvened at 1240. All members of the BSEC present when the Committee recessed were again present. In addition, the following BSAT members were present: Mr. Leach, Mr. Turnquist, Ms. Davis, Captain Moeller, Lieutenant Colonel Nangle, Commander Biegeleisen, Commander Biddick, Commander Cronin, Lieutenant Dolan, and Mr. Wennergren.

8. Mr. Wennergren briefed the results of the COBRA analysis for that portion of scenarios number 012, 013, and 093 which removes ship/sea systems work from NUWC Keyport to ~~Portsmouth~~ Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. See enclosure (6). The work moved includes torpedo-

related systems but does not include torpedoes, which are located at the ordnance facilities. The BSAT excluded $10M in one-time costs from the analysis. The BSAT found that movement of the electronic test and repair console might well necessitate construction of a new one at Keyport. Consequently, light industrial work was transferred to the shipyard and the work requiring the electronic console was retained at Keyport. The scenario would eliminate 14 billets and transfer workload (non-salary savings) for 14 other billets. The return on investment was immediate. The BSEC approved the analysis as presented.

9. Mr. Wennergren briefed the results of the COBRA analysis for that portion of scenarios number 012 and 013 which removes ship/sea systems work from NSWC Crane to Norfolk Naval Shipyard. See enclosure (7). The BSAT excluded $27M in one-time costs. NSWC Crane is the only facility in DoN that can do depot level microwave component work. These is no similar system in the Army or Air Force that can do the work. The one-time costs includes $29.1M to rehabilitate 200,000 square feet at Norfolk and $99.3M to duplicate equipment for radar and electronic warfare work. The BSEC directed that the BSAT examine what equipment and what ship classes they work on. The BSEC also noted that the analysis did not move the in-service engineering (ISE) work which required Crane to keep all equipment for that function. The BSEC directed the BSAT to analyze the costs of moving all the ISE and acquisition functions as well.

10. Mr. Wennergren briefed the results of the COBRA analysis for closing Naval Shipyard Long Beach. See enclosure (8). The second figures on the enclosure are the revised analysis. In the revised analysis the number of personnel at FISC Detachment Long Beach which will move to San Diego was reduced from 76 to 18 (58 eliminated) and the requirement for additional administrative space was reduced from 32,000 square feet to zero. The BSAT excluded $29M in one-time MILCON costs by eliminating the construction of a new Navy Exchange, service station, fitness center, and other support facilities for Weapons Station Seal Beach. The BSEC discussed the military housing which was on the Long Beach NSY property account and decided to move all necessary regional support to the Weapons Station Seal Beach property account. The BSEC approved the analysis as presented.

11. Captain Moeller, Commander Biegeleisen, Commander Biddick, Commander Cronin, and Lieutenant Dolan departed. Mr. Schiefer and Commander Samuels entered the deliberations.

12. Commander Samuels briefed the results of the COBRA analysis for scenario number 042 closing NSWC Detachment White Oak. See enclosure (9). Three alternatives to the basic scenario were briefed. NSWC White Oak has the following facilities: Ship

Magnetic Signature Control R&D Complex, Nuclear Weapons Radiation Effects Complex which includes Reentry Body Dynamics R&D, Hypervelocity Wind Tunnel, and Hydroballistics Facility. The functions of each facility is noted in enclosure (9). The BSAT excluded environmental costs and certain building shut down costs from the analysis. The basic scenario would move functions to NSWC Det Annapolis, Philadelphia, and Dahlgren and did not have a return of investment in the next hundred years. There is also the possibility that NSWC Annapolis may close. The three alternatives eliminate 67 billets and have an immediate payback. The BSEC discussed the Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) plan to consolidate the above ground testing radiation facilities by closing facilities at Aurora and San Diego. DNA is willing to take control of the Nuclear Weapons Radiation Effects Complex at White Oak but wants the DoN billets to transfer as well. MILCON of $1.5M is required for the three alternative receiving sites because Dahlgren does not have adequate SCIF space for the Reentry Body Dynamics R&D facility. After reviewing the options, the BSEC preferred the Walk-Away option but directed the BSAT to exclude the costs for another SCIF at Dahlgren. Commander Samuels departed and Mr. Trick entered.

13. Mr. Wennergren briefed the results of the revised COBRA analysis for scenario number 030 closing NAWC and NCCOSC Warminster. See enclosure (10). The first line (NAWC Warminster 1) of enclosure (10) is the analysis with the military medical billets eliminated and no further eliminations of NCCOSC Warminster billets; the second line reflects the elimination of additional technical personnel. The personnel reductions in the second line include the discontinued inertial navigation facility (32 billets) and an 18.5% decrease reflected in 1995 FYDP and the FY 96 Manpower POM (46 billets). NCCOSC will not certify any further eliminations because it claims that its workload is not decreasing and that its budget supports that fact. Both analyses have an immediate return on investment. The BSEC approved the analysis as presented on the second line (NAWC Warminster 2) which follows the declining Defense budget and eliminates additional technical billets.

14. Mr. Schiefer and Mr. Trick depart. Captain Golembieski and Ms. Murrel Coast entered the deliberations.

15. Mr. Wennergren briefed the results of the COBRA analysis for that portion of scenario numbers 070 and 071 relocating NAVSEA and Human Resources Office from White Oak to Washington Navy Yard. See enclosure (11). The analysis denoted "NAVSEA 1" has one-time costs of $214.5M and steady-state savings of $9.4M but yields a return on investment in one year because there would be substantial one-time cost-avoidance as facilities at White Oak would not be rehabilitated for NAVSEA as provided in BRAC-93. The analysis

denoted "NAVSEA 2" shows the reduced MILCON that would be required for NAVSEA if SPAWAR were to leave the Washington Navy Yard to consolidate at San Diego (scenario 071). As with NAVSEA 1, the return on investment (immediate in this case) reflects the substantial one-time cost-avoidance as facilities at White Oak would not be rehabilitated for NAVSEA. Both scenarios would allow elimination of some billets necessitated by remote location at White Oak. A third alternative suggested by NAVSEA would be to relocate NAVSEA at the Navy Annex in Washington, DC. The COBRA analysis for this alternative receiving site would be nearly identical to that for NAVSEA 2 if certain assumptions made by NAVSEA were true, namely: that GAO would give the building to DoN and DoN would charge the same rental rate for the Annex as it does for the Navy Yard rather than the higher GAO rate. The BSEC noted that there is no indication that GAO will give DoN the Annex; the latest plan is to move the Marine Corps out and give the facility to the Arlington National Cemetery. More importantly, the purpose of BRAC is to reduce excess capacity. It makes no sense to acquire additional excess capacity, particularly when there is unused capacity at the Washington Navy Yard. The BSEC approved the analysis as presented.

16. Ms. Coast departed. Captain Walter Vandivort, USNR, and Commander William Hendrix, USNR, entered the deliberations.

17. Mr. Wennergren briefed the results of the COBRA analysis for closing Naval Reserve Facility Laredo, Texas. See enclosure (12). Reserve units at Laredo would drill at Harlingen and Corpus Christi. The Reserves do not believe that closure will present any recruiting or demographic problems. Closure would require one-time costs of $27K and produce an immediate return on investment. The recurring savings would be $215K per year and have a net present value of $3,167,000. The BSEC approved the analysis as presented.

18. Mr. Wennergren briefed the results of the COBRA analysis for closing Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center San Jose, California. See enclosure (13). The analysis reflects one-time costs of $8,514K because the Marine Corps portion of the Center would not close. The Marine Corps claims that closure of the Center would result in an 80% attrition rate, and they don't want to lose those people. The Marines would build a new center at the AFRC Concord. The Navy also had some construction at San Bruno. The return on investment would take 25 years. The BSEC accepted the analysis as presented and decided not to pursue closure of NMCRC San Jose.

19. Mr. Wennergren briefed the results of the COBRA analysis for closing Naval Readiness Command 7 in Charleston, SC. See enclosure (14). Closure would require one-time costs of $218K and produce an immediate return on investment. The recurring savings would be

$2,224K per year and have a net present value of $33,402,000. The BSEC approved the analysis as presented.

20. The deliberative session adjourned at 1450.

Orval E. Nangle

ORVAL E. NANGLE
LTCOL, USMC
Recording Secretary

MILCON Summary Report

Scenario:		CLOSE LOUISVILLE 012		
Construction		NSWC CRANE, IN		
Description	Units	New Const	Rehab Const	(Cost)
MK 45/75 SITE	SHPYD	0	3,500	0.6
TOTAL:				0.6

All Dollars shown in Millions

MILCON Summary Report

Scenario		CLOSE LOUISVILLE 012		
		NSY NORFOLK, VA		
Description	Code	New Reqmt	Rehab Reqmt	Cost
SHOP SPACE	SHPYD	300,000	0	58.2
HIGH BAY STORAGE	STORA	100,000	0	14.1
TOTAL				72.3

All Dollars shown in Millions

NSWC LOUISVILLE CLOSURE EXCLUSIONS

ACTIVITY	AREA	ITEMS EXCLUDED	COST EXCLUDED	REASON
NSWC LOUISVILLE	Disp. of Personnel	8 Civilian positions to NSWC Dahlgren		Duplicate of S. & T functions at Dahlgren
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Dismantle/Inspect Supply Equipment	$0.364M	Memo Item 1.
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Maintenance of Buildings/Structures/Grounds	$0.954M	Allowance in COBRA covers
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Utilities/Maintenance	$2.25M	Allowance in COBRA covers
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Refuse, telephones, janitorial	$0.201M	Allowance in COBRA covers
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Environmental Cost of Closure	$6.669M	Allowance in COBRA covers
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Mk 45/75 functional engineering models for Port Hueneme	$3.0M	Overhauling not a closure cost.
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	CIWS overhaul/LLTM	$48.6M	Overhauling not a closure cost.
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Unique	Orientation of new CIWS personnel	$4.5M	Memo: Item 7
SUBTOTAL			$66.5m	
NSWC LOUISVILLE	Net Mission Costs	Depot transitional costs to sustain fleet/workforce readiness	$45.37M	Memo: Item 8
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Moving	Equipment teardown/recalibration	$13.2M	Memo: Item 1
NSWC LOUISVILLE	1 Time Moving	Prod. Supp. ADP Teardown/recall	$0.24M	Memo: Item 1
SUBTOTAL			$13.4M	
NSWC LOUISVILLE Port Hueneme	Billets/Force Structure	30 Billets covered by BRAC 91		BRAC 91
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	Mission Costs	Increase costs due to stabilized rate.	$29.12M	Inconsistent with NAVSEA certified data.
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	1 Time Unique	Certification of production processes and personnel	$12.5M	Memo: Item 3
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	1 Time Unique	Special Support Functions	$45M	Memo: 6/9
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	1 Time Unique	TRS development	$18M	Salaried employees. Not additional cost
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	1 Time Unique	CIWS upgrade; ovhl	$0.9M	Overhauling not a closure cost
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	1 Time Unique	CIWS certification test facilities/program	$0.75M	Memo: Item 3
NSWC LOUISVILLE NNSY	1 Time Unique	Retrain NNSY workforce	$7.9M	Memo: Item 7
SUBTOTAL			$85.1M	
NSWC LOUISVILLE Dahlgren	Misc Recurring Costs	Miscellaneous Recurring Costs	$0.96M	No People/No Costs
TOTAL			$240.4M	

Encl (3)

ROI Summary

Scenario	One-Time Costs	Steady-State Savings	ROI Years	20 Year NPV
NAWC IND ALT 1	127.2	-36.5	4 Years	-299.6

INDY TO LVILLE

ROI Summary

Scenario	One-Time Costs	Steady-State Savings	ROI Years	20 Year NPV
NAWC IND/LOUIS ALT A	114.8	-36.1	3 Years	-304.3

INDY TO CRANE

ROI Summary

Scenario	One-Time Costs	Steady-State Savings	ROI Years	20 Year NPV
NAWC IND/LOUI ALT2AB	124.2	-39.4	3 Years	-339.5

Notes: INDY TO CRANE
PAX
CLAKE

All Dollars shown in Millions

Encl (4)

Scenario		Officers	Enlisted	Civilian	Students	Total
NAWC IND ALT 1	Eliminate	5	0	347	[illegible]	352
	Move	4	27	1,753	0	1,784

INDY TO L.VILLE

Disposition of Billets/Positions

Scenario		Officers	Enlisted	Civilian	Students	Total
NAWC IND/LOUIS ALT A	Eliminate	6	0	347	[illegible]	353
	Move	3	27	1,672	0	1,702

INDY TO CRANE

Disposition of Billets/Positions

Scenario		Officers	Enlisted	Civilian	Students	Total
NAWC IND/LOUI ALT2AB	Eliminate	6	0	427	[illegible]	433
	Move	3	27	1,592	0	1,622

INDY TO CRANE
PAX
CLAKE

	LOUISVILLE	CRANE	CRANE A/B
PERSONNEL	1,769 to Louis	1,787 to Crane	1,162 to Crane
	15 to Great Lakes	15 to Great Lakes	365 to Pax
	872 Eliminated	954 Eliminated	80 to China lake
	242 F/S	242 F/S	15 to Great Lakes
			1,034 Eliminated
			242 F/S
EQUIPMENT	3,485 Tons to Louis	2,802 Tons to Crane	2,671 Tons to Crane
			90 Tons to Pax
			107 Tons to China Lake
1 TIME UNIQUE COST	$2,000,000	$1,900,000	$1,200,000
MILCON	245,692 SF Admin/RDT&E	207,185 SF Admin	Crane: 149,121 SF Admin
	$1,000,000 SCIF	$1,625,000 SCIF	Crane: $768,000 SCIF
			Pax: 64,413 SF Park, Admin, RDT&E
			PAX: $2,670,000 SCIF
			Pax: $375,000 Network

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950412-19

FROM: GRAMM, PHIL	TO: GENERAL
TITLE: SENATOR (TX)	TITLE:
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED:	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS	✓			REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION	✓			AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL	✓			CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

AGENDA FOR TEXAS DELEGATION AT DALLAS REGIONAL HEARING.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950412	Date Originated: 950412	Mail Date:

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
REGIONAL HEARING -- APRIL 19, 1995
DALLAS CONVENTION CENTER
650 South Griffin, Dallas, Texas

Please refer to this number when responding 950412-19

AGENDA FOR TEXAS TIME
TOTAL TEXAS TIME ALLOWED: 220 minutes

9:00 - 9:10 a.m.	Opening remarks by Chairman Alan Dixon
9:15 - 9:25 a.m.	**Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison & Governor George W. Bush** 10 minutes
9:25 - 10:10 a.m.	**REESE AIR FORCE BASE, LUBBOCK** 45 minutes
10:10 - 10:30 a.m.	**NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI** 20 minutes
10:30 - 11:15 a.m.	**BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE, SAN ANTONIO** 45 minutes
11:15 - 11:40 a.m.	**BERGSTROM AIR RESERVE BASE, AUSTIN** 25 minutes
11:40 - 11:45 a.m.	**AIR FORCE ELECTRONIC WARFARE EVALUATION SIMULATOR ACTIVITY, FORT WORTH** 5 minutes
11:50 a.m. - 12:20 p.m.	Public comment: Texas
12:20 - 1:30 p.m.	break
1:30 - 2:40 p.m.	**RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT AND DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, TEXARKANA** 70 minutes
2:45 - 3:10 p.m.	Oklahoma 25 minutes
3:15 - 3:40 p.m.	Arkansas 25 minutes
3:45 - 4:15 p.m.	Public comment: Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950412-20

FROM: PETRONI, SUZANNE	TO: PROSS, MARK
TITLE:	TITLE: AF GAO ANALYST
ORGANIZATION: MOFFETT LIAISON OFFICE	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER	✓		
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES				MARK PROSS	✓		

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING PAPER REGARDING THE IMPLICATIONS OF BRAC '95 ON MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD ONIZUKA AIR STATION.

Due Date:	Routing Date:	Date Originated:	Mail Date:

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Ames Research Center
Moffett Field, California 94035-1000

FAX LEAD SHEET

Date: 4/12/95

Time: 1:45 PDT

Pages, including cover: 6

To: Mark Pross
BRAC Commission

FAX No.: 703-696-0550

From: Suzanne Petroni
Moffett Liaison Office

Sender's Initials: SP

Voice No.: 415-604-0906

Special Instructions:

Mark:

Enclosed is some of the information we discussed. Hope it's helpful.

Mike Falarski and I will both be in DC next week and look forward to meeting with you and others at the BRAC office.

Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Suzanne

Facilities & Logistics Management Division
NASA Ames Research Center, MS 19-01
Moffett Field, CA 94035-1000

FAX No.: (415) 604-0910

Implications of BRAC '95 on Moffett Federal Airfield: Onizuka Air Station

Please refer to this number when responding 9504R-20

Onizuka Air Station (OAS), adjacent to Moffett Federal Airfield (MFA), is an integral part of the continuing operation and future of Moffett Field. OAS assumed management of the DoD family housing and other support functions from the Navy when NAS Moffett Field was disestablished in 1994. These facilities include 807 family housing units, a chapel, community centers, child care center and medical clinic. In support of its active duty personnel OAS has received permits from NASA to operate other MFA buildings and facilities. These include barracks, a housing office, warehouse facilities, and facilities related to its Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) program. OAS also sponsors the Navy Exchange and its facilities at MFA.

The housing is occupied by active duty officers and enlisted personnel of all DoD Services operating at MFA, including the Air Force, Navy Reserve, Army, Army Reserve, and National Guard. The facilities operated by OAS are utilized by the various Services represented at Moffett Federal Airfield, as well as by military retirees, where appropriate.

The cost of operations at Moffett Federal Airfield are shared by all of the federal agencies residing at Moffett Field. For its administrative space and housing areas at Moffett Field, Onizuka's annual share of the Institutional Shared Pool is $817,000. Institutional Shared Pool covers basic infrastructure, fire and security protection, environmental compliance, and other common services required by all agencies at MFA.

The 1995 DOD BRAC recommendation states that "all activities and facilities associated with the 750th Space Group, including family housing and the clinic, will close." Because there will be a significant military population remaining at Moffett Federal Airfield, such a closure would have a detrimental impact on the ability to provide key services to these DoD personnel. This impact will be made stronger as other military bases in Northern and Central California -- and their associated support functions -- continue to close. Without the critical services provided by OAS to DoD personnel at MFA, it will become more difficult to maintain and attract other DoD units to Moffett Federal Airfield.

Implications of BRAC '95 on Moffett Federal Airfield: California Air National Guard 129th Rescue Group

The California Air National Guard 129th Rescue Group (CANG) has been at Moffett Field since 1979. When the decision was made to disestablish NAS Moffett Field as an active Navy facility, the CANG became a key member of the team developing the concept of Moffett Federal Airfield (MFA) as a shared federal facility. The stated intention of the CANG to remain at Moffett Federal Airfield as a long-term anchor tenant influenced NASA's decision to take over administrative control of MFA in 1994. NASA worked with the CANG and their state and federal headquarters to provide the necessary facilities to support their mission. In return, the CANG agreed to provide critical services to MFA. These services include fire protection (structural and airfield crash, fire and rescue), air traffic control and a significant portion of the airfield security. This teaming with the CANG made the rapid and smooth transition from NAS Moffett Field to Moffett Federal Airfield possible.

Moffett Federal Airfield is a shared facility with the cost of common operations being shared equitably by all the federal agencies at MFA, based upon concepts and formulas developed by all participants.[1] The CANG played a major role in development of the cost sharing process to assure its fairness and affordability. The CANG's annual share of these common costs are $1.4 million, approximately 13% of the total cost of operations at Moffett.[2] The services provided by CANG at Moffett Federal Airfield are valued at $5.25 million, for which it is fully reimbursed.[3]

The 1995 BRAC recommendations submitted by DoD propose the 129th Rescue Group move from Moffett Federal Airfield to McClellan AFB in Sacramento, CA. If the CANG leaves Moffett Federal Airfield, the cost of operating the airfield will not be reduced and the services it provides will have to be replaced, at potentially higher cost to the U.S. Government. This will increase the cost to NASA and the other agencies if a suitable replacement agency is not found. This could jeopardize the MFA concept.

[1] Based upon mutual agreement by the federal agencies residing at Moffett Field, costs are split into an **Institutional Shared Pool**, which covers basic infrastructure, fire and security protection, environmental compliance, and similar services, and an **Airfield Shared Pool**, which covers Air Traffic Control (ATC), Crash, Fire and Rescue (CFR), runway maintenance, etc.. Only airfield users pay into the Airfield Shared Pool.

[2] CANG annual share of the Institutional Shared Pool is $830,000. Their annual share of the Airfield Shared Pool is $630,000.

[3] Out of the Airfield Shared Pool, the CANG is reimbursed $1,068,000 for ATC, $2,974,000 for Fire Services, and $860,000 for Airfield Security Services. The CANG also receives $350,000 from NASA for ATC and Fire Services at Crows Landing Auxiliary Airfield. The total reimbursements provided to the CANG are $5,252,000 per year.

Moffett Field Residents

	Agency	Number of Staff Civilian	Active	Reserve	Aircraft Number	Aircraft Type	Mission
Moffett Federal Airfield	Naval Air Reserve Santa Clara	60	552	1,294	13	P3, C130, C12	Air Ops/Training
	Marine Reserve	0	153	415	9	H-53	Air Ops/Training
	Army Reserve	56	21	461	9	UH-1	Operations/Training
	Army/ESL/BASI	45	17	0	12	C-12	Flight Test Operations
	California Air National Guard	200	100	850	9	HC-130, HH-60	Rescue Operations
	Air Force	26	120	2	0		Satellite Tracking
	AF/LMSC	0	0	0	1	C-5	Cargo Loading
	Defense Commissary Agency	87	11	0	0		Supermarket
	Navy Exchange	180	0	0	0		Military Exchange
	Defense Fuel Supply Center	10	0	0	0		Fueling Operations
	U.S. Post Office	5	0	0	0		Postal Services
	Golden Bay Credit Union	50	0	0	0		Banking Services
	MFA Total	**719**	**974**	**3,022**	**53**		
	Onizuka Air Station Annex	1,519	414	0	0		Family Housing
	NASA Ames Research Center	5,510	3	8	16	Mixed	Research Support
	Moffett Field Total	**7,748**	**1,391**	**3,022**	**69**		
	Staff Grand Total		12,161				Updated: 10/25/94

ORGANIZATIONS AT AND USES OF MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD

- **NASA Ames Research Center**
  - Administrative, warehouse, hangar, and airfield
- **Naval Air Reserve Santa Clara**
  - Administrative, warehouse, billeting, hangar, and airfield
- **California Air National Guard, 129th Rescue Group**
  - Administrative, warehouse, hangar, and airfield
- **Onizuka Air Station Annex**
  - Housing, administrative, warehouse, and Morale, Welfare& Recreation
- **63rd Army Command**
  - *7th PsyOps Group*
  - *343rd Medical Reserve*
  - *353rd*
  - *416th Engineers*
  - *2373rd Signal Detachment*
  - *6227th USARF School*
  - Administrative, warehouse, hangar, and airfield
- **Army 87th Explosive Ordinance Disposal Team**
  - Administrative
- **Commander, Navy Reserve Patrol Wing Pacific**
  - Administrative
- **Lockheed Missiles and Space Corporation (sponsored by USAF)**
  - Airfield
- **Army Information Systems Command**
  - Administrative
- **U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**
  - Warehouse
- **American Red Cross**
  - Warehouse
- **Navy Facilities Command- Western Division**
  - Administrative and environmental

- **Defense Fuel Supply Center**
  - Fuel tank and administrative
- **Navy Exchange**
  - Administrative, retail, and education
- **Defense Commissary Agency**
  - Administrative and retail
- **U.S. Geological Survey**
  - Warehouse
- **Veterans Administration - Medical Center**
  - Warehouse
- **U.S. Postal Service**
  - Post office
- **Beech Aircraft (Army Guardrail Program)**
  - Administrative, hangar, and airfield
- **TRW - Avionics Surveillance Group (Army Guardrail Program)**
  - Administrative, hangar, and airfield
- **Loral Space and Range Systems (sponsored by U.S. Army)**
  - Open space
- **Savi Technology (sponsored by USMC)**
  - Open space
- **Golden Bay Credit Union**
  - Credit union
- **Stanford University**
  - Environmental research
- **Stanford Hospital**
  - Intermittent airfield (for "life flights")
- **Packard Children's Hospital**
  - Intermittent airfield (for "life flights")
- **Civil Air Patrol**
  - Administrative

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-1

FROM: CORNELLA, AL	TO: BORSKI, ROBERT
TITLE: COMMISSIONER	TITLE: REP. (PA)
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: U. S. CONGRESS
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: DEF INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER, PHILADELPHIA	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A			
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

THANK YOU FOR SHARING VIEWS REGARDING THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950412	Date Originated: 950410	Mail Date: 950412

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 10, 1995

The Honorable Robert Borski
2182 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Please refer to this number when responding 950413-1

Dear Representative Borski:

I want to thank you for sharing your views with me regarding the Defense Industrial Supply Center. The briefings and discussions with you and the other community officials provided us with a great deal of valuable information about the operations of the Defense Industrial Supply Center. This information will be very helpful to the Commission as we carry out our review of the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense in the months ahead.

Please extend my appreciation to the members of your staff for their assistance.

Sincerely,

Al Cornella
Commissioner

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-2

FROM: KUSTRA, BOB	TO: KLING, S. LEE
TITLE: LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	TITLE: COMMISSIONER
ORGANIZATION: STATE OF ILLINOIS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: SAVANNA + PRICE SUPPORT CENTER	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON	✓			COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

INFORMING HE CHAIRS OPERATION SALUTE [redacted] AND THAT HE HAS NEW INFO REGARDING SAVANNA AND PRICE ARMY SUPPORT CENTER.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950413	Date Originated: 950411	Mail Date:

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

BOB KUSTRA
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Please refer to this number when responding 9504113-2

April 11, 1995

Commissioner S. Lee Kling
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
(Hand Delivered)

Dear Commission Kling:

On behalf of Governor Edgar and all of the people of Illinois, welcome to Savanna.

Two months ago, Governor Edgar asked me to chair Operation Salute, a multi-agency initiative to ensure that Illinois military are evaluated and realigned in a manner that is fair and cost-effective for American taxpayers. Serving in that capacity, I will be pleased to assist you and the other members and staff of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission with any information or services that the state can provide to make your job easier.

We have been working closely with the community leadership of Savanna, as well as with our friends in Granite City, the location of the Price Army Support Center that was proposed for closure. Together, we have gathered information that will be presented to you today in Savanna and tomorrow at the commission's regional public hearing in Rosemont. We have discovered information that should have you re-evaluate the proposals that have been made by the Defense Department regarding the Savanna Army Depot and the Price Center.

I thank you for taking on the great challenge of realigning our nation's defense. We applaud the purposes of the commission and the willingness of you and the commission to work so hard for our country's security.

Sincerely,

BOB KUSTRA

214 STATE CAPITOL BUILDING • SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706
JAMES R. THOMPSON CENTER, SUITE 15-200 • 100 WEST RANDOLPH • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601

Printed on Recycled Paper with Soybean Ink

Please refer to this number
950413-2R

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 14, 1995

The Honorable Bob Kustra
Lieutenant Governor, State of Illinois
214 State Capitol Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Dear Lieutenant Governor Kustra:

Thank you for your letter welcoming me to the Savanna Army Depot. I found my visit to be informative and productive, and appreciate the courtesies extended to me by the people of Illinois during the site visit as well as the regional hearing. I certainly understand your interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome your comments.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will be considered by the Commission in our review and analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations regarding the Savanna Army Depot and the Price Center.

I look forward to working with you during this difficult and challenging process. Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of service.

Sincerely,

S. Lee Kling
Commissioner

SLK:cw

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-3

FROM: CIRILLO, FRANK	TO: BLUME, JAY
TITLE: AF TEAM LEADER	TITLE: SPECIAL ASST
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: HEADQUARTERS USAF
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: PITTSBURGH IAP AIR RESERVE STATION	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER	✓		
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING WESTERN PA COALITION MATERIAL REGARDING PITTSBURGH IAP AIR RESERVE STATION. INFO IDENTIFIES PROBLEMS WITH COBRA RUNS CONCERNING THE RESERVE CATEGORY LEVEL PLAYING FIELD. PLEASE COMMENT.

Due Date: 950428	Routing Date: 950413	Date Originated: 950413	Mail Date: 950413

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 13, 1995

Major General Jay Blume (ATTN: Lt. Col. Mary Tripp)
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
for Base Realignment and Transition
Headquarters USAF
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Please refer to this number when responding 95054 3-3

Dear General Blume:

I am forwarding the attached Western Pennsylvania Coalition material given to the Commission during our base visit to Pittsburgh IAP Air Reserve Station, on April 10, 1995. Included in the material is a briefing presented by Mr Charles Holsworth. The briefing identifies some anomalies in the Air Force COBRA runs for the Reserve category "level playing field."

In order to assist the Commission in its review of this issue, I would appreciate your written comments on the data presented in the attachment and, if appropriate, corrected level playing field COBRAs. In addition, if there is a need to correct the level play COBRAs and it results in changes to the Reserve category report, please provide the necessary supporting certified data.

We also request that focused COBRAs for individual closures of Milwaukee, Niagara Falls, and Youngstown, be included with your submission. Due to variations between models and within models of C-130s in the Air Force Reserve inventory we recommend the Air Force, in conjunction with the Air Force Reserve, determine the most realistic and cost effective beddown scenarios for these COBRAs. Request the data be provided by April 28, 1995.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Francis A. Cirillo, Jr. PE
Air Force Team Leader

Attachments

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, DC

03 MAY 1995

(81)
05/04/95

HQ USAF/RT
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950413-3R1

Dear Mr. Cirillo

This is in response to your letter of April 13, 1995, which had a briefing attached from the Western Pennsylvania Coalition (Commission #950413-3, AF # RT405). The briefing slides identified some anomalies in the level playing field COBRA runs for the Reserve category.

The briefing is correct in the fact that the level playing field COBRA runs for Greater-Pittsburgh, O'Hare and Niagara Falls used the screen four data from Minneapolis-St Paul. Screen four COBRA data has been corrected for Greater-Pittsburgh, O'Hare and Niagara Falls and all Reserve level playing field COBRAs were run using COBRA Ver 5.08. The changed COBRA runs are at attachment 1.

The focused COBRA runs conducted during the BRAC process with the correct screen four data for Milwaukee, Niagara Falls, Youngstown and O'Hare are located at attachment 2. Additionally, we have provided revised focused COBRA runs (Atch 3) for Milwaukee, Niagara Falls, Youngstown and O'Hare which avoids unobligated FY 93-FY95 MILCON projects and FY96-FY97 programmed MILCON. A revised recommendation COBRA for Pittsburgh ARB with similar assumptions will be provided after the site survey information for the Pittsburgh recommendation is approved by the Base Closure Executive Group.

Sincerely

Jay D. Blume

JAY D. BLUME, Jr.
Major General, USAF
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
for Base Realignment and Transition

Attachment:
1. Reserve Level Playing Field Runs
2. Focused COBRA Runs
3. Revised Focused COBRA Runs

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 13, 1995

Major General Jay Blume (ATTN: Lt. Col. Mary Tripp)
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
for Base Realignment and Transition
Headquarters USAF
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Please refer to this number when responding 950413-3

Dear General Blume:

I am forwarding the attached Western Pennsylvania Coalition material given to the Commission during our base visit to Pittsburgh IAP Air Reserve Station, on April 10, 1995. Included in the material is a briefing presented by Mr Charles Holsworth. The briefing identifies some anomalies in the Air Force COBRA runs for the Reserve category "level playing field."

In order to assist the Commission in its review of this issue, I would appreciate your written comments on the data presented in the attachment and, if appropriate, corrected level playing field COBRAs. In addition, if there is a need to correct the level play COBRAs and it results in changes to the Reserve category report, please provide the necessary supporting certified data.

We also request that focused COBRAs for individual closures of Milwaukee, Niagara Falls, and Youngstown, be included with your submission. Due to variations between models and within models of C-130s in the Air Force Reserve inventory we recommend the Air Force, in conjunction with the Air Force Reserve, determine the most realistic and cost effective beddown scenarios for these COBRAs. Request the data be provided by April 28, 1995.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Francis A. Cirillo, Jr. PE
Air Force Team Leader

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
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MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 14, 1995

Major General Jay Blume (ATTN: Lt. Col. Mary Tripp)
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
for Base Realignment and Transition
Headquarters USAF
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Please refer to this number
when responding 950414-2

Dear General Blume:

With regard to the letter I forwarded to you on April 13, 1995 requesting COBRA runs on additional Air Force Reserve Category proposed closures (DBCRC control number 950413-3) request you include a COBRA run for the proposed closure of the Air Force Reserve at Chicago O'Hare International Airport. Also, please include in your response MILCON cost avoidance data for each COBRA requested.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Francis A. Cirillo, Jr. PE
Air Force Team Leader

add to 405

Data As Of 13:18 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:18 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : 1999 (2 Years)

NPV in 2015($K): -92,000
1-Time Cost($K): 12,777

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Person	0	-1,754	-5,131	-5,131	-5,131	-5,131	-22,276	-5,131
Overhd	199	2	-2,365	-2,365	-2,365	-2,365	-9,258	-2,365
Moving	0	5,515	0	0	0	0	5,515	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	749	8,713	-7,496	-7,496	-7,496	-7,496	-20,520	-7,496

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	110	0	0	0	0	110
TOT	0	110	0	0	0	0	110
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOT	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission GREATER PITTSBURGH

Data As Of 13:18 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:18 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Person	0	811	0	0	0	0	811	0
Overhd	199	752	0	0	0	0	951	0
Moving	0	5,515	0	0	0	0	5,515	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	749	12,028	0	0	0	0	12,777	0

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	2,565	5,131	5,131	5,131	5,131	23,088	5,131
Overhd	0	750	2,365	2,365	2,365	2,365	10,210	2,365
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	3,315	7,496	7,496	7,496	7,496	33,297	7,496

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:18 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:18 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	749,300	739,205	739,205
1997	8,713,204	8,365,755	9,104,960
1998	-7,495,620	-7,004,110	2,100,849
1999	-7,495,620	-6,816,652	-4,715,803
2000	-7,495,620	-6,634,212	-11,350,015
2001	-7,495,620	-6,456,654	-17,806,668
2002	-7,495,620	-6,283,848	-24,090,516
2003	-7,495,620	-6,115,667	-30,206,183
2004	-7,495,620	-5,951,987	-36,158,171
2005	-7,495,620	-5,792,688	-41,950,859
2006	-7,495,620	-5,637,653	-47,588,512
2007	-7,495,620	-5,486,767	-53,075,279
2008	-7,495,620	-5,339,919	-58,415,198
2009	-7,495,620	-5,197,001	-63,612,200
2010	-7,495,620	-5,057,909	-68,670,109
2011	-7,495,620	-4,922,539	-73,592,648
2012	-7,495,620	-4,790,792	-78,383,441
2013	-7,495,620	-4,662,572	-83,046,012
2014	-7,495,620	-4,537,783	-87,583,795
2015	-7,495,620	-4,416,333	-92,000,129

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:18 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:18 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	5,500,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		5,500,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	555,040	
Civilian Early Retirement	146,922	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	109,620	
Total - Personnel		811,582
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	348,775	
Mothball / Shutdown	602,500	
Total - Overhead		951,275
Moving		
Civilian Moving	4,247,999	
Civilian PPS	950,400	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	316,269	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		5,514,669
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		12,777,526
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		12,777,526

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:18 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:18 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
NEW ORLEANS	5,500	0	0	0	5,500
GREATER PITTSBURGH	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	5,500	0	0	0	5,500

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:18 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:18 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: NEW ORLEANS, LA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: GREATER PITTSBURGH, PN

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into NEW ORLEANS, LA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	237

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: GREATER PITTSBURGH, PN

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	347

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: NEW ORLEANS, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of GREATER PITTSBURGH, PN):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-110	0	0	0	0	-110
TOTAL	0	-110	0	0	0	0	-110

Data As Of 13:18 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:18 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:18 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:18 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	36	0	0	0	0	36
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	141	0	0	0	0	141
Civilian Positions Available		0	96	0	0	0	0	96
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	110	0	0	0	0	110
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	65	0	0	0	0	65
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Civilians Moving		0	141	0	0	0	0	141
New Civilians Hired		0	96	0	0	0	0	96
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	35	0	0	0	0	35
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	35	0	0	0	0	35
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	65	0	0	0	0	65
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	96	0	0	0	0	96

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Data As Of 13:18 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:18 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	555	0	0	0	0	555
Civ Retire	0	147	0	0	0	0	147
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	467	0	0	0	0	467
POV Miles	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
Home Purch	0	1,551	0	0	0	0	1,551
HHG	0	1,028	0	0	0	0	1,028
Misc	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
House Hunt	0	371	0	0	0	0	371
PPS	0	950	0	0	0	0	950
RITA	0	704	0	0	0	0	704
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	35	0	0	0	0	35
Freight	0	281	0	0	0	0	281
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	110	0	0	0	0	110
OTHER							
Program Plan	199	149	0	0	0	0	349
Shutdown	0	602	0	0	0	0	602
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	749	12,028	0	0	0	0	12,777

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	749	12,028	0	0	0	0	12,777	0

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	750	2,365	2,365	2,365	2,365	10,210	2,365
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	2,565	5,131	5,131	5,131	5,131	23,088	5,131
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	3,315	7,496	7,496	7,496	7,496	33,297	7,496
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	3,315	7,496	7,496	7,496	7,496	33,297	7,496

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	702	0	0	0	0	702
Civ Moving	0	5,515	0	0	0	0	5,515
Other	199	861	0	0	0	0	1,061
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	749	12,028	0	0	0	0	12,777

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	-750	-2,365	-2,365	-2,365	-2,365	-10,210	-2,365
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-2,565	-5,131	-5,131	-5,131	-5,131	-23,088	-5,131
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-3,315	-7,496	-7,496	-7,496	-7,496	-33,297	-7,496
TOTAL NET COST	749	8,713	-7,496	-7,496	-7,496	-7,496	-20,520	-7,496

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:18 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:18 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
NEW ORLEANS	237	0%	30,055	0%	127
GREATER PITTSBURGH	-347	-100%	-482,000	-100%	1,389

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
NEW ORLEANS	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
GREATER PITTSBURGH	0	0%	0	-2,365,000	-100%	6,815

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
NEW ORLEANS	0	0%	0
GREATER PITTSBURGH	-2,365,000	-100%	6,815

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:18 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:18 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS Change	0	-750	-2,365	-2,365	-2,365	-2,365	-10,210	-2,365
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	0	-750	-2,365	-2,365	-2,365	-2,365	-10,210	-2,365

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:18 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:18 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
NEW ORLEANS, LA	Realignment
GREATER PITTSBURGH, PN	Closes in FY 1997

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission GREATER PITTSBURGH

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
NEW ORLEANS, LA	GREATER PITTSBURGH, PN	1,099 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from GREATER PITTSBURGH, PN to NEW ORLEANS, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	237	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	200	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: NEW ORLEANS, LA

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	0
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	500
Total Civilian Employees:	0	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	0	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	NEW
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	100	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: GREATER PITTSBURGH, PN

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	372
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	1,993
Total Civilian Employees:	347	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	482	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	33
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	109	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: NEW ORLEANS, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: GREATER PITTSBURGH, PN

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 482 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: GREATER PITTSBURGH, PN

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	-110	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: NEW ORLEANS, LA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Non-Destruct Inspect	OTHER	4,000	0	690
Acft Eng Insp & Repa	OTHER	7,955	0	830
Corrosion Control Fa	OTHER	12,000	0	1,800
Fuel System Maint	OTHER	6,100	0	1,070
Plan & Design	OTHER	0	0	450
Base Operat Support	OTHER	0	0	660

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	34.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Level Playing Field	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	1.00	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	1.00	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.20% 1998: 2.60% 1999: 2.80% 2000: 2.80% 2001: 2.90%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : GREATER PITTSBURGH
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\PIT12001.CBR
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STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	15,000.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

Data As Of 13:25 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:26 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : 1999 (2 Years)

NPV in 2015($K): -118,982
1-Time Cost($K): 13,867

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Person	0	-1,170	-3,918	-3,918	-3,918	-3,918	-16,842	-3,918
Overhd	411	18	-5,634	-5,634	-5,634	-5,634	-22,107	-5,634
Moving	0	5,483	0	0	0	0	5,483	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	962	9,280	-9,552	-9,552	-9,552	-9,552	-27,965	-9,552

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	84	0	0	0	0	84
TOT	0	84	0	0	0	0	84
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOT	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission MPLS-ST PAUL

Data As Of 13:25 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:26 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Person	0	788	0	0	0	0	788	0
Overhd	411	1,784	100	100	100	100	2,595	100
Moving	0	5,483	0	0	0	0	5,483	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	962	13,005	100	100	100	100	14,367	100

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	1,959	3,918	3,918	3,918	3,918	17,631	3,918
Overhd	0	1,766	5,734	5,734	5,734	5,734	24,702	5,734
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	3,725	9,652	9,652	9,652	9,652	42,332	9,652

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:25 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:26 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	961,600	948,645	948,645
1997	9,280,564	8,910,491	9,859,135
1998	-9,551,928	-8,925,580	933,555
1999	-9,551,928	-8,686,696	-7,753,141
2000	-9,551,928	-8,454,205	-16,207,347
2001	-9,551,928	-8,227,937	-24,435,284
2002	-9,551,928	-8,007,725	-32,443,009
2003	-9,551,928	-7,793,406	-40,236,415
2004	-9,551,928	-7,584,823	-47,821,238
2005	-9,551,928	-7,381,823	-55,203,062
2006	-9,551,928	-7,184,256	-62,387,318
2007	-9,551,928	-6,991,977	-69,379,295
2008	-9,551,928	-6,804,844	-76,184,139
2009	-9,551,928	-6,622,719	-82,806,858
2010	-9,551,928	-6,445,469	-89,252,326
2011	-9,551,928	-6,272,962	-95,525,289
2012	-9,551,928	-6,105,073	-101,630,361
2013	-9,551,928	-5,941,676	-107,572,038
2014	-9,551,928	-5,782,653	-113,354,691
2015	-9,551,928	-5,627,887	-118,982,578

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:25 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:26 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	5,500,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		5,500,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	539,181	
Civilian Early Retirement	142,724	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	106,488	
Total - Personnel		788,394
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	720,300	
Mothball / Shutdown	1,375,000	
Total - Overhead		2,095,300
Moving		
Civilian Moving	4,293,482	
Civilian PPS	864,000	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	325,870	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		5,483,352
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		13,867,046
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		13,867,046

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:25 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:26 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
New Orleans	5,500	0	0	0	5,500
MPLS-ST PAUL	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	5,500	0	0	0	5,500

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:25 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:25 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: New Orleans, LA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: MPLS-ST PAUL, MN

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into New Orleans, LA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	237

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: MPLS-ST PAUL, MN

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	337

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: New Orleans, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of MPLS-ST PAUL, MN):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-84	0	0	0	0	-84
TOTAL	0	-84	0	0	0	0	-84

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2
Data As Of 13:25 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:25 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

POSITIONS ELIMINATED (No Salary Savings):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-16	0	0	0	0	-16
TOTAL	0	-16	0	0	0	0	-16

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:25 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:26 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	36	0	0	0	0	36
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	141	0	0	0	0	141
Civilian Positions Available		0	96	0	0	0	0	96
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	100	0	0	0	0	100
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	60	0	0	0	0	60
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Civilians Moving		0	141	0	0	0	0	141
New Civilians Hired		0	96	0	0	0	0	96
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	34	0	0	0	0	34
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	34	0	0	0	0	34
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	60	0	0	0	0	60
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	96	0	0	0	0	96

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

\+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

\# Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Data As Of 13:25 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:26 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	539	0	0	0	0	539
Civ Retire	0	143	0	0	0	0	143
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	472	0	0	0	0	472
POV Miles	0	31	0	0	0	0	31
Home Purch	0	1,551	0	0	0	0	1,551
HHG	0	1,044	0	0	0	0	1,044
Misc	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
House Hunt	0	385	0	0	0	0	385
PPS	0	864	0	0	0	0	864
RITA	0	711	0	0	0	0	711
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	35	0	0	0	0	35
Freight	0	291	0	0	0	0	291
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	106	0	0	0	0	106
OTHER							
Program Plan	411	309	0	0	0	0	720
Shutdown	0	1,375	0	0	0	0	1,375
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	961	12,905	0	0	0	0	13,867

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	100	100	100	100	100	500	100
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	100	100	100	100	100	500	100
TOTAL COST	961	13,005	100	100	100	100	14,367	100

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	158	317	317	317	317	1,426	317
BOS	0	1,607	5,417	5,417	5,417	5,417	23,275	5,417
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	1,959	3,918	3,918	3,918	3,918	17,631	3,918
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	3,725	9,652	9,652	9,652	9,652	42,332	9,652
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	3,725	9,652	9,652	9,652	9,652	42,332	9,652

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	682	0	0	0	0	682
Civ Moving	0	5,483	0	0	0	0	5,483
Other	411	1,790	0	0	0	0	2,202
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	961	12,905	0	0	0	0	13,867

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	-158	-317	-317	-317	-317	-1,426	-317
BOS	0	-1,607	-5,417	-5,417	-5,417	-5,417	-23,275	-5,417
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-1,959	-3,918	-3,918	-3,918	-3,918	-17,631	-3,918
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	100	100	100	100	100	500	100
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-3,625	-9,552	-9,552	-9,552	-9,552	-41,832	-9,552
TOTAL NET COST	961	9,280	-9,552	-9,552	-9,552	-9,552	-27,965	-9,552

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:25 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:26 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
New Orleans	237	0%	30,055	0%	127
MPLS-ST PAUL	-337	-100%	-1,100,000	-100%	3,264

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
New Orleans	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
MPLS-ST PAUL	-317,000	-100%	941	-5,417,000	-100%	16,074

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
New Orleans	0	0%	0
MPLS-ST PAUL	-5,734,000	-100%	17,015

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:25 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:26 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	-158	-317	-317	-317	-317	-1,426	-317
BOS Change	0	-1,607	-5,417	-5,417	-5,417	-5,417	-23,275	-5,417
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	0	-1,766	-5,734	-5,734	-5,734	-5,734	-24,702	-5,734

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:25 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:25 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
New Orleans, LA	Realignment
MPLS-ST PAUL, MN	Closes in FY 1997

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission MPLS-ST PAUL

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
New Orleans, LA	MPLS-ST PAUL, MN	1,227 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from MPLS-ST PAUL, MN to New Orleans, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	237	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	200	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: New Orleans, LA

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	0
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	500
Total Civilian Employees:	0	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	0	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	NEW
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	100	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: MPLS-ST PAUL, MN

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	317
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	1,301
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	4,116
Total Civilian Employees:	337	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	1,100	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	63
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	98	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: New Orleans, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: MPLS-ST PAUL, MN

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	100	100	100	100	100
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 1,100 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: MPLS-ST PAUL, MN

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	-84	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	-16	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: New Orleans, LA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Non-Destruct Inspect	OTHER	4,000	0	690
Acft Eng Insp & Repa	OTHER	7,955	0	830
Corrosion Control Fa	OTHER	12,000	0	1,800
Fuel System Maint	OTHER	6,100	0	1,070
Plan & Design	OTHER	0	0	450
Base Operat Support	OTHER	0	0	660

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	34.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Level Playing Field	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	1.00	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	1.00	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.20% 1998: 2.60% 1999: 2.80% 2000: 2.80% 2001: 2.90%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : MPLS-ST PAUL
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\MIN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	15,000.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : 2000 (3 Years)

NPV in 2015($K): -60,282
1-Time Cost($K): 12,595

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Person	0	-564	-2,612	-2,612	-2,612	-2,612	-11,012	-2,612
Overhd	210	242	-2,625	-2,625	-2,625	-2,625	-10,047	-2,625
Moving	0	5,377	0	0	0	0	5,377	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	761	10,005	-5,237	-5,237	-5,237	-5,237	-10,182	-5,237

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	56	0	0	0	0	56
TOT	0	56	0	0	0	0	56
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOT	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission WILLOW GROVE

Data As Of 14:09 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:35 05/01/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Person	0	742	0	0	0	0	742	0
Overhd	210	1,264	499	499	499	499	3,471	499
Moving	0	5,377	0	0	0	0	5,377	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	761	12,333	499	499	499	499	15,090	499

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	1,306	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	11,754	2,612
Overhd	0	1,022	3,124	3,124	3,124	3,124	13,518	3,124
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2,328	5,736	5,736	5,736	5,736	25,272	5,736

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:09 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:35 05/01/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	760,600	750,353	750,353
1997	10,005,475	9,606,495	10,356,848
1998	-5,236,952	-4,893,550	5,463,298
1999	-5,236,952	-4,762,579	700,719
2000	-5,236,952	-4,635,113	-3,934,394
2001	-5,236,952	-4,511,059	-8,445,453
2002	-5,236,952	-4,390,325	-12,835,778
2003	-5,236,952	-4,272,823	-17,108,601
2004	-5,236,952	-4,158,465	-21,267,066
2005	-5,236,952	-4,047,168	-25,314,233
2006	-5,236,952	-3,938,849	-29,253,083
2007	-5,236,952	-3,833,430	-33,086,513
2008	-5,236,952	-3,730,832	-36,817,345
2009	-5,236,952	-3,630,980	-40,448,325
2010	-5,236,952	-3,533,801	-43,982,126
2011	-5,236,952	-3,439,222	-47,421,348
2012	-5,236,952	-3,347,175	-50,768,523
2013	-5,236,952	-3,257,591	-54,026,114
2014	-5,236,952	-3,170,405	-57,196,519
2015	-5,236,952	-3,085,552	-60,282,071

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:09 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:35 05/01/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	5,500,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		5,500,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	507,465	
Civilian Early Retirement	134,329	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	100,224	
Total - Personnel		742,018
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	368,550	
Mothball / Shutdown	607,500	
Total - Overhead		976,050
Moving		
Civilian Moving	4,329,658	
Civilian PPS	720,000	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	327,363	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		5,377,021
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		12,595,089
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		12,595,089

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:09 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:35 05/01/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
NEW ORLEANS	5,500	0	0	0	5,500
WILLOW GROVE	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	5,500	0	0	0	5,500

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:09 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:35 05/01/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: NEW ORLEANS, LA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: WILLOW GROVE, PA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into NEW ORLEANS, LA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	237

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: WILLOW GROVE, PA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	320

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: NEW ORLEANS, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of WILLOW GROVE, PA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-56	0	0	0	0	-56
TOTAL	0	-56	0	0	0	0	-56

Data As Of 14:09 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:35 05/01/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

POSITIONS ELIMINATED (No Salary Savings):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-27	0	0	0	0	-27
TOTAL	0	-27	0	0	0	0	-27

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:09 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:35 05/01/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	36	0	0	0	0	36
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	141	0	0	0	0	141
Civilian Positions Available		0	96	0	0	0	0	96
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	83	0	0	0	0	83
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	50	0	0	0	0	50
Civilians Available to Move		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Civilians Moving		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Civilians Moving		0	142	0	0	0	0	142
New Civilians Hired		0	95	0	0	0	0	95
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	32	0	0	0	0	32
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	32	0	0	0	0	32
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	50	0	0	0	0	50
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	95	0	0	0	0	95

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Data As Of 14:09 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:35 05/01/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	507	0	0	0	0	507
Civ Retire	0	134	0	0	0	0	134
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	476	0	0	0	0	476
POV Miles	0	32	0	0	0	0	32
Home Purch	0	1,562	0	0	0	0	1,562
HHG	0	1,053	0	0	0	0	1,053
Misc	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
House Hunt	0	390	0	0	0	0	390
PPS	0	720	0	0	0	0	720
RITA	0	717	0	0	0	0	717
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	35	0	0	0	0	35
Freight	0	292	0	0	0	0	292
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
OTHER							
Program Plan	210	158	0	0	0	0	368
Shutdown	0	607	0	0	0	0	607
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	761	11,834	0	0	0	0	12,595

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	499	499	499	499	499	2,495	499
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	499	499	499	499	499	2,495	499
TOTAL COST	761	12,333	499	499	499	499	15,090	499

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	440	880	880	880	880	3,960	880
BOS	0	582	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	9,558	2,244
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	1,306	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	11,754	2,612
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	2,328	5,736	5,736	5,736	5,736	25,272	5,736
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	2,328	5,736	5,736	5,736	5,736	25,272	5,736

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	642	0	0	0	0	642
Civ Moving	0	5,377	0	0	0	0	5,377
Other	210	866	0	0	0	0	1,076
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	761	11,834	0	0	0	0	12,595

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	-440	-880	-880	-880	-880	-3,960	-880
BOS	0	-582	-2,244	-2,244	-2,244	-2,244	-9,558	-2,244
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-1,306	-2,612	-2,612	-2,612	-2,612	-11,754	-2,612
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	499	499	499	499	499	2,495	499
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-1,829	-5,237	-5,237	-5,237	-5,237	-22,777	-5,237
TOTAL NET COST	761	10,005	-5,237	-5,237	-5,237	-5,237	-10,182	-5,237

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:09 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:35 05/01/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
NEW ORLEANS	237	0%	30,055	0%	127
WILLOW GROVE	-320	-100%	-486,000	-100%	1,519

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
NEW ORLEANS	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
WILLOW GROVE	-880,000	-100%	2,750	-2,244,000	-100%	7,012

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
NEW ORLEANS	0	0%	0
WILLOW GROVE	-3,124,000	-100%	9,762

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:09 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:35 05/01/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	-440	-880	-880	-880	-880	-3,960	-880
BOS Change	0	-582	-2,244	-2,244	-2,244	-2,244	-9,558	-2,244
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	0	-1,022	-3,124	-3,124	-3,124	-3,124	-13,518	-3,124

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:09 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:35 05/01/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
NEW ORLEANS, LA	Realignment
WILLOW GROVE, PA	Closes in FY 1997

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission WILLOW GROVE

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
NEW ORLEANS, LA	WILLOW GROVE, PA	1,243 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from WILLOW GROVE, PA to NEW ORLEANS, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	237	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	200	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: NEW ORLEANS, LA

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	0
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	500
Total Civilian Employees:	0	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	0	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	NEW
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	100	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: WILLOW GROVE, PA

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	880
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	138
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,106
Total Civilian Employees:	320	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	486	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	100
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	123	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: NEW ORLEANS, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: WILLOW GROVE, PA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	499	499	499	499	499
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 486 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: WILLOW GROVE, PA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	-56	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	-27	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: NEW ORLEANS, LA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Non-Destruct Inspect	OTHER	4,000	0	690
Acft Eng Insp & Repa	OTHER	7,955	0	830
Corrosion Control Fa	OTHER	12,000	0	1,800
Fuel System Maint	OTHER	6,100	0	1,070
Plan & Design	OTHER	0	0	450
Base Operat Support	OTHER	0	0	660

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	34.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Level Playing Field	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	1.00	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	1.00	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.20% 1998: 2.60% 1999: 2.80% 2000: 2.80% 2001: 2.90%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : WILLOW GROVE
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\WIL12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\LEVEL.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	15,000.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : 1998 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K): -124,517
1-Time Cost($K): 12,950

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Person	0	-2,454	-6,670	-6,670	-6,670	-6,670	-29,133	-6,670
Overhd	204	-654	-3,161	-3,161	-3,161	-3,161	-13,094	-3,161
Moving	0	5,805	0	0	0	0	5,805	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	754	7,647	-9,831	-9,831	-9,831	-9,831	-30,922	-9,831

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	143	0	0	0	0	143
TOT	0	143	0	0	0	0	143
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOT	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission Mitchell Field

Data As Of 13:12 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:12 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
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Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Person	0	881	0	0	0	0	881	0
Overhd	204	559	0	0	0	0	764	0
Moving	0	5,805	0	0	0	0	5,805	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	754	12,196	0	0	0	0	12,950	0

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	3,335	6,670	6,670	6,670	6,670	30,014	6,670
Overhd	0	1,214	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	13,858	3,161
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	4,549	9,831	9,831	9,831	9,831	43,872	9,831

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
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Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	754,400	744,236	744,236
1997	7,646,715	7,341,793	8,086,030
1998	-9,830,806	-9,186,171	-1,100,142
1999	-9,830,806	-8,940,313	-10,040,455
2000	-9,830,806	-8,701,034	-18,741,489
2001	-9,830,806	-8,468,160	-27,209,649
2002	-9,830,806	-8,241,518	-35,451,167
2003	-9,830,806	-8,020,942	-43,472,110
2004	-9,830,806	-7,806,270	-51,278,380
2005	-9,830,806	-7,597,343	-58,875,723
2006	-9,830,806	-7,394,008	-66,269,731
2007	-9,830,806	-7,196,115	-73,465,845
2008	-9,830,806	-7,003,518	-80,469,363
2009	-9,830,806	-6,816,076	-87,285,439
2010	-9,830,806	-6,633,650	-93,919,089
2011	-9,830,806	-6,456,107	-100,375,197
2012	-9,830,806	-6,283,316	-106,658,513
2013	-9,830,806	-6,115,150	-112,773,663
2014	-9,830,806	-5,951,484	-118,725,147
2015	-9,830,806	-5,792,198	-124,517,345

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:12 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:12 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
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(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	5,500,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		5,500,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	602,615	
Civilian Early Retirement	159,516	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	119,016	
Total - Personnel		881,146
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	357,700	
Mothball / Shutdown	406,250	
Total - Overhead		763,950
Moving		
Civilian Moving	4,254,866	
Civilian PPS	1,238,400	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	311,679	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		5,804,945
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		12,950,042
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		12,950,042

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:12 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:12 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
New Orleans	5,500	0	0	0	5,500
GEN MITCHELL	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	5,500	0	0	0	5,500

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:12 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:12 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: New Orleans, LA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: GEN MITCHELL, WI

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into New Orleans, LA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	237

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: GEN MITCHELL, WI

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	380

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: New Orleans, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of GEN MITCHELL, WI):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-143	0	0	0	0	-143
TOTAL	0	-143	0	0	0	0	-143

Data As Of 13:12 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:12 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:12 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:12 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	36	0	0	0	0	36
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	141	0	0	0	0	141
Civilian Positions Available		0	96	0	0	0	0	96
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	143	0	0	0	0	143
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	21	0	0	0	0	21
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	86	0	0	0	0	86
Civilians Available to Move		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Civilians Moving		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Civilians Moving		0	142	0	0	0	0	142
New Civilians Hired		0	95	0	0	0	0	95
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	38	0	0	0	0	38
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	38	0	0	0	0	38
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	86	0	0	0	0	86
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	95	0	0	0	0	95

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	603	0	0	0	0	603
Civ Retire	0	159	0	0	0	0	159
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	468	0	0	0	0	468
POV Miles	0	26	0	0	0	0	26
Home Purch	0	1,562	0	0	0	0	1,562
HHG	0	1,027	0	0	0	0	1,027
Misc	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
House Hunt	0	366	0	0	0	0	366
PPS	0	1,238	0	0	0	0	1,238
RITA	0	706	0	0	0	0	706
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	35	0	0	0	0	35
Freight	0	276	0	0	0	0	276
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	119	0	0	0	0	119
OTHER							
Program Plan	204	153	0	0	0	0	358
Shutdown	0	406	0	0	0	0	406
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	754	12,196	0	0	0	0	12,950

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	754	12,196	0	0	0	0	12,950	0

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	99	198	198	198	198	891	198
BOS	0	1,115	2,963	2,963	2,963	2,963	12,967	2,963
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	3,335	6,670	6,670	6,670	6,670	30,014	6,670
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	4,549	9,831	9,831	9,831	9,831	43,872	9,831
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	4,549	9,831	9,831	9,831	9,831	43,872	9,831

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	762	0	0	0	0	762
Civ Moving	0	5,805	0	0	0	0	5,805
Other	204	678	0	0	0	0	883
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	754	12,196	0	0	0	0	12,950

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	-0	-99	-198	-198	-198	-198	-891	-198
BOS	0	-1,115	-2,963	-2,963	-2,963	-2,963	-12,967	-2,963
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-3,335	-6,670	-6,670	-6,670	-6,670	-30,014	-6,670
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-0	-4,549	-9,831	-9,831	-9,831	-9,831	-43,872	-9,831
TOTAL NET COST	754	7,647	-9,831	-9,831	-9,831	-9,831	-30,922	-9,831

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:12 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:12 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
New Orleans	237	0%	30,055	0%	127
GEN MITCHELL	-380	-100%	-325,000	-100%	855

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
New Orleans	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
GEN MITCHELL	-198,000	-100%	521	-2,963,000	-100%	7,797

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
New Orleans	0	0%	0
GEN MITCHELL	-3,161,000	-100%	8,318

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:12 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:12 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	-0	-99	-198	-198	-198	-198	-891	-198
BOS Change	0	-1,115	-2,963	-2,963	-2,963	-2,963	-12,967	-2,963
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	-0	-1,214	-3,161	-3,161	-3,161	-3,161	-13,858	-3,161

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:12 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:12 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
New Orleans, LA	Realignment
GEN MITCHELL, WI	Closes in FY 1997

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission Mitchell Field

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
New Orleans, LA	GEN MITCHELL, WI	1,034 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from GEN MITCHELL, WI to New Orleans, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	237	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	200	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: New Orleans, LA

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	0
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	500
Total Civilian Employees:	0	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	0	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	NEW
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	100	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: GEN MITCHELL, WI

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	198
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	919
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,044
Total Civilian Employees:	380	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	325	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	29
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	97	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: New Orleans, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Name: GEN MITCHELL, WI

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	325	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: GEN MITCHELL, WI

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	-143	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: New Orleans, LA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Non-Destruct Inspect	OTHER	4,000	0	690
Acft Eng Insp & Repa	OTHER	7,955	0	830
Corrosion Control Fa	OTHER	12,000	0	1,800
Fuel System Maint	OTHER	6,100	0	1,070
Plan & Design	OTHER	0	0	450
Base Operat Support	OTHER	0	0	660

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	34.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Level Playing Field	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	1.00	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	1.00	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.20% 1998: 2.60% 1999: 2.80% 2000: 2.80% 2001: 2.90%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	15,000.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

Data As Of 13:52 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:52 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : 1998 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K): -135,350
1-Time Cost($K): 13,965

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	-4,350	4,950	0	0	0	0	600	0
Person	0	-1,101	-3,778	-3,778	-3,778	-3,778	-16,213	-3,778
Overhd	662	1	-6,650	-6,650	-6,650	-6,650	-25,936	-6,650
Moving	0	5,467	0	0	0	0	5,467	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-3,688	9,318	-10,428	-10,428	-10,428	-10,428	-36,081	-10,428

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	81	0	0	0	0	81
TOT	0	81	0	0	0	0	81
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOT	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission Niagara

Data As Of 13:52 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:52 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Person	0	788	0	0	0	0	788	0
Overhd	662	2,091	544	544	544	544	4,929	544
Moving	0	5,467	0	0	0	0	5,467	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,212	13,296	544	544	544	544	16,685	544

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	4,900	0	0	0	0	0	4,900	0
Person	0	1,889	3,778	3,778	3,778	3,778	17,001	3,778
Overhd	0	2,089	7,194	7,194	7,194	7,194	30,865	7,194
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,900	3,978	10,972	10,972	10,972	10,972	52,766	10,972

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:52 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:52 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	-3,687,700	-3,638,016	-3,638,016
1997	9,318,305	8,946,727	5,308,710
1998	-10,428,002	-9,744,208	-4,435,497
1999	-10,428,002	-9,483,414	-13,918,911
2000	-10,428,002	-9,229,600	-23,148,511
2001	-10,428,002	-8,982,579	-32,131,089
2002	-10,428,002	-8,742,169	-40,873,259
2003	-10,428,002	-8,508,194	-49,381,452
2004	-10,428,002	-8,280,481	-57,661,933
2005	-10,428,002	-8,058,862	-65,720,795
2006	-10,428,002	-7,843,175	-73,563,970
2007	-10,428,002	-7,633,260	-81,197,230
2008	-10,428,002	-7,428,963	-88,626,193
2009	-10,428,002	-7,230,135	-95,856,328
2010	-10,428,002	-7,036,627	-102,892,955
2011	-10,428,002	-6,848,299	-109,741,255
2012	-10,428,002	-6,665,011	-116,406,266
2013	-10,428,002	-6,486,629	-122,892,895
2014	-10,428,002	-6,313,021	-129,205,916
2015	-10,428,002	-6,144,059	-135,349,976

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:52 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:52 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	5,500,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		5,500,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	539,181	
Civilian Early Retirement	142,724	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	106,488	
Total - Personnel		788,394
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	1,159,025	
Mothball / Shutdown	1,050,000	
Total - Overhead		2,209,025
Moving		
Civilian Moving	4,304,142	
Civilian PPS	835,200	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	328,120	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		5,467,463
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		13,964,882
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	4,900,000	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		4,900,000
Total Net One-Time Costs		9,064,882

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:52 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:52 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
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All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
New Orleans	5,500	0	0	0	5,500
Niagara Falls	0	0	0	-4,900	-4,900
Totals:	5,500	0	0	-4,900	600

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:52 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:52 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: New Orleans, LA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: Niagara Falls, NY

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into New Orleans, LA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	237

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: Niagara Falls, NY

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	334

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: New Orleans, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of Niagara Falls, NY):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-81	0	0	0	0	-81
TOTAL	0	-81	0	0	0	0	-81

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2
Data As Of 13:52 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:52 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

POSITIONS ELIMINATED (No Salary Savings):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-16	0	0	0	0	-16
TOTAL	0	-16	0	0	0	0	-16

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:52 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:52 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	36	0	0	0	0	36
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	141	0	0	0	0	141
Civilian Positions Available		0	96	0	0	0	0	96
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	97	0	0	0	0	97
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	57	0	0	0	0	57
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Civilians Moving		0	141	0	0	0	0	141
New Civilians Hired		0	96	0	0	0	0	96
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	34	0	0	0	0	34
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	34	0	0	0	0	34
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	57	0	0	0	0	57
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	96	0	0	0	0	96

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Data As Of 13:52 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:52 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	539	0	0	0	0	539
Civ Retire	0	143	0	0	0	0	143
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	474	0	0	0	0	474
POV Miles	0	32	0	0	0	0	32
Home Purch	0	1,551	0	0	0	0	1,551
HHG	0	1,048	0	0	0	0	1,048
Misc	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
House Hunt	0	388	0	0	0	0	388
PPS	0	835	0	0	0	0	835
RITA	0	712	0	0	0	0	712
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	35	0	0	0	0	35
Freight	0	293	0	0	0	0	293
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	106	0	0	0	0	106
OTHER							
Program Plan	662	497	0	0	0	0	1,159
Shutdown	0	1,050	0	0	0	0	1,050
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,212	12,752	0	0	0	0	13,965

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	544	544	544	544	544	2,720	544
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	544	544	544	544	544	2,720	544
TOTAL COST	1,212	13,296	544	544	544	544	16,685	544

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	4,900	0	0	0	0	0	4,900
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	4,900	0	0	0	0	0	4,900

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	2,089	7,194	7,194	7,194	7,194	30,865	7,194
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	1,889	3,778	3,778	3,778	3,778	17,001	3,778
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	3,978	10,972	10,972	10,972	10,972	47,866	10,972
TOTAL SAVINGS	4,900	3,978	10,972	10,972	10,972	10,972	52,766	10,972

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	-4,350	4,950	0	0	0	0	600
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	682	0	0	0	0	682
Civ Moving	0	5,467	0	0	0	0	5,467
Other	662	1,653	0	0	0	0	2,315
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	-3,688	12,752	0	0	0	0	9,065

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	-2,089	-7,194	-7,194	-7,194	-7,194	-30,865	-7,194
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-1,889	-3,778	-3,778	-3,778	-3,778	-17,001	-3,778
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	544	544	544	544	544	2,720	544
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-3,434	-10,428	-10,428	-10,428	-10,428	-45,146	-10,428
TOTAL NET COST	-3,688	9,318	-10,428	-10,428	-10,428	-10,428	-36,081	-10,428

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:52 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:52 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
New Orleans	237	0%	30,055	0%	127
Niagara Falls	-334	-100%	-840,000	-100%	2,515

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
New Orleans	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
Niagara Falls	0	0%	0	-7,194,000	-100%	21,539

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
New Orleans	0	0%	0
Niagara Falls	-7,194,000	-100%	21,539

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:52 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:52 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS Change	0	-2,089	-7,194	-7,194	-7,194	-7,194	-30,865	-7,194
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	0	-2,089	-7,194	-7,194	-7,194	-7,194	-30,865	-7,194

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:52 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:52 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
New Orleans, LA	Realignment
Niagara Falls, NY	Closes in FY 1997

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission Niagara

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
New Orleans, LA	Niagara Falls, NY	1,257 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from Niagara Falls, NY to New Orleans, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	237	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	200	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: New Orleans, LA

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	0
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	500
Total Civilian Employees:	0	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	0	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	NEW
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	100	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: Niagara Falls, NY

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	571
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	6,623
Total Civilian Employees:	334	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	840	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	66
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	101	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: New Orleans, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: Niagara Falls, NY

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	544	544	544	544	544
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	4,900	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 840 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: Niagara Falls, NY

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	-81	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	-16	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: New Orleans, LA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Non-Destruct Inspect	OTHER	4,000	0	690
Acft Eng Insp & Repa	OTHER	7,955	0	830
Corrosion Control Fa	OTHER	12,000	0	1,800
Fuel System Maint	OTHER	6,100	0	1,070
Plan & Design	OTHER	0	0	450
Base Operat Support	OTHER	0	0	660

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	34.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Level Playing Field	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	1.00	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	1.00	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.20% 1998: 2.60% 1999: 2.80% 2000: 2.80% 2001: 2.90%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara Level Play
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	15,000.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : 1998 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K): -128,723
1-Time Cost($K): 13,859

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Person	0	-2,407	-6,623	-6,623	-6,623	-6,623	-28,900	-6,623
Overhd	347	192	-3,591	-3,591	-3,591	-3,591	-13,825	-3,591
Moving	0	5,772	0	0	0	0	5,772	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	897	8,506	-10,214	-10,214	-10,214	-10,214	-31,454	-10,214

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	142	0	0	0	0	142
TOT	0	142	0	0	0	0	142
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOT	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission O'HARE

Data As Of 13:38 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:38 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Person	0	904	0	0	0	0	904	0
Overhd	347	1,709	373	373	373	373	3,548	373
Moving	0	5,772	0	0	0	0	5,772	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	897	13,335	373	373	373	373	15,724	373

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	3,311	6,623	6,623	6,623	6,623	29,804	6,623
Overhd	0	1,517	3,964	3,964	3,964	3,964	17,373	3,964
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	4,829	10,587	10,587	10,587	10,587	47,178	10,587

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:38 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:38 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	896,700	884,619	884,619
1997	8,506,210	8,167,015	9,051,634
1998	-10,214,164	-9,544,392	-492,758
1999	-10,214,164	-9,288,946	-9,781,703
2000	-10,214,164	-9,040,336	-18,822,040
2001	-10,214,164	-8,798,381	-27,620,421
2002	-10,214,164	-8,562,901	-36,183,322
2003	-10,214,164	-8,333,724	-44,517,045
2004	-10,214,164	-8,110,680	-52,627,725
2005	-10,214,164	-7,893,606	-60,521,331
2006	-10,214,164	-7,682,341	-68,203,673
2007	-10,214,164	-7,476,731	-75,680,404
2008	-10,214,164	-7,276,624	-82,957,028
2009	-10,214,164	-7,081,873	-90,038,901
2010	-10,214,164	-6,892,333	-96,931,234
2011	-10,214,164	-6,707,867	-103,639,101
2012	-10,214,164	-6,528,338	-110,167,439
2013	-10,214,164	-6,353,613	-116,521,053
2014	-10,214,164	-6,183,565	-122,704,618
2015	-10,214,164	-6,018,068	-128,722,687

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:38 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:38 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	5,500,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		5,500,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	618,473	
Civilian Early Retirement	163,713	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	122,148	
Total - Personnel		904,334
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	606,725	
Mothball / Shutdown	1,076,250	
Total - Overhead		1,682,975
Moving		
Civilian Moving	4,198,607	
Civilian PPS	1,267,200	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	305,844	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		5,771,651
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		13,858,960
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		13,858,960

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:38 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:38 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
NEW ORLEANS	5,500	0	0	0	5,500
O'HARE	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	5,500	0	0	0	5,500

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:38 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:38 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: NEW ORLEANS, LA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: O'HARE, IL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into NEW ORLEANS, LA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	237

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: O'HARE, IL

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	384

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: NEW ORLEANS, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of O'HARE, IL):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-142	0	0	0	0	-142
TOTAL	0	-142	0	0	0	0	-142

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2
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Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

POSITIONS ELIMINATED (No Salary Savings):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-5	0	0	0	0	-5
TOTAL	0	-5	0	0	0	0	-5

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
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Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	36	0	0	0	0	36
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	141	0	0	0	0	141
Civilian Positions Available		0	96	0	0	0	0	96
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	147	0	0	0	0	147
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	15	0	0	0	0	15
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	88	0	0	0	0	88
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Civilians Moving		0	141	0	0	0	0	141
New Civilians Hired		0	96	0	0	0	0	96
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	39	0	0	0	0	39
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	39	0	0	0	0	39
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	88	0	0	0	0	88
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	96	0	0	0	0	96

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

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Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	618	0	0	0	0	618
Civ Retire	0	164	0	0	0	0	164
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	462	0	0	0	0	462
POV Miles	0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Home Purch	0	1,551	0	0	0	0	1,551
HHG	0	1,010	0	0	0	0	1,010
Misc	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
House Hunt	0	355	0	0	0	0	355
PPS	0	1,267	0	0	0	0	1,267
RITA	0	697	0	0	0	0	697
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	35	0	0	0	0	35
Freight	0	271	0	0	0	0	271
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	122	0	0	0	0	122
OTHER							
Program Plan	347	260	0	0	0	0	607
Shutdown	0	1,076	0	0	0	0	1,076
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	897	12,962	0	0	0	0	13,859

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	373	373	373	373	373	1,865	373
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	373	373	373	373	373	1,865	373
TOTAL COST	897	13,335	373	373	373	373	15,724	373

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	1,517	3,964	3,964	3,964	3,964	17,373	3,964
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	3,311	6,623	6,623	6,623	6,623	29,804	6,623
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	4,829	10,587	10,587	10,587	10,587	47,178	10,587
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	4,829	10,587	10,587	10,587	10,587	47,178	10,587

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	782	0	0	0	0	782
Civ Moving	0	5,772	0	0	0	0	5,772
Other	347	1,458	0	0	0	0	1,805
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	897	12,962	0	0	0	0	13,859

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	-1,517	-3,964	-3,964	-3,964	-3,964	-17,373	-3,964
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-3,311	-6,623	-6,623	-6,623	-6,623	-29,804	-6,623
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	373	373	373	373	373	1,865	373
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-4,456	-10,214	-10,214	-10,214	-10,214	-45,313	-10,214
TOTAL NET COST	897	8,506	-10,214	-10,214	-10,214	-10,214	-31,454	-10,214

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:38 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:38 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
NEW ORLEANS	237	0%	30,055	0%	127
O'HARE	-384	-100%	-861,000	-100%	2,242

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
NEW ORLEANS	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
O'HARE	0	0%	0	-3,964,000	-100%	10,323

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
NEW ORLEANS	0	0%	0
O'HARE	-3,964,000	-100%	10,323

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:38 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:38 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS Change	0	-1,517	-3,964	-3,964	-3,964	-3,964	-17,373	-3,964
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	0	-1,517	-3,964	-3,964	-3,964	-3,964	-17,373	-3,964

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 13:38 04/30/1995, Report Created 13:38 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
NEW ORLEANS, LA	Realignment
O'HARE, IL	Closes in FY 1997

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission O'HARE

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
NEW ORLEANS, LA	O'HARE, IL	960 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from O'HARE, IL to NEW ORLEANS, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	237	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	200	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: NEW ORLEANS, LA

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	0
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	500
Total Civilian Employees:	0	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	0	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	NEW
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	100	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: O'HARE, IL

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	497
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	3,467
Total Civilian Employees:	384	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	861	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	67
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	142	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: NEW ORLEANS, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: O'HARE, IL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	373	373	373	373	373
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 861 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: O'HARE, IL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	-142	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	-5	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: NEW ORLEANS, LA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Non-Destruct Inspect	OTHER	4,000	0	690
Acft Eng Insp & Repa	OTHER	7,955	0	830
Corrosion Control Fa	OTHER	12,000	0	1,800
Fuel System Maint	OTHER	6,100	0	1,070
Plan & Design	OTHER	0	0	450
Base Operat Support	OTHER	0	0	660

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	34.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Level Playing Field	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	1.00	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	1.00	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.20% 1998: 2.60% 1999: 2.80% 2000: 2.80% 2001: 2.90%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	15,000.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : 1999 (2 Years)

NPV in 2015($K): -107,149
1-Time Cost($K): 13,018

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Person	0	-2,454	-6,670	-6,670	-6,670	-6,670	-29,133	-6,670
Overhd	152	-81	-1,912	-1,912	-1,912	-1,912	-7,577	-1,912
Moving	0	5,828	0	0	0	0	5,828	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	702	8,243	-8,582	-8,582	-8,582	-8,582	-25,382	-8,582

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	143	0	0	0	0	143
TOT	0	143	0	0	0	0	143
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOT	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission YOUNGSTOWN

Data As Of 14:15 04/30/1995, Report Created 14:15 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Person	0	881	0	0	0	0	881	0
Overhd	152	657	0	0	0	0	809	0
Moving	0	5,828	0	0	0	0	5,828	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	702	12,316	0	0	0	0	13,018	0

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	3,335	6,670	6,670	6,670	6,670	30,014	6,670
Overhd	0	738	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	8,386	1,912
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	4,073	8,582	8,582	8,582	8,582	38,400	8,582

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:15 04/30/1995, Report Created 14:15 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	702,300	692,838	692,838
1997	8,242,974	7,914,276	8,607,114
1998	-8,581,806	-8,019,072	588,042
1999	-8,581,806	-7,804,450	-7,216,407
2000	-8,581,806	-7,595,571	-14,811,979
2001	-8,581,806	-7,392,284	-22,204,262
2002	-8,581,806	-7,194,437	-29,398,699
2003	-8,581,806	-7,001,885	-36,400,584
2004	-8,581,806	-6,814,486	-43,215,070
2005	-8,581,806	-6,632,104	-49,847,174
2006	-8,581,806	-6,454,602	-56,301,776
2007	-8,581,806	-6,281,851	-62,583,627
2008	-8,581,806	-6,113,724	-68,697,351
2009	-8,581,806	-5,950,096	-74,647,447
2010	-8,581,806	-5,790,848	-80,438,295
2011	-8,581,806	-5,635,861	-86,074,156
2012	-8,581,806	-5,485,023	-91,559,180
2013	-8,581,806	-5,338,222	-96,897,402
2014	-8,581,806	-5,195,350	-102,092,752
2015	-8,581,806	-5,056,302	-107,149,054

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:15 04/30/1995, Report Created 14:15 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	5,500,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		5,500,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	602,615	
Civilian Early Retirement	159,516	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	119,016	
Total - Personnel		881,146
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	266,525	
Mothball / Shutdown	542,500	
Total - Overhead		809,025
Moving		
Civilian Moving	4,274,190	
Civilian PPS	1,238,400	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	315,732	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		5,828,322
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		13,018,493
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		13,018,493

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:15 04/30/1995, Report Created 14:15 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
NEW ORLEANS	5,500	0	0	0	5,500
YOUNGSTOWN	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	5,500	0	0	0	5,500

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:15 04/30/1995, Report Created 14:15 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: NEW ORLEANS, LA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: YOUNGSTOWN, OH

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into NEW ORLEANS, LA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	237

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: YOUNGSTOWN, OH

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	380

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: NEW ORLEANS, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of YOUNGSTOWN, OH):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	237	0	0	0	0	237
TOTAL	0	237	0	0	0	0	237

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-143	0	0	0	0	-143
TOTAL	0	-143	0	0	0	0	-143

Data As Of 14:15 04/30/1995, Report Created 14:15 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:15 04/30/1995, Report Created 14:15 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	36	0	0	0	0	36
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	24	0	0	0	0	24
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	141	0	0	0	0	141
Civilian Positions Available		0	96	0	0	0	0	96
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	143	0	0	0	0	143
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	21	0	0	0	0	21
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	86	0	0	0	0	86
Civilians Available to Move		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Civilians Moving		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	237	0	0	0	0	237
Civilians Moving		0	142	0	0	0	0	142
New Civilians Hired		0	95	0	0	0	0	95
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	38	0	0	0	0	38
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	38	0	0	0	0	38
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	86	0	0	0	0	86
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	95	0	0	0	0	95

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	603	0	0	0	0	603
Civ Retire	0	159	0	0	0	0	159
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	470	0	0	0	0	470
POV Miles	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
Home Purch	0	1,562	0	0	0	0	1,562
HHG	0	1,034	0	0	0	0	1,034
Misc	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
House Hunt	0	372	0	0	0	0	372
PPS	0	1,238	0	0	0	0	1,238
RITA	0	709	0	0	0	0	709
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	35	0	0	0	0	35
Freight	0	280	0	0	0	0	280
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	119	0	0	0	0	119
OTHER							
Program Plan	152	114	0	0	0	0	266
Shutdown	0	542	0	0	0	0	542
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	702	12,316	0	0	0	0	13,018

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST	702	12,316	0	0	0	0	13,018	0

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	76	152	152	152	152	684	152
BOS	0	662	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	7,702	1,760
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	3,335	6,670	6,670	6,670	6,670	30,014	6,670
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	4,073	8,582	8,582	8,582	8,582	38,400	8,582
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	4,073	8,582	8,582	8,582	8,582	38,400	8,582

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	550	4,950	0	0	0	0	5,500
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	762	0	0	0	0	762
Civ Moving	0	5,828	0	0	0	0	5,828
Other	152	776	0	0	0	0	928
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	702	12,316	0	0	0	0	13,018

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	-76	-152	-152	-152	-152	-684	-152
BOS	0	-662	-1,760	-1,760	-1,760	-1,760	-7,702	-1,760
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-3,335	-6,670	-6,670	-6,670	-6,670	-30,014	-6,670
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-4,073	-8,582	-8,582	-8,582	-8,582	-38,400	-8,582
TOTAL NET COST	702	8,243	-8,582	-8,582	-8,582	-8,582	-25,382	-8,582

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:15 04/30/1995, Report Created 14:15 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
NEW ORLEANS	237	0%	30,055	0%	127
YOUNGSTOWN	-380	-100%	-434,000	-100%	1,142

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
NEW ORLEANS	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
YOUNGSTOWN	-152,000	-100%	400	-1,760,000	-100%	4,631

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
NEW ORLEANS	0	0%	0
YOUNGSTOWN	-1,912,000	-100%	5,031

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:15 04/30/1995, Report Created 14:15 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	-76	-152	-152	-152	-152	-684	-152
BOS Change	0	-662	-1,760	-1,760	-1,760	-1,760	-7,702	-1,760
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	0	-738	-1,912	-1,912	-1,912	-1,912	-8,386	-1,912

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:15 04/30/1995, Report Created 14:15 04/30/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
NEW ORLEANS, LA	Realignment
YOUNGSTOWN, OH	Closes in FY 1997

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission YOUNGSTOWN

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
NEW ORLEANS, LA	YOUNGSTOWN, OH	1,088 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from YOUNGSTOWN, OH to NEW ORLEANS, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	237	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	200	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: NEW ORLEANS, LA

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	0
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	500
Total Civilian Employees:	0	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	0	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	NEW
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	100	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: YOUNGSTOWN, OH

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	152
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	237
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	1,523
Total Civilian Employees:	380	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	434	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	93
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	75	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: NEW ORLEANS, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Name: YOUNGSTOWN, OH

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	434	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: YOUNGSTOWN, OH

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	-143	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: NEW ORLEANS, LA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Non-Destruct Inspect	OTHER	4,000	0	690
Acft Eng Insp & Repa	OTHER	7,955	0	830
Corrosion Control Fa	OTHER	12,000	0	1,800
Fuel System Maint	OTHER	6,100	0	1,070
Plan & Design	OTHER	0	0	450
Base Operat Support	OTHER	0	0	660

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	34.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Level Playing Field	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	1.00	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	1.00	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.20% 1998: 2.60% 1999: 2.80% 2000: 2.80% 2001: 2.90%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12001.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	15,000.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

Data As Of 15:06 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:07 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015($K): -197,613
1-Time Cost($K): 13,523

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	-6,550	3,100	0	0	0	0	-3,450	0
Person	0	-5,532	-12,826	-12,826	-12,826	-12,826	-56,838	-12,826
Overhd	204	-136	-1,503	-1,503	-1,503	-1,503	-5,943	-1,503
Moving	0	4,578	0	0	0	0	4,578	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-6,346	2,010	-14,329	-14,329	-14,329	-14,329	-61,653	-14,329

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	275	0	0	0	0	275
TOT	0	275	0	0	0	0	275
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOT	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission Mitchell Field

A3

Data As Of 15:06 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:07 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	730	6,570	0	0	0	0	7,300	0
Person	0	881	0	0	0	0	881	0
Overhd	204	2,107	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,658	8,944	1,658
Moving	0	4,578	0	0	0	0	4,578	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	934	14,136	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,658	21,703	1,658

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	7,280	3,470	0	0	0	0	10,750	0
Person	0	6,413	12,826	12,826	12,826	12,826	57,719	12,826
Overhd	0	2,243	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	14,887	3,161
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7,280	12,126	15,987	15,987	15,987	15,987	83,357	15,987

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:06 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:07 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	-6,345,600	-6,260,107	-6,260,107
1997	2,009,804	1,929,661	-4,330,446
1998	-14,329,398	-13,389,778	-17,720,224
1999	-14,329,398	-13,031,414	-30,751,638
2000	-14,329,398	-12,682,641	-43,434,279
2001	-14,329,398	-12,343,203	-55,777,483
2002	-14,329,398	-12,012,850	-67,790,332
2003	-14,329,398	-11,691,338	-79,481,671
2004	-14,329,398	-11,378,431	-90,860,102
2005	-14,329,398	-11,073,899	-101,934,001
2006	-14,329,398	-10,777,517	-112,711,518
2007	-14,329,398	-10,489,068	-123,200,586
2008	-14,329,398	-10,208,339	-133,408,925
2009	-14,329,398	-9,935,123	-143,344,048
2010	-14,329,398	-9,669,219	-153,013,267
2011	-14,329,398	-9,410,432	-162,423,699
2012	-14,329,398	-9,158,572	-171,582,271
2013	-14,329,398	-8,913,452	-180,495,722
2014	-14,329,398	-8,674,892	-189,170,615
2015	-14,329,398	-8,442,717	-197,613,332

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:06 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	7,300,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		7,300,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	602,615	
Civilian Early Retirement	159,516	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	119,016	
Total - Personnel		881,146
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	357,700	
Mothball / Shutdown	406,250	
Total - Overhead		763,950
Moving		
Civilian Moving	1,919,183	
Civilian PPS	2,390,400	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	268,849	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		4,578,432
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		13,523,528
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	10,750,000	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		10,750,000
Total Net One-Time Costs		2,773,528

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:06 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
DOBBINS	7,300	0	0	0	7,300
GEN MITCHELL	0	0	0	-10,750	-10,750
Totals:	7,300	0	0	-10,750	-3,450

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:06 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: DOBBINS, GA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	431

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: GEN MITCHELL, WI

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into DOBBINS, GA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	536

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: GEN MITCHELL, WI

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	380

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: DOBBINS, GA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of GEN MITCHELL, WI):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-275	0	0	0	0	-275
TOTAL	0	-275	0	0	0	0	-275

Data As Of 15:06 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:06 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	105	0	0	0	0	105
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	62	0	0	0	0	62
Civilian Positions Available		0	43	0	0	0	0	43
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	275	0	0	0	0	275
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	27	0	0	0	0	27
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	41	0	0	0	0	41
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	27	0	0	0	0	27
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	165	0	0	0	0	165
Civilians Available to Move		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Civilians Moving		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	105	0	0	0	0	105
Civilians Moving		0	63	0	0	0	0	63
New Civilians Hired		0	42	0	0	0	0	42
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	38	0	0	0	0	38
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	38	0	0	0	0	38
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	165	0	0	0	0	165
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	42	0	0	0	0	42

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Data As Of 15:06 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:07 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	730	6,570	0	0	0	0	7,300
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	603	0	0	0	0	603
Civ Retire	0	159	0	0	0	0	159
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	241	0	0	0	0	241
POV Miles	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Home Purch	0	693	0	0	0	0	693
HHG	0	439	0	0	0	0	439
Misc	0	44	0	0	0	0	44
House Hunt	0	169	0	0	0	0	169
PPS	0	2,390	0	0	0	0	2,390
RITA	0	324	0	0	0	0	324
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
Freight	0	253	0	0	0	0	253
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	119	0	0	0	0	119
OTHER							
Program Plan	204	153	0	0	0	0	358
Shutdown	0	406	0	0	0	0	406
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	934	12,589	0	0	0	0	13,523

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	111	111	111	111	444	111
BOS	0	1,547	1,547	1,547	1,547	1,547	7,736	1,547
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	1,547	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,658	8,180	1,658
TOTAL COST	934	14,136	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,658	21,703	1,658

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	7,280	3,470	0	0	0	0	10,750
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	7,280	3,470	0	0	0	0	10,750

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	99	198	198	198	198	891	198
BOS	0	2,144	2,963	2,963	2,963	2,963	13,996	2,963
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	6,413	12,826	12,826	12,826	12,826	57,719	12,826
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	8,656	15,987	15,987	15,987	15,987	72,607	15,987
TOTAL SAVINGS	7,280	12,126	15,987	15,987	15,987	15,987	83,357	15,987

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	-6,550	3,100	0	0	0	0	-3,450
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	762	0	0	0	0	762
Civ Moving	0	4,578	0	0	0	0	4,578
Other	204	678	0	0	0	0	883
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	-6,345	9,119	0	0	0	0	2,773

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	-0	-99	-87	-87	-87	-87	-447	-87
BOS	0	-597	-1,416	-1,416	-1,416	-1,416	-6,260	-1,416
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-6,413	-12,826	-12,826	-12,826	-12,826	-57,719	-12,826
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	-0	-7,109	-14,329	-14,329	-14,329	-14,329	-64,427	-14,329
TOTAL NET COST	-6,345	2,010	-14,329	-14,329	-14,329	-14,329	-61,653	-14,329

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:06 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

	Personnel			SF		
Base	Change	%Change		Change	%Change	Chg/Per
DOBBINS	105	24%		52,210	6%	497
GEN MITCHELL	-380	-100%		-325,000	-100%	855

	RPMA($)			BOS($)		
Base	Change	%Change	Chg/Per	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
DOBBINS	110,924	6%	1,056	1,547,227	24%	14,735
GEN MITCHELL	-198,000	-100%	521	-2,963,000	-100%	7,797

	RPMABOS($)		
Base	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
DOBBINS	1,658,152	20%	15,792
GEN MITCHELL	-3,161,000	-100%	8,318

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
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Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
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Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	-0	-99	-87	-87	-87	-87	-447	-87
BOS Change	0	-597	-1,416	-1,416	-1,416	-1,416	-6,260	-1,416
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	-0	-696	-1,503	-1,503	-1,503	-1,503	-6,707	-1,503

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:06 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:06 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
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INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
DOBBINS, GA	Realignment
GEN MITCHELL, WI	Closes in FY 1997

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission Mitchell Field

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
DOBBINS, GA	GEN MITCHELL, WI	753 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from GEN MITCHELL, WI to DOBBINS, GA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	105	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	200	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: DOBBINS, GA

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	1,910
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	2,119
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	4,232
Total Civilian Employees:	431	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	899	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	16
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	119	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: GEN MITCHELL, WI

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	198
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	919
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,044
Total Civilian Employees:	380	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	325	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	29
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	97	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: DOBBINS, GA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: GEN MITCHELL, WI

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	7,280	3,470	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 325 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

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Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\GEN12202.CBR
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INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: GEN MITCHELL, WI

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	-275	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: DOBBINS, GA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Non-Destruct Inspect	OTHER	1,380	0	310
Acft Eng Insp & Repa	OTHER	6,680	0	830
Corrosion Control Fa	OTHER	6,540	0	1,260
Fuel System Maint	OTHER	2,410	0	560
Plan & Design	OTHER	0	0	600
Base Operat Support	OTHER	0	0	610
MAINTENANCE HANGAR	OTHER	18,000	0	2,920
APRONS	OTHER	17,200	0	210

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	34.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Level Playing Field	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	1.00	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	1.00	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.20% 1998: 2.60% 1999: 2.80% 2000: 2.80% 2001: 2.90%

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Department : Air Force
Option Package : Mitchell Focused
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STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	15,000.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

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Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015($K): -207,137
1-Time Cost($K): 14,510

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	-5,370	4,860	0	0	0	0	-510	0
Person	0	-4,179	-9,935	-9,935	-9,935	-9,935	-43,918	-9,935
Overhd	662	-1,613	-5,311	-5,311	-5,311	-5,311	-22,195	-5,311
Moving	0	4,213	0	0	0	0	4,213	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-4,708	3,280	-15,246	-15,246	-15,246	-15,246	-62,410	-15,246

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	213	0	0	0	0	213
TOT	0	213	0	0	0	0	213
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOT	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission Niagara

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Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
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Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	730	6,570	0	0	0	0	7,300	0
Person	0	788	0	0	0	0	788	0
Overhd	662	3,319	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,883	11,513	1,883
Moving	0	4,213	0	0	0	0	4,213	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,392	14,890	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,883	23,815	1,883

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	6,100	1,710	0	0	0	0	7,810	0
Person	0	4,967	9,935	9,935	9,935	9,935	44,706	9,935
Overhd	0	4,932	7,194	7,194	7,194	7,194	33,708	7,194
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,100	11,610	17,129	17,129	17,129	17,129	86,225	17,129

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
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Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	-4,707,700	-4,644,274	-4,644,274
1997	3,280,555	3,149,739	-1,494,535
1998	-15,245,728	-14,246,021	-15,740,556
1999	-15,245,728	-13,864,741	-29,605,296
2000	-15,245,728	-13,493,665	-43,098,961
2001	-15,245,728	-13,132,520	-56,231,482
2002	-15,245,728	-12,781,042	-69,012,524
2003	-15,245,728	-12,438,970	-81,451,494
2004	-15,245,728	-12,106,054	-93,557,547
2005	-15,245,728	-11,782,047	-105,339,595
2006	-15,245,728	-11,466,713	-116,806,308
2007	-15,245,728	-11,159,818	-127,966,125
2008	-15,245,728	-10,861,136	-138,827,262
2009	-15,245,728	-10,570,449	-149,397,711
2010	-15,245,728	-10,287,542	-159,685,253
2011	-15,245,728	-10,012,206	-169,697,459
2012	-15,245,728	-9,744,239	-179,441,699
2013	-15,245,728	-9,483,445	-188,925,144
2014	-15,245,728	-9,229,630	-198,154,774
2015	-15,245,728	-8,982,608	-207,137,382

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:10 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:14 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	7,300,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		7,300,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	539,181	
Civilian Early Retirement	142,724	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	106,488	
Total - Personnel		788,394
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	1,159,025	
Mothball / Shutdown	1,050,000	
Total - Overhead		2,209,025
Moving		
Civilian Moving	1,945,449	
Civilian PPS	1,987,200	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	280,480	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		4,213,129
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		14,510,548
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	7,810,000	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		7,810,000
Total Net One-Time Costs		6,700,548

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:10 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:14 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
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All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
DOBBINS	7,300	0	0	0	7,300
Niagara Falls	0	0	0	-7,810	-7,810
Totals:	7,300	0	0	-7,810	-510

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:10 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:14 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: DOBBINS, GA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	543

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: Niagara Falls, NY

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into DOBBINS, GA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	648

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: Niagara Falls, NY

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	334

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: DOBBINS, GA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of Niagara Falls, NY):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-213	0	0	0	0	-213
TOTAL	0	-213	0	0	0	0	-213

Data As Of 15:10 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:14 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

POSITIONS ELIMINATED (No Salary Savings):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-16	0	0	0	0	-16
TOTAL	0	-16	0	0	0	0	-16

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:10 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:14 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
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	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	105	0	0	0	0	105
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	62	0	0	0	0	62
Civilian Positions Available		0	43	0	0	0	0	43
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	229	0	0	0	0	229
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	23	0	0	0	0	23
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	34	0	0	0	0	34
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	23	0	0	0	0	23
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	137	0	0	0	0	137
Civilians Available to Move		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Civilians Moving		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	105	0	0	0	0	105
Civilians Moving		0	63	0	0	0	0	63
New Civilians Hired		0	42	0	0	0	0	42
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	34	0	0	0	0	34
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	34	0	0	0	0	34
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	137	0	0	0	0	137
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	42	0	0	0	0	42

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	730	6,570	0	0	0	0	7,300
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	539	0	0	0	0	539
Civ Retire	0	143	0	0	0	0	143
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	244	0	0	0	0	244
POV Miles	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Home Purch	0	693	0	0	0	0	693
HHG	0	449	0	0	0	0	449
Misc	0	44	0	0	0	0	44
House Hunt	0	177	0	0	0	0	177
PPS	0	1,987	0	0	0	0	1,987
RITA	0	327	0	0	0	0	327
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
Freight	0	265	0	0	0	0	265
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	106	0	0	0	0	106
OTHER							
Program Plan	662	497	0	0	0	0	1,159
Shutdown	0	1,050	0	0	0	0	1,050
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,392	13,118	0	0	0	0	14,510

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	111	111	111	111	444	111
BOS	0	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,228	6,140	1,228
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	544	544	544	544	544	2,720	544
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	1,772	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,883	9,304	1,883
TOTAL COST	1,392	14,890	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,883	23,815	1,883

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	6,100	1,710	0	0	0	0	7,810
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	6,100	1,710	0	0	0	0	7,810

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	4,932	7,194	7,194	7,194	7,194	33,708	7,194
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	4,967	9,935	9,935	9,935	9,935	44,706	9,935
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	9,900	17,129	17,129	17,129	17,129	78,415	17,129
TOTAL SAVINGS	6,100	11,610	17,129	17,129	17,129	17,129	86,225	17,129

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	-5,370	4,860	0	0	0	0	-510
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	682	0	0	0	0	682
Civ Moving	0	4,213	0	0	0	0	4,213
Other	662	1,653	0	0	0	0	2,315
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	-4,708	11,408	0	0	0	0	6,700

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	111	111	111	111	444	111
BOS	0	-3,704	-5,966	-5,966	-5,966	-5,966	-27,568	-5,966
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-4,967	-9,935	-9,935	-9,935	-9,935	-44,706	-9,935
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	544	544	544	544	544	2,720	544
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-8,128	-15,246	-15,246	-15,246	-15,246	-69,111	-15,246
TOTAL NET COST	-4,708	3,280	-15,246	-15,246	-15,246	-15,246	-62,410	-15,246

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:10 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:14 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
DOBBINS	105	19%	52,210	6%	497
Niagara Falls	-334	-100%	-840,000	-100%	2,515

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
DOBBINS	110,924	6%	1,056	1,228,094	19%	11,696
Niagara Falls	0	0%	0	-7,194,000	-100%	21,539

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
DOBBINS	1,339,018	16%	12,752
Niagara Falls	-7,194,000	-100%	21,539

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:10 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:14 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	0	111	111	111	111	444	111
BOS Change	0	-3,704	-5,966	-5,966	-5,966	-5,966	-27,568	-5,966
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	0	-3,704	-5,855	-5,855	-5,855	-5,855	-27,124	-5,855

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:10 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:14 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
DOBBINS, GA	Realignment
Niagara Falls, NY	Closes in FY 1997

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission Niagara

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
DOBBINS, GA	Niagara Falls, NY	914 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from Niagara Falls, NY to DOBBINS, GA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	105	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	200	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: DOBBINS, GA

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	1,910
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	2,119
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	4,232
Total Civilian Employees:	543	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	8
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	899	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	16
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	119	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

Data As Of 15:10 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:14 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: Niagara Falls, NY

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	571
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	6,623
Total Civilian Employees:	334	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	840	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	66
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	101	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: DOBBINS, GA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Name: Niagara Falls, NY

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	544	544	544	544	544
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	6,100	1,710	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	840	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: Niagara Falls, NY

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	-213	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	-16	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: DOBBINS, GA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Non-Destruct Inspect	OTHER	1,380	0	310
Acft Eng Insp & Repa	OTHER	6,680	0	830
Corrosion Control Fa	OTHER	6,540	0	1,260
Fuel System Maint	OTHER	2,410	0	560
Plan & Design	OTHER	0	0	600
Base Operat Support	OTHER	0	0	610
MAINTENANCE HANGAR	OTHER	18,000	0	2,920
APRONS	OTHER	17,200	0	210

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	34.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Level Playing Field	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	1.00	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	1.00	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.20% 1998: 2.60% 1999: 2.80% 2000: 2.80% 2001: 2.90%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Niagara FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\NIA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	15,000.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

Data As Of 14:33 11/17/1994, Report Created 07:16 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015($K): -185,377
1-Time Cost($K): 13,567

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	-9,280	4,970	0	0	0	0	-4,310	0
Person	0	-5,532	-12,826	-12,826	-12,826	-12,826	-56,838	-12,826
Overhd	152	535	-573	-573	-573	-573	-1,604	-573
Moving	0	4,576	0	0	0	0	4,576	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-9,128	4,549	-13,399	-13,399	-13,399	-13,399	-58,176	-13,399

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	275	0	0	0	0	275
TOT	0	275	0	0	0	0	275
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOT	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission YOUNGSTOWN

Data As Of 14:33 11/17/1994, Report Created 07:16 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	730	6,570	0	0	0	0	7,300	0
Person	0	881	0	0	0	0	881	0
Overhd	152	1,885	1,339	1,339	1,339	1,339	7,393	1,339
Moving	0	4,576	0	0	0	0	4,576	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	882	13,912	1,339	1,339	1,339	1,339	20,151	1,339

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	10,010	1,600	0	0	0	0	11,610	0
Person	0	6,413	12,826	12,826	12,826	12,826	57,719	12,826
Overhd	0	1,350	1,912	1,912	1,912	1,912	8,998	1,912
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10,010	9,363	14,738	14,738	14,738	14,738	78,327	14,738

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:33 11/17/1994, Report Created 07:16 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	-9,127,700	-9,004,725	-9,004,725
1997	4,549,555	4,368,136	-4,636,588
1998	-13,399,532	-12,520,885	-17,157,474
1999	-13,399,532	-12,185,776	-29,343,250
2000	-13,399,532	-11,859,636	-41,202,887
2001	-13,399,532	-11,542,225	-52,745,112
2002	-13,399,532	-11,233,309	-63,978,421
2003	-13,399,532	-10,932,661	-74,911,083
2004	-13,399,532	-10,640,059	-85,551,142
2005	-13,399,532	-10,355,289	-95,906,431
2006	-13,399,532	-10,078,140	-105,984,571
2007	-13,399,532	-9,808,409	-115,792,980
2008	-13,399,532	-9,545,897	-125,338,877
2009	-13,399,532	-9,290,410	-134,629,288
2010	-13,399,532	-9,041,762	-143,671,050
2011	-13,399,532	-8,799,768	-152,470,818
2012	-13,399,532	-8,564,251	-161,035,070
2013	-13,399,532	-8,335,038	-169,370,108
2014	-13,399,532	-8,111,959	-177,482,067
2015	-13,399,532	-7,894,851	-185,376,918

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:33 11/17/1994, Report Created 07:16 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	7,300,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		7,300,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	602,615	
Civilian Early Retirement	159,516	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	119,016	
Total - Personnel		881,146
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	266,525	
Mothball / Shutdown	542,500	
Total - Overhead		809,025
Moving		
Civilian Moving	1,917,877	
Civilian PPS	2,390,400	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	268,272	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		4,576,549
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		13,566,720
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	11,610,000	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		11,610,000
Total Net One-Time Costs		1,956,720

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:33 11/17/1994, Report Created 07:16 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
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All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
DOBBINS	7,300	0	0	0	7,300
YOUNGSTOWN	0	0	0	-11,610	-11,610
Totals:	7,300	0	0	-11,610	-4,310

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:33 11/17/1994, Report Created 07:16 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: DOBBINS, GA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	543

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: YOUNGSTOWN, OH

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into DOBBINS, GA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	648

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: YOUNGSTOWN, OH

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	380

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: DOBBINS, GA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of YOUNGSTOWN, OH):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-275	0	0	0	0	-275
TOTAL	0	-275	0	0	0	0	-275

Data As Of 14:33 11/17/1994, Report Created 07:16 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:33 11/17/1994, Report Created 07:16 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	105	0	0	0	0	105
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	62	0	0	0	0	62
Civilian Positions Available		0	43	0	0	0	0	43
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	275	0	0	0	0	275
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	27	0	0	0	0	27
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	41	0	0	0	0	41
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	27	0	0	0	0	27
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	165	0	0	0	0	165
Civilians Available to Move		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Civilians Moving		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	105	0	0	0	0	105
Civilians Moving		0	63	0	0	0	0	63
New Civilians Hired		0	42	0	0	0	0	42
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	38	0	0	0	0	38
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	38	0	0	0	0	38
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	165	0	0	0	0	165
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	42	0	0	0	0	42

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	730	6,570	0	0	0	0	7,300
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	603	0	0	0	0	603
Civ Retire	0	159	0	0	0	0	159
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	241	0	0	0	0	241
POV Miles	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Home Purch	0	693	0	0	0	0	693
HHG	0	439	0	0	0	0	439
Misc	0	44	0	0	0	0	44
House Hunt	0	169	0	0	0	0	169
PPS	0	2,390	0	0	0	0	2,390
RITA	0	323	0	0	0	0	323
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
Freight	0	253	0	0	0	0	253
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	119	0	0	0	0	119
OTHER							
Program Plan	152	114	0	0	0	0	266
Shutdown	0	542	0	0	0	0	542
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	882	12,684	0	0	0	0	13,567

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	111	111	111	111	444	111
BOS	0	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,228	6,140	1,228
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	1,228	1,339	1,339	1,339	1,339	6,584	1,339
TOTAL COST	882	13,912	1,339	1,339	1,339	1,339	20,151	1,339

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	10,010	1,600	0	0	0	0	11,610
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	10,010	1,600	0	0	0	0	11,610

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	76	152	152	152	152	684	152
BOS	0	1,274	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	8,314	1,760
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	6,413	12,826	12,826	12,826	12,826	57,719	12,826
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	7,763	14,738	14,738	14,738	14,738	66,717	14,738
TOTAL SAVINGS	10,010	9,363	14,738	14,738	14,738	14,738	78,327	14,738

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
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ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	-9,280	4,970	0	0	0	0	-4,310
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	762	0	0	0	0	762
Civ Moving	0	4,576	0	0	0	0	4,576
Other	152	776	0	0	0	0	928
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	-9,128	11,084	0	0	0	0	1,957

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	-76	-41	-41	-41	-41	-240	-41
BOS	0	-45	-532	-532	-532	-532	-2,173	-532
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-6,413	-12,826	-12,826	-12,826	-12,826	-57,719	-12,826
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-6,535	-13,399	-13,399	-13,399	-13,399	-60,133	-13,399
TOTAL NET COST	-9,128	4,549	-13,399	-13,399	-13,399	-13,399	-58,176	-13,399

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:33 11/17/1994, Report Created 07:16 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
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Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
DOBBINS	105	19%	52,210	6%	497
YOUNGSTOWN	-380	-100%	-434,000	-100%	1,142

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
DOBBINS	110,924	6%	1,056	1,228,094	19%	11,696
YOUNGSTOWN	-152,000	-100%	400	-1,760,000	-100%	4,631

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
DOBBINS	1,339,018	16%	12,752
YOUNGSTOWN	-1,912,000	-100%	5,031

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:33 11/17/1994, Report Created 07:16 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
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Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
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Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	-76	-41	-41	-41	-41	-240	-41
BOS Change	0	-45	-532	-532	-532	-532	-2,173	-532
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	0	-121	-573	-573	-573	-573	-2,413	-573

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 14:33 11/17/1994, Report Created 07:16 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
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INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
DOBBINS, GA	Realignment
YOUNGSTOWN, OH	Closes in FY 1997

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission YOUNGSTOWN

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
DOBBINS, GA	YOUNGSTOWN, OH	745 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from YOUNGSTOWN, OH to DOBBINS, GA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	105	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	200	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: DOBBINS, GA

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	1,910
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	2,119
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	4,232
Total Civilian Employees:	543	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	8
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	899	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	16
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	119	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: YOUNGSTOWN, OH

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	152
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	237
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	1,523
Total Civilian Employees:	380	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	434	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	93
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	75	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: DOBBINS, GA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: YOUNGSTOWN, OH

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	10,010	1,600	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 434 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

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Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: YOUNGSTOWN, OH

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	-275	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: DOBBINS, GA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Non-Destruct Inspect	OTHER	1,380	0	310
Acft Eng Insp & Repa	OTHER	6,680	0	830
Corrosion Control Fa	OTHER	6,540	0	1,260
Fuel System Maint	OTHER	2,410	0	560
Plan & Design	OTHER	0	0	600
Base Operat Support	OTHER	0	0	610
MAINTENANCE HANGAR	OTHER	18,000	0	2,920
APRONS	OTHER	17,200	0	210

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	34.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Level Playing Field	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	1.00	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	1.00	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.20% 1998: 2.60% 1999: 2.80% 2000: 2.80% 2001: 2.90%

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Department : Air Force
Option Package : YOUNGSTOWN FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\YOU12202.CBR
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STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	15,000.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

Data As Of 15:42 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:17 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : 1998 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K): -196,222
1-Time Cost($K): 14,447

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	730	6,570	0	0	0	0	7,300	0
Person	0	-5,486	-12,780	-12,780	-12,780	-12,780	-56,605	-12,780
Overhd	347	57	-2,252	-2,252	-2,252	-2,252	-8,604	-2,252
Moving	0	4,559	0	0	0	0	4,559	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,077	5,701	-15,032	-15,032	-15,032	-15,032	-53,350	-15,032

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	274	0	0	0	0	274
TOT	0	274	0	0	0	0	274
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOT	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission O'HARE

Data As Of 15:42 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:17 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
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Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	730	6,570	0	0	0	0	7,300	0
Person	0	904	0	0	0	0	904	0
Overhd	347	2,937	1,712	1,712	1,712	1,712	10,132	1,712
Moving	0	4,559	0	0	0	0	4,559	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,077	14,971	1,712	1,712	1,712	1,712	22,896	1,712

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	6,390	12,780	12,780	12,780	12,780	57,509	12,780
Overhd	0	2,880	3,964	3,964	3,964	3,964	18,736	3,964
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	9,270	16,744	16,744	16,744	16,744	76,246	16,744

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:42 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:17 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
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Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	1,076,700	1,062,194	1,062,194
1997	5,701,158	5,473,818	6,536,012
1998	-15,031,890	-14,046,205	-7,510,193
1999	-15,031,890	-13,670,272	-21,180,466
2000	-15,031,890	-13,304,401	-34,484,867
2001	-15,031,890	-12,948,322	-47,433,190
2002	-15,031,890	-12,601,774	-60,034,963
2003	-15,031,890	-12,264,500	-72,299,463
2004	-15,031,890	-11,936,253	-84,235,716
2005	-15,031,890	-11,616,791	-95,852,508
2006	-15,031,890	-11,305,880	-107,158,387
2007	-15,031,890	-11,003,289	-118,161,677
2008	-15,031,890	-10,708,797	-128,870,474
2009	-15,031,890	-10,422,187	-139,292,661
2010	-15,031,890	-10,143,248	-149,435,909
2011	-15,031,890	-9,871,774	-159,307,683
2012	-15,031,890	-9,607,566	-168,915,249
2013	-15,031,890	-9,350,429	-178,265,678
2014	-15,031,890	-9,100,174	-187,365,852
2015	-15,031,890	-8,856,617	-196,222,469

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:42 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:17 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	7,300,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		7,300,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	618,473	
Civilian Early Retirement	163,713	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	122,148	
Total - Personnel		904,334
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	606,725	
Mothball / Shutdown	1,076,250	
Total - Overhead		1,682,975
Moving		
Civilian Moving	1,876,999	
Civilian PPS	2,419,200	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	263,304	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		4,559,502
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		14,446,812
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		14,446,812

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:42 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:17 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
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All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
DOBBINS	7,300	0	0	0	7,300
O'HARE	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	7,300	0	0	0	7,300

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:42 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:17 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: DOBBINS, GA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	543

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: O'HARE, IL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into DOBBINS, GA):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	648

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: O'HARE, IL

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	384

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: DOBBINS, GA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of O'HARE, IL):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
TOTAL	0	105	0	0	0	0	105

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-274	0	0	0	0	-274
TOTAL	0	-274	0	0	0	0	-274

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2
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Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

POSITIONS ELIMINATED (No Salary Savings):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	-5	0	0	0	0	-5
TOTAL	0	-5	0	0	0	0	-5

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:42 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:17 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
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	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	105	0	0	0	0	105
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	62	0	0	0	0	62
Civilian Positions Available		0	43	0	0	0	0	43
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	279	0	0	0	0	279
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	42	0	0	0	0	42
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	28	0	0	0	0	28
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	167	0	0	0	0	167
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	105	0	0	0	0	105
Civilians Moving		0	62	0	0	0	0	62
New Civilians Hired		0	43	0	0	0	0	43
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	39	0	0	0	0	39
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	39	0	0	0	0	39
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	167	0	0	0	0	167
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	43	0	0	0	0	43

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Data As Of 15:42 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:17 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	730	6,570	0	0	0	0	7,300
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	618	0	0	0	0	618
Civ Retire	0	164	0	0	0	0	164
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	236	0	0	0	0	236
POV Miles	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Home Purch	0	682	0	0	0	0	682
HHG	0	428	0	0	0	0	428
Misc	0	43	0	0	0	0	43
House Hunt	0	163	0	0	0	0	163
PPS	0	2,419	0	0	0	0	2,419
RITA	0	317	0	0	0	0	317
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
Freight	0	248	0	0	0	0	248
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	122	0	0	0	0	122
OTHER							
Program Plan	347	260	0	0	0	0	607
Shutdown	0	1,076	0	0	0	0	1,076
New Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,077	13,370	0	0	0	0	14,447

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	111	111	111	111	444	111
BOS	0	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,228	6,140	1,228
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	373	373	373	373	373	1,865	373
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	1,601	1,712	1,712	1,712	1,712	8,449	1,712
TOTAL COST	1,077	14,971	1,712	1,712	1,712	1,712	22,896	1,712

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	2,880	3,964	3,964	3,964	3,964	18,736	3,964
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	6,390	12,780	12,780	12,780	12,780	57,509	12,780
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	9,270	16,744	16,744	16,744	16,744	76,246	16,744
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	9,270	16,744	16,744	16,744	16,744	76,246	16,744

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	730	6,570	0	0	0	0	7,300
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	782	0	0	0	0	782
Civ Moving	0	4,559	0	0	0	0	4,559
Other	347	1,458	0	0	0	0	1,805
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,077	13,370	0	0	0	0	14,447

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	111	111	111	111	444	111
BOS	0	-1,652	-2,736	-2,736	-2,736	-2,736	-12,596	-2,736
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-6,390	-12,780	-12,780	-12,780	-12,780	-57,509	-12,780
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	373	373	373	373	373	1,865	373
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	-7,669	-15,032	-15,032	-15,032	-15,032	-67,796	-15,032
TOTAL NET COST	1,077	5,701	-15,032	-15,032	-15,032	-15,032	-53,350	-15,032

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:42 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:17 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
DOBBINS	105	19%	52,210	6%	497
O'HARE	-384	-100%	-861,000	-100%	2,242

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
DOBBINS	110,924	6%	1,056	1,228,094	19%	11,696
O'HARE	0	0%	0	-3,964,000	-100%	10,323

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
DOBBINS	1,339,018	16%	12,752
O'HARE	-3,964,000	-100%	10,323

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:42 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:17 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	0	111	111	111	111	444	111
BOS Change	0	-1,652	-2,736	-2,736	-2,736	-2,736	-12,596	-2,736
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	0	-1,652	-2,625	-2,625	-2,625	-2,625	-12,152	-2,625

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:42 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:17 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
DOBBINS, GA	Realignment
O'HARE, IL	Closes in FY 1997

Summary:

Close Reserve C-130 Mission O'HARE

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
DOBBINS, GA	O'HARE, IL	680 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from O'HARE, IL to DOBBINS, GA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	105	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	200	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: DOBBINS, GA

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	1,910
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	2,119
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	4,232
Total Civilian Employees:	543	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	8
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	899	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	16
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	119	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

Data As Of 15:42 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:17 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: O'HARE, IL

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	497
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	3,467
Total Civilian Employees:	384	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	10.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	861	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	67
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	142	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.10	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: DOBBINS, GA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Name: O'HARE, IL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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 ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	373	373	373	373	373
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	861	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: O'HARE, IL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	-274	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	-5	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: DOBBINS, GA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Non-Destruct Inspect	OTHER	1,380	0	310
Acft Eng Insp & Repa	OTHER	6,680	0	830
Corrosion Control Fa	OTHER	6,540	0	1,260
Fuel System Maint	OTHER	2,410	0	560
Plan & Design	OTHER	0	0	600
Base Operat Support	OTHER	0	0	610
MAINTENANCE HANGAR	OTHER	18,000	0	2,920
APRONS	OTHER	17,200	0	210

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	76.80%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	66.90%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	80.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	78,668.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,073.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	0.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	36,148.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,162.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	46,642.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	34.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	0.00%
SF File Desc:	Level Playing Field	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	0.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	1.00	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	0.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	1.00	Info Management Account:	0.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	0.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	0.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	0.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	0.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	256.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,320.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.20% 1998: 2.60% 1999: 2.80% 2000: 2.80% 2001: 2.90%

Data As Of 15:42 04/30/1995, Report Created 07:17 05/02/1995

Department : Air Force
Option Package : O'HARE FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\COMSISSN\OHA12202.CBR
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STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	15,000.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.43
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	1.40
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	4.10
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	6,437.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	9,142.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	5,761.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	0	other	(SF)	0
Waterfront	(LF)	0	Optional Category B	( )	0
Air Operations	(SF)	0	Optional Category C	( )	0
Operational	(SF)	0	Optional Category D	( )	0
Administrative	(SF)	0	Optional Category E	( )	0
School Buildings	(SF)	0	Optional Category F	( )	0
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	0	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(SF)	0	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	0	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-4

FROM: KIDD, SYLVIA E.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: PRESIDENT	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: NAT' MIL. FAMILY ASSOC.	ORGANIZATION: OBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED:	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER DAVE LEWIS	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

PROVIDING COPY OF THEIR TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE NAT SEC COMM AND THE CBO, CONTAINS INFO ON NMFA · HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM,

COPY INFILE AND GIVEN TO DAVE LEWIS

Due Date: 950420	Routing Date: 950413	Date Originated: 950411	Mail Date:

NMFA
National Military Family Association
6000 Stevenson Avenue, Suite 304
Alexandria, Virginia 22304
(703) 823-NMFA
FAX (703) 751-4857

April 11, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure
and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number
when responding 9504113-4

Dear Senator Dixon,

Thank you for your reply to our request to testify before the Commission on the subject of health care. Military retirees who live near a military hospital or clinic which closes lose a significant portion of their health care benefit. Those who are CHAMPUS eligible (generally, those under the age of 65) retain some of their military health care benefit. Those who are Medicare eligible (generally those over the age of 64) lose their entire military health care benefit. The health care benefits of federal civilian retirees, however, are not affected by base closures.

The National Military Family Association (NMFA) proposed a Health Benefits Program for Military Beneficiaries in 1992. As part of that proposal, NMFA recommended that all military beneficiaries be offered the option to select a health care plan from the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP), at the same rates as federal civilians. The FEHBP does not exclude for pre-existing medical conditions, provides health care coverage to retirees over the age of 64 and is available in all areas of the country.

NMFA's Proposal has received serious consideration in the Pentagon and in the Congress. Attached is NMFA's statement submitted to the House National Security Committee, Subcommittee on Personnel, and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) Statement of March 28, 1995, before the same Subcommittee. Discussion of the NMFA Proposal begins on page 15. CBO will have a more detailed statement in June. The Commission on Roles and Missions of the Armed Forces is expected to recommend the FEHBP in its report to the Congress in May.

If the Commission decides to hold hearings on health care benefits, NMFA would be pleased to participate. Thank your for your consideration. If further information is desired, please contact Dorsey D. Chescavage, NMFA Health Care Specialist at 703-823-6632.

Sincerely,

Carol Cole
For Sylvia E. J. Kidd
President

mwk
Enclosures

NMFA
National Military Family Association
6000 Stevenson Avenue, Suite 304
Alexandria, Virginia 22304
(703) 823-NMFA
FAX (703) 751-4857

Health Benefits Program for Military Beneficiaries

The National Military Family Association's (NMFA) Proposal for a Health Benefits Program for Military Beneficiaries has three components. They are as follows:

• A Military Health Plan centered around Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs) would be created.

• All eligible military beneficiaries, regardless of age or health status would have the option of enrolling in any non-restricted Plan in the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program (FEHBP).

• A Health Care Allowance would be established for Active Duty Personnel for their family members.

NMFA believes the health care of active duty personnel is a readiness issue. The decision to apply the program to Active Duty Members must be made by DoD and the Services, therefore they are not included in this Proposal.

Military Health Plan: The Military Health Plan would be centered around Military Treatment Facilities and if necessary, supplemented with civilian health care providers or networks under contract to the Department of Defense. All eligible military beneficiaries would have the option of enrolling in this plan during an annual "Open Season". Enrollment would guarantee access to health care for all beneficiaries who choose to enroll.

FEHBP: All eligible beneficiaries (other than Active Duty Personnel) would have the option of choosing any non-restricted FEHBP Plan under the same terms as Federal civilian employees and retirees. All eligible military beneficiaries would have the option of enrolling in a Plan during annual "Open Season". The FEHBP offers a wide range of choices and does not allow exclusion for pre-existing conditions. It offers full or supplemental coverage for Medicare eligible beneficiaries and covers prescription drugs. Many plans offer vision and dental coverage. The FEHBP is offered to beneficiaries living overseas.

Health Care Allowance: The Services would establish a Health Care Allowance for Active Duty Personnel for their family members. This would allow active duty families to choose the Military Health Plan or a health plan under the FEHBP.

* * * * *

CHAMPUS and space-available access to MTFs would be available to those who choose not to enroll in a health care plan but only for a certain period. At the end of this period, both space-A and CHAMPUS would be eliminated.

Military beneficiaries will be able to choose a health plan which would suit their needs. If they wish to obtain their health care in the military system, they may do so by choosing the Military Health Plan. If they wish to opt for a civilian plan they may do so. They will no longer be subject to rationed health care through a space-available/priority system and their entitlement (CHAMPUS) will no longer end at age 65 when they become Medicare eligible.

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Statement of

THE NATIONAL MILITARY FAMILY ASSOCIATION

for the Record of the

MILITARY PERSONNEL SUBCOMMITTEE

of the

HOUSE NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

MARCH 28, 1995

Not for Publication
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the committee

The National Military Family Association (NMFA) is a nonprofit, predominantly volunteer organization with membership from the seven uniformed services, active duty, retired, reserve component and their family members and survivors. NMFA is the only national organization whose sole focus is the military family and whose goal is to influence the development and implementation of policies which will improve the lives of those family members.

Mr. Chairman, NMFA welcomes this opportunity to present its views on the military health care benefit. In 1992, NMFA proposed a Health Benefits Program for Military Beneficiaries. The Proposal includes the establishment of a Military Health Plan and the opportunity for military beneficiaries to participate in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP). It also includes the establishment of a Health Care Allowance for Active Duty Personnel for their family members.

TRICARE

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 required the Department of Defense (DoD) to a establish a uniform HMO benefit to reduce out of pocket costs to military beneficiaries, and to provide a uniform benefit structure throughout the United States. DoD has proposed and is beginning to implement Tricare which is a triple option health plan intended to replace the Military Health Services System (military hospitals and clinics plus Champus).

Tricare was originally designed in the context of President Clinton's Health Security Act. In that context, Tricare offered a wide range of consumer choice and was given additional funding through Medicare reimbursement and employer mandates. Since the Health Security Act was not passed by Congress, Tricare will not receive the additional funding. In addition, consumer choice is severely restricted through Non-Availability Statement (NAS) requirements and the absence of civilian health plan options.

Tricare is not a uniform benefit. It is an attempted hybrid health program which will be offered to some, but not all military beneficiaries. Military beneficiaries who are over the age of 64 and are also eligible for Medicare are completely excluded from Tricare. Tricare Prime, which is intended to function as an HMO, will generally be offered only

in areas with significant MTF capacity. Even in areas where Prime is offered, enrollment will not be available to all active duty or retired families. Each MTF Commander will decide the requirements for enrollment. Some Commanders may offer enrollment on a first come-first serve basis. Some may offer enrollment based on rank or status. Some may offer enrollment based on a combination of these factors.

Enrollment in Tricare Prime will not guarantee access to treatment in military facilities. Each MTF Commander will further decide which enrollees will be assigned to a primary care manager in the MTF for to a primary care manager in the civilian network. The MTF Commander may decide to assign enrollees to the MTF based on rank, status, first come-first serve, or any combination thereof.

The cost sharing requirements for Tricare Prime are not uniform. Enrollees who are assigned to a primary care manager in an MTF will receive all their primary care at no cost. Enrollees who are assigned to a primary care manager in the civilian network will pay $12 a visit for their primary care. (Active duty families at the rank of E-4 and below will pay $6.00 a visit.)

In some areas of the country, depending on the capacity of the MTF, and the decision of the MTF Commander, all active duty families, regardless of the sponsor's rank could be assigned to the MTF, while all retired families are assigned to the civilian network. In other areas of the country, assignment to the MTF could be limited to active duty families up to the rank of E-5. All other active duty families plus retired enrollees could be assigned to the civilian network. In other words, in some areas of the country, families whose sponsors are at the rank of 0-5 or above could be receiving their health care at no cost to them in an MTF while in other areas, families whose sponsors are at the ranks of E-5 and above could be paying $12 a visit in the civilian network. Any scenario is possible, including situations where retired families are receiving no cost health care in some areas of the country, while active duty families are paying $12 a visit in other areas of the country.

Active duty families will not be charged an enrollment fee/premium for Tricare Prime. Retiree and survivor families will be charged $460 a year. Retired families who are over age 64 and also Medicare eligible are EXCLUDED from enrollment. Tricare Prime does not even come close to a uniform health care benefit for military beneficiaries.

The other two Tricare options are Extra and Standard. Extra is a preferred provider option which offers a 5% reduction in co-payments to beneficiaries who use providers in a DoD contracted network. Deductibles of $300 per family are required. (Active duty families E-4 and below have a family deductible of $100.) Co-payments for active duty families will be 15% and retirees families and survivors will have a 20% co-payment. Freedom of choice is severely limited and the purchase of supplemental insurance is recommended. Extra will not be offered in all areas of the country and dual military/Medicare eligible beneficiaries who are over age 64 are EXCLUDED.

Tricare Standard is the new name for Champus. The standard Champus deductibles apply and co-payments are 20 and 25%. The purchase of supplemental insurance is recommended. Freedom of choice is restricted by NAS requirements. NAS are required for beneficiaries in a catchment area for all non-emergency inpatient care and certain outpatient procedures. DoD has the authority to expand these requirements. It can add more outpatient procedures and could require consideration of availability of care in the civilian networks. Dual military /Medicare eligible beneficiaries who are over age 64 are EXCLUDED from Tricare Standard.

DoD has proposed a point of service option to Tricare Prime. It has imposed NAS requirements on this option. NAS requirements apply to Extra and Standard. **Tricare does not offer military beneficiaries a freedom of choice option.** MTF Commanders continue to control the marketplace. The choice of providers is theirs not the consumers.

The catastrophic cap under Tricare remains $1000 per family per year for active duty families and $7500 per year for retired families. Whether Tricare will reduce costs for military families is difficult to determine. Beneficiaries who enroll in Prime will be reluctant to drop their supplemental insurance policies. If they decide to disenroll in Prime, after a year, they would be subject to pre-existing condition exclusions when they need to purchase supplements for Extra or Standard. The cost of these policies should be factored into DoD's figures.

DoD will review the cost sharing requirements for Tricare Prime on a yearly basis. Beneficiaries, particularly survivors and retirees will be reluctant to commit to Prime, particularly if the enrollment fee must be paid up front. Monthly payments deducted

from a paycheck are the preferred method of payment. Many beneficiaries do not have $460 at hand. DoD's plans to implement Tricare contracts at different times of the year raise an interesting question for the future. Is enrollment for Prime on a calendar year basis, a fiscal year basis, or a year from the date of enrollment? If cost sharing requirements are raised, will enrollment fees be pro-rated yearly? Will beneficiaries be allowed to disenroll before their year is up and have their fees refunded? The entire enrollment fee process should be rethought.

The co-payments for Tricare Prime should also be rethought. DoD proposes excessive co-payments to control utilization. This may have been appropriate before the advent of managed care. It is no longer appropriate. Managed care controls utilization through a primary care manager. It also encourages beneficiaries to seek care at the primary level so that higher cost specialty care can be avoided.

Co-payments should not act as a barrier to primary care. HMOs generally do not charge co-payments for outpatient visits, but if they do, it is $5.00. (According to the 1993 HMO Industry Profile, 36% of enrollees pay nothing out of pocket for primary care visits and 37% pay $5.00 per visit.) The $12 per visit charge in Tricare Prime will force some families to forego primary care and attempt to seek care in emergency rooms at MTFs. They may need extensive care at the secondary or even tertiary level. DoD would do well to follow the example of successful civilian HMOs when determining the cost sharing requirements for its health plan.

The inequities in Tricare Prime must be addressed if it is to function as an HMO or a Military Health Plan. NMFA recommends a standard premium deducted from the pay check for all enrollees and minimal or no co-payments at the point of service. Active duty families should be given a health care allowance to help defray the cost of the premium. If the cost sharing requirements are standardized, there will be no need to prioritize assignment and Tricare Prime could be an integrated, seamless health plan.

Tricare Prime must also allow dual military/Medicare eligible beneficiaries to enroll if they so choose. There must be no discrimination among groups of military retirees. They have all earned the same health care coverage as a result of their service in uniform.

FEHBP

DoD has an obligation as an employer to provide a health benefit to military beneficiaries. In the past it has fulfilled its obligation by providing health care on a space-available basis. It can no longer provide health care to all military beneficiaries. The demographics of the military population have changed. Americans are living longer and the all-volunteer force has produced more married service members who start families. In addition, the end of the Cold War has brought reduced wartime medical requirements; reductions in personnel, and base closures and realignments.

Since DoD can no longer provide health care, NMFA believes DoD must make the shift to providing health care coverage to active duty members for their families, to survivors and to retirees and their families. NMFA believes the health care of active duty personnel is a readiness issue and does not include them in this shift.

NMFA believes military beneficiaries should be given the opportunity of choosing either a military health plan or any non-restricted plan from the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program (FEHBP). FEHBP is a market based, consumer driven cooperative. It offers seven national health plans and approximately 400 local health plans. It includes fee-for-service plans, preferred provider plans (PPOs) and HMOs. All federal civilian employees, retirees, survivors, including the U. S. Postal Service are eligible to participate. Participants may change plans one a year during an Open Season. **Military beneficiaries are the only federal employees or retirees who are not allowed to participate in the FEHBP.**

By offering health care coverage instead of rationed, space -available health care, DoD can assure active duty sponsors they may deploy secure in the knowledge their families have guaranteed access to health care through a plan of their choice. FEHBP HMO plans are premium based and generally do not require deductibles or co-payments. Military families can plan their health care costs in advance and not be forced to forego health care if they are short of cash. Active duty families who cannot accompany their sponsors to their duty stations may choose to live anywhere and have their choice of health plans.

Beneficiaries who choose to select an FEHBP fee-for-service plan will not be subject

to NAS requirements as is the case under CHAMPUS. They could have unrestricted choice of doctors and hospitals if they choose to bear more out-or-pocket expense than is generally required in an HMO or PPO. If they choose a PPO, their choice would be slightly limited and their costs would reflect these limitations.

Beneficiaries retain coverage under FEHBP when they become Medicare eligible, generally at age 65. Conversely, CHAMPUS coverage ends at age 65 and Medicare eligibles are not allowed to enroll in Tricare. Beneficiaries in this age group can combine Medicare with an FEHBP plan and obtain 100% coverage, including prescription drugs, for as little as $100 a month.

FEHBP national plans are available to beneficiaries no matter where they choose to live. Retirees will not have to retire near a military base in order to receive their health care benefits. Military retirees who choose to live overseas are currently cut off from health care coverage when they reach the age of 65, because their CHAMPUS coverage ends and Medicare is not available overseas.

Military beneficiaries affected by Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) can choose an FEHBP Plan and not lose their health care coverage when a base hospital or clinic closes.

FEHBP can co-exist with a Military Health Plan. Tricare Prime, with major adjustments in the cost sharing and enrollment requirements, could function as a Military Health Plan in selected areas. All eligible military beneficiaries should have the annual choice of a Military Health Plan or a Plan selected from the FEHBP.

FEHBP allows beneficiaries the choice of how they want to spend their money. Payments for health care coverage are made through a monthly premium with little or no extra cost at the point of service (doctor's visits, prescription drugs, etc.). The amount of out-of-pocket expense is determined by the type of plan selected. Tricare, on the other hand, collects most payments at the point of service. Beneficiaries will make their choices based on their own needs.

HEALTH CARE ALLOWANCE

When DoD makes the shift from providing health care to military beneficiaries to providing health care coverage, it must provide a health care allowance to active duty sponsors for their families. Active duty families who are generally low-income, must be able to take advantage of plans offered in the marketplace through FEHBP. This allowance should be in addition to the government share of the premium paid for all other military beneficiaries.

SUMMARY

This is a time of change for many government programs. The opportunity to make significant improvements in the military health care benefit, coupled with cost savings to the government and to beneficiaries should not be missed. NMFA believes DoD's shift from providing health care to providing health care coverage will satisfy both beneficiaries and the government. Wartime requirements can be met through the continuation of the military medical system at whatever size is determined. This system, enhanced by contractor support, can offer a Military Health Plan to beneficiaries at selected sites. The FEHBP option will complete the military health benefit.

CBO TESTIMONY

Statement of
Neil M. Singer
Deputy Assistant Director
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on
the Peacetime Mission of the
Military Medical System

before the
Subcommittee on Military Personnel
Committee on National Security
U.S. House of Representatives

March 28, 1995

NOTICE

This statement is not available for public release until it is delivered at 2:00 p.m. (EST), Tuesday, March 28, 1995.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
SECOND AND D STREETS, S.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Subcommittee to discuss the major efforts under way to reform the military health care system. My testimony will cover a range of topics, including:

- A brief review of the current military medical system and Tricare;
- The Congressional Budget Office's (CBO's) evaluation of the Tricare proposal; and
- The effectiveness of alternative approaches to providing care for military beneficiaries, including the issue of Medicare reimbursement to the Department of Defense (DoD).

BACKGROUND

The military health care system today is made up of not one but two parts: the direct care system and CHAMPUS, the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services. Together, the Army, Navy, and Air Force operate about 120 hospitals and more than 500 clinics worldwide. When care is not available at a military medical facility or when facilities are located too far away, eligible beneficiaries may seek care from civilian providers who are reimbursed by CHAMPUS or Medicare.

Over the years, that complex system has given rise to a number of criticisms and complaints:

- Access to care for beneficiaries, especially at military medical facilities, varies widely by geographic location. By 1999, over 30 percent of all beneficiaries, and about 40 percent of retirees and their families--including almost half of those over age 65--will live outside the service areas of the direct care system.

- Only active-duty personnel have guaranteed access to the direct care system. Dependents and retirees receive care only when space and resources are available.

- Out-of-pocket costs for beneficiaries vary widely and are hard to plan for.

- The direct care system uses resources inefficiently, leading to increasing reliance on CHAMPUS and use of only part of the capacity of military facilities. Moreover, beneficiaries use military health care at levels that far exceed those in the civilian sector.

To address those issues, the Department of Defense has tested many new approaches to health care delivery during the past decade. Out of those tests, and other considerations including budgetary pressures and military downsizing, has come the proposed Tricare program. Among the major elements of Tricare are the following:

- Responsibility for managing health care delivery in each of 12 regions nationwide would be assigned to a *lead agent*, the commander of a major military hospital in the region. The lead agent would coordinate the delivery of care by military and civilian providers.

- Management support in that effort would be provided by a *private-sector contractor* that would have responsibility for developing access to civilian health care. The contractor might also assist in utilization management--that is, ensuring that unnecessary care is not provided.

- DoD would budget for those regional plans on the basis of *capitation*. Each military service, and then each hospital commander, would be allocated health care resources based on a fixed amount per beneficiary within each catchment area. Capitated budgeting is intended to foster stability in planning and to provide incentives for providing care efficiently.

- Beneficiaries would have access--in as many locations as DoD could arrange--to a so-called *triple option benefit*: enrollment in Tricare Prime, a plan modeled after private-sector health maintenance organizations (HMOs) but offering additional flexibility; case-by-case use of Tricare Extra, a preferred provider option offering discounts for care from a network of selected providers; and continued reliance on Tricare Standard, essentially today's CHAMPUS coverage.

- Active-duty personnel would automatically be enrolled in Tricare Prime. Their *dependents would receive priority* in electing enrollment in Tricare Prime. Retirees under age 65 would be able to enroll in Tricare Prime based on a combination of factors, including the remaining capacity of the direct care system in particular areas. Enrollment would be free for active-duty personnel and dependents, but retirees would pay an annual fee of $230 for single and $460 for family coverage.

- Tricare Prime would offer *substantial incentives for enrollment* in preference to Tricare Extra or Standard, chiefly through priority access for enrollees within each beneficiary category. Enrollees would also benefit from reduced paperwork and potentially from enhanced coverage. In return, they would forgo access to nonnetwork providers except at a higher price, and a primary care physician would manage their access to care.

- DoD would try to *enroll as many active-duty families* in Tricare Prime as possible. As a result, retirees would receive even less access to the direct care system. Retirees age 65 and older and their families would not be allowed to enroll in Tricare Prime, under provisions governing CHAMPUS eligibility.

Congressional requirements underlie many of the provisions of Tricare. The Congress directed DoD to develop a uniform and stable benefit nationwide for all eligible beneficiaries and mandated the triple option benefit structure, capitated budgeting, a regionally based system, and competition for managed care contracts. In addition, the Congress stipulated that both the triple option and the HMO option by itself--Tricare Prime--must not be any more costly than the present system.

CBO's Assessment

The Tricare program is already under way in parts of the country, and by fiscal year 1997 DoD plans to award managed care support contracts covering all 12 planning regions. Because Tricare is an outgrowth of DoD's earlier approach to managed care under the CHAMPUS Reform Initiative (CRI) program, CBO's analyses of CRI expansion provide some basis for evaluating the Tricare program.

Effect on Beneficiaries

Tricare is likely to fail to offer all military beneficiaries uniform access to all three options in the mandated benefit package. Many beneficiaries will not receive the opportunity to enroll in Tricare Prime. Others, who receive coverage under Tricare Extra or Standard, will face limited access to care at military facilities. Active-duty members and dependents living near military medical facilities are likely to enjoy the greatest benefits under Tricare. In contrast, under DoD's plan to improve access to military facilities for enrollees in Tricare Prime, some retirees--particularly those age 65 or older--would receive fewer benefits and might actually find their out-of-pocket costs increasing under Tricare compared with today.

The requirement of budget neutrality will make it difficult for DoD to offer Tricare Prime outside military hospital catchment areas. That factor will cause the net costs of health care for beneficiaries living far from military hospitals to be higher than those for beneficiaries in catchment areas. Moreover, a further inequity arises: under Congressional mandate, some beneficiaries affected by hospital closings under the base realignment and closure process have been offered an HMO benefit along with a prescription drug benefit and thus will be treated better than others in noncatchment areas.

More generally, retirees may experience greater difficulty in gaining access to the direct care system under Tricare than they do now. DoD's policy of encouraging active-duty families to enroll in the Tricare Prime program will reduce the space available in the military facilities to serve retirees. The access of retirees would be reduced still more by DoD's emphasis on caring for Tricare Prime enrollees in military facilities to ensure that those beneficiaries experience lower out-of-pocket costs and that the HMO option achieves budget neutrality.

Finally, beneficiaries are likely to find inequities stemming from differences in civilian managed care health markets. Because of the requirement for budget neutrality, DoD will be better able to offer Tricare Prime in noncatchment areas with developed networks of managed care providers (and thus lower costs of care) than in other noncatchment areas where managed care is relatively uncommon. Thus, availability of the Tricare Prime option will vary even among noncatchment areas.

Effect of Tricare on DoD's Costs

On balance, CBO expects that Tricare will increase DoD's costs of health care delivery, despite the statutory requirement that it be budget neutral. Based on a range of assumptions about how key factors would affect costs--which are described in detail in CBO's previous analyses of CRI--CBO concludes that if Tricare was fully

operational in 1996, the total cost of DoD's peacetime health care mission would probably increase by about 3 percent, or about $300 million. That estimate is highly sensitive to many assumptions about the behavior of beneficiaries and DoD's ability to realize savings from managed care. But the effects of Tricare are likely to range somewhere between additional costs of about 6 percent (over $500 million) and savings of less than 1 percent ($100 million).

That range of estimates reflects uncertainty about DoD's ability to make major changes in the way it organizes its health care delivery system. The department plans to adopt several managed care strategies: applying utilization management to curb the use of care by beneficiaries in military facilities and the civilian sector; negotiating discounts with providers; and improving coordination between military facilities and the civilian sector to optimize the use of military facilities. Savings from those strategies would be needed to offset higher costs stemming from improved benefits under Tricare Prime and Extra, as well as the added administrative costs of the managed care support contracts.

Effect of Tricare on Health Care Management

Tricare stops short of making major changes in many of the current relationships built into DoD's health care delivery system that would affect its overall efficiency. For

example, the lead agents should be able to improve coordination among the services. But a lead agent from one service may find it difficult to exert authority over hospital commanders from other services as long as they continue to report to their separate Surgeons General. Capitated budgeting might help improve efficiency if it permitted transfers of funds among facilities within the same health care region, but at present DoD plans to continue to allocate resources separately through each service.

Similarly, Tricare includes many features intended to coordinate the delivery of care between the direct care system and CHAMPUS. Improving coordination is important to manage the total volume of care that beneficiaries receive. But DoD's plans for reviewing utilization management do not require that decisions about use made by a military hospital commander be binding on the private contractor providing managed care support within that hospital commander's jurisdiction. Nor would decisions by a contractor that certain types of care were medically unnecessary have to be binding on a military hospital commander, who could choose to furnish such care if resources were available.

Another aspect of efficient management concerns identifying the population for whom health care is to be provided. Historically, DoD has been unable to plan accurately because it has had no enrollment system for beneficiaries. Tricare would require enrollment under only one option, Tricare Prime, so the department would still face the possibility that eligible beneficiaries who were not currently using the system

might return to it for their care at any time. That factor introduces considerable uncertainty: CBO estimates that less than half of the non-active-duty beneficiaries using the system today will enroll. Furthermore, about 30 percent of those eligible to use military health care in the United States--2 million beneficiaries--do not do so at present. That "ghost" population would continue to create major cost and management uncertainties under Tricare.

Finally, Tricare does not go very far to enlist the help of beneficiaries in improving the efficiency of the health care system. Today's system does not impose copayments for outpatient care at military facilities and requires only minimal copayments for hospitalization. DoD is considering copayments under Tricare Prime for retirees and their families, but not for the active-duty members and dependents who would receive the preponderance of care delivered at military facilities.

Modifications to the Tricare Program

In summary, as CBO concluded last year in testimony before this Committee, Tricare is unlikely to solve all of the problems of the military health care system. But the program could be modified in ways that would boost its chances of reducing costs and improving efficiency. As Tricare goes forward, the Congress might want to consider requiring some of the following changes:

- *Establish a tri-service command and control structure* that would provide each lead agent with management control over all personnel and resources from other services. Resources would no longer continue to be allocated separately through each service but would go directly to the lead agent.

- *Require DoD to integrate utilization review activities* throughout CHAMPUS and the direct care system, thereby letting the department control the total volume of care delivered to military beneficiaries. The Congress might also require DoD to identify the services provided in either military or civilian medical facilities. Without such requirements, the department would have no way to eliminate the provision of unnecessary care and thus would not be able to hold down costs.

- *Adopt a universal enrollment requirement* that all beneficiaries who plan to use the military health care system enroll in a military health care plan. Military providers need to be able to plan for the health care needs of a defined population in order to develop per capita budgets and build cost-effective health care delivery networks. Those strategies can be put into effect only if all eligible beneficiaries commit themselves either to use a military plan or to rely on civilian sources of care.

- *Impose a premium and copayments* for health care benefits--for both military and civilian care--at levels approaching those in civilian plans. That change would offer beneficiaries incentives to use care efficiently. Premiums would also minimize the risk of ghosts reentering the military health care system, facilitating both regional management of the system and capitated budgeting. For DoD to institute that change, however, the requirement that Tricare Prime must lower out-of-pocket costs for beneficiaries would have to be repealed.

- *Allow enrollment to serve as the basis for access to care* at military treatment facilities. In doing so, DoD could provide all military beneficiaries with a greater incentive to enroll in a military health care plan. DoD could establish such an enrollment system today. For several reasons, however, including the cost implications of such a policy, DoD has decided not to pursue that approach.

- *Consider removing the requirement* that the HMO option by itself be budget neutral. That requirement would limit DoD's ability to offer the HMO benefit in noncatchment areas, where costs to DoD are likely to be higher than the costs of care furnished in military facilities. Removing the requirement thus would offer DoD greater flexibility to provide all beneficiaries with the triple option benefit structure.

MEDICARE REIMBURSEMENT FOR MILITARY CARE

Who should bear the cost of care furnished by military medical facilities to beneficiaries eligible for Medicare? That issue arose in the course of last year's debate about national health care reform. In fiscal year 1996, about 1.2 million retired military personnel and their dependents who are entitled to Medicare insurance coverage will also be eligible to receive care in the medical facilities of the Department of Defense. For a number of reasons, including the access to available space that those beneficiaries are granted, only 25 percent to 30 percent of them will actually use military health care. But for those who do use it, DoD will pay the cost of care out of its annual appropriations, with no reimbursement from Medicare.

During last year's Congressional debate, both this Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee considered proposals to authorize Medicare to make payments to DoD to cover the cost of such care (termed "Medicare subvention"). Similar proposals have been made in this Congress. One approach included in many proposals is to provide for payments based on the overall rate per enrollee, or capitated amount, that Medicare currently uses to reimburse eligible organizations, such as health maintenance organizations, that have Medicare risk-sharing contracts. Beneficiaries who choose to use the military health care system would have to designate DoD as the sole provider of care, meaning that they would be required to enroll in the Tricare program.

The budget stakes in this issue are significant. In estimating the costs of last year's proposals, CBO assumed that roughly the same number of beneficiaries eligible for Medicare who receive most of their care in military facilities today--about 25 percent of the eligible population--would enroll in a DoD Medicare HMO option. Based on that assumption, total Medicare payments to DoD would amount to about $2.7 billion by fiscal year 2000.

Last year's legislation on Medicare subvention was subject to the pay-as-you-go procedures of budget enforcement. It allowed DoD to spend any amounts it collected from Medicare without subsequent appropriation action. In budget parlance that is called "direct spending" and would require offsetting reductions in mandatory or entitlement spending or increases in revenues to be deficit neutral. Without specific legislative remedies, the increase in Medicare spending for beneficiaries treated in military facilities would simply constitute an additional expenditure from the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, which is already projected to run short of funds early in the next century.

One might ask whether there would be a compensating reduction in DoD's appropriations. Wouldn't that maintain deficit neutrality? Unfortunately, it would not because DoD's appropriations are tracked along with other discretionary spending on a separate "scorecard" from pay-as-you-go spending. As long as there are fixed caps

on discretionary spending, any savings in DoD's budget from Medicare subvention can be spent on other defense or nondefense discretionary programs. Thus, enacting Medicare subvention alone would increase the deficit by the amount of the Medicare payment.

Securing reimbursement from Medicare on the basis of capitated payments would help DoD to defray the cost of providing health care, but it would not necessarily guarantee beneficiaries eligible for Medicare any better access to a military facility than they have today. Access to a military facility would continue to be determined on the basis of location, capacity, and priorities. DoD could arrange for an enrollment option for those eligible for Medicare in areas without military facilities. But doing so would simply duplicate benefits currently available from Medicare HMOs in the civilian sector.

ALTERNATIVES TO TRICARE

Even if Tricare worked as DoD projects--that is, if it led to improved access to care, efficiencies in health care delivery, and costs no higher than under the present system--its additional benefits would accrue unevenly. Perhaps 60 percent of the population of current users of military health care (active-duty members and their families) would receive improved access at lower cost under Tricare. But retirees and their

dependents and survivors, who make up the remainder of users, would probably find their costs of care higher and their access to military facilities more limited.

Instead of changing the military health care system, some beneficiaries have proposed expanding the options for health care, at least for beneficiaries other than active-duty personnel. Military beneficiaries could receive access to health care from nonmilitary providers in many ways. One particular approach, supported by the National Military Family Association, would give beneficiaries access to care through the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) program rather than through the military health care system. In requesting a CBO study of military medical care, this Subcommittee directed CBO to consider FEHB alternatives to Tricare.

The reduction in wartime medical requirements from Cold War levels creates an opportunity to reconsider DoD's peacetime and wartime medical missions. According to DoD's Congressionally mandated study on the military medical system--referred to as the 733 study--and supporting analysis by RAND, the department could close the majority of its hospitals and medical centers and still provide through its own facilities roughly double the share of total wartime needs that it planned to meet during the Cold War. (As DoD has historically planned, the Department of Veterans Affairs and civilian hospitals under agreement with the National Disaster Medical System could meet additional wartime needs.)

Downsizing the direct care system to such an extent would make it impossible to provide peacetime care in military facilities to most military beneficiaries. But the downsizing would offer substantial savings--$10 billion or more annually--that could be used to pay for medical care from alternative sources such as the FEHB program. CBO's evaluation of the FEHB alternative includes an estimate of the savings from downsizing the direct care system.

Under such an approach, most military medical personnel would no longer be responsible in peacetime for caring for military beneficiaries. How to use those medical resources to enhance wartime readiness will be addressed in our testimony at the Subcommittee's next hearing on March 30.

The Federal Employees Health Benefits Program

The Federal Employees Health Benefits program is the source of health insurance for more than 9 million people. That number includes employees and retirees of the federal government and their dependents. Enrollment in the FEHB program is voluntary. In fact, not everyone who is eligible for enrollment chooses it: about 15 percent to 20 percent of the total eligible population of federal workers and retirees decide not to enroll in FEHB for a variety of reasons, such as a married person who opts for coverage through the employer of his or her spouse.

Participants in FEHB have a wide range of choices of types of plans and providers. Premiums and levels of benefits vary among plans. Two basic types of health insurance plans are offered: fee-for-service plans (perhaps including preferred provider options) and prepaid plans such as HMOs. In addition to the choice of plan, enrollees must also elect either self-only or self and family coverage.

The cost of each plan's premium is shared between the federal government and enrollees. In fiscal year 1995, the average premium contribution that the government will pay will be about 72 percent; employees and annuitants will pay the remaining 28 percent (except for Postal Service personnel, who pay a smaller share). The share of the premium paid by any individual employee or annuitant varies by plan.

FEHB as a Provider of Care for the Military

For purposes of comparison, CBO has developed an FEHB alternative consistent with the Subcommittee's request. Under this illustrative alternative, DoD would offer active-duty dependents and retirees and their family members the opportunity to enroll in the FEHB program on a voluntary basis. In addition, the department would ensure that all of its military beneficiaries over the age of 65 had full coverage under Medicare, including both coverage under Part A (Hospital Insurance) and voluntary coverage under Part B (Supplementary Medical Insurance). Those who are eligible

would receive primary coverage through Medicare, with most FEHB plans providing a wraparound policy to cover what Medicare does not.

Beneficiaries other than active-duty personnel would no longer have the option to receive care from the military system. The direct care system would be reoriented toward the wartime medical mission. As a result, the availability of peacetime care in military facilities would be sharply curtailed. DoD would retain the responsibility to provide care for active-duty personnel, which it could meet through some combination of its military hospitals, clinics, and care purchased from the civilian sector. CBO's testimony at the Committee's next hearing will discuss the provision of care for active-duty personnel at greater length.

Effects of FEHB on Coverage and Access to Care

One major effect of this approach is that it would place all categories of beneficiaries on equal footing. Today's military health care system puts active-duty personnel before active-duty dependents; retirees and their families have lowest priority. The FEHB approach would eliminate that ranking, since all beneficiaries would have equal access through their chosen plans.

Because most FEHB plans would provide full wraparound coverage for services and cost-sharing requirements not covered by Medicare, military beneficiaries who are eligible for Medicare would also benefit substantially from this option. For example, most FEHB plans would provide 100 percent coverage for prescription drugs for such beneficiaries, all of whom would have their employee premiums for enrollment under Medicare Part B paid by DoD.

Even under the FEHB approach, access to care could still vary by region, since not all FEHB options are available in all parts of the country. But military beneficiaries would have many more choices than they have today through the military health care system. Active-duty dependents could have at least as many choices as federal civilian employees, ranging from fee-for-service plans (with or without a preferred provider option) such as Blue Cross/Blue Shield to prepaid HMOs. The lack of available information on where retirees live makes it difficult to determine what plans might be available to them, but the availability of plans other than fee-for-service ones seems not to be particularly important to most federal retirees. Over 85 percent of all federal annuitants enroll in fee-for-service plans that enable them to choose their physicians. Blue Cross/Blue Shield alone is chosen by over 55 percent of annuitants.

A military beneficiary's actual choice to enroll in a plan of the FEHB--and the plan actually chosen--depends on many more factors than just the number of choices.

How the department implements this option, how much it would contribute to each plan's premium, and the alternative options that beneficiaries may have for private health insurance will all affect their behavior. Those considerations underlie CBO's analysis of the costs of the FEHB approach.

Effect of FEHB on Government Costs

In estimating those costs, CBO assumes that the present approach to calculating FEHB premiums would be retained. DoD would pay at least the government's share of the premiums of the plans actually selected by beneficiaries, or an average of about 72 percent of the plans' cost. (Under current statute, the actual contribution that the department would make toward any plan's premium could not exceed 75 percent of any plan's premium.) Enrollees would pay the remaining 28 percent of the average premium.

CBO will provide a detailed cost analysis of the FEHB alternative as part of the study that we are conducting for this Subcommittee. Because that analysis has not yet been completed, our testimony today is limited to discussing the likely effects of FEHB. It now appears that the costs of providing military beneficiaries with coverage under the full range of FEHB plans would be substantially less than the savings that could be realized by downsizing and restructuring the military's direct

care system. Net annual savings after full implementation could be on the order of $1 billion or more. Savings would probably be somewhat greater in comparison with Tricare once it is fully established.

The estimated cost of providing coverage for active-duty dependents and retirees and their families under FEHB includes an evaluation of how adding those beneficiaries to the covered population would affect the costs of both DoD and Medicare. As well as the cost to DoD of providing military beneficiaries with coverage under FEHB, the estimate assumes that Medicare costs would increase under both Part A and Part B. In addition, the estimate assumes that DoD would pay an enrollee's premium under Medicare Part B, including fees for those beneficiaries who waived coverage when they first became eligible.

Some or all of those savings could be used to defray the added costs to military beneficiaries under FEHB. CBO is evaluating a variety of options for reducing the net costs to beneficiaries. Adopting any such option, however, would add to DoD's costs in two ways. First, individual participants would receive greater benefits than under basic FEHB. Second, the more generous benefits would probably induce some additional beneficiaries to elect coverage. Those added costs could offset some--perhaps even more than 100 percent--of the savings from the FEHB approach, depending on how the option was designed and carried out. Those issues will also be discussed in detail in CBO's forthcoming analysis.

Effects of FEHB on Beneficiaries' Costs

FEHB coverage would alter the net cost to beneficiaries compared with Tricare. For most beneficiaries, the largest effect would stem from additional premium costs. In addition, under some plans beneficiaries would face copayments different from those under any of the three Tricare options. Further, the improved coverage that many FEHB plans would offer might enable some beneficiaries to save by canceling CHAMPUS supplemental insurance policies or other private coverage.

Under Tricare, costs for different groups of beneficiaries will depend heavily on access to treatment in military facilities (see Table 1). Tricare Prime would cost active-duty dependents less than some HMO plans offered through FEHB, but for retirees, FEHB alternatives could be less costly than Tricare Prime. A similar pattern applies for beneficiaries choosing Tricare Standard: active-duty dependents would pay less than in some FEHB fee-for-service plans, but many retirees could pay substantially more than under FEHB alternatives.

Administrative Factors

In fiscal year 1995, the total cost of FEHB to the federal government is about $16 billion. If coverage was provided to all 6.6 million potential DoD beneficiaries--

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED OUT-OF-POCKET AND PREMIUM EXPENSES FOR BENEFICIARIES UNDER TRICARE OPTIONS AND PLANS OFFERED UNDER THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM (In dollars)

Plan and Beneficiary Category	Tricare	FEHB	Difference
Tricare Prime/Health Maintenance Organization			
Active-duty dependents[a,b]	100	700	600
Retirees			
Younger than 65[b,c]	1,000	700	-300
Older than 65[d]	1,700	700	-1,000
Tricare Standard/Traditional Fee-for-Service Plan			
Active-duty dependents[a,b]	200	1,100	900
Retirees			
Younger than 65[b,c]	1,100	1,100	0
Older than 65[d]	1,700	600	-1,100

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

NOTES: FEHB = Federal Employees Health Benefits program.

Numbers assume expenses for an individual under the Tricare program and two different plans offered under the FEHB: Kaiser Permanente and the Standard Option of Blue Cross/Blue Shield. Actual expenses could be higher or lower than estimated here depending on many factors, including health status, income, and the actual plan selected by an individual under the FEHB program. Expenses are estimated for 1996 omitting any expenses incurred outside the military health care system, with the exception of expenses for CHAMPUS supplemental coverage, or the plan of choice under FEHB. Costs are rounded to the nearest hundred.

a. Includes expenses for beneficiaries for care provided in the civilian sector; all other care received is considered to be free of charge at military medical facilities.

b. Assumes than an enrollee in a health maintenance organization plan offered under the FEHB program would assume the behavior of a typical active worker in that plan.

c. Includes beneficiary expenses for care provided in the civilian sector and for a CHAMPUS supplemental policy; all other care received is considered to be received free of charge at military medical facilities.

d. Assumes that military beneficiaries over the age of 65 are not eligible for Tricare Prime or Standard. Instead, military beneficiaries over the age of 65 would incur the same acute care expenses as other Medicare eligible individuals for all services covered by Medicare plus one-third of their out-of-pocket expenses for prescription drugs; DoD would pay the rest of their prescription drug expenses. Two assumptions are central to this estimate: that Medicare is the beneficiaries' only health coverage, and that the only expense for beneficiaries over the age of 65 would be their premium for a plan under the Standard Option of Blue Cross/Blue Shield. Expenses are assumed to fall for military beneficiaries over the age of 65 enrolled in a plan offered under the FEHB for two reasons: their premiums would be paid by DoD for coverage under Medicare Part B, and the Standard Option of Blue Cross/Blue Shield would reduce out-of-pocket expenses to zero.

including ghosts--the size of the FEHB program could increase by almost 75 percent. Even if the ghost population was excluded, the increase in volume would surely increase administrative costs for the program. Those added costs, which CBO has not been able to estimate, would offset some of the potential savings.

Apart from the increase in the volume of work, expanding FEHB to cover dependents of military personnel and retirees would raise several administrative issues. One issue that would emerge is how to handle enrollment for active-duty families, who move much more often than other federal workers. Another issue concerns self-only and self and family policies. This option assumes that active-duty spouses would be permitted to purchase policies, even though the active-duty member is the employee. Further, in many cases, a spouse without children or an only child in a single-parent family might benefit from purchasing a lower-cost self-only policy. The Office of Personnel Management would have to resolve those administrative questions in a manner consistent with the interests of military families.

Budgetary Treatment of FEHB Costs

Like Medicare subvention, this option would have pay-as-you-go implications for budgetary enforcement. First, the employer contribution for premiums of annuitants is considered to be an entitlement subject to pay-as-you-go procedures. Second,

legislation that raised participation in either Medicare Part A or Part B would also be subject to those procedures. The FEHB option would raise Medicare participation because people who now receive care in military treatment facilities would instead be treated in the civilian sector under Medicare.

In this case, as with the Medicare subvention option, the presence of fixed caps on discretionary spending would prevent a reduction in DoD's budget for health care from automatically reducing net discretionary spending. Under the scoring rules of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, putting an FEHB option into place for military personnel would require offsets in pay-as-you-go spending and perhaps in the legislative cap on discretionary spending.

A final issue for this Subcommittee's concern is jurisdiction over the FEHB program. At present, jurisdiction in the House of Representatives resides with the Civil Service Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. Any proposal to extend the FEHB program to military beneficiaries presumably would have to receive the approval of that committee as well as this one.

CONCLUSION

Despite DoD's efforts, Tricare is not yet a fully developed vehicle for providing medical care to military beneficiaries. A number of questions remain unanswered about the program's costs, its effect on access to care for different groups of beneficiaries, and DoD's commitment to undertaking needed administrative and structural reforms.

In this testimony, CBO has outlined an alternative approach to providing care for the military population. The FEHB approach might offer savings compared with both Tricare and today's military medical system, while simultaneously improving access and equity for beneficiaries. Integrating the FEHB approach with Medicare, however, would raise issues associated with budgetary treatment. Those issues and others will be addressed in more detail in the forthcoming study that CBO is conducting for this Subcommittee.

DRAFT March 8, 1995

Medical Readiness Issue Paper

1. Issue

How should the Department of Defense maintain medical wartime readiness and provide peacetime health care in the post-Cold War era?

2. Issue Description

The Department of Defense bears two medical responsibilities: a military mission to provide for the health of the force in peacetime and in wartime[1] and, as a competitive employer, to provide a health care benefit that will attract and retain quality employees. The military mission requires some infrastructure; the employer mission does not necessarily require any infrastructure. (Historically, some health care has been provided and some purchased.)

The current active-duty military medical force is more than twice the size required to meet the threats of the post-Cold War world.[2] The Military Departments maintain the excess force structure to provide the peacetime health care benefit.[3] The Defense Health Program (DHP) reflects the military's historical preference for providing benefits in kind rather than through market forces. In the post-Cold War world, that preference has shifted the focus of military medicine from wartime readiness to the health benefit.

The DHP is unable to meet either responsibility satisfactorily. Its organization and management produce a benefit that is neither cost-effective nor equitable. Wartime readiness is underfunded and in some cases unfunded in the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).

Medical Readiness

During the Cold War, DoD maintained an active-duty medical force and supporting reserves capable of responding to the large requirements of a short-warning, multi-theater war with the Soviet Union and its allies. Even though, current threats impose much smaller requirements, both in the potential theaters of combat and in the United States, there is still no

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[1] Includes also mobilization, deployment, and sustainment of wartime capabilities, and support for all peacetime operational missions. In this paper, the term "wartime readiness" is intended to connote all of these responsibilities.

[2] The 733 Study reported a maximum requirement for 6,000 physicians. Under the current FYDP, there will be 12,500 physicians on active duty in FY 2001.

[3] The Office of the Assistant secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) maintains that it has neither the authority nor the responsibility to adjust the size of the medical force, although it does acknowledge responsibility for the peacetime benefit.

mechanism to ensure that the medical support is adequately prepared to meet the reduced threat. Other findings:

- The FYDP does not provide for replacement of medical equipment sets procured in the early and mid-1980s, which are now badly out of date. Procurement of the Forward Surgical Teams critical to Army combat-zone care and sustainment of the Army's existing deployable systems are underfunded. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) maintains that it has no responsibility to ensure that these readiness elements are resourced.

- Although the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs [OASD(HA)] is responsible for oversight of wartime readiness training, it maintains no reporting systems to ensure that requirements are met.[4] The FYDP has no program element for medical wartime readiness training[5]; training dollars are derived from several sources and are virtually impossible to track. An estimate is that wartime readiness training is underfunded by $1 billion over the term of the FYDP (see evaluation section for more detail).

- The medical reserves have adequate personnel to meet the wartime requirements imposed by the smaller active force. Their training, however, is not adequately funded.[6]

The DHP imposes costs on military end-strength and resources by maintaining a larger force than is required for wartime readiness. Every medical department position above the number required for wartime readiness consumes manpower and resources that could be committed to other military activities.

Peacetime Health Care

By law, the DoD is not responsible for providing care in military facilities. It is required to provide care free of charge to active-duty members and to pay for care for non-active-duty beneficiaries through an insurance program that includes cost sharing. Although it is not required to provide a more generous (free) benefit directly, it may choose to do so on a space-available basis. The Department provides direct care in military hospitals and clinics (the direct-care system), and indirect care through insurance programs, primarily through a fee for service

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[4] OASD/HA Directive dictates that Health Affairs has oversight for readiness, but not all wartime readiness funding is in the DHP. An interview with Health Affairs confirmed that oversight is not thoroughly exercised.

[5] MEPRS (Medical Expense and Performance Reporting System) has four separate accounts that identify and record the time and cost involved in medical readiness training. This system, however, does not forecast training requirements and is unable to give quarterly or midyear reports on actual training completed.

[6] 1995 Program Review, and Army estimates of training budget to support MEDFORCE 2000.

(FFS) plan, the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS). Many beneficiaries now prefer their civilian plans to DoD options and choose not to use DoD care at all. The DHP is mandated by Congress to establish a uniform health benefit. The DHP proposes to expand CHAMPUS to include a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) option, TRICARE *Prime* to meet this mandate (this will be discussed in detail in the evaluation section).

It is inequitable:

The DoD has no effective measures for access to health care, nor any strategic goal for access.[7] In their absence, access to care is determined primarily by where beneficiaries live and secondarily by their age.

The resources of military medicine are heavily concentrated in 12 medical centers: about half of all military physicians are assigned to them and half of all direct-care expenses are incurred in them. Of about 8.4 million beneficiaries, only 1.4 million (18 percent) live within 40 miles — a reasonable commute — of a medical center.[8]

While the total DHP beneficiary population has decreased markedly with reductions in military end strength, the retired population has aged and the number of older beneficiaries has increased. DHP funding has been maintained virtually constant in real terms on the assumption that older beneficiaries require more health care than younger ones. While true in the nation at large, that assumption is false for DHP beneficiaries, for reasons explained below.

It is not cost effective:

It costs the government more to provide care through the direct-care system than through CHAMPUS. When the direct care system is expanded to provide more "space-available" care, which is free to the user, beneficiaries who were paying for non-DoD health care respond to the economic incentive and enter the DoD system. That response creates a demand that overwhelms any per unit cost savings the direct care system experiences (see evaluation section for explanation). In addition, several practices of the direct-care system tend to increase costs:

- The organization of the direct-care system and its standards of practice are dictated in large part by the requirement for an adequate volume and case mix of patients to serve as a clinical teaching base for Graduate Medical Education (GME) programs. Most military medical centers admit more patients and keep them longer than they would without GME.[9]

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[7] Letter from the Acting ASD(HA) to the GAO, 27 December 1993.

[8] This radius surrounding military treatment facilities is referred to as a catchment area.

[9] This observations by the Commission Staff reiterates the findings of the Military Health Care Study, the Rice Report, the Blue Ribbon Panel on Sizing DoD Medical Treatment Facilities, and the 733 Study.

- In DoD catchment areas, the DHP hospitalizes 1.2 times as many patients per capita as the national average, and 2.4 times as many as HMO's.[10] This phenomenon has several causes; among them are the preferences of military physicians and the fact that direct care is free to beneficiaries.

The Projected DHP will not solve the problems:

Over the next five years the DHP plans to enhance the benefit by reducing beneficiaries' share of CHAMPUS costs and expanding their access to the direct-care system. It proposes to offset increased costs through management improvements.

The civil sector has managed costs by implementing measures such as strict enrollment, true capitation budgeting, and managed care procedures. If effectively implemented, they would permit a 50 percent reduction in FY 1995 DoD hospital capacity and decreases in medical endstrength, with no reduction in the health care benefit.

The DHP's proposed measures for managing cost will be insufficient: the enrollment will not restrict beneficiary choice, the budgeting will be based on previous expenditures rather than populations, and the management measures will not deliver cost-effective care (see evaluation section for explanation). These approaches implement only a supply subset of the supply- and demand-side remedies employed by the civil sector and discussed at length in DoD's 733 Study.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) asserts that the DHP will successfully constrain demand and control costs. But when put to the question directly, knowledgeable Pentagon insiders expressed skepticism that the DHP's version of supply side management would reverse the cost ineffectiveness of the current system. Similar opinions are found in the CBO and OMB. The Commission Staff also believes that no significant cost savings will be achieved by the DHP on its current course. As a consequence the DHP will continue to support overutilization and inequities in access and cost will persist.

3. Options

Basic structural changes in military medicine are required to refocus the direct care system on core military competencies: 1)A uniformed medical force based on wartime requirements. 2)A military medical program that ensures an adequate level of wartime readiness: a healthy fighting force; expertise in military related medicine; and attracts and retains quality medical professionals. 3) A total medical program that is a cost-effective mix of direct and privatized care consistent with the manpower requirements for wartime readiness; offers high access at reasonable cost to all beneficiaries; builds faith with its beneficiaries.

The following options are illustrations of how these principles could be employed. The first step in developing the options was to define a set of core competencies based on wartime

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[10] Data from Health Care Financing Administration and DoD Retrospective Case Mix Analysis System

readiness, and then develop an insurance program that provides a comprehensive peacetime benefit. All military medical-related functions were categorized into three types: those that require uniformed personnel and are directly related to the wartime readiness mission; functions that could be performed in the private sector, but should be performed by government for cultural reasons; and functions that could and should be performed by the civilian sector (see Appendix 1 for details).

Three options illustrate a potential range of change:

1. Baseline. The current program in its entirety[11]: The Services maintain the current active medical force.

2. Reduce the Medical Force to the Size Needed to Maintain the Operational Mission: privatize most non-active-duty care.

Develop a force sizing model based on wartime readiness requirements. In addition, maintain a direct-care system that includes: direct care for active-duty in peacetime; Graduate Medical Education; a rotation base to permit periodic replacement of medical personnel assigned abroad, to military platforms, or to other hardship posts; OCONUS and remote area peacetime care; and wartime casualty care, both in theater and in the United States. Establish civilian health care options for those non-active-duty beneficiaries not treatable in the residual direct-care system. Total force could be reduced by about one half.

3. Privatize all CONUS care:

Develop a force sizing model based on wartime readiness requirements. Reduce the active medical force to support the operational mission and OCONUS peacetime care only. Maintain the rotation base in the Veteran's Affairs (VA) hospital system and civilian facilities. As a first option, offer CONUS care for all beneficiaries in non-DoD facilities. Treat wartime casualties in the VA or other available components of National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). The total force could be reduced by about two-thirds to three-fourths.

Option 1: Base Line

Readiness: This option would decrease active medical end-strength through 2001, by one percent and maintain the current reserve medical personnel end strength and the 12,300 DoD hospital beds in the United States. It would do nothing about the underfunding of deployable medical systems, wartime readiness training, and other associated tactical systems.

[11] The program includes all medical resources for wartime readiness and for support of peacetime health care.

Beneficiary Care: This option provides a DoD regional managed-care program (TRICARE), offering the following three health care options:

TRICARE *Prime* — This option is a direct care Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) structure built around the Military Treatment Facility and supplemented with local contracted care. Under this option, care delivered in Military Treatment Facilities is free and care supplemented with local contractors requires a copayment. *Prime* reduces out-of-pocket costs for those who enroll and increases access for those who reside in areas in which the benefit will be offered. The benefit will not be available everywhere. Active-duty personnel are required to enroll in *Prime* and enrollment is optional for all other beneficiaries.

TRICARE Standard — This option is CHAMPUS and no enrollment is required.

TRICARE Extra — This option is a preferred provider network adjunct to CHAMPUS offering a 5 percent discount to the user for selecting a preferred provider. No enrollment is required.

Recruitment and Retention: Option 1 offers access to Graduate Medical Education (GME) as the primary incentive in recruitment, and relies on the service obligation incurred through GME as the cornerstone of retention.

Infrastructure: The direct care system is organized in three tiers: true medical centers (with more than 200 occupied beds and a full-fledged GME program); community hospitals (with between 50 and 200 occupied beds); and station hospitals (with fewer than 50 occupied beds). The medical centers support the full range of medical specialities; the community hospitals, a much smaller range; and the station hospitals almost no medical specialties. The DHP maintains 12 true medical centers, 33 community hospitals, and 69 station hospitals.

Option 2: Reduce the Medical Force to the Size Needed to Maintain the Operational Mission:

Readiness: Under this option, the active medical force would be reduced to the levels required to meet the wartime readiness requirement. The illustration for cost purposes reduces the force by 50 percent. The reserve medical force is maintained at their current appropriate numbers. The active component provides all CONUS care to active duty personnel and remote area and OCONUS care to all beneficiaries; it also maintains the rotation and training base required to support wartime readiness requirements. To illustrate this option, we will use the requirements derived in the 733 Study (See Appendix 2 for 733 Study details).

Casualty Evacuation: In this option the infrastructure maintained to care for the active duty would have the capacity to care for all casualties under the most demanding current scenario. Any additional requirements will be met through the Veterans' Affairs (VA) Hospital System, which is currently prepared to make more than 17,000 beds available for DoD use on 72 hours' notice.

Beneficiary Care: Under this option, all non-active-duty beneficiaries under 65 would have a **choice** of enrolling in one of three options. First, where a residual capacity exists in Military Treatment Facilities with the reduced force, enrollment in a Military Health Plan; second, enrollment in the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program (FEHBP), which offers a range of health programs from HMO to fee-for-service; and third, enrollment in their current employer's plan. Non-active-duty beneficiaries over age 65 could enroll in the Military Health Plan where residual capacity exists, or in an FEHBP. If they choose an FEHBP HMO option they would not have to use their Medicare. If they choose an FEHBP FFS plan it is to their advantage to use Medicare Part A and Part B to maximize savings.

All non-active duty beneficiaries pay a premium for care in either the Military Health Plan or in the FEHBP. Access to each is equal. To support true capitation budgeting, each beneficiary is limited to a single DoD plan. Premium cost to beneficiary for the FEHBP or the Military Plan will be determined by the Department. In order to maintain equal access and uniformity, there should not be a no-cost option for the non-active-duty beneficiaries. Instead a reasonable cost share should be implemented and out -of -pocket differences for active duty families could be offset by additional pay. Implementation will be conducted to safeguard beneficiaries from severe losses.

Recruitment and Retention: Option 2 reduces GME to the level required to maintain the wartime readiness skills of the down-sized force, and requires a two-for-one payback for both medical school and GME to increase retention.[12] In down-sizing GME, the Air Force model could be adopted (see Appendix 3). They maintain significantly less of the active force in GME than the Army and Navy programs.

Infrastructure: Under this option, the hospital infrastructure would be reduced to match the requirements for wartime readiness and peacetime care of active-duty personnel, and GME would be consolidated into joint centers of excellence. There are many possible configurations of military medicine that meet these requirements. The one considered here as a notional example is as follows: retention of five medical centers: Walter Reed, Portsmouth, San Diego, Wilford Hall, and Madigan; closing Bethesda, Brooke, and Malcolm Grow, because there are other local military medical centers; downgrading Keesler, Tripler, William Beaumont, David Grant, and Eisenhower to community hospitals and eliminating their associated teaching programs. Hospitals with fewer than 20 occupied beds would be replaced with outpatient clinics unless they are in remote areas (Adak, Alaska; and Twenty-Nine Palms, California). Upgrade the medical facility in Landstuhl, Germany, to provide the full range of medical specialty services.

Option 2a: This is Option 2 with a different cost sharing scheme. Beneficiaries' cost share is equivalent to civilian Federal employees' in both the Military Health Plan and the FEHBP.

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[12] The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) maintains that there is no evidence that supports the conclusion that recruitment and retention can be maintained with this increase in the payback requirements. Officers in other branches gladly undertake such paybacks for graduate training that enhances their post-military earning potential far less than the medical training in question.

Option 3: Support the Operational Mission Only

Readiness: Under this option the active component would be reduced to the size required to provide OCONUS care, CONUS remote area care, and rotation peacetime deployments. Dependance on the reserve component remains the same as in Option 2. Increased dependance on reserves could be explored in this option (see Appendix 4 for details). All other care would be provided in civilian or non-DoD facilities. On CONUS rotations, active component manpower will work in civilian-operated facilities (as they now do in Newport, R.I.) or in the VA, and receive GME in civilian and VA programs.

Casualty Evacuation: The Department of Veterans Affairs serves as the primary source of care for casualties evacuated to the United States in wartime.

Beneficiary Care: The provisions in Option 2, less the military health plan, would be expanded to provide care for all beneficiaries, including active-duty personnel. The Department would pay in full for care to active-duty personnel.

Recruitment and Retention: Conducts all GME is civilian institutions, or in the VA -- underwriting civilian institutional costs if necessary.

Infrastructure: All CONUS direct care facilities would be eliminated, except those in remote areas. The facilities would be offered for lease or purchase by health care organizations desiring to bid for Federal health care contracts.

Option 3a: This is Option 3 with a different cost sharing scheme. Non-active duty beneficiaries' cost share is equivalent to civilian federal employees' in the FEHBP.

4. Evaluation

Criteria

The primary criterion used by the staff to evaluate options was based upon the medical system's ability to focus on core competancies, increase medical readiness, and expand and equalize access. The management of the benefit and the resulting costs to the Department and to beneficiaries are of secondary but high importance.

Wartime readiness must rank first because the national defense depends on it. Military manpower is likewise more valuable when devoted to military missions than when employed in a purely economic capacity to deliver health care. Similarly, because many beneficiaries have no alternative to reliance on military medicine, their access to care must have primacy over the cost-effectiveness of its provision.

The staff of the Commission on Roles and Missions has been told that wartime readiness is so embedded in the peacetime operations of the medical departments that major reductions in the

peacetime structure would cripple readiness. It cannot be true that a medical force close to the size required to meet the threat posed by the Warsaw Pact is still required now that the Pact is defunct. In fact, the deployable medical capabilities have been sharply reduced -- particularly by the Army -- in recognition of the reduced threat. It may not prove painless to extricate wartime readiness from the elements of the current system that are unrelated to it, but strong management initiative should prevail in doing so.

Wartime readiness

Option 1:

Facilities

The FYDP does not provide for modernization of the medical equipment sets procured in the early and mid-1980s, now badly out of date and requiring replacement at a cost in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Procurement of the Forward Surgical Teams critical to Army combat-zone care, and maintenance and sustainment of the Army's existing deployable systems are underfunded. These deficiencies diminish our ability to care for our wounded in wartime.[13]

Manpower

The 733 Study concluded that the current active-duty military medical force is more than twice the size required to meet the threats of the post-Cold War world.[14] **Figure 1** displays the numbers of active duty physicians deployed in Southwest Asia and in Europe during Operation Desert Storm; the number of such physicians required for support of current scenarios, two near simultaneous Major Regional Conflicts (MRC's);[15] and the number on active duty today. The requirements of the most demanding case evaluated by the 733 Study bear a clear and logical relationship to the requirements observed during Operation Desert Storm, which was essentially one MRC.

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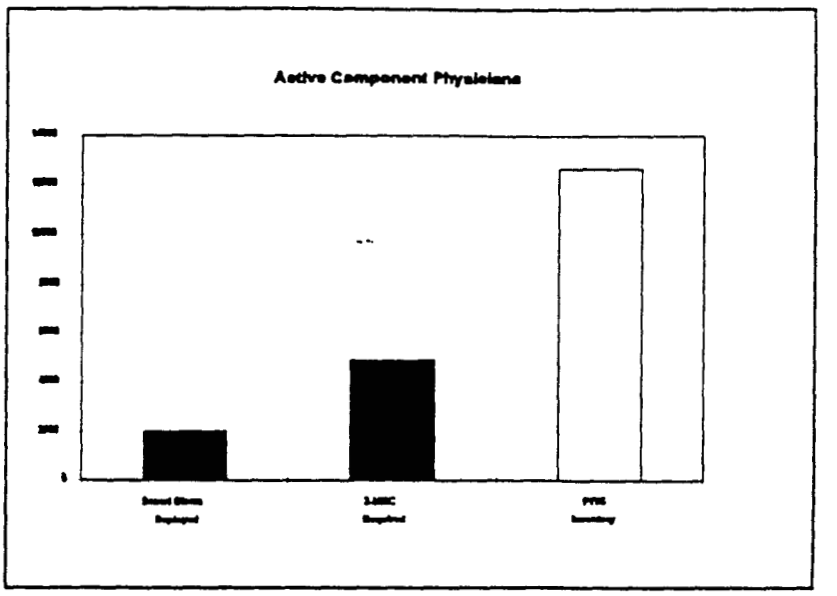
[13] The potentially disastrous consequences are detailed in the DoDIG and GAO reports of the deficiencies in medical readiness revealed during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

[14] The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) maintains that the 733 Study is dated. The scenarios it addressed remain current, and the requirements it identified are, according to the Joint Staff, significantly overestimated.

[15] This number includes active physicians required for the deployed force, nondeployed active force, provision of care to active forces and their beneficiaries who serve overseas in peacetime (OCONUS peacetime force), rotation base for physicians serving the OCONUS peacetime force, and GME for all these required physicians. (Source: *The Economics of Sizing the Military Medical Establishment* — the 733 Study)

Figure 1.



About 40 to 45 percent of the current inventory of active-duty physicians are students or instructors in GME programs. They are not assigned to wartime deployment missions because those missions would interrupt training. Their non-availability was verified during Operation Desert Storm: neither GME students nor the senior physicians essential to the accreditation of the GME programs were deployed.[16] That reality is further reflected in the Services' current mobilization and deployment plans, which assign the deployment missions to physicians at smaller community and station hospitals.[17]

There is no rationale that derives the size of the GME contingent from the objective size of the medical force. In fact, data describing the retention rates of GME graduates by graduation cohort and specialty were gathered for the very first time for this report. Those data, which could be only fragmentarily captured, reveal that retention beyond the expiration of obligated service is low for all specialties, and lowest for the specialties which enjoy the highest rewards in the civilian sector. This unsurprising observation confirms the value of participation in medical specialty training. That value is not, however, reflected in the length of the service obligation that such participation incurs. GME participants incur a year-for-year obligation: all other graduate training provided at government expense incurs a two-for-one obligation.

By maintaining the medical force at its cold-war size, the DHP imposes costs on military end strength. In each Service, the number of officers in the medical department far exceeds the

[16]Reservists in civilian GME programs were called up: a physician from a civilian a teaching facility was called to serve as a physician, and had to leave his responsibilities as the head of the OB/GYN Department.

[17] The Army reports that physicians in GME would be available for deployment on full mobilization. Full mobilization is not required to support the most demanding scenario used for sizing today's forces. It has not been executed since 1945.

number in any other staff or combat element. The Defense Health Program provides that in FY 2001, one-sixth of all active officers will be in the medical departments. In the upper ranks the percentages will be higher; in FY 2001, one-third of all Colonels and Navy Captains will be in the medical departments.

Wartime Readiness Training

The medical force is ill-prepared for its wartime mission. The academic content of GME programs is not specifically oriented to readiness, nor can it be under the current regulations of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education. In particular, the surgical training includes only limited exposure to the trauma-related surgery that is required in wartime. While all the Services utilize civilian trauma centers for some training, only the Air Force has made a major commitment to training physicians this way. Unlike GME, training unique to the medical wartime readiness mission is underfunded in the DHP.

Training for reservists and the active component is underfunded. The total FYDP shortfall is estimated at about $1 billion.[18] While Health Affairs is responsible for overseeing that personnel assigned to deployable medical systems are adequately ready, they do not maintain a formal tracking system; and there appears to be some disagreement among the involved agencies as to who is responsible. The Department has not established a method for ensuring that achievement of readiness training standards are tied to certification. In fact, the standards of inspection and accreditation that are the bedrock of quality assurance in peacetime medicine have no analogs in medical readiness. Where as fixed DoD medical facilities are expected, Deployable Medical Systems are not.

Peacetime Readiness

The current medical force and military hospital system is far larger than that required to support the active-duty force in peacetime: active-duty personnel generate less than one-third of the peacetime medical workload.

Over the course of the staff analysis, the Services repeatedly expressed concern that the requirements for support of operations-other-than-war (OOTW) be recognized. Those requirements, such as support of our involvements in Somalia, Bosnia, and Haiti, occupy only a fraction of the medical force; in combination, all of those contingencies have been staffed by fewer than 60 deployed physicians at any one time, above the numbers normally assigned to overseas and deployment missions. In addition, Defense Guidance continues to reiterate that programming will continue to be based on the two MRC requirement, and OOTW is a subsumed case.

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[18] The Army Health Services Command identified a training requirement of approximately $150 million/year to meet Defense Planning Guidance; in addition the Navy acknowledged an average of $15 million/year training underfunding over FY96-01.

The Services' operational requirements vary with their responsibilities. The fraction of the current active-duty force required to support peacetime operations is clearly highest in the Navy. Only the Navy has fully analyzed operational requirements and is structuring its force based on them. Any contemplated structural changes should recognize the differences among the Services current wartime readiness models.

Option 2:

Facilities

Options 2 and 3 funds the Deployable Medical System (DEPMEDS) modernization and sustainment and procure the missing elements of Army support, and chemical warfare.

Manpower

Option 2 reduces military medical manpower to the numbers required to support the Defense Guidance. It focuses the resulting force on wartime readiness by transferring the bulk of the responsibility for peacetime care to an insurance program. Option 2 reduces military end-strength by 6,300 physicians and the total end-strength by 63,000 persons.

Wartime readiness training

Options 2 and 3 fully funds wartime readiness training for active and reserve medical personnel. Option 2 provides the GME required to support the reduced force by offering consolidated joint programs that emphasize wartime skills more than civilian programs.

Option 3:

Manpower

Option 3 eliminates all active-duty GME; it eliminates all DoD manpower associated with the treatment of casualties evacuated to the United States; and it maximizes reliance on the reserves. It also reduces active military end strength by 8,100 physicians and total active end strength by 81,000 persons.

Access

The health care benefit is an entitlement in the law which specifies that the Department of Defense must provide health care coverage to active duty and retired personnel and their dependents.[19] Beneficiaries' expectations of the military health benefit far exceed the

requirements in the law. In particular, many believe that military retirees and their families are entitled to free care for life. In fact, most beneficiaries cannot gain access to the full range of services through the direct-care system and must depend on other sources for specialized care. This condition is particularly true for older beneficiaries; the DoD has neither the responsibility nor the resources to provide care for the diseases of aging to the vast majority of its Medicare-eligible beneficiaries.

In the course of our analysis we met with the leadership of the Military Coalition, an association of 25 lobbying groups representing nearly 4 million beneficiaries, active duty families to retirees over 65. Their highest priorities were access to and continuity of care, choice of provider, and extension of CHAMPUS type benefits to the Medicare-eligible. Cost, while an issue of concern, was of lesser importance. (see Appendix 5 for the Military Coalition's letter to the Commission)

Option 1:

Option 1 provides care directly in military hospitals and clinics (the direct-care system), and indirectly through CHAMPUS (the non-direct-care program). Care in military hospitals and clinics is virtually free to all beneficiaries.

The organization of the direct-care system and its standards of practice are dictated in large part by the requirement for an adequate volume and case mix of patients to serve as a clinical teaching base for GME programs. The resources of military medicine are heavily concentrated in the medical centers; about half of all military physicians are assigned to them, and about half of all direct-care expenses are incurred in them. The requirements of GME produce what appears to be overuse of health services by the populations living in the medical center catchment areas. If the standards of the most efficient center were universally observed, 43 percent of all military medical center workload (20 percent of all direct-care inpatient workload) could be eliminated without any effect on the health of DoD beneficiaries. (See Appendix 6 for details of analysis.)

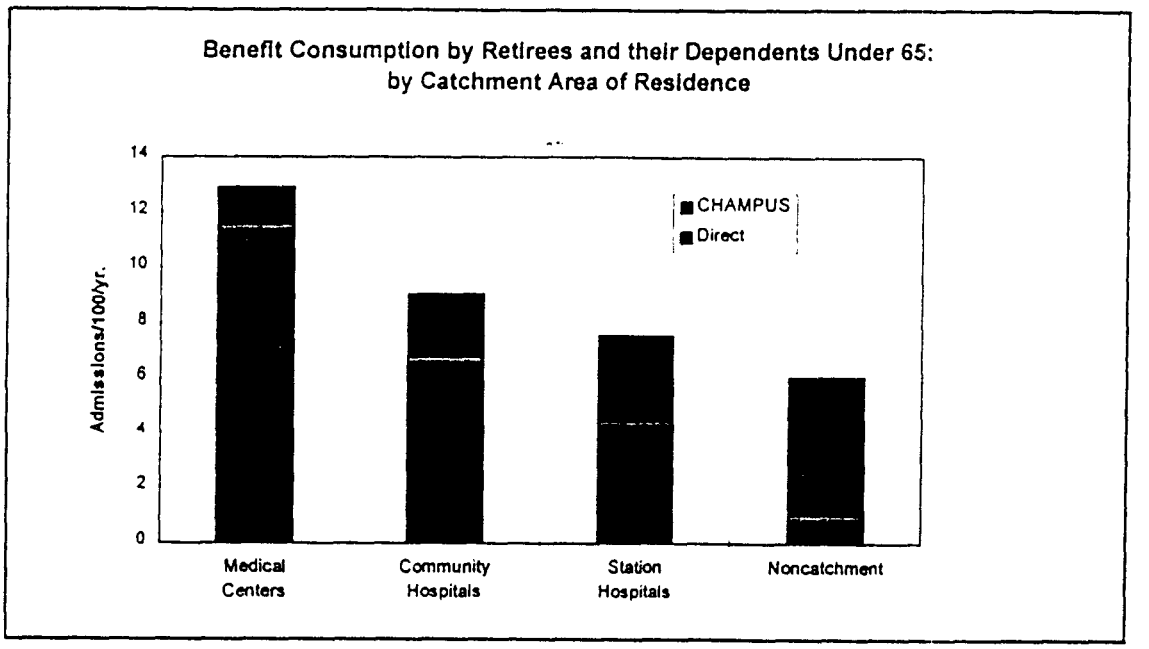
About 7.9 of the 8.4 million eligible beneficiaries reside in the United States. About 18 percent of all beneficiaries live in the catchment areas of major medical centers, 31 percent in the catchment areas of community hospitals, 27 percent in the catchment areas of station hospitals, and 24 percent outside military catchment areas.

Currently, about 6 million of the 8 million beneficiaries use the DoD benefit for at least some portion of their health care. Consumption of health services varies with residence and with age. Figure 2 displays the consumption of DoD hospital care (admissions/100 beneficiaries) as a function of residence for the retired and their families. The left bar shows consumption by populations living in medical center catchment areas; the middle bars, consumption by those living in the catchment areas of community and station hospitals; and the

[19] Dependents are those who by reason of consanguinity, legal adoption, other legal definition of dependency, or marriage, are eligible for the DoD health benefit through their association with active-duty or retired personnel.

right-hand bar, consumption by those living outside catchment areas.

Figure 2.



The differences in consumption have three causes: first, the greater clinical capabilities of the larger hospitals permit the treatment of a wider range of disease and injury; second, the requirements of GME programs require that more patients be admitted; and third, beneficiaries prefer other sources of care to CHAMPUS when direct care is not available (the reasons for this behavior and its consequences are discussed subsequently in the section on cost).[20]

For the 86 percent of the retired population living outside medical center catchment areas, the normal pattern of increasing demand for health care with age is reversed; older DHP beneficiaries consume less DoD care per capita than younger beneficiaries. The Medicare-eligible use less care because they are no longer eligible for CHAMPUS; the younger retired and their families use other, non-DoD sources of care in preference to CHAMPUS. It is of course true that the older beneficiaries tend to exhibit serious diagnoses when they do gain access to the DoD system: the point is that they gain access less, rather than more, frequently than younger beneficiaries, because they go elsewhere for care.

The decreased consumption of DoD health services by older beneficiaries constitutes an enormous potential demand on the DHP. If the DHP improves access, beneficiaries will use it in preference to the other sources of care they use now because it is free, and total DHP workload

[20] It is also possible that retired beneficiaries in poor health tend to choose to live close to medical centers.

will increase. The implications of this latent demand are discussed at greater length in the cost section.

The TRICARE program is designed to improve access by augmenting military facilities with civilian providers, recapturing both CHAMPUS beneficiaries and the ghost demand described above. Its success will be constrained by the physical capacities of military facilities; that is, it will improve access most where it is best already. The *Prime* benefit can be expected to attract many enrollees. Because enrollees will have priority for care in military treatment facilities, the Medicare-eligible, who will not be permitted to enroll, may find their access reduced.[21] The cost implications of the expansion in access are described below.

Option 2 and 3:

Options 2 and 3 provide equal access to all members of each class of beneficiaries, at equal cost.[22] All non-active-duty beneficiaries who enroll in the Military Health Plan will have equal access to military facilities where facilities and capacity exists. Families of active-duty personnel will have priority for enrollment in the Military Health Plan. Options 2 and 3 are open to all beneficiaries, however all beneficiaries are not required to enroll. They may choose an employer's plan or some other non-DoD health care source if they desire. They will not be entitled to benefits from more than one source of DoD care; in exchange, all beneficiaries (including the Medicare-eligible) will be guaranteed access to care.

Cost

The 1995 total annual cost of all DoD medical activities is about $20 billion. It is not possible to subdivide that sum precisely into wartime readiness and benefit accounts, in part because military medical manpower serves both purposes and in part because the DHP is not organized to do so. The medical management information systems of the DHP attribute only $11 billion to the costs of care.[23] The Commission on Roles and Missions team considering this issue believes that the correct amount is no less than $18 billion (See Appendix 7).

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[21] In their assumptions about TRICARE utilization Health Affairs maintains that there will be enough residual capacity to continue to serve this population.

[22] Creating equal access will require changes to Title X.

[23] The lack of management information renders the DHP almost unmanageable. Attempts to analyze its costs and benefits founder on the lack of reliable and consistent data on utilization, services delivered, beneficiary populations, and costs. Every independent review of military medicine in the past 20 years has urgently recommended the creation of adequate management information systems. Despite the expenditure of over $2 billion on medical information systems in the past 10 years, the Office of the ASD(HA) must resort today to surveys of beneficiaries to estimate how many of them actually use the Defense Health Benefit. In January 1995, the ASD(HA) let a contract to industry to design a medical management information system.

The costs of Options 2 and 3 are calculated on the assumption that they will serve all 8.4 million eligible beneficiaries. Because some beneficiaries would continue to choose other sources of care, the calculated costs are conservative. (See Appendix 7).

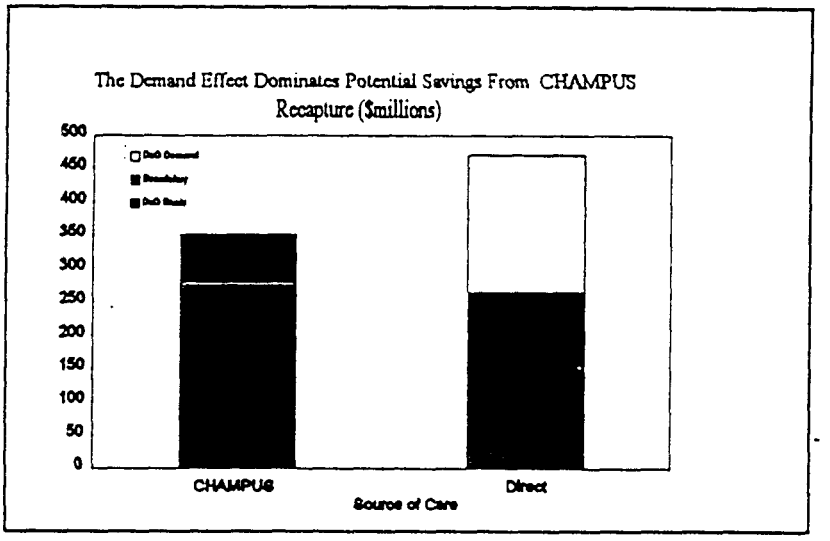
Option 1.

It costs the government more to provide care through the direct-care system than through CHAMPUS despite the fact that some individual services may cost less in the direct-care system. This phenomenon is caused by the response of beneficiaries to the economic incentives produced by current policies.

Care received in military facilities, even under TRICARE, is free to all categories of beneficiaries .[24] Where access to direct care is limited, beneficiaries for the most part restrict their demand for care, or use other insurance to pay for it; where direct care is accessible, beneficiaries use it in preference to other care because it is free.

This "demand effect" is shown in Figure 3, which displays the costs to the government and to the beneficiary of moving workload from CHAMPUS into the direct-care system.

Figure 3.



The left bar shows the costs of a given workload under CHAMPUS — a total of $352 million, of which the government pays $282 million and the beneficiaries pay $70

[24] Retirees under 65 and their families who enroll in TRICARE *Prime* will have to pay an enrollment fee only. Those beneficiaries who do not have access to MTF's and are eligible for CHAMPUS and are enrolled in *Prime* will pay a small co-payment. If they do not enroll they share the costs of CHAMPUS through deductibles and copayments, which together constitute about 25 percent of the total costs of the care.

million. The right bar shows the $265 million cost of that workload in the direct-care system, and the $206 million cost of the additional workload attracted by the improved access required to recapture the CHAMPUS workload. The net effects of moving the workload from CHAMPUS to the direct-care system are savings to beneficiaries of more than $70 million (the beneficiaries' share of the recaptured CHAMPUS costs, plus whatever costs they shared for the additional workload), and costs to the Government of $197 million.

These findings, which were developed in the 733 Study, have been forwarded to the Congress as the official position of the Department of Defense with the concurrence of each of the Services. They are central to any analysis of options for the DHP, because of their profound consequences: under current policies, any enhancement to the quality of the DoD benefit will induce increased demand, and cause increased costs to DoD.

While the demand effect dominates the economics of the military medical benefit today, it need not do so under policies designed to control it. The 733 Study identified four conditions essential for that control:

- Establishment of single-plan enrollment, under which beneficiaries would commit themselves to a single source of health care
- Assignment of responsibility to employers of DoD beneficiaries for a share of the costs of care those beneficiaries receive through the military health benefit
- Collection of payments from third-party insurers, including Medicare (without reciprocal collections by Medicare for services provided to DoD beneficiaries.)
- Establishment of managed care and capitation budgeting systems.

As described below none of these conditions is satisfied in the DHP.

Under TRICARE, beneficiaries living in areas in which the CHAMPUS-*Prime* benefit is made available will have significantly lower costs than those living elsewhere. In CHAMPUS-*Prime* areas, beneficiaries with access to military treatment facilities will bear no costs. For example, Ft. Lewis, WA, has greater Military Treatment Facility (MTF) capacity than Ft. Hood, TX., but both have similar active duty populations. More people will have access to free care in Ft. Lewis than in Ft. Hood. Cost inequities will continue to exist within specific beneficiary populations, by location, and by age.

TRICARE will reduce beneficiaries' share of CHAMPUS costs and expand their access to the direct-care system. The DHP proposes to offset the costs of these enhancements by increasing the cost-effectiveness of the system; TRICARE was approved on the assurance that it would not increase government costs. The TRICARE cost estimate assumed that, despite improving access to care, the combined direct and nondirect DoD benefit will serve no more than 5.1 million beneficiaries. The recent

Congressional Budget Office (CBO) evaluation of the Washington and Oregon Region concluded that there is a range of uncertainty regarding the estimates of costs under TRICARE, and that it is likely to cost more than the optimistic case that was adopted for budgeting.

Options 2 and 2a:

Options 2 and 2a offer beneficiaries a choice between a combined FEHBP HMO and the Military Health Plan where the total cost to beneficiaries is estimated to be none for illustrative purposes only. We would expect and strongly recommend that a cost share be developed for both active duty families and retirees and their families. The total cost includes government share, premium costs, and average out-of-pocket costs for hospital, dental and prescription costs (for more detail see Appendix 7). In option 2a the cost-share of non-active-duty beneficiaries is the same as for all other federal employees under the FEHBP. Options 2 and 2a include $1.4 billion for wartime readiness and an additional $600 million per year for wartime readiness underfunding.

As shown in the Summary Table, Table 1 at the end of this paper, the cost to the government would be about as much to provide a comprehensive benefit to 8.4 million beneficiaries under the combination of FEHBP and the Military as it does to provide the current benefit to 6 million beneficiaries under the Military and CHAMPUS. If non-active-duty beneficiaries were required to pay the same share of their health costs as federal employees, the government would save as much as $4.6 billion annually if serving 8.4 million beneficiaries.

Options 3 and 3a:

In Option 3 the government assumes all costs of care to all beneficiaries under an FEHBP HMO. In Option 3a, the cost sharing of non-active-duty beneficiaries is the same as for all other Federal employees under the FEHBP. Option 3 treats wartime readiness as a sunk cost it provides a $2 Billion annual wartime readiness capital investment fund and a $3.8 Billion annual wartime readiness operational fund in addition to funding for the total peacetime benefit for all beneficiaries. Options 3 and 3a are not as cost effective as Options 2 and 2a because of additional monies paid primarily in salaries to maintain the active component in non-DoD facilities.

Further savings are possible under Options 2, 2a, 3, and 3a if current utilization rates were assumed. Since beneficiaries have the choice to enroll in these plans or the plans offered by their current employers we can expect that not all will chose the DoD plans, especially if the cost to the beneficiary is competitive with private plans--similar to the cost shares of Federal Employees. Table 1 offers an estimate of the number of DoD reliant beneficiaries and how that effects cost. The utilization estimates were derived from a Health Affairs study that assumed increased access: 90% of active duty families would be reliant and approximately 57% of retirees under 65 and their families. We assumed 100% reliance for those over 65 and active duty personnel. If option 2 serves

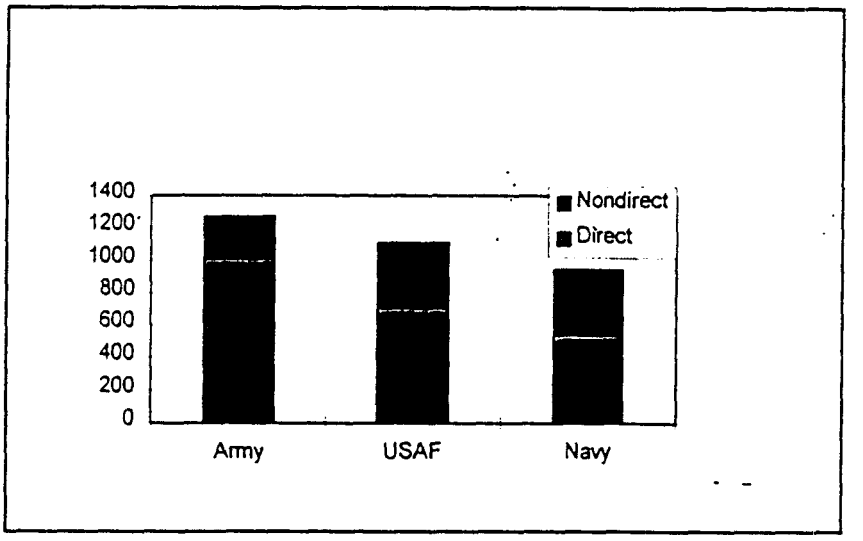
only 6.8 million beneficiaries, total cost to DoD is $2.9 billion less than the baseline which serves only 5.1 million.

Management of the Benefit

Cost-effective delivery of health care depends on enrollment, capitation budgeting, and managed care. Enrollment establishes a reliable basis for planning and budgeting; capitation budgeting allocates resources on the basis of the expected needs of populations; and managed care ensures that the health care needs of individuals are met at the lowest cost consistent with quality.

In the civilian sector, enrollment in a health care program restricts the program's liability for the beneficiary choice of source of care; the program sets its price by considering the probable needs of the population it serves and the costs of care that it will pay. Under current DHP practices, enrollment carries no such restriction: beneficiaries are free to use the direct care system, CHAMPUS, or other payers at their discretion.[25] Under this condition, it is difficult to control the demand effect.[26]

Figure 4.



If direct-care capacity is expanded, beneficiaries will prefer the virtually free care it offers to any other source of care, and their demand will swamp the cost-per-service advantage of the direct-care system and hinder access. The essential elements of the current enrollment practices will be maintained for most beneficiaries under the planned DHP enhancements.

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[25] *Prime* enrollees only use the providers and services approved by the plan.

[26] The utilization of health services by *Prime* enrollees is governed by the administrators of the plan.

Capitation budgeting under the DHP also differs from practice in the civil sector. The DHP practice maintains inequalities in the benefit that capitation budgeting would eliminate. Figure 4 shows per capita expenditures on the retired in Army, Air Force, and Navy catchment areas. True capitation budgeting would eliminate the disparities among the Services:

- If the Navy is properly resourced, it would eliminate disparities by reducing the Army and Air Force's resources per capita to equal the Navy's.

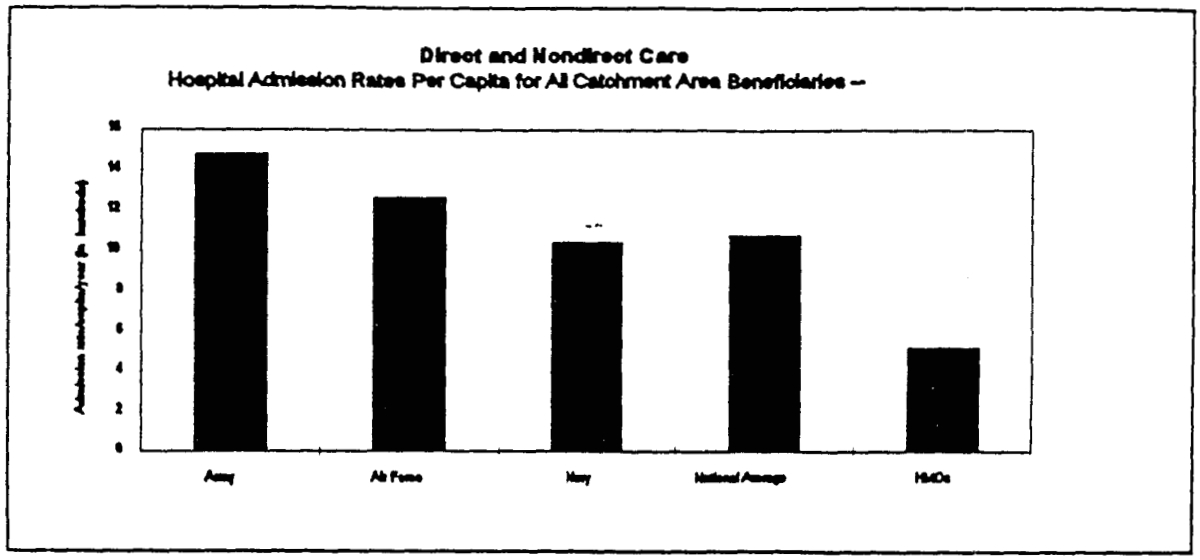
- If the Army is properly resourced, it would eliminate disparities by increasing the Navy and Air Force's resources per capita to equal the Army's.

- If the Air Force is properly resourced, it would eliminate disparities by increasing the Navy's and decreasing the Army's resources per capita to equal the Air Force's.

The DHP does none of these things. Under what the DHP terms capitation budgeting, the number of beneficiaries in each catchment area is adjusted to reflect the previous consumption of health services in that catchment area, and the resulting number of "users" becomes the basis for capitation budgeting. Under this procedure, the amount allocated to any catchment area in any year is not a function of the number of beneficiaries there but rather of the amount spent there in the previous year. In calculating users, the DHP approach also assumes that beneficiaries consume more health resources as they age. As noted above, while that assumption holds for the population at large, it is not valid for consumption of the DoD benefit, because DoD beneficiaries increasingly obtain their care from other sources as they age.. The assumption constitutes another source of bias in DHP resource allocation.

Managed care under the DHP similarly diverges from civilian practice. In the civil sector, the primary goal of managed care is to substitute outpatient care for the far more expensive inpatient care. **Figure 5** displays the combined direct care and CHAMPUS hospital admission rates for all beneficiaries living in DoD medical center catchment areas, together with the expected rates under nationwide average practices and under managed care as practiced in civilian HMO's. DoD performance spans a wide range: the Army's admission rates are 1.48 times the national average and 2.9 times the HMO average, while the Navy's are slightly less than the national average and twice the HMO average. These observations imply that the higher expenditures per capita observed in Army medical center catchment areas produce unnecessary health services.

Figure 5.



In the aggregate, the data depicted in Figure 5 suggest that if the Defense health benefit were managed according to the standards of civilian HMO's, the DoD medical center catchment area hospital admissions observed in FY 1993 would decrease by 60 percent (as noted above, much of the apparent excess in hospital admissions could be eliminated by establishing standards of practice for military medical centers). Those deductions in inpatient workload would permit marked reductions in military medical manpower. Under managed care practices, a considerable portion -- perhaps one third -- of the manpower released from inpatient care would be redirected to outpatient services. The DHP assumes no such savings will accompany the institution of its plans for managed care.

Options 2 and 3:

Under Options 2 and 3 strict enrollment, true capitation budgeting, and effective management of care would be enforced by market pressures and by competition between the Military Health Plan and among the providers offering plans under the FEHBP. In Option 2 beneficiaries would have the choice of enrolling in the Military Health Plan (where available), FEHBP or an employer's plan. Competition for beneficiaries will force the Military Health Plan to operate under true managed care principles.

Table 1: Summary Table

FY 95 Annual Cost of Providing Readiness and Benefits

	Option 1	Option 2		Option 2a		Option 3		Option 3a	
Manpower (thousands)	Baseline	Low End	Max	Low End	Max	Low End	Max	Low End	Max
Total Active Component	125000	62500	62000	62500	62000	41667	41667	41667	41667
Active Component Physicians	12000	6000	6000	6000	6000	4000	4000	4000	4000
DoD Reliant Beneficiaries (millions)									
DoD Direct Care*	4.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8				
DoD CHAMPUS	1.9	0	0	0	0				
DoD FEHBP	0	4.0	5.6	4.0	5.6	6.8	8.4	6.8	8.4
Total	**6.0**	**6.8**	**8.4**	**6.8**	**8.4**	**6.8**	**8.4**	**6.8**	**8.4**
Department Cost (billions)									
Readiness	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
DoD Direct Care	15.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
DoD CHAMPUS	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DoD FEHBP	0	8.8	11.9	5.5	7.4	15.4	18.7	11.2	13.3
Total DoD Cost	**20.5**	**17.1**	**20.2**	**13.8**	**15.7**	**21.2**	**24.5**	**17**	**19**
DoD Cost per Reliant Beneficiary (thousands)									
DoD Direct Care	3659	2234	2234	2234	2234	0	0	0	0
DoD FEHBP	0	2201	2130	1369	1327	2265	2226	1650	1579

*In all options 1 and 2, 1.6 million of the direct care beneficiaries are Active Duty. All others are non-active duty (a breakdown exists in the appendix 7).

Appendices Index

1.....Breakout of Military Medical Functions

2.....Overview of the 733 Study

3.....The Air Force GME Model

4.....Reserves: Assumptions and Potential Role Expansion

5.....Coalition Letter to the Commission Staff

6.....Application of NH San Diego Standards

7.....Cost Assumptions (Options 1,2,2a,3,and 3a)

8.....The Effect of Charging CHAMPUS Rates

Appendix 6: Application of Navy Hospital San Diego Standards of Care to Other DoD Medical Centers.

In addition to the differences in access discussed above, there are differences in the standards of medical practice among the military medical departments. As shown in **Figures 1 and 2**, those differences account for 33% of the total inpatient census in military medical centers.

Figure 1.

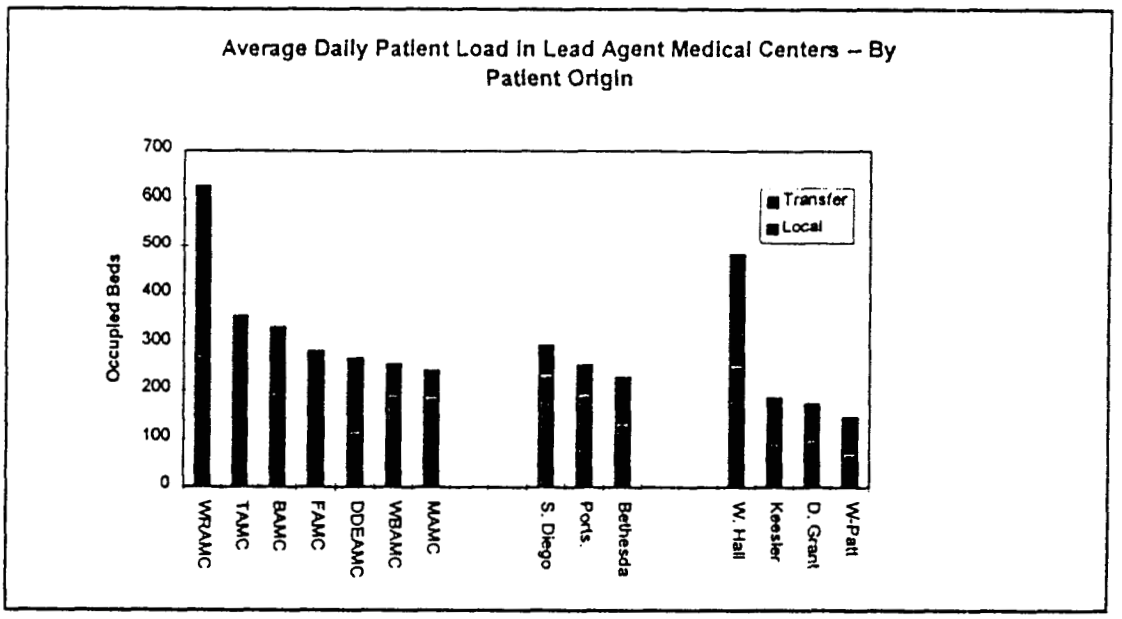
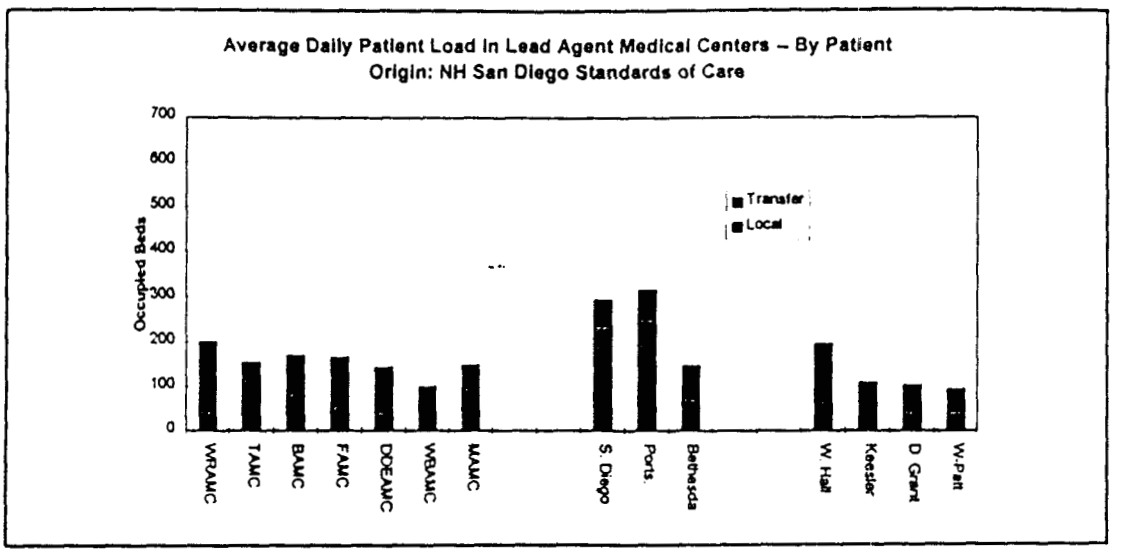


Figure 1 displays the current average inpatient censuses of the largest military medical centers: the Army's centers are at the left, the Navy's in the center, and the Air Force's at the right.. **Figure 2** displays the censuses that would obtain if each hospital's lengths of stay and admission rates were adjusted to those observed at Naval Hospital San Diego[1]

[1] San Diego is useful as a standard because it is a relatively new facility and is well-integrated into a strong local academic medical community.

Figure 2.



Under the standards of care maintained at San Diego, only four military hospitals -- San Diego, NH Portsmouth, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, and Wilford Hall Air Force Medical Center -- achieve the 200-bed size required to support a broad range of medical specialties. Universal application of the San Diego standards of care would permit a reduction of over 40% in total military medical center workload, with no reduction in either the health benefit or its delivery pattern.

Appendix 7: Cost Assumptions

Total FY 1995 DoD expenditures on health-related activities are $20.5 billion. Of that total, $9 billion is attributed to the costs of delivering care in the direct care by the current management information systems of the DHP. An additional $4 billion is attributed to CHAMPUS

Our analysis revealed additional costs that should be attributed to peacetime health care:

Overhead:	$1.8 billion
Education & Training	1.7
Supplemental Care	0.6
Other Health Activities	1.5
TOTAL	$5.6 billion

All of these costs are attributable to the delivery of peacetime care; all have analogs in civilian systems, and appear in the costs of care contracted for by civilian health care organizations. In conjunction with the $13 billion directly attributed to care, they bring the total to $18.6 billion. All calculations of the costs of Option 1 and of the residual direct-care elements of the other options rest on that figure.

Costing Methodology

Costs were apportioned among beneficiary categories in proportion to their utilization of health services, as shown in the attached table. Data defining the numbers of sponsors and dependents were provided by the Defense Manpower Data Center.

For 1995: 6 million beneficiaries were assumed to be at least partially reliant on the Military System. The Lewin/VHI report prepared for the ASD(HA) in support of HMO Option A (the TRICARE Benefit) estimates that the number will be about 5.1 million in FY99.

The maximum, all 8.4 million eligible beneficiaries were used as the high end estimate of possible users of the Military system. A low end estimate was also calculated based on Health Affairs assumption that about 90% of active duty families, and 57% of retirees and their families under 65 awould rely on the system. To these numbers we estimated 100% reliance for active duty and retirees over 65 (actual data on what the medicare eligible consumption behavior would be does not exist). The high end estimate does not account for consumer choice not to use DoD. Neither the high nor low estimate take into account Medicare payments. Under the FEHBP HMO option Medicare does not impact cost to consumer. We expect that total costs to the Department would potentially be lower if the numbers estimated were based on consumer choice.

The costs of the FEHBP HMO benefit were derived from the annual circular provided to all Federal employees. They include both the government's and the employee's shares of the

average costs of the insurance through FEHBP HMOs. They include normal recurring operating costs. The population at risk in the military system was assumed to be similar to the population at risk under the FEHBP. This assumption could result in some marginal error specifically in the population group women over 25, however, when purchasing healthcare in mass these differences would be minimal. We do not expect premiums for the military population to be that different from the federal employee population. This would require further study with more time and manpower than the Commission could support. Option 3 and 3a assume that DoD covers total costs for FEHBP care to active-duty personnel.

Under option 3, cost to the Veteran's Affairs and civilian facilities for hosting active component physicians would be minimal since DoD assumes salary and benefit costs. Liability insurance required in civilian facilities was not calculated.

Under Options 2 and 2a, direct-care costs were reduced by 50 percent, in consonance with the 50% reduction in force structure. The residual direct-care capacity was assumed to be adequate to provide for all active duty members and a percentage of non-active duty sponsors (see the following charts). In Options 3 and 3a, direct-care costs $3.8 billion are for salaries of the active component required for readiness.

FY 95 Annual Cost of Providing Readiness and Benefits

	Option 1	Option 2		Option 2a		Option 3		Option 3a	
Manpower (thousands)	**Baseline**	**Low Est**	**Max**	**Low Est**	**Max**	**Low Est**	**Max**	**Low Est**	**Max**
Total Active Component	125000	62500	62500	62500	62500	41667	41667	41667	41667
Active Component Physicians	12000	6000	6000	6000	6000	4000	4000	4000	4000
DoD Reliant Beneficiaries (millions)									
DoD Direct Care	4.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DoD CHAMPUS	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DoD FEHBP	0	4.0	5.6	4.0	5.6	6.8	8.4	6.8	8.4
Total	**6**	**6.8**	**8.4**	**6.8**	**8.4**	**6.8**	**8.4**	**6.8**	**8.4**
Department Cost (billions)									
Readiness	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
DoD Direct Care	14.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
DoD CHAMPUS	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DoD FEHBP	0	8.8	11.9	5.5	7.4	15.4	18.7	11.2	13.3
Total DoD Cost	**20**	**17.1**	**20.2**	**13.8**	**15.7**	**21.2**	**24.5**	**17.0**	**19.0**
DoD Cost per Reliant Beneficiary (thousands)									
DoD Direct Care	3561	2234	2234	2234	2234	0	0	0	0
DoD FEHBP	0	2201	2130	1369	1327	2265	2226	1650	1579
Out-of-Pocket Cost to Eligible Beneficiaries (billions)									
DoD Reliant	1.7	0	0	3.3	4.5	0	0	4.2	5.5
Total Cost for Readiness and Benefits									
	21.4	**17.1**	**20.2**	**17.1**	**20.2**	**21.2**	**24.5**	**21.2**	**24.5**

Appendix 8: What Would Happen If You Charged CHAMPUS Rates For Direct Care

Charging CHAMPUS rates to all but active-duty beneficiaries for all care received would reduce the cost to the Department in two ways. First, demand would shrink markedly: if the demand exhibited by noncatchment beneficiaries is an accurate predictor, total catchment area demand would decrease by 32 percent; the demand for direct care would decrease by at least 38 percent). This decrease would not eliminate existing inequities in access. Nor would it meet the requirement recently enunciated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff that changes in the military medical system must not shift costs onto active-duty personnel: the CHAMPUS copayments required from active-duty dependents would be paid by active-duty members. Under this Option, cost to beneficiaries would be greater than any of the other options evaluated; in addition, the structure would continue to place emphasis on the peacetime benefit, and not on readiness. Introducing charges for care in the direct-care system would reduce demand and displace it into the civil sector.

The behavior of beneficiaries living outside catchment areas is a good predictor of the behavior of those living inside catchment areas if CHAMPUS rates were introduced for direct care. Per capita demand from active-duty dependents who live outside catchment areas is 66% of the demand from those who live inside catchment areas; per capita and demand from the retired under 65 years of age who live outside catchment areas is 51% of the demand from those who live inside catchment areas.

Given the demand effect, total catchment area workload would fall by 32% if CHAMPUS rates were introduced for direct care. Active duty demand would be unaffected, and demand from other beneficiaries would fall by 42%. The reduction would be observed in direct-care workload, which would fall by 38%. This analysis, however, understates the probable reductions in direct-care workload.

The 733 Study established that beneficiaries prefer civilian care when costs are equal. The greater convenience and continuity of care available in the civil sector would induce almost all non-active-duty beneficiaries to desert the direct-care system if it cost them as much to use it as to use civilian doctors. Thus it is possible that direct-care workload would decrease by as much as 70% if non-active-duty beneficiaries were charged CHAMPUS rates for direct care. If that occurred, Option 1a would be identical in its effects to Option 3, except that it would provide care to 4.6 million fewer beneficiaries.

It would not, however, be possible to reduce the active medical force to 3,600 physicians without diminishing readiness. To maintain the clinical competence of the 2,400 readiness-required physicians not required to provide peacetime care under Option 1a, it might prove useful to have them practice their skills in civilian institutions -- perhaps by providing care to the indigent. The Medicaid savings in might somewhat offset the costs of their salaries.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

950413-4R

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 17, 1995

Ms. Sylvia E. J. Kidd
President
National Military Family Association
6000 Stevenson Avenue, Suite 304
Alexandria, Virginia 22304

Dear Ms. Kidd:

Thank you for providing the Commission with a copy of the National Military Family Association and Congressional Budget Office testimony concerning health care benefits for military retirees. I certainly understand your interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome your comments.

You can be assured that all information received by the Commission, either in written form or through testimony before the Commission, receives the same careful review and analysis.

I look forward to working with you during this difficult and challenging process. Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:cmc

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-5

FROM: DEPAZZO, LOUIS L.	TO: MIKE KENNEDY
TITLE: COUNCILMAN	TITLE: ARMY GAO ANALYST
ORGANIZATION: BALTIMORE COUNTY	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: ARMY PUBLICATION DISTRIBUTION CENTER-MIDDLE RIVER	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES				MIKE KENNEDY		X	

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature	✓	Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT.

NO RESPONSE NECESSARY

Due Date:	Routing Date:	Date Originated:	Mail Date:

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY
COUNTY COURT HOUSE, TOWSON, MARYLAND 21204

LOUIS L. DEPAZZO
COUNCILMAN, SEVENTH DISTRICT

COUNCIL OFFICE: 887-3196
DUNDALK DISTRICT OFFICE: 887-7174
NORTH POINT GOVERNMENT CENTER
7701 WISE AVENUE
DUNDALK, MARYLAND 21222

April 4, 1995

Mr. Mike Kennedy
%Base Realinement and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950413-5

Dear Mr.Kennedy:

Clearly, in the case of any facility closure, there is the normal hue and cry from the effected community.

Just as clearly, there is the inevitable politicial machinations to deal with.

You undoubtedly have the documentation attached hereto, presented by State Delegate Kenneth C. Holt, which seems compeling if not dispositive of the issue.

Kindly accept this letter as the views of an elected official, respectfully submitted, that the U. S. Army Publication Distribution Center in Middle River remain open.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Lou DePazzo

Louis L. DePazzo
Councilman 7th District

LLD/db
CC:Mr.Cliff Wooten
Delegate Kenneth Holt

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY
COUNTY COURT HOUSE, TOWSON, MARYLAND 21204

LOUIS L. DEPAZZO
COUNCILMAN, SEVENTH DISTRICT

COUNCIL OFFICE: 887-3196
DUNDALK DISTRICT OFFICE: 887-7174
NORTH POINT GOVERNMENT CENTER
7701 WISE AVENUE
DUNDALK, MARYLAND 21222

April 4, 1995

Mr. Cliff Wooten
%Base Realinement and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950413-5

Dear Mr.Wooten:

Clearly, in the case of any facility closure, there is the normal hue and cry from the effected community.

Just as clearly, there is the inevitable politicial machinations to deal with.

You undoubtedly have the documentation attached hereto, presented by State Delegate Kenneth C. Holt, which seems compeling if not dispositive of the issue.

Kindly accept this letter as the views of an elected official, respectfully submitted, that the U. S. Army Publication Distribution Center in Middle River remain open.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Lou DePazzo

Louis L. DePazzo
Councilman 7th District

LLD/db
CC:Mr. Mike Kennedy
Delegate Kenneth Holt

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-6

FROM: CHAPMAN, Jim	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (TX)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER		X	
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

THANK YOU FOR VISITING BASE. ALSO, SUBMITTING QUESTION TO BE FORWARDED TO THE ARMY.

Due Date: 950417	Routing Date: 950413	Date Originated: 950412	Mail Date:

JIM CHAPMAN
FIRST DISTRICT
TEXAS

2417 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4301
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-3035

COMMITTEE:
APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4301

April 12, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 95CHB-6

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for traveling to Northeast Texas last week to visit Red River Army Depot (RRAD) and the Defense Logistics Agency's Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT). It was an honor to present the community's concerns about the Defense Department's closure recommendations.

I am also grateful to you for submitting my questions for the record to the Department of the Army and the Defense Logistics Agency. Please find enclosed a series of follow-up questions that seek to gain greater knowledge of the Army's depot evaluation procedures. I would very much appreciate it if you would submit these questions to the Defense Department and the Army with the request for a response in the customary five working day time-frame.

I thank you in advance for your attention to this matter, and I look forward to the Commission's regional hearing in Dallas next week.

Sincerely,

Jim Chapman
Member of Congress

Enclosures

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

Questions for the Army submitted by Congressman Jim Chapman

QUESTION 1

The Army has stated that it did not base its BRAC recommendations on savings realized from workload reductions resulting from downsizing. The Army's analysis shows the elimination of 1847 personnel at Red River and the realignment of only 375 personnel to Anniston, yielding a net savings of 1472 personnel. Provide a detailed analysis of how the Army could reduce 1472 personnel and include a description of the process improvements that will allow a savings of over 1000 direct labor positions, breakdown of the projected types of personnel included in the 375 proposed for realignment, the projected workload used to make the calculation, and the number of base operations personnel eliminated.

QUESTION 2

The only apparent savings associated with the decision by the Army to close Red River relates to base operations and indirect maintenance personnel savings resulting from moving the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. What are the Army's estimated costs and personnel saved in the base operations and maintenance indirect areas? Provide the rationale used in obtaining the estimates. Explain specifically any personnel savings besides base operations and maintenance indirect personnel shown in the COBRA analysis and the rationale used in making the estimate.

QUESTION 3

Provide the following information, showing costs and personnel estimates used in the Army COBRA analysis, for support provided for remaining operations.

Operation	Support Required
Missile Recertification Office	Base Operations U.S. Army Health Clinic District Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Center (TMDE) Navy, Defense Printing Service Regional Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office (DRMO)
Consolidated Non-Appropriated Fund Accounting Office	Computer Support Other Base Operations Support U.S. Army Health Clinic
Ammunition Operations	Base Operations U.S. Army Health Clinic TMDE DRMO Navy, Defense Printing Services
Rubber Operations	Base Operations DRMO U.S. Army Health Clinic TMDE
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Non-Appropriated Payroll Activity	Computer Support

QUESTION 4

The Army, in answering a question related to consideration of combined costs of RRAD, DDRT and LSAAP, stated that it made allowances for the DLA Regional Distribution Center to be part of the enclave supported by LSAAP. Specifically, what provisions were made for base operations support, medical support, DRMO Marketing Office support? What were the cost and personnel estimates for this support? Also, what costs were included for the movement of core tracked vehicles and associated repair parts from RRAD to ANAD? Were these estimates included in the COBRA analysis?

QUESTION 5

On January 5, 1995, the community specifically requested that the Army and DoD evaluate RRAD, DDRT, LSAAP, and tenants as a single military complex. Subsequently, the Army made its analysis independent of costs associated with "disestablishment" of DDRT. DLA made its decision to close DDRT because of the Army's decision to move the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. Did the Secretary of Defense accept the two independent analyses and recommendations or was an analysis made at the DoD level? If such an analysis was made, provide it. If it was not done, why not?

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

950413-6R1

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 14, 1995

The Honorable Jim Chapman
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Chapman:

Thank you for forwarding questions concerning the Red River Army Depot (RRAD) and the Defense Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT) to be submitted to the Department of the Army and the Defense Logistics Agency. I appreciate your strong interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome your comments.

Your questions have been submitted to the Department of the Army and the Defense Logistics Agency for their response. I have directed them to respond directly to you, and provide the Commission with a copy of their responses.

I look forward to working with you during this difficult and challenging process. Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-7

FROM: DOMENICI, PETE	TO: DIXON
TITLE: SENATOR, (NM)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: KIRTLAND	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON	✓			COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION	✓			AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER	✓		
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL	✓			CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING COPY OF PRELIMINARY ITINERARY FOR THE DBCRC SITE VISIT TO KIRTLAND ON APRIL 18.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950413	Date Originated: 950410	Mail Date:

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

Please refer to this number when responding 950413-7

April 10, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The enclosed letter was sent by the delegation to Brigadier General Carlos Perez of Kirtland Air Force Base to assist in the itinerary development for the April 18 Base Closure and Realignment Commission site visit. The itinerary is only preliminary and we encourage you to make any additions you deem necessary.

Sincerely,

Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

Jeff Bingaman
United States Senator

Enclosure

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 7, 1995

Brigadier General Carlos Perez
Commander, 377th Air Base Wing
Kirtland AFB, NM

Dear General Perez:

In order to facilitate the site visit at Kirtland AFB planned for April 18, we are recommending the enclosed itinerary which we have developed with the Kirtland Retention Task Force.

We believe that this itinerary will give the visiting Commissioners a sense of the size of the base, the complexity of the research, testing and operational training carried out at the base by the Departments of Defense and Energy, the security requirements for these activities. The site visit should also emphasize the minimal existing facilities and limited acreage that will be available for reuse.

We are also forwarding this itinerary to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission for their input.

Sincerely,

Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

Jeff Bingaman
United States Senator

Enclosure

PROPOSED ITINERARY
KIRTLAND AFB SITE VISIT
APRIL 18, 1995

INITIAL BRIEFING

A) 377th briefing on Kirtland AFB and its tenants as currently configured.

B) 377th briefing on proposed cantonment areas for DoE, Phillips Laboratory, 898th Munitions Squadron, and 150th Fighter Group ANG. Emphasize re-use areas limited to family housing, some dormitories, commissary and BX buildings.

C) DoE/Sandia presentation of requirements for safety/buffer zones and security under Air Force realignment proposal. DoE presentation of additional costs to DoE and of concerns regarding implications of AF plan for DoE operations.

D) Phillips Lab presentation of minimum required military presence at laboratory.

E) Defense Nuclear Agency presentation of impact of leaving Kirtland to its mission.

TOUR

1. Tour Kirtland Underground Munitions Storage Center (KUMSC). Briefing on 898th mission and security requirements.

2. Drive Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute and nearby auxiliary fields; mention mission.

3. Visit Starfire Optical Range/mission briefing.

4. Coyote Canyon, including cable facility and Central Training Academy.

5. Drive by Manzano Mountain Storage Complex and through Sandia National Laboratory tech area IV.

6. Tour 58th Special Operations Wing, special emphasis on training simulators and mission briefing and cost estimate to move.

7. Conclude tour at DoE Albuquerque operations for a round table discussion with heads of key tenant organizations.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-8

FROM: BLUMENTHAL, RICHARD	TO: SEARS, SCOTT
TITLE: ATTORNEY GENERAL	TITLE: COMMANDER
ORGANIZATION: STATE OF CONNECTICUT	ORGANIZATION: NAVAL UNDERSEAS WARFARE CENTER
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: NAVAL UNDERSEAS WARFARE CENTER	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON	✓			COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING COPIES OF THE REPORT ENTITLED CONSOLIDATION COST ANALYSIS STUDY DATED APRIL 15.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950413	Date Originated: 950406	Mail Date:

RICHARD BLUMENTHAL
ATTORNEY GENERAL

55 Elm Street
P.O. Box 120
Hartford, CT 06141-0120
(203) 566-2026

Office of The Attorney General
State of Connecticut

April 6, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950413-8

Rear Admiral Scott Sears
Commander, Naval Underseas Warfare Center
1176 Howell Street
Newport, RI 02841-1708

Dear Admiral Sears:

I understand that the Newport Naval Underseas Warfare Center may be in possession of a copy of the Consolidation Cost Analysis Study dated April 15, 1991 ("1991 Cost Analysis"). This document was prepared in connection with the 1991 consideration of the Defense Department recommendations in regard to realignment of Naval Underseas Warfare Center ("NUWC") facilities by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission ("BRAC").

The New London Subase Realignment Coalition ("New London Coalition"), a group formed to advocate the economic and military value of maintaining submarine related activities in the New London, Connecticut area, requires a copy of the 1991 Cost Analysis to prepare its case for retaining the New London NWUC detachment at the May 5, 1995 BRAC hearing. In order to assist that effort, I am seeking a copy as well. The New London Coalition has been denied access to this document notwithstanding repeated requests dating back to 1991. The New London Coalition understands that the 1991 Cost Analysis estimates the savings of the 1991 recommended realignments of the undersea warfare detachments to be much less than those ultimately used in the Cost of Based Realignment Actions ("COBRA") Model Overview covering said realignment.

I see no reason why the above document should be withheld from legitimately interested parties and, therefore, request that a copy of the 1991 Cost Analysis be sent both to my office and to William D. Moore, Chairman, New London Subase Realignment Coalition, 105 Huntington Street, New London, CT 06320, telephone 203-443-8332. If this document is not available at the Newport Naval Underseas Warfare Center, please advise where it is located and to whom a request for a copy should be addressed.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Richard Blumenthal

RB:ARW:sk

cc: Alan J. Dixon, Chairman, Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
William D. Moore, Chairman, Subase Realignment Coalition

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-9

FROM:	TO: UARALCO, UOE
TITLE:	TITLE: CROSS SERVICE ASSOC ANAL
ORGANIZATION: BROOKS AFB	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC

INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: BROOKS AFB

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR				COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR				COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
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DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING PRESS CLIPS REGARDING DBCRC VISIT TO BASE.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950413	Date Originated: 950413	Mail Date:

another FAXinating missive

from

Human Systems Center Public Affairs
2510 Kennedy Circle, Suite 1
Brooks AFB TX 78235-5120
Cmcl (210) 536-3234 (voice) 536-3235 (fax)
DSN prefix 240

Please refer to this number when responding 950413-9

Number of pages (inc. cover sheet) 16 Date 13 APR 95
From Larry Farlow

To JOE VARALLO - BRAC FAX number 703/696-0550

Message: PER TEL

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DATE 31 Mar. 95
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APR 13 '95 11:11AM HSD-FA BROOKS AFBTX P.2

Kelly 'annex' plan would keep 3,000 Brooks AFB jobs in S.A.

City leaders battle to save base's missions

By Don Driver
Express-News Staff Writer

The primary missions and most of the jobs at threatened Brooks AFB would be saved under a unique annexation plan that still calls for the base itself to be closed, Mayor Nelson Wolff said Thursday.

The city's counterattack to a Pentagon recommendation to close the base and move its missions and personnel to installations in Florida and Ohio was unveiled one week before a visit to Brooks by members of the independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, commonly called BRAC.

Local supporters of Brooks hope to convince BRAC to keep the base's primary research and medical missions at or near their present locations in two, non-contiguous "cantonment" areas, while closing the rest of the facility around them.

The plan would save more than 3,000 jobs at the Southeast Side base.

"We have concluded that it would be futile to argue to retain Brooks AFB as it exists today," Wolff said in a prepared statement.

"We believe we have developed an option which allows the Air Force to close Brooks; realize savings over 20 years which are far greater than their current plan; and, at the same time, retain Brooks' missions in San Antonio," the mayor said.

The Armstrong Laboratory, School of Aerospace Medicine and the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence would be retained, but all base support functions either would be eliminated or relocated to Kelly AFB.

"We could call it the Brooks Annex at Kelly AFB," suggested retired Brig. Gen. Paul Roberson, project director of the Mayor's BRAC '95 Task Force. "It would

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collapse Brooks into a small industrial/office complex which will be a skeleton of what's there now."

As an example, there would be no medical clinics, commissary, base exchange or other similar facilities, he said.

The bulk of the base's 1,310 acres, other than the cantonment areas, would become available for reuse as an office or industrial complex, according to the task force.

The plan officially was unveiled Thursday during a news conference at which Wolff and other task force members donned blue T-shirts with white letters reading: "Keep Brooks Working!" The other side of the T-shirt reads: "Brooks, The Knowledge Base."

Under the plan, the base still would lose 391 military and civilian jobs, and 518 others, primarily base support positions, would be relocated to Kelly.

But about 3,000 other threatened jobs would remain, saving moving costs and keeping the base's highly educated work force in San Antonio.

The plan, supporters said, would save $301 million over 20 years and would avoid a $185 million upfront cost in closing the installation and relocating its missions and personnel elsewhere.

"This is the best option we have to keep as many jobs as we can in San Antonio," said Dino Urdiales, president of the American Federation of Government Employees at Brooks and a task force member.

Defense Secretary William Perry has recommended to BRAC that Brooks be closed, with the Armstrong Laboratory and the School of Aerospace Medicine relocated to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence would go to Tyndall AFB, Fla.

An $8 million academic complex for the aerospace medicine facility and a $7.2 million environmental excellence site are both nearing construction at Brooks, projects that began long before the Pentagon recommended closing the base.

The mayor's task force realizes it has a difficult task ahead of it since, historically, only 15 percent of the installations have ever been spared the budget ax by BRAC once they were placed on the Pentagon's hit list.

"We didn't want to get into an argument with the Air Force and Defense Department challenging their data," Wolff said. "We know the odds are tough so let's go with something that makes good sense."

Jose Villarreal, task force co-chair, said: "It's a unique plan. This is something unlike any other community has done. We're not contesting (Defense Department) data, but (are) coming up with a unique approach.

"The result is a win-win situation which results in savings to the Pentagon, and we get the retention of at least 3,000 jobs."

Charles Cheever, another task force co-chairman, said cantonments are not new to the Air Force and some already exist at other installations in the United States.

PHOTO BY STEWART F. HOUSE

Paul Roberson, project director of the local base closure task force, shows his support Thursday of a plan to save key missions at Brooks AFB. Task force co-chairman Charles Cheever (left) and Patty Larsen of the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce joined Roberson in outlining the plan to the San Antonio Express-News Editorial Board.

Ironically, the Pentagon's base closure report proposes to keep the Phillips Laboratory in cantonment at its present site at Kirtland AFB, N.M.

Phillips and Armstrong are two of the Air Force's four "super labs."

Roberson told the San Antonio Express-News Editorial Board that he briefed BRAC staffers about the plan Monday and said: "I sensed they were intrigued with the idea."

Chuck Pizer, a BRAC spokesman, said staff members are reviewing the proposal.

"The technical guys will run all the numbers and take a look at it," he said by phone from Washington. "We'll give it due consideration."

Task force officials already have briefed congressional members on the proposal.

"It's a very sound and very solid strategy," said U.S. Rep. Frank Tejeda, D-San Antonio, in whose district the base is located. "If accepted by BRAC, the strategy presents a win-win situation for all parties involved."

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Brooks backers extend welcome to base closure commissioners

By Jim Hutton
Express-News Staff Writer

About 150 supporters sporting blue T-shirts and signs lauding Brooks AFB and chanting, "We want Brooks," welcomed two members of the base closure commission Wednesday night to San Antonio for a brief Thursday inspection of the installation.

Members Benjamin Montoya of New Mexico and Wendi Steele of Houston arrived at San Antonio International Airport, receiving the "red carpet" treatment from the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce after touring Reese AFB in Lubbock.

Brooks, like Reese, has been placed on the closure list by the Defense Department, but additions and deletions to the original Feb. 28 list may be made up to May 17 by the independent Base Closure and Realignment Commission, commonly called BRAC.

Two other BRAC commissioners, San Antonian Joe Robles Jr. and Rebecca Cox of California, are to join Montoya and Steele on Thursday at Brooks.

"We're a long way from talking about death," Montoya said, referring to Brooks and other military facilities that the Pentagon wants to close.

"Our visit is very preliminary, and the community response is a big asset," Steele said, looking down the lengthy airport walkway lined with Brooks AFB supporters.

Regarding the outpouring of support, Montoya added: "We're going to see a lot of people. We came from Lubbock and (the people supporting Reese) brought tears to our eyes."

On Wednesday morning, community leaders and residents rallied to urge San Antonians to show solidarity for city's plan to save the endangered base's mission.

"Our message is that a greater savings can be made by still following the Air Force plan to close the base," Mayor Nelson Wolff told about 30 supporters in attendance in a vacant hardware store parking lot on the corner of Southeast Military Drive and Goliad Road, near Brooks.

A plan by the Mayor's '95 BRAC Task Force would salvage key missions at Brooks and save about 3,000 jobs. Also, it would provide $301 million in savings over 20

Brooks backers extend welcome to base closure panel members

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years, compared with $165 million in upfront expenses for closing the base and realigning missions and personnel elsewhere.

The base's primary missions — Armstrong Laboratory, School of Aerospace Medicine, Human Systems Center and Center for Environmental Excellence — would become an annex to Kelly AFB under the task force plan.

"When you see the human factor, I've been told by authorities that research programs (at Brooks) might be set back 10 years if they were moved to (Wright-Patterson AFB) in Dayton, Ohio," Wolff said, adding many Brooks civilians would not accept transfers to Dayton.

Wolff will brief commissioners on the task force's plan Thursday.

The four BRAC members will see a human chain of blue T-shirts and signs Thursday along Southeast Military Drive, said City Councilwoman Lynda Billa Burke.

"I feel confident we'll have 3,000 people in T-shirts," Burke said about the commissioners' departure from Brooks at 11 a.m. Thursday along Southeast Military Drive.

A street rally is planned for 9:30 a.m. Thursday in the vacant parking lot in preparation for supporters' lining the roadway for the BRAC members' departure.

The commission members were housed at Brooks overnight before beginning their tour early Thursday morning.

The tour will focus on elements of the Human Systems Center, Armstrong Laboratory and School of Aerospace Medicine.

Supporters are expected to wear free promotional T-shirts stating in white lettering: "Keep BROOKS Working" on one side and "BROOKS The Knowledge Base" on the other side.

"We've even gotten responses (for help to save Brooks) from Floresville and Pleasanton," Burke said.

"Those responses have been unsolicited ...." Saying San Antonio had supported the military through the good times and the bad times historically, Burke added: "The military can't provide for itself without an active and supportive community."

PHOTO BY JERRY LARA

Brig. Gen. Robert Belihar, commander of the Human Systems Center at Brooks AFB, greets base closure panel members Wendi Steele and Benjamin Montoya at San Antonio International Airport on Wednesday night.

> *"We're going to see a lot of people. We came from Lubbock and (the people supporting Reese) brought tears to our eyes."*
>
> — Benjamin Montoya, base closure commission

One organizer, Gina Castaneda, said unity was critical to show backing to commission members.

"It's important to see the South Side unite for this thing," said Castaneda, community relations director at Southwest General Hospital.

"I work in the area, grew up in the area, live in the area and my kids go to school in the area," she added.

Saying Thursday's showing of community support is crucial for Brooks to survive in some capacity, Castaneda added: "If they drive out of the gate and see no one here, their attitude will be: 'They don't care.'"

"We've gone out and done intense organizing, and the support will show up," Castaneda said.

Dino Urdialez, president of the American Federation of Government Employees Local 1757 at Brooks, downplayed the human factor Wednesday.

"The people (jobs) issue is not a big issue," Urdialez said. "The economic factor is the only thing that can save Brooks.

"We're not going to get it on cries and tears. ... I'm pretty sure 3,224 jobs will not be moved," he added.

Urdialez said several groups and individuals were not in favor of the task force's plan of "cantonment" or saving specific missions in geographic "pockets" on the base with mission support from Kelly AFB.

"You can grab 100 people and get 100 different ideas," the union president said.

"There's no chance in hell to save Brooks," Urdialez said about the entire base. "We've got to make it worthwhile economically (to the commissioners)."

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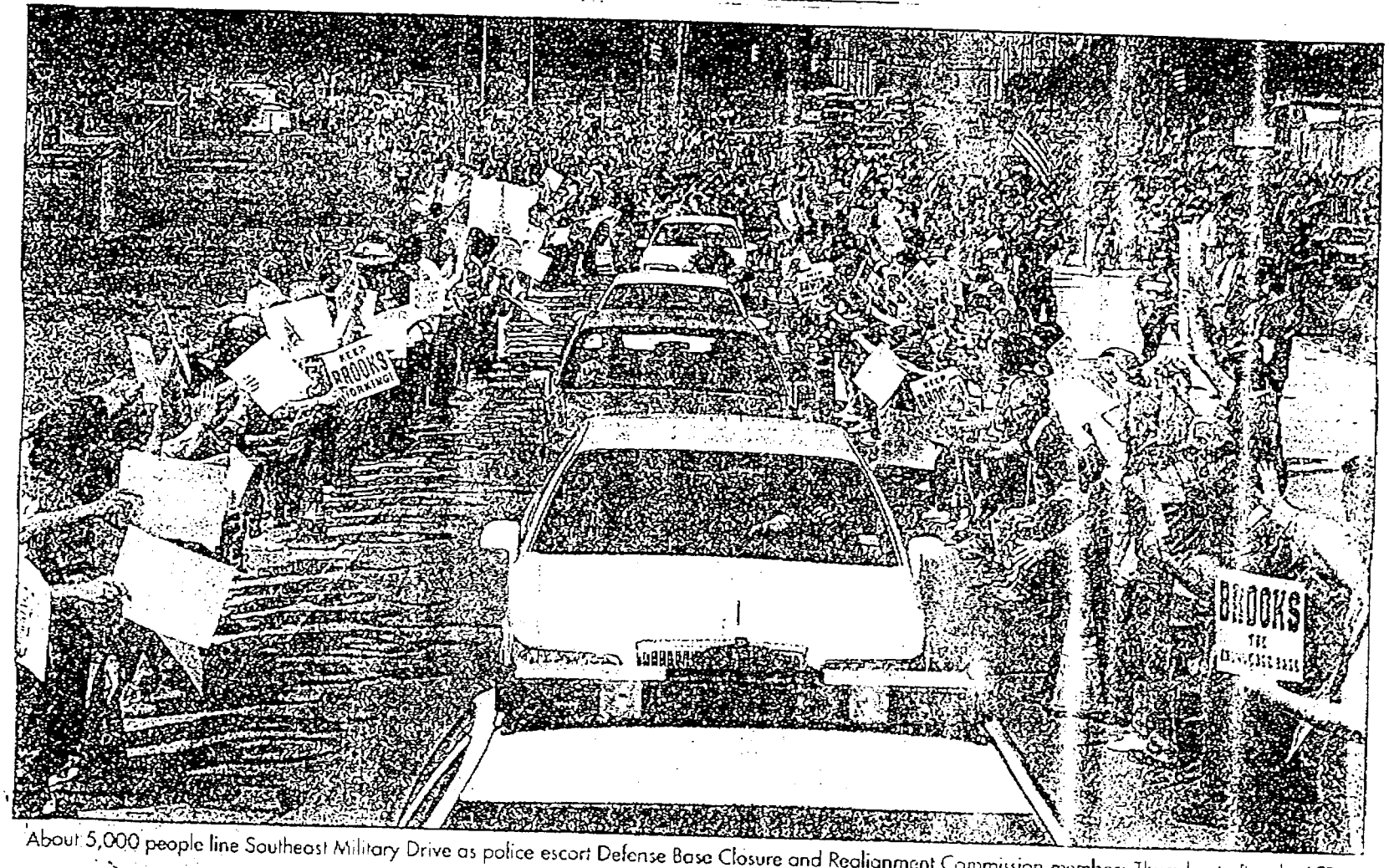

About 5,000 people line Southeast Military Drive as police escort Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission members Thursday to Brooks AFB.

Montoya said panel members would meet May 9 or 10 to discuss changes to the Pentagon list. May 17 is the deadline for BRAC to announce the changes.

"I'm pleased to see an alternative for Brooks," Montoya said at a news conference at the Brooks Club.

The local task force proposes closing Brooks but keeping chief elements and missions in "cantonment," meaning portions of the base still would house key missions but would be annexed by Kelly AFB as a support component.

The primary missions to be kept would be the Human Systems Center, the School of Aerospace Medicine, the Armstrong Laboratory and the Center for Environmental Excellence. Commissioners saw the facilities on their visit.

The remainder of the base then could be used for private or public entrepreneurial ventures, task force officials said.

"It's extremely helpful to have proposals playing with the same Air Force facts and figures," said Steele, a former U.S. Senate liaison for BRAC in 1991.

Local task force leaders employed the same facts, figures and fi-

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Base gets ray of hope during visit

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nancial data used by the Air Force when it reviewed Brooks.

"It's a lot of a win-win situation with the community if it works with the Department of Defense," Steele added. "We've already sent the proposal to the Air Force and our staff is looking into it."

About moving crucial missions from Brooks to Wright-Patterson AFB in Ohio or Tyndall AFB in Florida, Montoya said: "I see construction here coming from the ground and feel what has to be moved."

More than $20 million in construction is under way, including new buildings for the School of Aerospace Medicine and the Center for Environmental Excellence.

"By the end of the day, I was wondering what the right thing is to do and the cost to move these things," added Montoya, a retired rear admiral and 30-year engineering veteran in the Navy who now is president and chief executive officer of the Public Service Co. of New Mexico.

"This is a one-of-a-kind facility," said Robles, a retired Army major general and chief financial officer-corporate controller for San Antonio-based USAA Financial Services.

"It's not like moving a tank battalion or a squadron from Point A to Point B," he added. "We've got to look at the human and dollar costs, down time, and the possibility of running two places at the same time."

Montoya added: "My vision today was of large (think) tanks, miles of piping, and people in gowns doing important work. That and replication and the loss of brain power."

While Cox, a 1993 BRAC member and a vice president of Continental Airlines, said there are no easy choices, the panel members agreed the biomedical and biotechnological relationships between Brooks and community research and teaching facilities were important.

PHOTO BY JOHN DAVENPORT

City Councilwoman Lynda Billa Burke shows her Lone Star boots Thursday to Benjamin Montoya, one of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission members who toured Brooks AFB.

"Synergism is going on here," Montoya said. "The military doesn't have a choice, but civilians have the choice to move. Some will or won't if other (bioresearch) services are in the area.

"The way the medical community has expanded here, people will not move," Montoya added. "We've heard a low end of 10 percent and a high end of 30 percent (of professionals) won't move."

Robles said of San Antonio: "There are synergic benefits of being a bioscience center. The local community and base are the benefactors."

Steele added: "Synergy can relate to military value."

Military value ranks as the first four of eight selection criteria by the Defense Department for installations being considered for closure or realignment.

A majority of city and task force leaders were cautiously optimistic after presenting the 15-minute briefing to the panel members and then listening at the follow-up 15-minute news conference.

"These people (panel members) are charged with saving money and are looking for reasons, and we gave them reasons to do that," Wolff said afterward.

"They were responsive to our proposal," he added.

Paul Roberson, task force project director, said: "Their reaction was one of great interest, and they saw value in the proposal.

"But that doesn't mean they accept it. But we will get a fair hearing," added Roberson, a retired Air Force brigadier general. The regional BRAC hearing is April 19 in Dallas.

"I think we're on the right track with something new and different. We addressed the cost, mission and people issues."

While saying the "community showed they support Brooks, which did not surprise us," Montoya said the panel members would not discuss Kelly AFB and its air logistics center, which escaped the Pentagon's "hit" list.

Panel members in the past reportedly have been skeptical of the Air Force's decision to keep open all five of its huge logistics centers.

San Antonio Express-News
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Editorials

Brooks strategy a brilliant option

When Defense Secretary William Perry recommended to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission on Feb. 28 that Brooks AFB be closed, there was almost a sigh of relief: Better Brooks than Kelly, was the consensus.

Those who subscribed to that way of thinking — with the addendum to start exploring what to do with the 1,300-acre Brooks site — should think again: The local BRAC '95 Task Force has devised a common sense, fiscally sound defense of Brooks that the Air Force, BRAC and taxpayers should find enticing.

Essentially, the local strategy is to allow the Air Force to close Brooks, yet preserve a small cantonment area that would be attached to nearby Kelly AFB.

The plan would eliminate the base administration, the base exchange, golf course, clinic and other support facilities — approximately 400 civilian and military jobs. Seventy-five percent of the base's land would become available for reuse.

What would be preserved in the cantonment area are the Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, one of its four "super labs," the Armstrong Laboratory, which Perry recommended moving to Ohio, and the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, destined for Florida under the '95 base closure plan.

The local option would keep some 3,000 jobs here, many of them well-educated, well-paid people, who face being uprooted under the present base-closure strategy.

More important to taxpayers: Closing Brooks while keeping the missions here would save money. The Air Force estimated the cost of closing Brooks and relocating its missions would be $185 million, resulting in $142 million in savings over 20 years and a $27.4 million annual recurrent saving.

The local BRAC task force contends its plan would cost but $11 million to implement with savings over 20 years of $301 million and $21.6 million in annual savings.

In other words, the plan accomplishes the cost-saving; it maintains these missions in a city that is almost synonymous with the Air Force; and it does so with the least disruption to the missions and the missionaries.

Finally, keeping the missions here will allow the Air Force to use two new buildings presently under construction (which cost taxpayers $15.2 million to build).

The BRAC staff will crunch the numbers and four BRAC commissioners will be here Thursday to tour Brooks. We think the city has done its homework and has given the BRAC a unique, sensible option. If it's a last best shot, it is a brilliant one.

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BRAC members give some hope of saving Brooks

'Cantonment' bid will be studied

By Jim Hutton
Express-News Staff Writer

Four base closure commission members offered city and civic leaders a glimmer of hope Thursday for their plans to keep key missions at Brooks AFB while still closing the base.

After an early morning tour of the installation, the panelists positively cited the city's alternative proposal to the Pentagon's plan to close Brooks and move its key missions to bases in Ohio and Florida.

They noted the difficulty in moving facilities and missions elsewhere and expressed concern about possible refusals by civilian professionals to relocate.

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission members Benjamin Montoya, Joe Robles Jr., Wendi Steele and Rebecca Cox listened to a briefing from Mayor Nelson Wolff in conjunction with the Mayor's '95 BRAC Task Force, which is trying to keep San Antonio's military installations open.

Defense Secretary William Perry announced in late February that Brooks was one of 22 major installations nationwide recommended for closure.

The base closure commission, commonly called BRAC, will make decisions to follow or to change the Pentagon's original plan for restructuring and further downsizing the military.

PHOTOS BY GLORIA FERNIZ

Sara Jay Elizondo, 18 months, stands next to a relative in a 'Keep Brooks Working' T-shirt during a rally Thursday on Southeast Military Drive, put on to show local support for the benefit of visiting members of the base closure commission.

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"we in San Antonio would have several options for reuse of the excess capacity. It would put valuable assets back in the tax base and provide an economic generator for the South Side, which has been needed for many years."

Task force officials are to give a 15-minute presentation on the cantonment plan to four BRAC commissioners during a scheduled April 6 tour of Brooks, Roberson said.

The plan formally will be presented to the BRAC panel at an April 19 regional hearing in Dallas.

The task force plans a massive demonstration of support for Brooks at San Antonio International Airport when the four BRAC commissioners arrive late April 5, and also when they leave the base the next day.

Officials said they were disappointed that the Pentagon chose to put Brooks on the hit list, but the Air Force concluded it has excess capacity, it has to reduce its laboratory infrastructure and Brooks scored lower than the three other "super labs" in terms of priorities.

Additionally, Brooks, which has no operable runway, has limited potential to absorb operational missions, and the Air Force can achieve considerable savings over a 20-year period by closing the installation.

However, the task force claims, even more can be saved under its cantonment plan.

It also claims San Antonio has a unique configuration of biomedical research and teaching facilities that provide a close rapport and association with Brooks and enhances the installation's mission.

The task force proposal would reap twice the savings of the Pentagon shut-down plan over 20 years and would avoid disrupting research and environmental programs by not having to relocate personnel, members claim.

The cantonment plan calls for two separate areas to be set up on the base to house the remaining missions.

The Armstrong Laboratory and the School of Aerospace Medicine, and other related operations, would basically remain where they are in the northwest corner of the base, according to Roberson.

The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence would be located about one mile east, where construction already is under way.

"That would basically be just another office building in the reuse area," Roberson said.

Wolff said city staffers already are boning up on how other communities handled military installation closures.

He plans to consult with community leaders and his successor after the May 6 election, before appointing a task force to explore options on how to reuse Brooks.

No matter what the BRAC panel decides, it will be about 18 months before any operations will start leaving Brooks, officials said. It will take about two to four years for any relocation to be completed.

"We have adequate time to plan for reuse of the base outside of the cantonment area," Wolff said.

City Councilwoman Lynda Billa Burke, in whose district the base is located, said she leans toward at least some of Brooks' excess acreage being used for educational facilities.

"I'm determined to put higher education out there," she said.

Meanwhile, the task force still is keeping a wary eye on the San Antonio Air Logistics Center at Kelly AFB.

BRAC commissioners have expressed skepticism over the Pentagon's plan to cut personnel at Kelly and the other four Air Force maintenance depots rather than close one or more of the centers.

The Air Force maintains it would cost too much to close one or two of the massive industrial complexes.

Kelly ranked in the bottom tier among the five depots and could be vulnerable if the BRAC panel opts to close one of the facilities.

A key factor will be a General Accounting Office report on methodology used by the Air Force in reaching its conclusions on the five depots. That report is due April 15, followed by a hearing two days later.

The BRAC panel has until May 17 to make changes to the Pentagon's closure list.

The Brooks AFB strategy

■ Cantonment: Military term for quartering of troops. In case of Brooks AFB, keeping the three primary missions in same or nearby locations, but as annex of Kelly. Majority of military acreage on Brooks is closed and becomes office/industrial complex.

The two plans:

Pentagon recommendation	Cantonment option
■ Close base	■ Close base
■ Move Human Systems Center, Armstrong Laboratory, School of Aerospace Medicine to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio	■ Keep the center, laboratory and aerospace medicine school in present or newly constructed sites
■ Move Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence to Tyndall AFB, Fla.	■ Keep center in newly constructed site
■ Eliminate 391 base support jobs	■ Eliminate 391 base support jobs
■ Move 3,228 military and civilians to Ohio and Florida	■ Move 518 military and civilian base support jobs that face elimination to Kelly and keep the remaining 3,228 jobs on Brooks

The cost factor

	Pentagon option	Cantonment option
■ Cost to implement	$185 million	$11 million
■ Savings over 20 years	$142 million	$301 million
■ Annual recurring savings	$27.4 million	$21.6 million
■ Return on investment	7 years	Immediately

The cantonment payoff

- ■ More than 3,000 jobs would be retained in San Antonio
- ■ Saves millions in upfront costs compared with implementing Pentagon plan
- ■ Avoids disruption to research and environmental programs
- ■ No loss of scientists to local community
- ■ Existing cooperative efforts between Brooks and the local biomedical research and teaching community continues

Source: The Mayor's BRAC '95 Task Force

GRAPHIC BY P. ZELLER

APR 13 '95 11:12AM HSD-PA BROOKS AFBTX

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5,000 rally for Brooks AFB as BRAC members drive by

By Don Driver
Express-News Staff Writer

Tommy Limon was on a personal quest when he went to a rally Thursday to save the jobs at endangered Brooks AFB.

"Brooks gave us software for our school and it helped out a lot," the 18-year-old senior in the Harlandale School District said. "They did good for us, and now it's time for us to do good for them."

Limon and 30 classmates joined a vast sea of blue T-shirts lining Southeast Military Drive as a cheering section 5,000 strong screamed their support for the threatened base.

Four base closing panel commissioners leaving the installation after a whirlwind tour probably felt like visiting rock superstars when they saw the quarter-mile long crowd, wearing blue T-shirts plastered with job-saving slogans, stretching down both sides of the road.

"Keep Brooks Working!" the crowd yelled as a bright red antique fire truck, its siren blaring and packed with base supporters using bullhorns to lead the cheers, pulled in to lead the procession.

The commissioners smiled and waved from their cars and silently carried with them the fate of the base and its nearly 4,000 jobs.

"It was fantastic — the turnout far exceeded all our expectations," said Sheila Klein, executive director of the private Brooks Heritage Foundation. "The commissioners were running a bit late and the crowd kept swelling as people driving by got out of their cars to join us."

The massive rally was staged to show community support for Brooks to the visiting members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, commonly known as BRAC, who will decide whether Brooks lives or dies.

"The rally definitely makes an impact" on the BRAC panel, said City Councilwoman Lynda Billa Burke, whose district includes Brooks.

> "They did good for us, and now it's time for us to do good for them."
>
> — Tommy Limon, Harlandale student

"I think two of them are coming back for a vacation," she said. "They fell in love with San Antonio."

Organizers had expected 3,000 people to show up, but as early-morning fog made way for a sunny sky the crowd swelled to 5,000, according to an estimate by police Capt. Steve Baum.

"It reminds me of a big pep rally," he said of the screaming, cheering crowd that lined Southeast Military from the base's main gate to the intersection with Goliad Road.

So many showed up that organizers ran out of the blue T-shirts that were emblazoned with the slogan "Keep Brooks Working!"

"Honk your horns — keep our jobs," said Howard Bradford, a 49-year-old former civil servant who joined others in yelling to passing vehicles.

Cars, trucks and 18-wheelers all blared their horns, but a passing black hearse drew a momentary pause from some in the crowd.

"It's like an omen passing by if we don't stand up and support Brooks," pointed out Linda Tippins, 45, a member of San Antonio Fighting Back.

Limon and his classmates at Burger King Corporate Academy, a non-traditional educational program at Harlandale, were on an authorized field trip to attend the rally and show their support for Brooks, which has often aided the school's programs, principal Warren Wagner said.

"The software really made a difference in the students' academic lives," he said, adding that Brooks has played a key role in many community efforts.

The enthusiastic crowd ranged from infants in strollers to the elderly and included four busloads of students from Holy Name Catholic School. The 200 students included about 50 who either live on Brooks, or whose parents work at the base.

"I think they should keep Brooks open so no one loses their jobs or homes," said Morgan White, 9, a third-grader.

The crowd included military retirees who had served at Brooks, civil servants from neighboring bases showing their support for their colleagues and just plain neighbors who have grown up with the Southeast Side installation.

Joseph Salas, 43, a worker at nearby Kelly AFB, which had its closure scare two years ago, was standing along the road with his wife and infant daughter to sound off for Brooks.

"They supported us two years ago — so we're going to support them," he summed up.

Tim Baney had his 6-year-old daughter, Staci, perched on his shoulders as he took his place along Southeast Military.

"We need to support this base," said Baney, whose wife works at Brooks. "This is the only thing on this side of town, and we need to keep it open. If it does close, I hope they put the facilities to good use."

Meanwhile, Myra Burton sat near the main gate watching her favorite soap opera on a portable 5-inch television while waiting for the BRAC commissioners to drive by.

"I'm here to help save Brooks, but I don't want to miss 'All My Children,'" she said.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-10

FROM: HOYER, STENY H.	TO: YELLIN, ALEX
TITLE: REP. (MD)	TITLE: NAVY TEAM LEADER
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC

INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: WHITE OAK AND THE NSWC IN ANNAPOLIS

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A			
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

THANK YOU FOR VISITING FACILITIES. ALSO, LETTER OF SUPPORT.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950413	Date Originated: 950403	Mail Date:

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STENY HAMILTON HOYER
5TH DISTRICT, MARYLAND

April 3, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950403-10

S. Alexander Yellin
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Com+
1700 North Moore Street #1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Alex:

Just a short note to thank you for taking the time to tour White Oak and the NSWC in Annapolis.

I believe it was evident from the tours that White Oak and the NSWC at Annapolis are unique facilities. They perform research that is crucial to maintaining our Armed Forces' technological superiority. This research, because of the people and equipment required, can best be performed at either White Oak or Annapolis.

After carefully reviewing the facts, I trust you will come to the same conclusion I did. The NSWC at Annapolis and White Oak are assets that must be maintained.

Again, thanking you and with warmest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

STENY H. HOYER

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-11

FROM: MOSS, FRANK E.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: ATTORNEY	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: HALEY & STOLEBARGER	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC

INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: DEFENSE DEPOT, OGDEN UTAH

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER		X	
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT.

Due Date: 950420	Routing Date: 950413	Date Originated: 950410	Mail Date:

Haley & Stolebarger LC
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

GEORGE M. HALEY
ROBERT L. STOLEBARGER
BLAINE J. BENARD
GREGGORY J. SAVAGE •

OF COUNSEL
FRANK E. MOSS ••

TELEPHONE: 801.531.1555
FACSIMILE: 801.328.1419

Please refer to this number when responding 950413-11

April 10, 1995

Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Alan:

You have a challenging assignment in sorting out the military installations which must be closed or modified as we downsize our military organizations and eliminate surplus equipment and employees in our changed circumstances vis-a-vis downsizing of the Russian threat.

But we must be selective in withdrawing functions and personnel which we find are no longer needed. We must not simply drop all protective personnel and their equipment. We must be sure.

Because of that factor, I ask you to note carefully the Defense Depot in Ogden, Utah. This base is an outstanding and efficient installation. I know you have reports on the equipment and personnel there. Please note the superior record of Ogden.

In my opinion it would be wise to keep this installation. I am sure that you will give full and fair consideration to this outstanding installation in my home State.

Best regards Alan.

Sincerely,

Frank E. Moss

Frank E. Moss
U.S. Senator (Ret.)

FEM:kdp
cc: G. Thomas Sawyer

• ALSO ADMITTED IN COLORADO
•• ALSO ADMITTED IN WASHINGTON D.C.

BROADWAY CENTRE • 111 EAST BROADWAY, SUITE 1050 • SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

Please refer to this number when responding 950413-11A1

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 17, 1995

The Honorable Frank E. Moss
Haley and Stolebarger
Broadway Center
111 East Broadway
Suite 1050
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Dear Senator Moss:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the Defense Distribution Depot, Ogden, Utah. I certainly understand your interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome your comments.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will be considered by the Commission in our review and analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendation on the Defense Distribution Depot, Ogden.

I look forward to working with you during this difficult and challenging process. Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:cmc

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-12

FROM: BOWSHER, CHARLES A	TO: DIXON
TITLE: COMPTROLLER GENERAL	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: UNITED STATES	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED:	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON	✓			COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS	✓			REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION	✓			AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER	✓		
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING GAO'S REPORT ON THE SEC DEF'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND SELECTION PROCESS.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950413	Date Originated: 950414	Mail Date:

Comptroller General
of the United States

Washington, D.C. 20548

B-261024

April 14, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Secretary of Defense announced his 1995 recommendations for base closures and realignments to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission on February 28, 1995. This report responds to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-510), as amended, which requires that we provide the Congress and the Commission, by no later than April 15, 1995, a report on the Secretary of Defense's recommendations and selection process. We have identified issues for consideration by the Commission as it completes its review of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations. Given that this is the last of three biennial reviews authorized under the 1990 act, we are also including matters for consideration by the Congress regarding the potential need for continuing legislation to authorize further commission reviews and authorize changes, as needed, to prior decisions.

We are also sending this report to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House. We will make copies available to others on request.

This report was prepared under the direction of David R. Warren, Director, Defense Management and NASA Issues, who may be reached on (202) 512-8412 if you or your staff have any questions. Other major contributors are listed in appendix VI.

Sincerely yours,

Henry S. Hinton Jr.

for Charles A. Bowsher
Comptroller General
of the United States

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-13

FROM: BROWN, ED	TO: JONES, MICHAEL G.
TITLE: ARMY TEAM LEADER	TITLE: DIRECTOR
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: ARMY BASING STUDY
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, LIMA TANK PLANT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING COMMENTS ON LETTERS FROM CONGRESS!
1) MOVING DETROIT ARMY TANK PLANT ACTIVITIES TO LIMA.
2) MOVING ACTIVITIES TO ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

Due Date: 950428	Routing Date: 950413	Date Originated: 950413	Mail Date: 950413

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

Please refer to the subject when responding: 950407-6

April 5, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

We are writing to urge you to support the Department of Defense's (DOD) recommendation to close the Detroit Army Tank Plant (DATP). We believe it make sense because the closure would eliminate excess capacity and increase savings.

Currently, the Army has two tank production facilities, DATP and the Lima Army Tank Plant (LATP) located in Lima, Ohio. According to DOD, of the two plants, LATP is more technologically advanced and as opposed to DATP, configured for the latest tank production. In addition, at this time the only function being performed at DATP is the production of tank gun mounts for the M1A2 tank, work that is also performed at the Rock Island Arsenal. Because of these factors, DOD has determined that DATP is excess capacity.

We also believe that this move would achieve substantial savings. Total Army tank gun mount production is presently split evenly between the RIA and the DATP. Last year, the Department of the Army performed a cost comparison as to the effectiveness of keeping the 50/50 production split, moving all of the work to DATP or moving the work to RIA. The Army's report concluded that it would be more cost effective to move all of the work to RIA.

Considering these factors, we strongly endorse DOD's recommendation concerning DATP. We urge you to support this closure action. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

PAUL SIMON
U.S. Senate

TOM HARKIN
U.S. Senate

CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN
U.S. Senate

CHARLES E. GRASSLEY
U.S. Senate

LANE EVANS
Member of Congress

JIM LEACH
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

950407-9

April 5, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

We are writing you concerning the Rock Island Arsenal and its role in the base closure process. We ask that you consider moving additional missions to the facility considering its large availability of quality administrative space that can be easily and cheaply renovated. Using the existing permanent buildings available at the Arsenal would reduce upfront relocation costs, thereby improving payback.

We are pleased that the Department of Defense (DOD) has reinforced its commitment to the Arsenal by not including it in its recommended list of closures and realignments. However, we feel that the abundant resources of the Arsenal are still not being utilized completely. As you know, the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Army, through its past evaluations have determined that the Arsenal is a key installation and a prime site for increased roles and missions.

The findings of the 1993 BRAC Commission and resulting DOD decisions have led to the implementation of these findings. In its 1993 BRAC recommendations, DOD called for the reversal of a planned realignment of AMCCOM to Redstone Arsenal. At the same time it upheld a previous decision to transfer a command to the Island. These decisions are currently being implemented on the Island through the new Industrial Operations Command (IOC). The evaluations conducted by DOD clearly indicated that the Arsenal should be considered for receiving future missions and commands.

More recently, Arsenal Island was rated the top location in the country in its selection as the site of a new Defense Finance and Accounting Center (DFAS), which will bring over 550 new positions to the Island.

Factors such as the Arsenal's available space, military value, previous investments, and inexpensive support costs, and the quality of the area's workforce and community were key factors in these decisions. In particular, the Arsenal's surplus administrative space makes it a very strong and attractive

United States General Accounting Office

GAO

Testimony

Before the Base Closure and Realignment Commission

For Release on Delivery
Expected at
8:00 a.m., EDT
Monday,
April 17, 1995

MILITARY BASE CLOSURES

Analysis of DOD's Process and Recommendations for 1995

Statement of Henry L. Hinton, Jr., Assistant Comptroller General, National Security and International Affairs Division

GAO/T-NSIAD-95-132

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission:

We are pleased to be here today to discuss our report entitled Military Bases: Analysis of DOD's 1995 Process and Recommendations for Closure and Realignment (GAO/NSIAD-95-133, Apr. 14, 1995). The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-510, as amended) established the current process for DOD base closure and realignment actions within the United States. Our report responds to the act's requirement that GAO provide to the Congress and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission an analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations for bases for closure and realignment and the selection process used.

On February 28, 1995, the Secretary of Defense recommended closures, realignments, and other actions affecting 146 domestic military installations. Of that number, 33 were described as closures of major installations, and 26 as major realignments; an additional 27 were changes to prior base closing round decisions. The Secretary projects that the recommendations, when fully implemented, will yield $1.8 billion in annual recurring savings.

RESULTS IN BRIEF

Although the Department of Defense (DOD) has in recent years undergone substantial downsizing in funding, personnel, and force

structure, commensurate infrastructure reductions have not been achieved. Despite some progress in reducing excess infrastructure, it is generally recognized that much excess capacity likely will remain after the 1995 BRAC round. This view is supported by the military components' and cross-service groups' analyses, which showed far greater excess capacity than will be eliminated by the Secretary's recommendations. Currently, DOD projects that its fiscal year 1996 budget represents, in real terms, a 39-percent reduction below its fiscal year 1985 peak of recent times. By way of comparison, its 1995 BRAC recommendations combined with previous major domestic base closures since 1988 would total a reduction of 21-percent.

DOD's 1995 BRAC process was generally sound and well documented and should result in substantial savings. However, the recommendations and selection process were not without problems, and in some cases, there are questions about the reasonableness of specific recommendations. At the same time, we also noted that improvements were made to the process from prior rounds, including more precise categorization of bases and activities; this resulted in more accurate comparisons between like facilities and functions and better analytical capabilities.

We raise a number of issues that we believe warrant the Commission's attention in considering DOD's recommendations. Key among those issues are the following:

-- DOD's attempt at reducing excess capacity in common support functions facilitated some important results. However, agreements for consolidating similar work done by two or more of the services were limited, and opportunities to achieve additional reductions in excess capacity and infrastructure were missed. In particular, this was the case at depot maintenance activities, test and evaluation, and laboratory facilities.

-- Although the services have improved their processes with each succeeding BRAC round, some process problems continued to be identified. In particular, the Air Force's process remained largely subjective and not well documented; also, it was influenced by preliminary estimates of base closure costs that changed when more focused analyses were made. For these and other reasons, GAO questions a number of the Air Force's recommendations. To less extent, some of the services' decisions affecting specific closures and realignments also raise questions. For example, the Secretary of the Navy's decision to exclude certain facilities from closure for economic impact reasons suggests that the economic impact criterion was not consistently applied.

Now, permit me to briefly expand my comments in a few of these areas.

BRAC Savings Are Expected to Be Substantial, but Estimates Are Preliminary

We estimate that the 20-year net present value of savings from DOD's recommendations will be $17.3 billion, with annual recurring savings of almost $1.8 billion. These estimates are not based on budget quality data, however, and are subject to some fluctuations and uncertainties inherent in the process. Nevertheless, we believe the savings will still be substantial. At the same time, it should be noted that environmental restoration was not a factor in the DOD base closure decision-making process; and such restoration can represent a significant cost following a base closure.

DOD and its components improved their cost and savings estimates for BRAC 1995 recommendations. In developing cost estimates, they took steps to develop more current and reliable sources of information and placed greater reliance, where practicable, on standardized data. Some components sought to minimize the costs of base closures by avoiding unnecessary military construction. For example, the Navy proposed a number of changes to prior BRAC decisions that will further reduce infrastructure and avoid some previously planned closure costs.

We identified a number of instances where projected savings from base closures and realignments may fluctuate or be uncertain for a variety of reasons. They include uncertainties over future

locations of activities that must move from installations being closed or realigned and errors in standard cost factors used in the services' analyses. We completed a number of sensitivity tests to assess the potential impact of these factors on projected costs and savings and found that they had a rather limited impact.

It should be noted that shortly after the Secretary of Defense announced his list of proposed closures and realignments, most DOD components began undertaking more rigorous assessments of the expected costs of implementing the recommendations and developing budget quality data for doing so. Such efforts are currently underway primarily in the Army and Air Force, and to less extent in the Navy. We suggest that the Commission obtain updated cost and savings data, to the extent it is available, and include it in summary form in its report for the recommendations it forwards to the President for his consideration.

Service Recommendations Will Reduce Infrastructure, but With Little Gain in Cross-Servicing

The BRAC 1995 process reduced some infrastructure in common support areas such as hospitals and pilot training facilities. However, the lack of progress in consolidating similar work done by two or more of the services limited the extent of infrastructure reductions that could have been achieved.

DOD tried to strengthen the 1995 BRAC process by establishing cross-service groups to provide the services with proposals for consolidating similar work in the areas of depot maintenance, laboratories, test and evaluation facilities, undergraduate pilot training, and medical treatment facilities. However, in the laboratories and test and evaluation areas, the cross-service groups were narrowly focused, and their initial proposals represented minor work load shifts that offered little or no opportunity for a complete base closure or cost-effective realignment. While the depot maintenance group identified excess capacity of 40.1 million direct labor hours, the services' recommendations would eliminate only half that amount. DOD received the services' recommendations too late in the process for meaningful give-and-take discussions to achieve greater consolidations. More time for such interactions and stronger DOD leadership will be required should there be future BRAC rounds.

DOD Components' Processes Were Sound, With Some Exceptions

While we found the components' processes for making their recommendations were generally sound and well supported, we do have some concerns, particularly related to the Air Force. Specifically, key aspects of the Air Force's process remained largely subjective and not well documented. Documentation of the Air Force's process was too limited for us to fully substantiate the extent of Air Force deliberations and analyses. However, we determined that initial analytical phases of the Air Force's

process were significantly influenced by preliminary estimates of base closure costs. And some bases were removed from initial consideration based on these estimates. Also, in some instances, closure costs appeared to materially affect how the bases were valued. For example, Rome Laboratory, in Rome, New York, was ranked high for retention purposes largely because of projected high closure costs. When the Air Force later looked at the laboratory at the suggestion of a cross-service group, it found that the closing costs were much lower. Consequently, the Air Force recommended closure of the laboratory. Without the cross-service group's suggestion, the Air Force might have missed this opportunity to reduce excess capacity and produce savings. The more numerous recommendations on Guard and Reserve activities were developed outside its process for grouping or tiering bases for retention purposes and were based largely on cost-effectiveness.

Regarding the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy's actions excluded four activities in California from consideration for closure because of concerns over the loss of civilian positions. For the activities in California, he based his decision on the cumulative statewide economic impact. The cumulative job losses in California, in absolute terms, are greater than total job losses in other states. However, the individual impact of each of the four California activities is less than the impacts estimated for other activities in other states recommended for closure. For

example, the closure of the Naval Weapons Assessment Division (NWAD) Corona, California, would have meant a total loss of 3,055 jobs, but the closure of Naval Air Station (NAS) Meridian, Mississippi, will result in an estimated loss of 3,324 jobs. However, OSD did not take exception to this apparent inconsistency.

Regarding the Army, it did not fully adhere to its regular process in assessing military value when recommending minor and leased facilities for closure. In selecting 15 minor sites for closure, the Army based its decision on the judgment of its major commands that the sites were excess and of low military value. In considering leased facilities, the Army relied on its stationing strategy and its guidance to reduce leases but did not assess the facilities separately as it did for other installations. The decisions were arrived at through some departure from the process used for installations.

Some Service Recommendations Raise Issues That Should Be Considered by the BRAC Commission

We generally agree with the Secretary's recommendations. However, we have unresolved questions about a number of Air Force recommendations and to much less extent the other components' recommendations. The following are some examples.

Even though the Air Force recognized that it had excess capacity

at its five maintenance depots and was considering closing two, it opted late in the process to realign the work load rather than close any depots. However, the Air Force based its decision on preliminary data from incomplete internal studies on the potential for consolidating and realigning work load and reducing personnel levels at the depots. Some of these studies were completed after DOD's BRAC report was published and do not fully support the BRAC-recommended consolidations. These recommended consolidations appear to expand the work load at some depots that are in the process of downsizing. Thus, the Air Force's recommendation may not be cost-effective and does not solve the problem of excess depot capacity.

The Air Force also proposed the realignment of Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, because it rated low relative to the other five bases in the same category. Again, closure costs appeared to heavily influence this base's rating. However, for the military value criterion pertaining to mission requirements, the most important to the lab subcategory of bases, Kirtland rated among the highest of the six bases. Kirtland's realignment would reduce the Air Force's operational overhead, including support previously provided to the Department of Energy (DOE) and its Sandia National Laboratory located on Kirtland. However, the Air Force's savings could mean an increase in base operational support costs borne by DOE. We believe, and have recommended in the past, that DOD should consider the impact of significant

government-wide costs in making its recommendations.

The Army's proposed realignment of the Letterkenny Army Depot has generated some concerns not only about the completeness of closure cost data but also regarding the extent to which the current BRAC recommendation represents a change from a 1993 BRAC decision. BRAC 1993 produced a decision to consolidate all tactical missile maintenance at one location--Letterkenny. The Army's 1995 BRAC recommendation would split up some of the work by transferring the missile guidance system work load to Tobyhanna Army Depot while preserving the tactical missile disassembly and storage at Letterkenny. Maintenance on the associated ground support equipment, such as trucks and trailers, would be done at Anniston Army Depot. There are differences of opinion concerning the impact that separating these functions would have on the concept of consolidated maintenance.

Future BRAC Legislation May Be Needed to Reduce Remaining Excess Activities

According to DOD, its major domestic bases will be reduced by 21 percent after implementation of all BRAC recommendations from the current and prior rounds; however, DOD fell short of meeting the goal it established for BRAC 1995. To bring DOD's base infrastructure in line with the reductions in force structure, DOD's goal for the 1995 round was to reduce the overall DOD plant replacement value by at least 15 percent--an amount at least equal to the three previous base closure rounds. However, DOD's

1995 recommended list of base closures and realignments is projected to reduce the infrastructure by only 7 percent.

The Secretary of Defense recently stated that excess infrastructure will remain after BRAC 1995, and he suggested the need for additional BRAC rounds in 3 to 4 years, after DOD has absorbed the effects of recommended closures and realignments. However, the current authority for the BRAC Commission expires with the 1995 round. Should the Congress seek further reductions, some process will be needed. The current BRAC process, while not without certain weaknesses, has proven to be effective in reducing defense infrastructure. Also, without new BRAC legislation, there is no process to approve modifications of BRAC decisions if implementation problems arise. BRAC Commissions in 1991 and 1993 ruled on changes to prior BRAC round decisions, and we see nothing to indicate that changes may not occur in the future.

Now let me conclude by discussing our report's specific recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to the Secretary of Defense

Should there be future BRAC rounds, we recommend that the

Secretary of Defense

-- begin the cross-service process 1 year before the services' BRAC process and, for each common support function studied, incorporate specific capacity reduction goals in OSD's initial BRAC guidance, and

-- prior to any BRAC round, identify and make the policy decisions necessary in each area to merge service functions that would result in further reductions in infrastructure.

Recommendation to the Secretary of the Air Force

Should Congress mandate future BRAC rounds, we recommend that the Secretary of the Air Force fully document all analyses and decisions, including cost data.

Recommendations to the Commission

We recommend that the Base Closure and Realignment Commission take the following actions:

-- Consider obtaining updated cost and savings data, to the extent it is available from the services, and include this data in summary form in its report for the recommendations it forwards to the President for his consideration.

-- Require more complete plans for eliminating excess capacity and infrastructure before approving the Air Force's recommendations to realign its depot facilities.

-- Because the services did not completely analyze the set of alternatives developed by the chairpersons of the cross-service group for test and evaluation, the BRAC Commission may wish to have the services complete detailed analyses, including cost analyses, for its consideration.

-- Closely examine expected cost savings and operational impacts associated with the Kirtland AFB realignment. Additionally, we recommend that the Commission have DOD identify those closures and realignments that have costs and savings implications affecting other federal agencies.

-- Assess the Army's approach to selecting lease facilities for termination and minor sites for closure regarding whether variances we have identified represent a substantial deviation from the selection criteria.

-- Ensure that the Army's ammunition depot recommendations are based upon accurate and consistent information and that corrected data would not materially affect military value assessments and final recommendations.

-- Assess the proposed realignment of Letterkenny Army Depot in view of the Army's recommendation to change a prior BRAC decision to consolidate tactical missile maintenance at a single location.

-- Ensure that the Army has met all permit requirements related to the closure of Fort McClellan, Alabama.

-- Explore the need for a DOD component or some other government agency to obtain the wind tunnel facility at the Naval Surface Warfare Center, White Oak, Maryland, from the Navy.

-- Thoroughly examine the basis for exclusions to the cost and savings data associated with closure and realignment scenarios such as the Naval Surface Warfare Centers in Louisville, Kentucky; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Lakehurst, New Jersey.

-- Examine, from an equity standpoint, the Navy's exclusion of activities from closure and realignment consideration due to concerns over job losses.

-- Finally, consider requiring that DOD report to the Commission on the comparative cost-effectiveness of options it is considering regarding privatization-in-place or the

transfer of workload to other depots, versus the current cost of performing operations at the Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center at Newark Air Force Base, Ohio (a 1993 BRAC recommendation).

- - - - - - - - - - - -

Mr.Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement. We will be happy to respond to any questions.

(709138)

candidate for the relocation of DOD functions. The Arsenal currently has over 750,000 gross square feet of building area that can be quickly renovated into modern office space at the relatively cheap cost of $42 per square foot for 465,000 square feet of the available space and $65 per square foot for the over 280,000 gross square feet of space left. This would easily provide top-notch administrative space for roughly 5,000 people.

The Army's list of 1995 recommendations did not include moving any new functions to the Arsenal. Yet, their are still many functions throughout DOD that still reside in expensive leased space. For example, the headquarters of the Army Material Command (AMC) in Alexandria, Virginia is housed in a costly and substandard leased building.

We are also concerned that DOD's 1995 recommendations have moved some functions to facilities where new construction will have to be commenced to house transferred employees. For example, the move of the Aviation Research, Development & Engineering Center; Aviation Management; and Aviation Program Executive Offices to the Redstone Arsenal to form a new Aviation and Missiles Command, will force the Army to invest in new construction to accommodate 201 military and 2,368 civilian personnel. We do not understand why new construction is being contemplated when installations like the Rock Island Arsenal can absorb these functions at a greatly reduced cost.

We hope you will consider options to utilize the resources of the Rock Island Arsenal as you continue the deliberations of the Commission. We look forward to working with you as the Defense Base Closure and Realignment process proceeds. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

PAUL SIMON
U.S. Senate

TOM HARKIN
U.S. Senate

CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN
U.S. Senate

CHARLES E. GRASSLEY
U.S. Senate

LANE EVANS
Member of Congress

JIM LEACH
Member of Congress

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
200 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

May 2, 1995

Mr. Edward A. Brown III
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Brown:

The attached response is being provided to request 950413-13, dated April 13, 1995, concerning production costs for M1A1/M1A2 gun mounts (950407-6) and future potential use of Rock Island Arsenal (950407-9).

Point of Contact for this action is Mr. Ron Hamner, (703) 693-0077.

MICHAEL G. JONES
COL, GS
Director, TABS

Attachment

Printed on Recycled Paper

M1A1/M1A2 GUN MOUNT PRODUCTION
FUTURE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL UTILIZATION

The Army presently has on-going gun mount production at two locations. The government owned-contractor operated facility at the Detroit Army Tank Plant and the government owned-government operated facility at Rock Island Arsenal have production contracts for five mounts per facility per month. The Lima Army Tank Plant does not produce gun mounts.

The costs associated with gun mount production totals $ 39,483 per mount at Rock Island and approximately $53,000 per mount at the Detroit facility, based upon the 50/50 split. Rock Island has been certified as having both the capacity and existing tooling to allow for a seamless assumption of the complete workload. Additionally, Rock Island has identified a $3,000 cost avoidance by simulated rather than live fire testing and be able to perform the gun mount work at a cost of $38,727 per mount with 100% of the workload.

The consolidation of additional missions into excess capacity at Rock Island was considered within several options that included some addressed in your request. It was determined that the costs associated with the movement of essential personnel necessary for certain technical skills and the construction/renovation of facilities would be excessive compared with the Army's final recommendations.

As the Army continues to review future options for mission consolidation and down-sizing, the excess capacities at several locations will be potential receivers of new missions.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

April 13, 1995

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

Colonel Michael G. Jones
Director, The Army Basing Study
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-0200

Please refer to this number when responding 950413-13

Dear Colonel Jones:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission received the attached correspondence. Request you provide comment on each.

Several members of the Senate and Congress express support for the Army's recommendation to close Detroit Army Tank Plant. Their conclusion is that gun mount production at Lima Army Tank Plant is less expensive and combining of the operations will increase efficiency. Please provide FY95 gun mount costs at each location. In addition, does Rock Island Arsenal have capacity to produce 10 mounts per month?

In the second letter, the same members propose moving additional missions to Rock Island Arsenal. They specifically comment on the Army recommendation to move Aviation Research, Development and Engineering; Aviation Management; and Aviation Program Executive Offices to Redstone Arsenal. They recommend moving these functions and considering the movement of other activities, such as Army Material Command out of lease space to Rock Island Arsenal.

Request your comments on the above no later than 28 April, 1995. An interim response prior to 21 April 1995 will assist in our Commissioner's visit on 24 April 1995.

Thank you for your assistance. I appreciate your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader

EAB/rmm
encl.

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

Please refer to the subject
when responding 950407-6

April 5, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

We are writing to urge you to support the Department of Defense's (DOD) recommendation to close the Detroit Army Tank Plant (DATP). We believe it make sense because the closure would eliminate excess capacity and increase savings.

Currently, the Army has two tank production facilities, DATP and the Lima Army Tank Plant (LATP) located in Lima, Ohio. According to DOD, of the two plants, LATP is more technologically advanced and as opposed to DATP, configured for the latest tank production. In addition, at this time the only function being performed at DATP is the production of tank gun mounts for the M1A2 tank, work that is also performed at the Rock Island Arsenal. Because of these factors, DOD has determined that DATP is excess capacity.

We also believe that this move would achieve substantial savings. Total Army tank gun mount production is presently split evenly between the RIA and the DATP. Last year, the Department of the Army performed a cost comparison as to the effectiveness of keeping the 50/50 production split, moving all of the work to DATP or moving the work to RIA. The Army's report concluded that it would be more cost effective to move all of the work to RIA.

Considering these factors, we strongly endorse DOD's recommendation concerning DATP. We urge you to support this closure action. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

PAUL SIMON
U.S. Senate

TOM HARKIN
U.S. Senate

CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN
U.S. Senate

CHARLES E. GRASSLEY
U.S. Senate

LANE EVANS
Member of Congress

JIM LEACH
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

950407-9

April 5, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

We are writing you concerning the Rock Island Arsenal and its role in the base closure process. We ask that you consider moving additional missions to the facility considering its large availability of quality administrative space that can be easily and cheaply renovated. Using the existing permanent buildings available at the Arsenal would reduce upfront relocation costs, thereby improving payback.

We are pleased that the Department of Defense (DOD) has reinforced its commitment to the Arsenal by not including it in its recommended list of closures and realignments. However, we feel that the abundant resources of the Arsenal are still not being utilized completely. As you know, the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Army, through its past evaluations have determined that the Arsenal is a key installation and a prime site for increased roles and missions.

The findings of the 1993 BRAC Commission and resulting DOD decisions have led to the implementation of these findings. In its 1993 BRAC recommendations, DOD called for the reversal of a planned realignment of AMCCOM to Redstone Arsenal. At the same time it upheld a previous decision to transfer a command to the Island. These decisions are currently being implemented on the Island through the new Industrial Operations Command (IOC). The evaluations conducted by DOD clearly indicated that the Arsenal should be considered for receiving future missions and commands.

More recently, Arsenal Island was rated the top location in the country in its selection as the site of a new Defense Finance and Accounting Center (DFAS), which will bring over 550 new positions to the Island.

Factors such as the Arsenal's available space, military value, previous investments, and inexpensive support costs, and the quality of the area's workforce and community were key factors in these decisions. In particular, the Arsenal's surplus administrative space makes it a very strong and attractive

candidate for the relocation of DOD functions. The Arsenal currently has over 750,000 gross square feet of building area that can be quickly renovated into modern office space at the relatively cheap cost of $42 per square foot for 465,000 square feet of the available space and $65 per square foot for the over 280,000 gross square feet of space left. This would easily provide top-notch administrative space for roughly 5,000 people.

The Army's list of 1995 recommendations did not include moving any new functions to the Arsenal. Yet, their are still many functions throughout DOD that still reside in expensive leased space. For example, the headquarters of the Army Material Command (AMC) in Alexandria, Virginia is housed in a costly and substandard leased building.

We are also concerned that DOD's 1995 recommendations have moved some functions to facilities where new construction will have to be commenced to house transferred employees. For example, the move of the Aviation Research, Development & Engineering Center; Aviation Management; and Aviation Program Executive Offices to the Redstone Arsenal to form a new Aviation and Missiles Command, will force the Army to invest in new construction to accommodate 201 military and 2,368 civilian personnel. We do not understand why new construction is being contemplated when installations like the Rock Island Arsenal can absorb these functions at a greatly reduced cost.

We hope you will consider options to utilize the resources of the Rock Island Arsenal as you continue the deliberations of the Commission. We look forward to working with you as the Defense Base Closure and Realignment process proceeds. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

PAUL SIMON
U.S. Senate

TOM HARKIN
U.S. Senate

CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN
U.S. Senate

CHARLES E. GRASSLEY
U.S. Senate

LANE EVANS
Member of Congress

JIM LEACH
Member of Congress

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
200 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

June 5, 1995

Mr. Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number
when responding 950413-13R1

Dear Mr. Brown:

The attached response is being provided to your request 950413-13, dated April 13, 1995, and provides comments on observations and questions Members of Congress have asked about capabilities of the Rock Island Arsenal, the Detroit Army Tank Plant, and gun mount production. The attached response addresses questions from your request 950407-9 and 950407-6, both dated April 5, 1995.

Point of Contact for this action is Mr. Ron Hamner, (703) 693-0077.

for MICHAEL G. JONES
COL, GS
Director, TABS

Attachment

Printed on Recycled Paper

M1A1/M1A2 GUN MOUNT PRODUCTION
FUTURE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL UTILIZATION

The Army presently has on-going gun mount production at two locations. The government owned-contractor operated facility at the Detroit Army Tank Plant and the government owned-government operated facility at Rock Island Arsenal have production contracts for five mounts per facility per month. The Lima Army Tank Plant does not produce gun mounts.

The costs associated with gun mount production totals $ 39,483 per mount at Rock Island and approximately $53,000 per mount at the Detroit facility, based upon the 50/50 split. Rock Island has been certified as having both the capacity and existing tooling to allow for a seamless assumption of the complete workload. Additionally, Rock Island has identified a $3,000 cost avoidance by simulated rather than live fire testing and will be able to perform the gun mount work at a cost of $38,727 per mount with 100% of the workload.

The consolidation of additional missions into excess capacity at Rock Island was considered within several options that included some addressed in your request. It was determined that the costs associated with the movement of essential personnel necessary for certain technical skills and the construction/renovation of facilities would be excessive compared with the Army's final recommendations.

As the Army continues to review future options for mission consolidation and down-sizing, the excess capacities at several locations will be potential receivers of new missions.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950413-14

FROM: BROWN, ED	TO: JONES, MICHAEL
TITLE: ARMY TEAM LEADER	TITLE: DIRECTOR
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: ARMY BASING STUDY

INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING LETTERS FROM TX STATE REP BARRY TELFORD AND REP. MARCY KAPTUR AND REQUESTING COMMENTS.

Due Date: 950428	Routing Date: 950413	Date Originated: 950413	Mail Date: 950413

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

April 13, 1995

950413-14

Colonel Michael G. Jones
Director, The Army Basing Study
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-0200

Dear Colonel Jones:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission received the attached two pieces of correspondence in reference to Red River Army Depot. Request you provide comments on each of them.

Request your comments on the above no later than 28 April, 1995. Thank you for your assistance. I appreciate your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader

EAB/rmm
encl.

950329-6

State of Texas
House of Representatives

BARRY B. TELFORD
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
DISTRICT 1
DISTRICT OFFICE:
206 N.W. FRONT
DE KALB, TEXAS 75559
903-667-5514
AUSTIN OFFICE:
P.O. BOX 2910
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78768-2910
512-463-0692

COMMITTEES:
PENSIONS AND INVESTMENTS
CHAIRMAN
CORRECTIONS
MEMBER
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
MEMBER

March 23, 1995

The Hon. Allen Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am writing in regard to the Department of Defense's decision to place Red River Army Depot on the 1995 BRAC listing recommending it for closure.

RRAD is one of our largest defense depots in terms of people and workload and has played a vital role in our nation's defense since being established in 1941. RRAD continues to serve as a vital ammunition storage center and has an huge maintainence mission built around the Army's light tracked combat vehicle fleet. Vehicles rebuilt under this mission come off the end of the line better than new.

My argument against closing this facility is twofold: the enormous cost of closing the facility and moving its mission to other depots and the continued excellence and work ethic displayed by the employees at RRAD.

After touring RRAD and learning firsthand the true costs of closing this facility, I feel the Pentagon's estimate of $60 million to close it is grossly underestimated. I was advised that one project alone at the depot would cost $35 million to shut down, while a building currently under construction would cost $35 million to satisfy the contractor's contract if stopped. The cost of moving all the equipment in just one lot at RRAD would be $30-35 million if the facility was closed.

I am also advised that many of the missions the Pentagon listed RRAD as unable to do have in fact can and have been done at the facility. Also, the part of the depot's mission that would be moved to Anniston, Alabama, would put that facility at 100 percent capacity in peacetime. What would happen then if there was a national emergency and production had to be increased?

RRAD is committed to the principles of the National Peformance Review and has become a model in changing the way the federal government does business, with many agencies visiting RRAD to witness this new management philosophy and adopting it. RRAD was the winner of the 1995 President's Quality Improvement Prototype Award and the 1991-93 winner of the Army Communities of Excellence within the Army Depot System Command. Also in 1993, the depot was runner-up in the Army Communities in Excellence, Small Installation Category at the DA level; in 1994, it was named the best small installation in the continental U.S. RRAD was the AMC level winner of the DA Chief of Staff Supply Excellence Award in 1993, runner-up in 1994 and AMC level winner in 1995. The facility also was AMC level winner of the Maintenance Excellence Award in 1986, 1988, 1991 and first runner-up in 1989, 1990, and 1992.

Closing this facility would be a detriment to the defense of this great nation and would have a devestating economic impact to the communities in four states -- Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. It is hard for me to understand why the Department of Army would consider closing a facility that has meet every challenge from World War II to Desert Storm. I solicit your help in removing Red River Army Depot from the closure list based strictly on its military value, its vital role in the defense of our nation and because of the tremendous cost to the American taxpayer.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Barry B. Telford

BBT:[illegible]

MARCY KAPTUR
MEMBER
9TH DISTRICT, OHIO

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2104 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3509
(202) 225-4146

DISTRICT OFFICE
FEDERAL BUILDING
234 SUMMIT ST., ROOM 719
TOLEDO, OH 43604
(419) 259-7500

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3509

March 28, 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon
Chairman
Def Base Closure & Realign Comm
1700 N Moore St
Ste 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950331-5

Dear Mr. Dixon:

As you know, the Red River Army Depot (RRAD) has been placed on the base closure list from which selections will be made and submitted to the President for final approval. In preparation for this submittal, you and several other members of the Base Realignment and Closure Committee will be visiting RRAD on April 6, 1995, to investigate and confirm the appropriateness of closing RRAD. While I understand the need to implement the BRAC process and have no over-all objections to the closing of RRAD, I wanted to make you aware of an important issue related to the closure of RRAD that may have the unintended consequence of unnecessarily costing money -- when it could be saved without complicating or encumbering the BRAC process or the closure of RRAD.

In an attempt to cut the operating costs of several primary functions, RRAD has awarded several contracts to P.E. Black Corporation, a company in my district. Specifically, these contracts are for an adhesive application system and an automated paint application system. Although these contracts total $2.2 million, they represent a significant savings in terms of reduced personnel and operating costs and will pay for themselves before the term necessary to actually close the base expires. More importantly, the contracts supply equipment and functions that can be transferred to other bases not slated for closure or those bases that will receive RRAD's present functions (Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Anniston Army Depot).

To prevent the loss of that necessary equipment and technology already offered and accepted by RRAD at a significant cost savings, and which can be used by other facilities within the Army/DoD base/facility system, could you please ask and ascertain the answers to the following questions when you visit RRAD on April 6, 1995:

- Will the placement of RRAD on the final closure list prevent RRAD

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from honoring its contract with P.E. Black Corporation for the provision of an adhesive application system and an automated paint application system?

- If so, can the contract be transferred to those facilities selected to replace RRAD's functions (Anniston, Lone Star) or another suitable base that can utilize the equipment and functions and realize the cost savings and increased operating capabilities associated with the present contract?

- Will preventing the successful execution of this contract by RRAD or another suitable base/facility actually cost money in the long-run due to increased operating and personnel costs?

Allowing RRAD to honor its contract with P.E. Black will facilitate the BRAC process by cutting personnel and operating costs. Additionally, if RRAD is ultimately closed, the equipment can be transferred to those facilities slated to replace RRAD's functions and/or other similar facilities, thereby continuing to provide significant savings in operational and personnel costs.

Since it is likely that disallowing the execution of this contract will prove counter-productive and will subvert the core BRAC mission of saving money by actually costing money -- please assure that RRAD's contract with P.E. Black is not voided by RRAD's placement on the final closure list. If this is not possible, what is the likelihood of transferring the contract to one of the facilities that will replace RRAD's functions (Lone Star, Anniston) or another appropriate base/facility?

Thank you for your prompt attention to this inquiry. Please give this company in my district due consideration consistent with Defense Base Closure and Realignment Committee governing rules and regulations.

Sincerely,

Marcy Kaptur

MARCY KAPTUR
Member of Congress

MK:eg

5041736

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE LIAISON
1600 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-1600

May 3, 1995

950413-14

Honorable Marcy Kaptur
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Kaptur:

This replies to your letter on behalf of P. E. Black Corporation, concerning the status of contracts with the Red River Army Depot (RRAD) if RRAD closes due to Base Realignment and Closure 1995 (BRAC '95).

RRAD entered into two contracts for equipment totaling $2,193,630.00 on September 27, 1994. The equipment is due to be delivered on June 24, 1995; therefore, there is no need to transfer either of the contracts. Both pieces of equipment are required for the Rubber Products Division. The BRAC '95 recommendation is to transfer the Rubber Production Facility to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant prior to the closure of RRAD. As the current plan is to leave the Rubber Production Facility in operation after closure of RRAD, the equipment will still be required.

I trust this information will be of assistance.

Sincerely,

George T. Greiling
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army
Chief, Special Actions Branch
Congressional Inquiry Division

cc: Alan J. Dixon, Chairman,
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment
Commission (case number 950331-5R1)

Printed on Recycled Paper

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
QUESTIONS FROM
REPRESENTATIVE MARCY KAPTUR
and
BARRY B. TELFORD, TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

State Representative Telford has highlighted some of the very attributes that the Army has recognized for many years about Red River Army Depot, its personnel, the quality of work performance, and the dedication of the depot members. These attributes apply equally to any of the Army's five maintenance depots. Unfortunately, the downsizing of the military has forced the Army into some difficult decisions. One of those is the reduction of excess capacity within the depot maintenance program to meet existing and projected requirements for the Army of the 21st Century.

The costs associated with closing Red River has been reduced to approximately $52 million. The $35 million project referenced in Representative Telford's letter pertains to the Defense Logistics Agency Regional Distribution Depot, a major tenant of Red River. As noted in earlier questions concerning the distribution facility, the Defense Logistics Agency conducted its own BRAC analysis in accordance with DoD guidance and policy. All costs associated with this tenant activity, including disposition of assigned personnel, are not included in any Army analysis.

The mission of Red River Army Depot has evolved to a light combat vehicle maintenance depot over the past few years as the Army has developed commodity oriented depots. As such, Red River has been facilitized to accommodate the light combat vehicle fleet while Anniston was facilitized to accommodate the heavy combat vehicle fleet. Representative Telford is correct in stating that Red River has performed certain missions that were considered "heavy" at the time. However, those particular weapons systems have been out of the active Army inventory for several years. Red River has not and is not facilitized to perform depot level maintenance on the Army's premier heavy combat vehicle fleet - the M1A1/M1A2 Abrams Tank family of vehicles.

Anniston will be at 78% of its capacity in peacetime, based upon a single shift, working eight hours a day, and five days a week. The potential to increase production by adding either a second shift or implementing overtime will eliminate the perceived problem. The Army leadership has determined that it poses no threat to readiness and does not degrade the Army's ability to meet wartime requirements.

The many awards and recognition that Red River and its members have received are well-deserved. Red River has not only been recognized by outside agencies as being an outstanding facility but by the Army and DoD as well. The decision to recommend closing Red River was not easy nor was it done in haste. With the considerable excess capacity, approximately 40%, the Army can no longer afford to maintain all maintenance depots and must consolidate its ground combat vehicle mission into only one facility.

There is never an easy method for closing a military base and there is no way to close a facility that does not affect the most valuable asset of any depot - its people and their community. Previous base closures have shown that good facilities, a highly skilled workforce, and a supportive community have been transformed from a defense related installation into a very viable commercial industrial center.

We are unable to address Member of Congress Marcy Kaptur's concerns for the execution of a contract by a firm in her Ohio district to Red River. Issues such as these are addressed during the implementation phase of BRAC. The determination of whether to execute the contract and transfer the equipment to another installation or to cancel the contract will be made based upon need, economics, and availability of a like system. Representative Kaptur's letter has been provided to the Army Materiel Command to ensure that her concerns and recommendations are addressed during implementation planning.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-1

FROM: CIRILLO, FRANK	TO: BLUME, JAY
TITLE: AF TEAM LEADER	TITLE: SPECIAL ASST
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: HEADQUARTERS USAF

INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: BERGSTROM ARB

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER	✓		
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING COPY OF COMMUNITY REPORT THAT QUESTIONS DOD EVALUATION AND PROPOSES ALTERNATE CLOSURE PLAN.

* COPY IN FILE & LIBRARY *

Date: 950428	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950413	Mail Date: 950413

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 13, 1995

Major General Jay Blume (ATTN: Lt Col Mary Tripp)
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
for Base Realignment and Transition
Headquarters USAF
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-1

Dear General Blume:

During our recent visit to Bergstrom ARB, the Austin community provided the enclosed memorandum. In it they call to question some of the items in the Bergstrom base questionnaire and the resulting evaluations. The memo also presents an alternative closure/realignment recommendation that they contend has greater military and net present value.

Request you provide us your response to the Austin community memo by April ~~24~~ 28, 1995.

If your staff has any questions about this request, contact Lt Col Merrill Beyer (USAF) or Steve Ackerman of the Commission staff.

I look forward to working with you in the weeks ahead.

Sincerely,

Francis A. Cirillo Jr., PE
Air Force Team Leader

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, DC

28 APR 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION (Mr Frank Cirillo)

84

FROM: HQ USAF/RT
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

950414-1

SUBJECT: Response to Austin Community Paper on Bergstrom Air Reserve Base

Attached is the Air Force response to the Austin Community Paper on Bergstrom Air Reserve Base per your 13 April request.

JAY D. BLUME JR, Major General, USAF
Special Assistant to Chief of Staff
for Realignment and Transition

Attachment:
Air Force Response

RT418

The following addresses specific grades brought into question by the Austin Community concerning Bergstrom ARS and responds to Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission tasking number 950414-1. Each specific grade called into question by the community will be referred to by criteria number/page number and followed by the appropriate Air Force Response.

I. Airfield Capabilities

Criteria I.1.C.2, Page I-2:

Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - The grade of Red for Runway/Taxiway for bomber missions is correct. The actual goal posts used to evaluate this area were approved by the Base Closure Executive Group (attached). A typographical error in the Air Force Report incorrectly stated the apron requirements in square feet, rather than square yards. The actual value used to compute Bergstrom's Apron Grade was 104,553 square yards (II.1.B.1.c), which was significantly less than the required 278,400 square yards required for a Green grade.

Criteria I.1.C.3, Page I-2:

Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - The grade of Red for Runway/Taxiway for tanker missions is correct. The actual goal posts used to evaluate this area were approved by the Base Closure Executive Group (attached). A typographical error in the Air Force Report incorrectly stated the apron requirements in square feet, rather than square yards. The actual value used to compute Bergstrom's Apron Grade was 104,553 square yards (II.1.B.1.c), which was significantly less than the required 283,200 square yards required for a Green grade

Criteria I.1.C.4, Page I-3:

Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - The grade of Red for Runway/Taxiway for airlift missions is correct. The actual goal posts used to evaluate this area were approved by the Base Closure Executive Group (attached). A typographical error in the Air Force Report incorrectly stated the apron requirements in square feet, rather than square yards. The actual value used to compute Bergstrom's Apron Grade was 104,553 square yards (II.1.B.1.c), which was significantly less than the required 433,104 square yards required for a Green grade

II. Operational Effectiveness

The community states that the rationale for subelements of Base Operating Support are unclear. The interactive computerized base questionnaire, question IX.16, asked if there were any other government agencies on the base. If the response was no, as is Bergstrom's case, then all services are provided by the host. For installations where the answer was yes, detailed questions followed for each support component.

Criteria I.1.D.1, Page I-4:

Air Force Analysis - Yellow
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Air Force questionnaire responses were based on current information at the time of questionnaire completion, which in the case of this BRAC round, was the Summer of 1994. Projected force structure changes such as the move of the Texas National Guard Aviation Department in 1998 were not, and should not have been considered for the purposes of this round.

Criteria I.1.D.1.a, Page I-4:

Air Force Analysis - Yellow
Community Analysis - Current Status Yellow, Future Green

Air Force Response - All Air Force questionnaire responses were based on current information at the time of questionnaire completion, which in the case of this BRAC round, was the Summer of 1994. Projected force structure changes such as the move of the Texas National Guard Aviation Department in 1998 were not, and should not have been considered for the purposes of this round.

Criteria I.1.D.1.d, Page I-5:

Air Force Analysis - Yellow
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Air Force questionnaire responses were based on current information at the time of questionnaire completion, which in the case of this BRAC round, was the Summer of 1994. The projected airfield operation change to management of the airfield and the ATCALS contract by the City of Austin in FY 96 was not considered for the purposes of this round.

Criteria I.1.D.1.e, Page I-5:

Air Force Analysis - Yellow
Community Analysis - Current Status Yellow, Future Green

Air Force Response - All Air Force questionnaire responses were based on current information at the time of questionnaire completion, which in the case of this BRAC round, was the Summer of 1994. Projected force structure changes

such as the move of the Texas National Guard Aviation Department in 1998 were not, and should not have been considered for the purposes of this round.

III. Training Effectiveness, Part I, Mission Requirements

Criteria I.1.D.2.a.1, Page I-7:
Air Force Analysis - Red +
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Military Operating Areas, Warning Areas, Ranges, and Restricted Airspace used for training were obtained from an Air Staff certified data base. Distances to the areas were measured from the base to the centroid of the area in question, not the nearest edge, for standardization/use purposes. In this particular case, the distance to the center of the area is 209NM, instead of 140NM as provided by the community.

Criteria I.1.D.2.a.2, Page I-7:
Air Force Analysis - Red +
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Military Operating Areas, Warning Areas, Ranges, and Restricted Airspace used for training were obtained from an Air Staff certified data base. Areas predominantly used for pilot training were not considered useable for air combat training. The Brady area, while useable, does not meet the basic criteria of an Air Combat MOA, i.e supporting all air-to-air requirements.

Criteria I.1.D.2.a.4, Page I-8:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Military Operating Areas, Warning Areas, Ranges, and Restricted Airspace used for training were obtained from an Air Staff certified data base. Distances to the areas were measured from the specific Air Force base to the centroid of the area in question, not the nearest edge for standardization/use purposes. In this particular case, Shoal Creek range lacks conventional target and strafe capabilities, and the distance to the center of the other areas is 209NM, instead of 140NM as provided by the community.

Criteria I.1.D.2.a.5, Page I-8:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Military Operating Areas, Warning Areas, Ranges, and Restricted Airspace used for training were obtained from an Air Staff certified

data base. Fort Hood is not a recognized Air Force Electronic Combat Range, and is not listed in the U.S. Army data base as an EC Range for AF use.

Criteria I.1.D.2.a.8, Page I-9:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Military Operating Areas, Warning Areas, Ranges, and Restricted Airspace used for training was obtained from an Air Staff certified data base. Fort Hood is not a recognized Air Force Full Scale Weapons Drop Range.

Overall Comment: In order to effectively evaluate all bases equally, the Air Staff developed and certified a data base to capture all Military Operating Areas, Warning Areas, Ranges, and Restricted Airspace used for training. To qualify for the data base, the training area had to meet the minimum criteria established for the specific training item. In some cases, Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units are able to use areas not specifically designed for the type training required. While this should be considered positive, the BRAC process was designed to identify those bases which best were able to support future force structure, to include those which were in close proximity to training areas meeting Air Force requirements. Again, Fort Hood was not listed in the Army data base as being available for Air Force use.

V. Associated Airspace

Criteria II.3.A.1, Page I-11:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - Applicable MOAs and Restricted Airspace were evaluated by the Air Force Reserve Functional Expert, using criteria developed in conjunction with the Base Closure Working Group member from Combat Forces. Professional judgment and reference to the following questions in the questionnaire were used to determine Direct Input grades: I.2.3.B.1, I.2.3.B.2, I.2.3.B.3, I.2.3.B.4, I.2.3.B.5, I.2.3.B.6, I.2.3.B.7, I.2.3.B.8, and I.2.3.B.9.

Criteria II.3.A.2, Page I-12:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - Applicable MOAs and Restricted Airspace were evaluated by the Air Force Reserve Functional Expert, using criteria developed in conjunction with the Base Closure Working Group member from Combat Forces. Professional judgment and reference to the following questions in the

questionnaire were used to determine Direct Input grades: I.2.3.B.1, I.2.3.B.2, I.2.3.B.3, I.2.3.B.4, I.2.3.B.5, I.2.3.B.6, I.2.3.B.7, I.2.3.B.8, and I.2.3.B.9.

VI Future Airspace

Criteria II.3.B.1, Page I-13:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - This was a direct input grade resulting from analysis of potential expansion of a base's associated airspace. For a base to be rated green, the functional expert required a current proposal for airspace expansion that had a high likelihood of approval. Past experience with airspace growth attempts indicates that even in sparse activity areas, airspace growth is difficult.

Criteria II.3.B.2, Page I-14:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - Again, this was a direct input grade resulting from analysis of potential expansion of a base's associated airspace. For a base to be rated green, the functional expert required a current proposal for airspace expansion that had a high likelihood of approval. Past experience with airspace growth attempts indicates that even in sparse activity areas, airspace growth is difficult.

IX. Air Quality

Criteria II.4.B., Page I-15:
Air Force Analysis - Yellow
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - This question refers to a data call briefed to and approved by the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group to better quantify Air Quality Restrictions. The data call was sent to each base with instructions to complete each block in order to examine specific air quality restrictions. Weighting was assigned to each block depending on its importance. Once the data call was completed, the points in each block were totaled to determine the type and severity of each specific restriction. Bergstrom specifically exceeded the applicable goalposts for open burning, and regulations prohibiting open burning/open detonation. In addition, they answered yes when questioned whether they have continuous emissions monitoring requirements for sources at the base which exceed the Federal New Source Performance Standards requirements, and whether Bergstrom has BACT/LAER emissions thresholds (excluding lead) that exceed the Federal Clean Air Act requirements.

XII. Community

Criteria VII, Page I-16:

> **Air Force Response -** Recruiting figures were obtained from each unit as part of the Air Reserve Component data call and certified as accurate by Air Force Reserve Headquarters.

Cost Comparison

Air Force Response: It appears that the Bergstrom community has a misunderstanding of the COBRA model and the process of estimating criteria IV/V values.

The COBRA model is directed by OSD for all services to use on BRAC decisions. The model uses two types of data: standard factors, which are used for all AF bases; and base unique data, which is certified for accuracy by the appropriate major command. All three services, the GAO, and the AF Audit Agency have reviewed and validated the model and the process. While there is a certain degree of inaccuracy in the model, it is consistent and thus fairly compares costs and savings among alternatives.

The model includes all major factors which either drive costs or savings. One of the most important input areas is personnel. The cost of eliminating, moving, or other personnel actions is a large part of the costs and personnel elimination is the key factor in determining savings.

The summary of cost savings provided by the community is significantly flawed in two areas. First, COBRA includes all cost and savings elements, not just opportunity costs, when calculating NPV. Second, OSD guidance directs the use of a 2.75 discount rate.

Finally, the community called into question the $34 million cost to close stated in the Air Force report. Specifically, the $34 million cost to close noted in the report resulted from the Air Force Reserve's initial level playing field COBRA. In the focused COBRA, these figures reflected a one-time cost as reported to the Commission for Bergstrom of $13.4 million with a one-time savings due to military construction avoidance of $13 million. This results in an exceptionally low one-time net cost to close the base of $345,000.

Alternative Proposal

Air Force Response: The decision to close Bergstrom Air Reserve Station was the culmination of extensive analysis by the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group. Carswell NAS ranked higher than Bergstrom in Criterion I , Mission (Flying) Requirements, and Criterion II, Facilities. Specifically, Carswell ranked higher than Bergstrom in both Airfield Capabilities, and Air Reserve Component (ARC) Operational

Effectiveness. In addition, Carswell is considered by the AFRES to be much better demographically for recruiting purposes, and ranks better than Bergstrom in Joint Training Opportunities, Training Opportunities (Airspace), and in the cost of bedding down an F-16 squadron.

In its attempt to downsize, the Air Force Reserve found it to be more beneficial from a fiscal standpoint to close Bergstrom,. AFRES plans to draw down to four F-16 squadrons and consolidate and reduce its infrastructure and BOS costs. In the case of Bergstrom, the AFRES is totally responsible for the airfield and its operation, versus Carswell, where the costs can be shared jointly with the Navy and the Air National Guard. While the community's proposal did warrant consideration, it is the Air Force Reserve's opinion that closing Bergstrom, and maintaining an AFRES F-16 unit at Carswell is clearly the best option.

Base Realignment and Closure Commission

Austin / Bergstrom Site Visit April 6, 1995

Background Memorandum - Facts and Analysis

"Bergstrom is the perfect example of base re-use this administration is looking for."
Sherri Goodman, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, June 10, 1994

"At an Austin City Council meeting on February 21, 1992, I set out the situation as it then stood. Under the recommendations of the 1991 Commisssion, which were accepted by the President and the Congress, the 924th was to stay at Bergstrom if certain condiditons were met."
Letter from James F. Boatright, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force in letter of May 27, 1993 to the BRACC

Operational Readiness and Mission Requirements

Appendix 7, Department of the Air Force Analysis and Recommendations ("AF Analysis") shows the overall evaluation for several AFRES installations for each of the eight Criteria used by the Air Force in their evaluation. Criteria I.1.A and I.1.B are excluded and appear to apply only to Active Duty installations. As shown below, according to the objective criteria specified in the AF Analysis, Bergstrom ARS is an outstanding location for any Air Force Reserve Mission.

Overall, Criteria I.1, Mission (Flying) Requirements

Criteria	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Airfield Capabilities	Yellow -	Green
Base Operating Support	Yellow	Green -
Training Effectiveness	Yellow -	Green -
Overall Mission Requirements	**Yellow -**	**Green -**

Overall, Criteria II.3, Airspace Encroachment

Criteria	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Existing Airspace Encroach	Red +	Green
Future Airspace Encroach	Red +	Green
Existing Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment	Yellow	Yellow
Future Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment	Yellow	Yellow
Overall Airspace Encroach	**Red +**	**Green -**

Overall, Criteria II, Facilities and Infrastructure

Criteria	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Mission Support Facilities	Yellow -	Yellow -
Airspace Encroachment	Red +	Green -
Air Quality	Green -	Green
Billeting Requirements	Yellow	Yellow
Overall Facilities and Infrastructure	**Yellow**	**Green -**

Taxiway at least 75 ft wide,
Apron at least 283200 sq. ft,
Pavement strength supports bomber mission.
Red = Anything else

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:
   (a) Runway - 300 ft wide and 12250 ft long
   (b) Taxiway - 75 ft wide stressed/150 ft wide total
   (c) Apron - 88125 sq. yds/793125 sq. ft or 2.8 times requirement
   (d) Pavement - will support tanker mission
   (e) Source -
      - 924 SPTG/BCE
      - Flight Information Publication (Terminal)
      - 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire

D. Criteria I.1.C.4, Runway/Taxiway for Airlift mission, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Red
(2) Correct Status - Green
(3) Criteria: Green = Runway at least 150 ft wide and at least 8000 ft long,
Taxiway at least 75 ft wide,
Apron at least 433104 sq. ft,
Pavement strength supports airlift mission.
Red = Anything else

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:
   (a) Runway - 300 ft wide and 12250 ft long,
   (b) Taxiway - 75 ft wide stressed/150 ft wide total,
   (c) Apron - 88125 sq. yds/793125 sq. ft or 1.83 times requirement,
   (d) Pavement - will support airlift mission.
   (e) Source -
      - 924 SPTG/BCE
      - Flight Information Publication (Terminal)
      - 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire

E. Overall Revised Rating for Criteria I.1.C, Airfield Capabilities:

(2) Correct Status - Yellow (Current)/Green (Future)

(3) Criteria:

Green	Joint or Civil
Yellow	Tenant or Host
Red	Separate

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) Based on current conditions Yellow is correct but that will probably change when the National Guard (NG) relocates here in 1998. Since they use the same fuel (JP-8), it makes sense for them to utilize the AFRES fuel farm.

(b) Source -

- 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire
- 924 SPTG/CC

C. Criteria I.1.D.1.b, Security, shows Bergstrom as Yellow which is correct.

D. Criteria I.1.D. 1 .c, Base Supply, shows Bergstrom as Yellow which is correct.

E. Criteria I.1.D.1.d, Tower/Air Traffic Control, shows:

(1) AF Analysis Status - Yellow

(2) Correct Status - **Green**

(3) Criteria:

Green	Joint or Civil
Yellow	Tenant or Host
Red	Separate

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) Bergstrom currently manages the ATCALS contract with a civilian contractor for the airfield at a cost of $31,000 per month. This will continue until the end of FY 96 when the Aviation Department, City of Austin will assume the operation of the airfield and the ATCALS contract.

(b) Source - 924 OSS/OSA

F. Criteria I.1.D.1.e, Base Civil Engineering, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Yellow

(2) Correct Status - Yellow (Current)/Green (Future)

(3) Criteria:

Green	Joint or Civil
Yellow	Tenant or Host
Red	Separate

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) Based on discussions that have already been held with the National Guard (NG) and the City of Austin,

A. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.1, Supersonic Air Combat MOAs, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Red +

(2) Correct Status - Green

(3) Criteria:

- Green <= 150NM
- Yellow 150 NM and <= 200NM
- Red > 200 NM
- Size: Minimum of 4200 sq. NM (nominal 75 X 56 NM)

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) W-228 is located 140 NM to the southeast of Bergstrom.

(b) Source - Jet Navigational Chart (JNC) 44
1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire

B. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.2, Other Air Combat MOAs, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Red

(2) Correct Status - Green

(3) Criteria:

- Green <= 100NM
- Yellow 100NM and <= 150NM
- Red >150NM
- Size: Minimum of 2100 sq. NM (nominal 47 X 45 NM) and 20,000 feet altitude block above 5000 feet AGL.

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

- Brownwood Area 96 nm north
- Chase Area 70 nm south
- Randolph Areas 70 nm south
- Brady Area 50 nm northwest *

(a) Source -

- Tactical Pilotage Chart (TPC) H-23B
- 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire

(5) * Note: Although Brady MOA does not meet the stated criteria (size is 1125 sq. NM, nominal 45 X 25 NM), the 924 FW is able to fulfill approximately 75 % of its air-to-air training requirements, 75 % of its MAVERICK training requirements, and 10% of its air-to-ground training requirements in this MOA located 80 NM northeast of Bergstrom.

C. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.3, Low altitude MOAs, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Red

(2) Correct Status - **Green**

(b) The U.S. Army has a threat array located on the east side of the impact area that simulate numerous real world threats. They also have personnel assigned to maintain, deploy, and operate the threat system. The canabilitv exists to operate against the threats and to employ ECM pods.

(c) Source - TPC H-23B
U.S. Army

F. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.6, Ground Forces/Tactical Aircraft Employment, shows Bergstrom as Green and that is correct.

G. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.7, Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation Ranges, shows Bergstrom as Red and that is correct. The closest ACMI range is W-453, 460 NM east of Bergstrom.

(1) Note: Although a lot of emphasis is placed on ACMI ranges, they are extremely costly to build, operate, maintain and technology has made them obsolete.

H. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.8, Full Scale Weapons Drop Ranges, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Red
(2) Correct Status - Green
(3) Criteria:
Green <= 200 NM
Yellow >200NM and<=250NM
Red > 250 NM
(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:
(a) Ft Hood is 60 NM north of Bergstrom inside R-6302A and is a Full Scale Weapons Drop Range.
(b) Source - TPC H-23B

I. Criteria I. 1 .D.2.a.9, Visual Routes/Instrument Routes (VlR/IR), shows Bergstrom as Green and that is correct.

J. Overall Revised Rating for Criteria I.1.D.2.a, ARC Fighter Training Areas:

Mission	DOD Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Fighter Training	Red +	Green -
Tanker Training	Green -	Green -
Airlift Training	Green	Green
Overall Training Effectiveness	**Yellow -**	**Green -**

IV. Mission Support Facilities

Criteria II.1, Mission Support Facilities, shows Bergstrom as overall Yellow -. Any further information needed on this criteria must come from AFRes.

V. Associated Airspace

Criteria II.3.A, Existing Associated Airspace, is further broken down into MOAs and Restricted Airspace, Bombing Ranges, and Low Level Routes. There are no specific corresponding questions in the 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire. The analysis here appears to be a compilation of all the airspace, range, and low level data originally contained in the unit response to the Questionnaire and appears to be somewhat subjective.

A. Criteria II.3.A.1, MOAs and Restricted Airspace, shows:
   (1) AF Analysis - Red
   (2) Correct Status - Green
   (3) Criteria:
   Green - Civil and commercial aviation development generally compatible with existing Military Operating Areas and
   Restricted Airspace.
   Yellow - Civil and commercial aviation development impacts access to some (limited) MOAs.
   Red - Civil and commercial aviation dominates the development of and access to MOAs or Restricted

V. Cost Comparison @ 2.75%

Austin - a Cost Effective Location

	1996 Opportunity Cost	Annual Overhead	Net Present Value
Miami	-73,000,000	5,000,000	($149,136,261)
Fort Worth	-59,000,000	2,500,000	($97,068,130)
Austin	**-11,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**($64,295,382)**
Phoenix	-20,000,000	2,500,000	($58,068,130)
New Orleans	0	3,000,000	($45,681,756)
Salt Lake City	0	2,500,000	($38,068,130)

BERGSTROM

In contrast, the Bergstrom/Austin airport has two usable runways, practically eliminating the risk of diversion or the necessity to increase fuel reserve. Additionally, Bergstrom/Austin is fortunate to have other military air fields in the immediate area — Gray Army Air Field 54 miles to the North and Randolph AFB 50 miles to the Southwest. Finally, the approaches to Bergstrom are predominately over unpopulated areas.

II. Carswell/Ft. Worth's training air space is inadequate to support the number of fighter squadrons proposed.

1. The bombing ranges reachable from Carswell/Ft. Worth are Army controlled, permit only limited tactics, and are often unavailable.

CARSWELL/FT. WORTH

The primary range used by Carswell/Ft. Worth for bombing practice is the Falcon range on the Ft. Sill Army complex. Because the range is small, only limited tactical maneuvers are permitted, limiting the type of training available. The Air Training Command unit from Sheppard AFB unit also uses Falcon. An increasing problem is obtaining range time for Falcon. Because Falcon Range is part of an Army live fire complex, the Army often preempts all other use and sometimes even cancels other users on short notice.

Limited bombing practice can be achieved at Ft. Hood. Ft. Hood is controlled by the Army which is sometimes unable to yield time for Air Force training.

BERGSTROM

As can be seen from Exhibit III-C and III-D, Bergstrom has available to it a greater variety of bombing ranges. Most important are the McMullen ranges - actually two ranges, Yankee and Dixie. Yankee is controlled by the Kelly Air National Guard, while the Bergstrom Air Force Reserve controls Dixie. Neither range is in an Army complex, meaning access is unlimited and tactical entries can be made from the multiple low level routes leading to the ranges. Further, because Dixie is controlled by the Air Force Reserve, bombing practice is not preempted by any other user or authority.

Bergstrom has excellent access to Ft. Hood and is 60 miles (10 minutes) closer than Carswell/Ft. Worth.

Access to the Peason Tactical range at Ft. Polk is possible from Bergstrom. Bergstrom is 70 miles closer to Peason than Carswell/Ft. Worth, which means 12 minutes more time available in support of Army exercises. Because of the traffic flow at DFW, Ft. Polk is difficult to reach from Carswell/Ft. Worth.

2. The number of air combat ranges available from Carswell/Ft. Worth is inadequate to support the number of fighter squadrons proposed for Carswell/Ft. Worth.

NAS FT. WORTH PROJECTED DAILY OPERATIONAL TEMPO

	LAUNCH AND RECOVERY	ADDITIONAL MULTIPLE APPROACHES/ LANDINGS	TOTAL EVENTS
TACTICAL[1]	118	60	168[2]
MULTI-ENGINE	10	10	20
ROTARY	25	5	30
TRANSIENT	10	2	12
LOCKHEED	6	2	8
TOTALS	163	79	238

1. The Tactical projections are based on a survey of the fighter units involved. The F-16 squadron flies 16 sorties per day on a normal basis. The other projections are Navy estimates contained in its Defense Recommendation for Carswell white paper.
2. Almost 90% of the tactical sories are daylight sorties. i.e. on 9 out of 10 days these 168+ tactical events will be attempted during normal flying hours 0830-1630, or 21 tactical events per hour. The remaining 70 events would be more evenly spread over the airport hours, or about 6 events per hour. 30 events per hour from a single runway are obviously not possible on a normal basis.

In Summary, the savings:

- Move 457 FS Flying Squadron to Austin
  - » $2.5 M Overhead saved per year
  - » Opportunity Cost $59M
  - » Mil Con at Austin Required - ($4.5M)

- Cost to move single squadron - ($ 1.2 M)

- Savings from 10th Air Force remaining at Bergstrom
  - » $2.7 Milcon
  - » $.3 moving expense

- Present Value of Overhead and Construction Savings - $81.5 million

- Personnel Savings additional $182 million
  (based on Air Force 1993 estimate of $20 million per year in annual savings.)

Additional considerations:

- Ft. Worth is currently scheduled for
  11,500 Reservists
  140 Aircraft
- 30 T/O, approach, or Landing per hour from a Single Runway in the DFW traffic area (as shown in Exhibit III-A).
- With so many reservists it will be difficult to recruit.
- With so many reservists it will be difficult to drill.
- Closure of the 301 FW at Ft. Worth will not only save the Navy substantial military construction monies, but also save perhaps 2 years in their move completion timing.

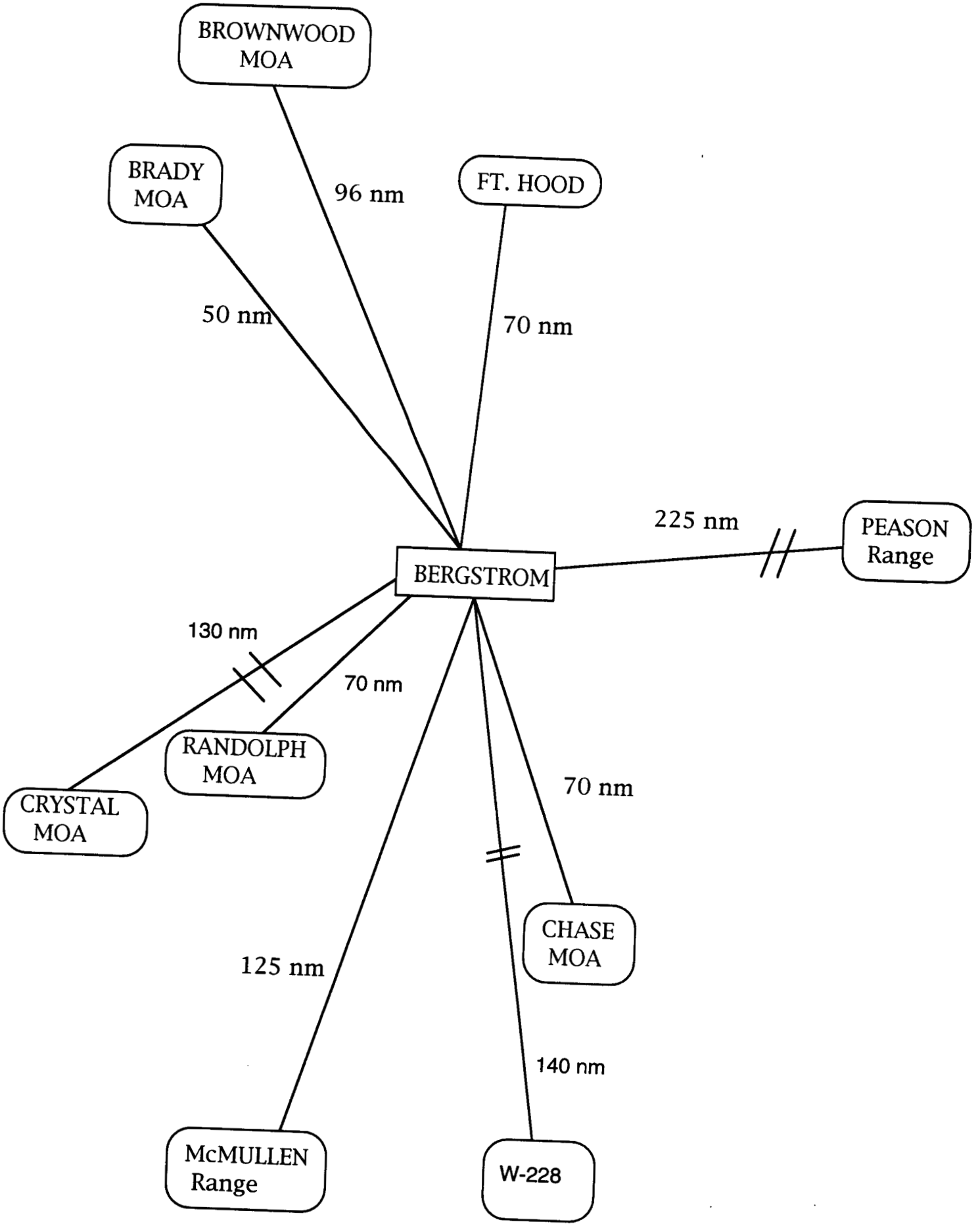
B. Close Homestead

Homestead ARB has excellent flying airspace. The only negative from an operational training view is that there is no Army units located close enough for joint training.

As previously mentioned, reopening Homestead ARB is expensive for the United States - **$88 million** in new construction is required. However, the Air Force now proposes leaving the 30st Rescue Squadron at its temporary home of Patrick AFB in Florida. Additionally, the Air Force proposes reopening MacDill AFB in Florida and establishing an Air Force Reserve unit. Little justification can be made for spending $88 million to reopen Homestead as an Air Reserve Base to support one unit.

In Summary, the savings from Homestead closure:

1. Construction Savings - $73 million. This represents $88 million allocated and the almost $15 million already spent. See Exhibit III-D.
2. Overhead Savings - $5 M/year. As previosly indicated, the overhead estimates are based are good faith estimates from a unit's Base Operating support budget, taking into


BROWNWOOD MOA
BRADY MOA
96 nm
FT. HOOD
50 nm
70 nm
225 nm
PEASON Range
BERGSTROM
130 nm
70 nm
RANDOLPH MOA
CRYSTAL MOA
70 nm
CHASE MOA
125 nm
140 nm
McMULLEN Range
W-228

Existing Associated Airspace	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
MOAS and Restricted Airspace	Red	Green
Bombing Ranges	Red	Green
Low Level Routes	Green	Green
Overall Existing Airspace	**Red +**	**Green**

VI. Future Airspace

Criteria II.3.B, Future Associated Airspace, is further broken down into MOAs and Restricted Airspace, Bombing Ranges, and Low Level Routes. The same comments listed above for existing airspace also apply here.

A. Criteria II.3.B.1, MOAs and Restricted Airspace, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Red

(2) Correct Status - **Green**

(3) Criteria:

Green Future civil and commercial aviation development generally expected to remain compatible with existing Military Operating Areas and Restricted Airspace

Yellow Future civil and commercial aviation development may impact access to some (limited) MOAs. Future development of MOAs and Restricted Airspace may be limited

Red Future civil and commercial aviation may dominate the area and access to MOAs may become severely limited. Future development Restricted Airspace incompatible.

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) No data is presented to substantiate this rating of Red. The FAA, Ft Worth Region and Houston Center over the last several years have publicized their Airspace 2000 plans and their future plans for the Austin Bergstrom International Airport. These plans indicate the 924 FW should have little conflict in meeting its future airspace needs and requirements. Houston Center at one time proposed a new MOA for the 924 FW due west of the base off the Junction TACAN that would be from surface to FL450 and have the capacity to support 100% of the unit's air-to-air requirements for airspace. Any changes to the Brownwood MOAs would have minimal impact on

VII. Existing Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment

Criteria II.3.C, Existing Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment, shows Bergstrom as Yellow and that is correct. This is based on Houston Intercontinental Airport located 120 NM southeast of Bergstrom. Austin is a low air traffic density area.

VIII. Future Airspace Encroachment

Criteria II.3.D, Future LocaVRegional Airspace Encroachment, shows Bergstrom as Yellow and that is correct. This is also based on Houston Intercontinental Airport located 120 NM southeast of Bergstrom. Austin is a low air traffic density area.

IX. Air Quality

Criteria II.4, Air Quality, is further broken down into Attainment Status, Restrictions, and Future Growth. The data for this is from the 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire, Elements VIII.1 and VIII.16

A. Criteria II.4.A, Attainment Status, shows Bergstrom as Green and that is correct.

B. Criteria II.4.B, Restrictions, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Yellow

(2) Correct Status - **Green**

(3) Criteria:

Green - Not Yellow and not Red

Yellow - 1 block >= 40 or 2 blocks >= 30 or 3 blocks >= 20

Red - 1 block >= 50 or 2 blocks >= 40 or 3 blocks >= 30

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) No mention is made in the 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire of what constitutes a block. It is not possible with the data that we have to determine how a rating of Yellow was derived. On reviewing the Questionnaire Element data, there are only two areas mentioned, VIII.E.8 Monitoring and VIII.E.9 BACT/LAER, and neither of them indicate that Bergstrom is not in complete compliance with Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) rules and regulations. The City of Austin environmental compliance officer has called Bergstrom

Force Base Questionnaire Element IX. 12. All AFRES units are shown as Yellow under this Criteria because they have > 2 units and <= 10 units in their community. It is not understood how the Carswell AFRES location can recruit effectively when competing for almost 12,000 military and reservists in the Ft. Worth area.

XIII. Environmental Impact

Criteria VIII, Environmental Impact, shows Bergstrom as overall Green with only one area rated Yellow. That area is Criteria VIII. 5, Installation Restoration Program (IRP). It is shown as Yellow and relates to 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire Elements VIII. 13 .A - VIII. 13 F. It is interesting to note that Carswell is the only AFRES base that is shown as Green under Criteria VIII.5. Bergstrom is the only AFRES base shown as Green under Criteria VIII.2, Asbestos.

XIV. Summary

Overall, Criteria I.1, Mission (Flying) Requirements

Criteria	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Airfield Capabilities	Yellow -	Green
Base Operating Support	Yellow	Green -
Training Effectiveness	Yellow -	Green -
Overall Mission Requirements	**Yellow -**	**Green -**

Overall, Criteria II.3, Airspace Encroachment

Criteria	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Existing Airspace Encroach	Red +	Green
Future Airspace Encroach	Red +	Green
Existing Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment	Yellow	Yellow
Future Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment	Yellow	Yellow
Overall Airspace Encroach	**Red +**	**Green -**

Cost Comparison

I. The Air Force cost analysis appears inconsistent and inaccurate.

A. Inputs to the financial model suspect

The Air Force uses the "COBRA" computer model to simulate the effects of a proposed realignment or base closure. While the model may work when provided valid data, none of the inputs or assumptions are apparent from the COBRA model. There are however, several areas for concern.

1. When questioned, the Air Force office in the Pentagon (AFRT) stated that they only considered Air Force monies. That is, BRACC monies, other service monies, other federal agency monies are not considered. For example, the BRACC monies saved by closing Homestead or the Navy monies saved by moving the 301 FW from Ft. Worth were not considered.
2. When questioned, the Air Force office in the Pentagon (AFRT) stated that military force structure is not considered in the COBRA model. However, the Bergstrom model clearly shows the job elimination or realignment of the civilian (ART) force for Bergstrom. The civilian ART force is a large part of the "military" presence in the Reserve - in contrast with the normal active duty civilian force.
3. A review shows that the assumptions for Bergstrom are in error or the model is indecipherable. For example, the model submitted to the BRACC shows all costs for Bergstrom doubling after 1997. In fact, the overhead costs will substantially reduce as the City of Austin assumes more control of the base.
4. The Air Force submission to the BRACC shows a model for converting Bergstrom to KC-135's, closing Bergstrom, and moving the unit to MacDill. This move contemplates construction costs at MacDill about the same as Bergstrom - such a move would be at a net cost to the government.

B. Personnel costs associated with Force Structure should not be considered

The Austin BRACC Study Group believes it is unreasonable to consider military personnel costs associated with force structure to be considered in determining locations for realignment or closure. The AF Reserve civilian ART force is largely part of the force structure. When comparing AFRES units with similar missions, it is reasonable to assume that military personnel costs are approximately equal. That is, the military personnel costs associated with closing the Bergstrom F-16 unit would be about the same as the unit at Miami or New Orleans, etc.

The Austin BRACC Study Group therefore made a cost comparison between AFRES fighter locations based on two factors. First, an estimate of the overhead associated with the six F-16 fighter locations was made. This estimate was based on the Base Operating Support (BOS) budgets of each unit. Several of the units are based at an Air Force active duty location and their overhead is less than a unit located at a joint use field and substantially lower than an AFRES operated base. However, the Air Force assumes a variable cost associated with its AFRES units, and this variable overhead needs to be considered.

Second, the Austin BRACC Study Group collected the current construction costs for the services at the six AFRES fighter locations. In our analysis "opportunity cost" is taken as the construction cost savings to the U.S. taxpayer if the listed AFRES location were to close. For example, at Homestead $88 million in new construction projects are planned

Alternative Proposal

Proposal

The Air Force has proposed closing Bergstrom ARS for two stated reasons: eliminate one F-16 unit; and save money. To follow is one suggestion for accomplishing these two goals. There are, of course, many alternatives - this is but one alternative for the BRACC to consider.

1. Move the AFRES flying squadron from NAS Ft. Worth to Bergstrom.

   In 1993 the Air Force proposed closing Bergstrom and consolidating 2 F-16 squadrons at Ft. Worth (i.e. Carswell). The Air Force estimated that such a consolidation would cost around $6 million, but save $20 million per year. Consolidation at Ft. Worth does not make sense for many reasons. For example, the Navy, Air Guard, and Army are moving a large number of aircraft into Ft. Worth, creating congested ground and airspace. Carswell was closed as an active duty installation for, inter alia, this ground and airspace congestion and encroachment.

   Consolidating at Austin/Bergstrom does make sense both for military value and cost savings. As outlined below, Bergstrom is an ideal location for consolidation and would be cost effective.

2. Close Homestead Air Reserve Base.

   In 1993 the BRACC decided to consolidate Air Force Reserve units at Homestead, with the understanding that Dade County would make the Base a joint use facility (but not a commercial air carrier facility). This decision is expensive for the United States **- $88 million** in new construction required. Dade County argued that a Homestead consolidation made sense because, inter alia: the 301st Rescue Squadron and 302 Fighter Wing would both make use of Homestead; and with MacDill AFB closed, there was no Air Force presence in south central Florida.

   1995 has brought substantial changes from the Air Force. The Air Force now proposes leaving the 30st Rescue Squadron at its temporary home of Patrick AFB in Florida. Additionally, the Air Force proposes reopening MacDill AFB in Florida. Little justification can be made for spending $88 million to reopen Homestead as an Air Reserve Base to support one unit.

3. Section I below explains how such a proposal would not have a negative effect on military value - specifically Operational Readiness and Mission Requirements. Section II below explains how this proposal would save the U.S. taxpayer almost $200 million in overhead and an additional $400 million in personnel savings, while eliminating only one F-16 squadron.

I. Operational Readiness and Mission Requirements

A. Operating 150 - 200 aircraft from Ft. Worth NAS's single runway in a high aircraft traffic area degrades operational readiness, increases operating costs, and unnecessarily increases risks.

BERGSTROM

In contrast, the Bergstrom/Austin airport is a two runway operation.[3] As an operating Air Force Base, Bergstrom sustained 100 takeoffs, approaches, and landings for four squadrons during a normal duty day. With the addition of commercial traffic and another suitable runway, two F-16 squadrons could easily be accommodated without any operational impediment.

2. Operating 150 - 200 aircraft from the single runway at Carswell/Ft. Worth in a high traffic area incurs a substantial hidden operational cost.

CARSWELL/FT. WORTH

DFW is the one of the highest traffic areas in the United States.[4] As can be seen from Exhibit III-B, Carswell/Ft. Worth is one of 25 airports in the Dallas-Fort Worth terminal control area. It is readily apparent from Exhibit III-B that any departure other than to the West is difficult from Carswell/Ft. Worth.

The current plan for Carswell/Ft. Worth launch and recovery in good weather (VMC) is to depart all aircraft to the West below 4,000 ft. for 30 miles prior to permitting turns to the North or South or further climbs to altitude.[5] Good weather recoveries are similarly restrictive with approach corridors from the Northwest and Southwest to Carswell/Ft. Worth. In most cases, the routing and altitudes are indirect, adding time and cost to operational training.

While the FAA and the military are working hard to minimize aircraft delays, because of the indirect routing and altitude restrictions, as well as the heavy volume of traffic at Carswell/Ft. Worth and in the DFW area, several minutes of additional flight time per sortie (in good weather) will occur because of the cumulative delays.[6]

Departure and approach delays into Carswell/Ft. Worth in inclement weather or at night (IMC) would impose even worse delays compared to good weather (VMC) approaches and recoveries. IMC departures for flights of fighters cannot use the VMC plan of remaining below 4000 feet for 30 miles. Many sorties will be canceled during IMC operations, reducing operational training, and the sorties that successfully launch will have significantly increased operational expense.

---

[3]Bergstrom currently has 1 large and 1 small runway. In 1998 the small runway will be eliminated and another parallel runway will be operational.

[4]Chicago O'Hare is the first.

[5]Contact Richard Baugh, Fort Worth Center Airspace Manager, for more details.

[6]Flights to the West under good conditions would experience little ground clearance or air traffic control delay, although the altitude and routing corridors will result in route delay. Departures to the East would encounter significant handling delay and the routing delay is staggering.

AREA	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE	AVAILABILITY
Brownwood MOA	Brownwood includes separate air combat areas that can be used individually. Used together, the area can accommodate a big fight.	96 nm	Navy Dallas owns and uses a lot. Also, Carswell and Dyess B1's are users. Additionally, the FAA preempts military use for holding DFW traffic. Little available time left.
Brady MOA	Brady is low (23,000 ft. and below) which is advantageous for Low altitude training, but not as useful for unlimited training.	60 nm	Bergstrom owns and controls. It is close and easy to use.
Randolph MOA	The Randolph 2A MOA is large with a good altitude block for unlimited air combat training.	70 nm	Other Randolph MOA's are closer, but normally unavailable because of heavy use by Randolph.
Crystal MOA	The Crystal MOA is large, with the biggest altitude block of any MOA in Texas.	130 nm	Crystal is used and controlled by the Kelly Air National Guard, and accordingly is normally available. However, its distance from Bergstrom makes it a second choice.

such as the move of the Texas National Guard Aviation Department in 1998 were not, and should not have been considered for the purposes of this round.

III. Training Effectiveness, Part I, Mission Requirements

Criteria I.1.D.2.a.1, Page I-7:
Air Force Analysis - Red +
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Military Operating Areas, Warning Areas, Ranges, and Restricted Airspace used for training were obtained from an Air Staff certified data base. Distances to the areas were measured from the base to the centroid of the area in question, not the nearest edge, for standardization/use purposes. In this particular case, the distance to the center of the area is 209NM, instead of 140NM as provided by the community.

Criteria I.1.D.2.a.2, Page I-7:
Air Force Analysis - Red +
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Military Operating Areas, Warning Areas, Ranges, and Restricted Airspace used for training were obtained from an Air Staff certified data base. Areas predominantly used for pilot training were not considered useable for air combat training. The Brady area, while useable, does not meet the basic criteria of an Air Combat MOA, i.e supporting all air-to-air requirements.

Criteria I.1.D.2.a.4, Page I-8:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Military Operating Areas, Warning Areas, Ranges, and Restricted Airspace used for training were obtained from an Air Staff certified data base. Distances to the areas were measured from the specific Air Force base to the centroid of the area in question, not the nearest edge for standardization/use purposes. In this particular case, Shoal Creek range lacks conventional target and strafe capabilities, and the distance to the center of the other areas is 209NM, instead of 140NM as provided by the community.

Criteria I.1.D.2.a.5, Page I-8:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Military Operating Areas, Warning Areas, Ranges, and Restricted Airspace used for training were obtained from an Air Staff certified

data base. Fort Hood is not a recognized Air Force Electronic Combat Range, and is not listed in the U.S. Army data base as an EC Range for AF use.

Criteria I.1.D.2.a.8, Page I-9:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Military Operating Areas, Warning Areas, Ranges, and Restricted Airspace used for training was obtained from an Air Staff certified data base. Fort Hood is not a recognized Air Force Full Scale Weapons Drop Range.

Overall Comment: In order to effectively evaluate all bases equally, the Air Staff developed and certified a data base to capture all Military Operating Areas, Warning Areas, Ranges, and Restricted Airspace used for training. To qualify for the data base, the training area had to meet the minimum criteria established for the specific training item. In some cases, Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units are able to use areas not specifically designed for the type training required. While this should be considered positive, the BRAC process was designed to identify those bases which best were able to support future force structure, to include those which were in close proximity to training areas meeting Air Force requirements. Again, Fort Hood was not listed in the Army data base as being available for Air Force use.

V. Associated Airspace

Criteria II.3.A.1, Page I-11:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - Applicable MOAs and Restricted Airspace were evaluated by the Air Force Reserve Functional Expert, using criteria developed in conjunction with the Base Closure Working Group member from Combat Forces. Professional judgment and reference to the following questions in the questionnaire were used to determine Direct Input grades: I.2.3.B.1, I.2.3.B.2, I.2.3.B.3, I.2.3.B.4, I.2.3.B.5, I.2.3.B.6, I.2.3.B.7, I.2.3.B.8, and I.2.3.B.9.

Criteria II.3.A.2, Page I-12:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - Applicable MOAs and Restricted Airspace were evaluated by the Air Force Reserve Functional Expert, using criteria developed in conjunction with the Base Closure Working Group member from Combat Forces. Professional judgment and reference to the following questions in the

questionnaire were used to determine Direct Input grades: I.2.3.B.1, I.2.3.B.2, I.2.3.B.3, I.2.3.B.4, I.2.3.B.5, I.2.3.B.6, I.2.3.B.7, I.2.3.B.8, and I.2.3.B.9.

VI Future Airspace

Criteria II.3.B.1, Page I-13:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - This was a direct input grade resulting from analysis of potential expansion of a base's associated airspace. For a base to be rated green, the functional expert required a current proposal for airspace expansion that had a high likelihood of approval. Past experience with airspace growth attempts indicates that even in sparse activity areas, airspace growth is difficult.

Criteria II.3.B.2, Page I-14:
Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - Again, this was a direct input grade resulting from analysis of potential expansion of a base's associated airspace. For a base to be rated green, the functional expert required a current proposal for airspace expansion that had a high likelihood of approval. Past experience with airspace growth attempts indicates that even in sparse activity areas, airspace growth is difficult.

IX. Air Quality

Criteria II.4.B., Page I-15:
Air Force Analysis - Yellow
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - This question refers to a data call briefed to and approved by the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group to better quantify Air Quality Restrictions. The data call was sent to each base with instructions to complete each block in order to examine specific air quality restrictions. Weighting was assigned to each block depending on its importance. Once the data call was completed, the points in each block were totaled to determine the type and severity of each specific restriction. Bergstrom specifically exceeded the applicable goalposts for open burning, and regulations prohibiting open burning/open detonation. In addition, they answered yes when questioned whether they have continuous emissions monitoring requirements for sources at the base which exceed the Federal New Source Performance Standards requirements, and whether Bergstrom has BACT/LAER emissions thresholds (excluding lead) that exceed the Federal Clean Air Act requirements.

XII. Community

Criteria VII, Page I-16:

> **Air Force Response -** Recruiting figures were obtained from each unit as part of the Air Reserve Component data call and certified as accurate by Air Force Reserve Headquarters.

Cost Comparison

Air Force Response: It appears that the Bergstrom community has a misunderstanding of the COBRA model and the process of estimating criteria IV/V values.

The COBRA model is directed by OSD for all services to use on BRAC decisions. The model uses two types of data: standard factors, which are used for all AF bases; and base unique data, which is certified for accuracy by the appropriate major command. All three services, the GAO, and the AF Audit Agency have reviewed and validated the model and the process. While there is a certain degree of inaccuracy in the model, it is consistent and thus fairly compares costs and savings among alternatives.

The model includes all major factors which either drive costs or savings. One of the most important input areas is personnel. The cost of eliminating, moving, or other personnel actions is a large part of the costs and personnel elimination is the key factor in determining savings.

The summary of cost savings provided by the community is significantly flawed in two areas. First, COBRA includes all cost and savings elements, not just opportunity costs, when calculating NPV. Second, OSD guidance directs the use of a 2.75 discount rate.

Finally, the community called into question the $34 million cost to close stated in the Air Force report. Specifically, the $34 million cost to close noted in the report resulted from the Air Force Reserve's initial level playing field COBRA. In the focused COBRA, these figures reflected a one-time cost as reported to the Commission for Bergstrom of $13.4 million with a one-time savings due to military construction avoidance of $13 million. This results in an exceptionally low one-time net cost to close the base of $345,000.

Alternative Proposal

Air Force Response: The decision to close Bergstrom Air Reserve Station was the culmination of extensive analysis by the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group. Carswell NAS ranked higher than Bergstrom in Criterion I , Mission (Flying) Requirements, and Criterion II, Facilities. Specifically, Carswell ranked higher than Bergstrom in both Airfield Capabilities, and Air Reserve Component (ARC) Operational

Effectiveness. In addition, Carswell is considered by the AFRES to be much better demographically for recruiting purposes, and ranks better than Bergstrom in Joint Training Opportunities, Training Opportunities (Airspace), and in the cost of bedding down an F-16 squadron.

In its attempt to downsize, the Air Force Reserve found it to be more beneficial from a fiscal standpoint to close Bergstrom,. AFRES plans to draw down to four F-16 squadrons and consolidate and reduce its infrastructure and BOS costs. In the case of Bergstrom, the AFRES is totally responsible for the airfield and its operation, versus Carswell, where the costs can be shared jointly with the Navy and the Air National Guard. While the community's proposal did warrant consideration, it is the Air Force Reserve's opinion that closing Bergstrom, and maintaining an AFRES F-16 unit at Carswell is clearly the best option.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

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WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 13, 1995

Major General Jay Blume (ATTN: Lt Col Mary Tripp)
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
for Base Realignment and Transition
Headquarters USAF
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-1

Dear General Blume:

During our recent visit to Bergstrom ARB, the Austin community provided the enclosed memorandum. In it they call to question some of the items in the Bergstrom base questionnaire and the resulting evaluations. The memo also presents an alternative closure/realignment recommendation that they contend has greater military and net present value.

Request you provide us your response to the Austin community memo by April ~~24~~ 28, 1995.

If your staff has any questions about this request, contact Lt Col Merrill Beyer (USAF) or Steve Ackerman of the Commission staff.

I look forward to working with you in the weeks ahead.

Sincerely,

Francis A. Cirillo Jr., PE
Air Force Team Leader

Enclosure

Base Realignment and Closure Commission

Austin / Bergstrom Site Visit April 6, 1995

Background Memorandum - Facts and Analysis

"Bergstrom is the perfect example of base re-use this administration is looking for."
Sherri Goodman, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, June 10, 1994

"At an Austin City Council meeting on February 21, 1992, I set out the situation as it then stood. Under the recommendations of the 1991 Commisssion, which were accepted by the President and the Congress, the 924th was to stay at Bergstrom if certain condiditons were met."
Letter from James F. Boatright, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force in letter of May 27, 1993 to the BRACC

Operational Readiness and Mission Requirements

Appendix 7, Department of the Air Force Analysis and Recommendations ("AF Analysis") shows the overall evaluation for several AFRES installations for each of the eight Criteria used by the Air Force in their evaluation. Criteria I.1.A and I.1.B are excluded and appear to apply only to Active Duty installations. As shown below, according to the objective criteria specified in the AF Analysis, Bergstrom ARS is an outstanding location for any Air Force Reserve Mission.

Overall, Criteria I.1, Mission (Flying) Requirements

Criteria	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Airfield Capabilities	Yellow -	Green
Base Operating Support	Yellow	Green -
Training Effectiveness	Yellow -	Green -
Overall Mission Requirements	**Yellow -**	**Green -**

Overall, Criteria II.3, Airspace Encroachment

Criteria	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Existing Airspace Encroach	Red +	Green
Future Airspace Encroach	Red +	Green
Existing Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment	Yellow	Yellow
Future Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment	Yellow	Yellow
Overall Airspace Encroach	**Red +**	**Green -**

Overall, Criteria II, Facilities and Infrastructure

Criteria	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Mission Support Facilities	Yellow -	Yellow -
Airspace Encroachment	Red +	Green -
Air Quality	Green -	Green
Billeting Requirements	Yellow	Yellow
Overall Facilities and Infrastructure	**Yellow**	**Green -**

Taxiway at least 75 ft wide,
Apron at least 283200 sq. ft,
Pavement strength supports bomber mission.
Red = Anything else

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:
   (a) Runway - 300 ft wide and 12250 ft long
   (b) Taxiway - 75 ft wide stressed/150 ft wide total
   (c) Apron - 88125 sq. yds/793125 sq. ft or 2.8 times requirement
   (d) Pavement - will support tanker mission
   (e) Source -
      - 924 SPTG/BCE
      - Flight Information Publication (Terminal)
      - 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire

D. Criteria I.1.C.4, Runway/Taxiway for Airlift mission, shows:
   (1) AF Analysis - Red
   (2) Correct Status - Green
   (3) Criteria: Green = Runway at least 150 ft wide and at least 8000 ft long,
   Taxiway at least 75 ft wide,
   Apron at least 433104 sq. ft,
   Pavement strength supports airlift mission.
   Red = Anything else
   (4) Bergstrom ARS Data:
      (a) Runway - 300 ft wide and 12250 ft long,
      (b) Taxiway - 75 ft wide stressed/150 ft wide total,
      (c) Apron - 88125 sq. yds/793125 sq. ft or 1.83 times requirement,
      (d) Pavement - will support airlift mission.
      (e) Source -
         - 924 SPTG/BCE
         - Flight Information Publication (Terminal)
         - 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire

E. Overall Revised Rating for Criteria I.1.C, Airfield Capabilities:

(2) Correct Status - Yellow (Current)/Green (Future)

(3) Criteria:

Green	Joint or Civil
Yellow	Tenant or Host
Red	Separate

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) Based on current conditions Yellow is correct but that will probably change when the National Guard (NG) relocates here in 1998. Since they use the same fuel (JP-8), it makes sense for them to utilize the AFRES fuel farm.

(b) Source -

- 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire
- 924 SPTG/CC

C. Criteria I.1.D.1.b, Security, shows Bergstrom as Yellow which is correct.

D. Criteria I.1.D. 1 .c, Base Supply, shows Bergstrom as Yellow which is correct.

E. Criteria I.1.D.1.d, Tower/Air Traffic Control, shows:

(1) AF Analysis Status - Yellow

(2) Correct Status - **Green**

(3) Criteria:

Green	Joint or Civil
Yellow	Tenant or Host
Red	Separate

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) Bergstrom currently manages the ATCALS contract with a civilian contractor for the airfield at a cost of $31,000 per month. This will continue until the end of FY 96 when the Aviation Department, City of Austin will assume the operation of the airfield and the ATCALS contract.

(b) Source - 924 OSS/OSA

F. Criteria I.1.D.1.e, Base Civil Engineering, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Yellow

(2) Correct Status - Yellow (Current)/Green (Future)

(3) Criteria:

Green	Joint or Civil
Yellow	Tenant or Host
Red	Separate

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) Based on discussions that have already been held with the National Guard (NG) and the City of Austin,

A. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.1, Supersonic Air Combat MOAs, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Red +

(2) Correct Status - Green

(3) Criteria:

- Green <= 150NM
- Yellow 150 NM and <= 200NM
- Red > 200 NM
- Size: Minimum of 4200 sq. NM (nominal 75 X 56 NM)

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) W-228 is located 140 NM to the southeast of Bergstrom.

(b) Source - Jet Navigational Chart (JNC) 44
1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire

B. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.2, Other Air Combat MOAs, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Red

(2) Correct Status - Green

(3) Criteria:

- Green <= 100NM
- Yellow 100NM and <= 150NM
- Red >150NM
- Size: Minimum of 2100 sq. NM (nominal 47 X 45 NM) and 20,000 feet altitude block above 5000 feet AGL.

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

- Brownwood Area 96 nm north
- Chase Area 70 nm south
- Randolph Areas 70 nm south
- Brady Area 50 nm northwest *

(a) Source -

- Tactical Pilotage Chart (TPC) H-23B
- 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire

(5) * Note: Although Brady MOA does not meet the stated criteria (size is 1125 sq. NM, nominal 45 X 25 NM), the 924 FW is able to fulfill approximately 75 % of its air-to-air training requirements, 75 % of its MAVERICK training requirements, and 10% of its air-to-ground training requirements in this MOA located 80 NM northeast of Bergstrom.

C. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.3, Low altitude MOAs, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Red

(2) Correct Status - **Green**

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, DC

28 APR 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-1R1

MEMORANDUM FOR BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION (Mr Frank Cirillo)

FROM: HQ USAF/RT
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

SUBJECT: Response to Austin Community Paper on Bergstrom Air Reserve Base

Attached is the Air Force response to the Austin Community Paper on Bergstrom Air Reserve Base per your 13 April request.

Jay D. Blume Jr

JAY D. BLUME JR, Major General, USAF
Special Assistant to Chief of Staff
for Realignment and Transition

Attachment:
Air Force Response

RT418

The following addresses specific grades brought into question by the Austin Community concerning Bergstrom ARS and responds to Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission tasking number 950414-1. Each specific grade called into question by the community will be referred to by criteria number/page number and followed by the appropriate Air Force Response.

I. Airfield Capabilities

Criteria I.1.C.2, Page I-2:

Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - The grade of Red for Runway/Taxiway for bomber missions is correct. The actual goal posts used to evaluate this area were approved by the Base Closure Executive Group (attached). A typographical error in the Air Force Report incorrectly stated the apron requirements in square feet, rather than square yards. The actual value used to compute Bergstrom's Apron Grade was 104,553 square yards (II.1.B.1.c), which was significantly less than the required 278,400 square yards required for a Green grade.

Criteria I.1.C.3, Page I-2:

Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - The grade of Red for Runway/Taxiway for tanker missions is correct. The actual goal posts used to evaluate this area were approved by the Base Closure Executive Group (attached). A typographical error in the Air Force Report incorrectly stated the apron requirements in square feet, rather than square yards. The actual value used to compute Bergstrom's Apron Grade was 104,553 square yards (II.1.B.1.c), which was significantly less than the required 283,200 square yards required for a Green grade

Criteria I.1.C.4, Page I-3:

Air Force Analysis - Red
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - The grade of Red for Runway/Taxiway for airlift missions is correct. The actual goal posts used to evaluate this area were approved by the Base Closure Executive Group (attached). A typographical error in the Air Force Report incorrectly stated the apron requirements in square feet, rather than square yards. The actual value used to compute Bergstrom's Apron Grade was 104,553 square yards (II.1.B.1.c), which was significantly less than the required 433,104 square yards required for a Green grade

II. Operational Effectiveness

The community states that the rationale for subelements of Base Operating Support are unclear. The interactive computerized base questionnaire, question IX.16, asked if there were any other government agencies on the base. If the response was no, as is Bergstrom's case, then all services are provided by the host. For installations where the answer was yes, detailed questions followed for each support component.

Criteria I.1.D.1, Page I-4:
Air Force Analysis - Yellow
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Air Force questionnaire responses were based on current information at the time of questionnaire completion, which in the case of this BRAC round, was the Summer of 1994. Projected force structure changes such as the move of the Texas National Guard Aviation Department in 1998 were not, and should not have been considered for the purposes of this round.

Criteria I.1.D.1.a, Page I-4:
Air Force Analysis - Yellow
Community Analysis - Current Status Yellow, Future Green

Air Force Response - All Air Force questionnaire responses were based on current information at the time of questionnaire completion, which in the case of this BRAC round, was the Summer of 1994. Projected force structure changes such as the move of the Texas National Guard Aviation Department in 1998 were not, and should not have been considered for the purposes of this round.

Criteria I.1.D.1.d, Page I-5:
Air Force Analysis - Yellow
Community Analysis - Green

Air Force Response - All Air Force questionnaire responses were based on current information at the time of questionnaire completion, which in the case of this BRAC round, was the Summer of 1994. The projected airfield operation change to management of the airfield and the ATCALS contract by the City of Austin in FY 96 was not considered for the purposes of this round.

Criteria I.1.D.1.e, Page I-5:
Air Force Analysis - Yellow
Community Analysis - Current Status Yellow, Future Green

Air Force Response - All Air Force questionnaire responses were based on current information at the time of questionnaire completion, which in the case of this BRAC round, was the Summer of 1994. Projected force structure changes

Force Base Questionnaire Element IX. 12. All AFRES units are shown as Yellow under this Criteria because they have > 2 units and <= 10 units in their community. It is not understood how the Carswell AFRES location can recruit effectively when competing for almost 12,000 military and reservists in the Ft. Worth area.

XIII. Environmental Impact

Criteria VIII, Environmental Impact, shows Bergstrom as overall Green with only one area rated Yellow. That area is Criteria VIII. 5, Installation Restoration Program (IRP). It is shown as Yellow and relates to 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire Elements VIII. 13 .A - VIII. 13 F. It is interesting to note that Carswell is the only AFRES base that is shown as Green under Criteria VIII.5. Bergstrom is the only AFRES base shown as Green under Criteria VIII.2, Asbestos.

XIV. Summary

Overall, Criteria I.1, Mission (Flying) Requirements

Criteria	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Airfield Capabilities	Yellow -	Green
Base Operating Support	Yellow	Green -
Training Effectiveness	Yellow -	Green -
Overall Mission Requirements	**Yellow -**	**Green -**

Overall, Criteria II.3, Airspace Encroachment

Criteria	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Existing Airspace Encroach	Red +	Green
Future Airspace Encroach	Red +	Green
Existing Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment	Yellow	Yellow
Future Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment	Yellow	Yellow
Overall Airspace Encroach	**Red +**	**Green -**

Cost Comparison

I. The Air Force cost analysis appears inconsistent and inaccurate.

A. Inputs to the financial model suspect

The Air Force uses the "COBRA" computer model to simulate the effects of a proposed realignment or base closure. While the model may work when provided valid data, none of the inputs or assumptions are apparent from the COBRA model. There are however, several areas for concern.

1. When questioned, the Air Force office in the Pentagon (AFRT) stated that they only considered Air Force monies. That is, BRACC monies, other service monies, other federal agency monies are not considered. For example, the BRACC monies saved by closing Homestead or the Navy monies saved by moving the 301 FW from Ft. Worth were not considered.
2. When questioned, the Air Force office in the Pentagon (AFRT) stated that military force structure is not considered in the COBRA model. However, the Bergstrom model clearly shows the job elimination or realignment of the civilian (ART) force for Bergstrom. The civilian ART force is a large part of the "military" presence in the Reserve - in contrast with the normal active duty civilian force.
3. A review shows that the assumptions for Bergstrom are in error or the model is indecipherable. For example, the model submitted to the BRACC shows all costs for Bergstrom doubling after 1997. In fact, the overhead costs will substantially reduce as the City of Austin assumes more control of the base.
4. The Air Force submission to the BRACC shows a model for converting Bergstrom to KC-135's, closing Bergstrom, and moving the unit to MacDill. This move contemplates construction costs at MacDill about the same as Bergstrom - such a move would be at a net cost to the government.

B. Personnel costs associated with Force Structure should not be considered

The Austin BRACC Study Group believes it is unreasonable to consider military personnel costs associated with force structure to be considered in determining locations for realignment or closure. The AF Reserve civilian ART force is largely part of the force structure. When comparing AFRES units with similar missions, it is reasonable to assume that military personnel costs are approximately equal. That is, the military personnel costs associated with closing the Bergstrom F-16 unit would be about the same as the unit at Miami or New Orleans, etc.

The Austin BRACC Study Group therefore made a cost comparison between AFRES fighter locations based on two factors. First, an estimate of the overhead associated with the six F-16 fighter locations was made. This estimate was based on the Base Operating Support (BOS) budgets of each unit. Several of the units are based at an Air Force active duty location and their overhead is less than a unit located at a joint use field and substantially lower than an AFRES operated base. However, the Air Force assumes a variable cost associated with its AFRES units, and this variable overhead needs to be considered.

Second, the Austin BRACC Study Group collected the current construction costs for the services at the six AFRES fighter locations. In our analysis "opportunity cost" is taken as the construction cost savings to the U.S. taxpayer if the listed AFRES location were to close. For example, at Homestead $88 million in new construction projects are planned

Alternative Proposal

Proposal

The Air Force has proposed closing Bergstrom ARS for two stated reasons: eliminate one F-16 unit; and save money. To follow is one suggestion for accomplishing these two goals. There are, of course, many alternatives - this is but one alternative for the BRACC to consider.

1. Move the AFRES flying squadron from NAS Ft. Worth to Bergstrom.

   In 1993 the Air Force proposed closing Bergstrom and consolidating 2 F-16 squadrons at Ft. Worth (i.e. Carswell). The Air Force estimated that such a consolidation would cost around $6 million, but save $20 million per year. Consolidation at Ft. Worth does not make sense for many reasons. For example, the Navy, Air Guard, and Army are moving a large number of aircraft into Ft. Worth, creating congested ground and airspace. Carswell was closed as an active duty installation for, inter alia, this ground and airspace congestion and encroachment.

   Consolidating at Austin/Bergstrom does make sense both for military value and cost savings. As outlined below, Bergstrom is an ideal location for consolidation and would be cost effective.

2. Close Homestead Air Reserve Base.

   In 1993 the BRACC decided to consolidate Air Force Reserve units at Homestead, with the understanding that Dade County would make the Base a joint use facility (but not a commercial air carrier facility). This decision is expensive for the United States **- $88 million** in new construction required. Dade County argued that a Homestead consolidation made sense because, inter alia: the 301st Rescue Squadron and 302 Fighter Wing would both make use of Homestead; and with MacDill AFB closed, there was no Air Force presence in south central Florida.

   1995 has brought substantial changes from the Air Force. The Air Force now proposes leaving the 30st Rescue Squadron at its temporary home of Patrick AFB in Florida. Additionally, the Air Force proposes reopening MacDill AFB in Florida. Little justification can be made for spending $88 million to reopen Homestead as an Air Reserve Base to support one unit.

3. Section I below explains how such a proposal would not have a negative effect on military value - specifically Operational Readiness and Mission Requirements. Section II below explains how this proposal would save the U.S. taxpayer almost $200 million in overhead and an additional $400 million in personnel savings, while eliminating only one F-16 squadron.

I. Operational Readiness and Mission Requirements

A. Operating 150 - 200 aircraft from Ft. Worth NAS's single runway in a high aircraft traffic area degrades operational readiness, increases operating costs, and unnecessarily increases risks.

BERGSTROM

In contrast, the Bergstrom/Austin airport is a two runway operation.[3] As an operating Air Force Base, Bergstrom sustained 100 takeoffs, approaches, and landings for four squadrons during a normal duty day. With the addition of commercial traffic and another suitable runway, two F-16 squadrons could easily be accommodated without any operational impediment.

2. Operating 150 - 200 aircraft from the single runway at Carswell/Ft. Worth in a high traffic area incurs a substantial hidden operational cost.

CARSWELL/FT. WORTH

DFW is the one of the highest traffic areas in the United States.[4] As can be seen from Exhibit III-B, Carswell/Ft. Worth is one of 25 airports in the Dallas-Fort Worth terminal control area. It is readily apparent from Exhibit III-B that any departure other than to the West is difficult from Carswell/Ft. Worth.

The current plan for Carswell/Ft. Worth launch and recovery in good weather (VMC) is to depart all aircraft to the West below 4,000 ft. for 30 miles prior to permitting turns to the North or South or further climbs to altitude.[5] Good weather recoveries are similarly restrictive with approach corridors from the Northwest and Southwest to Carswell/Ft. Worth. In most cases, the routing and altitudes are indirect, adding time and cost to operational training.

While the FAA and the military are working hard to minimize aircraft delays, because of the indirect routing and altitude restrictions, as well as the heavy volume of traffic at Carswell/Ft. Worth and in the DFW area, several minutes of additional flight time per sortie (in good weather) will occur because of the cumulative delays.[6]

Departure and approach delays into Carswell/Ft. Worth in inclement weather or at night (IMC) would impose even worse delays compared to good weather (VMC) approaches and recoveries. IMC departures for flights of fighters cannot use the VMC plan of remaining below 4000 feet for 30 miles. Many sorties will be canceled during IMC operations, reducing operational training, and the sorties that successfully launch will have significantly increased operational expense.

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[3]Bergstrom currently has 1 large and 1 small runway. In 1998 the small runway will be eliminated and another parallel runway will be operational.

[4]Chicago O'Hare is the first.

[5]Contact Richard Baugh, Fort Worth Center Airspace Manager, for more details.

[6]Flights to the West under good conditions would experience little ground clearance or air traffic control delay, although the altitude and routing corridors will result in route delay. Departures to the East would encounter significant handling delay and the routing delay is staggering.

NAS FT. WORTH PROJECTED DAILY OPERATIONAL TEMPO

	LAUNCH AND RECOVERY	ADDITIONAL MULTIPLE APPROACHES/ LANDINGS	TOTAL EVENTS
TACTICAL[1]	118	60	168[2]
MULTI-ENGINE	10	10	20
ROTARY	25	5	30
TRANSIENT	10	2	12
LOCKHEED	6	2	8
TOTALS	163	79	238

1. The Tactical projections are based on a survey of the fighter units involved. The F-16 squadron flies 16 sorties per day on a normal basis. The other projections are Navy estimates contained in its Defense Recommendation for Carswell white paper.
2. Almost 90% of the tactical sories are daylight sorties. i.e. on 9 out of 10 days these 168+ tactical events will be attempted during normal flying hours 0830-1630, or 21 tactical events per hour. The remaining 70 events would be more evenly spread over the airport hours, or about 6 events per hour. 30 events per hour from a single runway are obviously not possible on a normal basis.

In Summary, the savings:

- Move 457 FS Flying Squadron to Austin
  - » $2.5 M Overhead saved per year
  - » Opportunity Cost $59M
  - » Mil Con at Austin Required - ($4.5M)

- Cost to move single squadron - ($ 1.2 M)

- Savings from 10th Air Force remaining at Bergstrom
  - » $2.7 Milcon
  - » $.3 moving expense

- Present Value of Overhead and Construction Savings - $81.5 million

- Personnel Savings additional $182 million
  (based on Air Force 1993 estimate of $20 million per year in annual savings.)

Additional considerations:

- Ft. Worth is currently scheduled for
  11,500 Reservists
  140 Aircraft
- 30 T/O, approach, or Landing per hour from a Single Runway in the DFW traffic area (as shown in Exhibit III-A).
- With so many reservists it will be difficult to recruit.
- With so many reservists it will be difficult to drill.
- Closure of the 301 FW at Ft. Worth will not only save the Navy substantial military construction monies, but also save perhaps 2 years in their move completion timing.

B. Close Homestead

Homestead ARB has excellent flying airspace. The only negative from an operational training view is that there is no Army units located close enough for joint training.

As previously mentioned, reopening Homestead ARB is expensive for the United States - **$88 million** in new construction is required. However, the Air Force now proposes leaving the 30st Rescue Squadron at its temporary home of Patrick AFB in Florida. Additionally, the Air Force proposes reopening MacDill AFB in Florida and establishing an Air Force Reserve unit. Little justification can be made for spending $88 million to reopen Homestead as an Air Reserve Base to support one unit.

In Summary, the savings from Homestead closure:

1. Construction Savings - $73 million. This represents $88 million allocated and the almost $15 million already spent. See Exhibit III-D.
2. Overhead Savings - $5 M/year. As previosly indicated, the overhead estimates are based are good faith estimates from a unit's Base Operating support budget, taking into

BERGSTROM

In contrast, the Bergstrom/Austin airport has two usable runways, practically eliminating the risk of diversion or the necessity to increase fuel reserve. Additionally, Bergstrom/Austin is fortunate to have other military air fields in the immediate area — Gray Army Air Field 54 miles to the North and Randolph AFB 50 miles to the Southwest. Finally, the approaches to Bergstrom are predominately over unpopulated areas.

II. Carswell/Ft. Worth's training air space is inadequate to support the number of fighter squadrons proposed.

1. The bombing ranges reachable from Carswell/Ft. Worth are Army controlled, permit only limited tactics, and are often unavailable.

CARSWELL/FT. WORTH

The primary range used by Carswell/Ft. Worth for bombing practice is the Falcon range on the Ft. Sill Army complex. Because the range is small, only limited tactical maneuvers are permitted, limiting the type of training available. The Air Training Command unit from Sheppard AFB unit also uses Falcon. An increasing problem is obtaining range time for Falcon. Because Falcon Range is part of an Army live fire complex, the Army often preempts all other use and sometimes even cancels other users on short notice.

Limited bombing practice can be achieved at Ft. Hood. Ft. Hood is controlled by the Army which is sometimes unable to yield time for Air Force training.

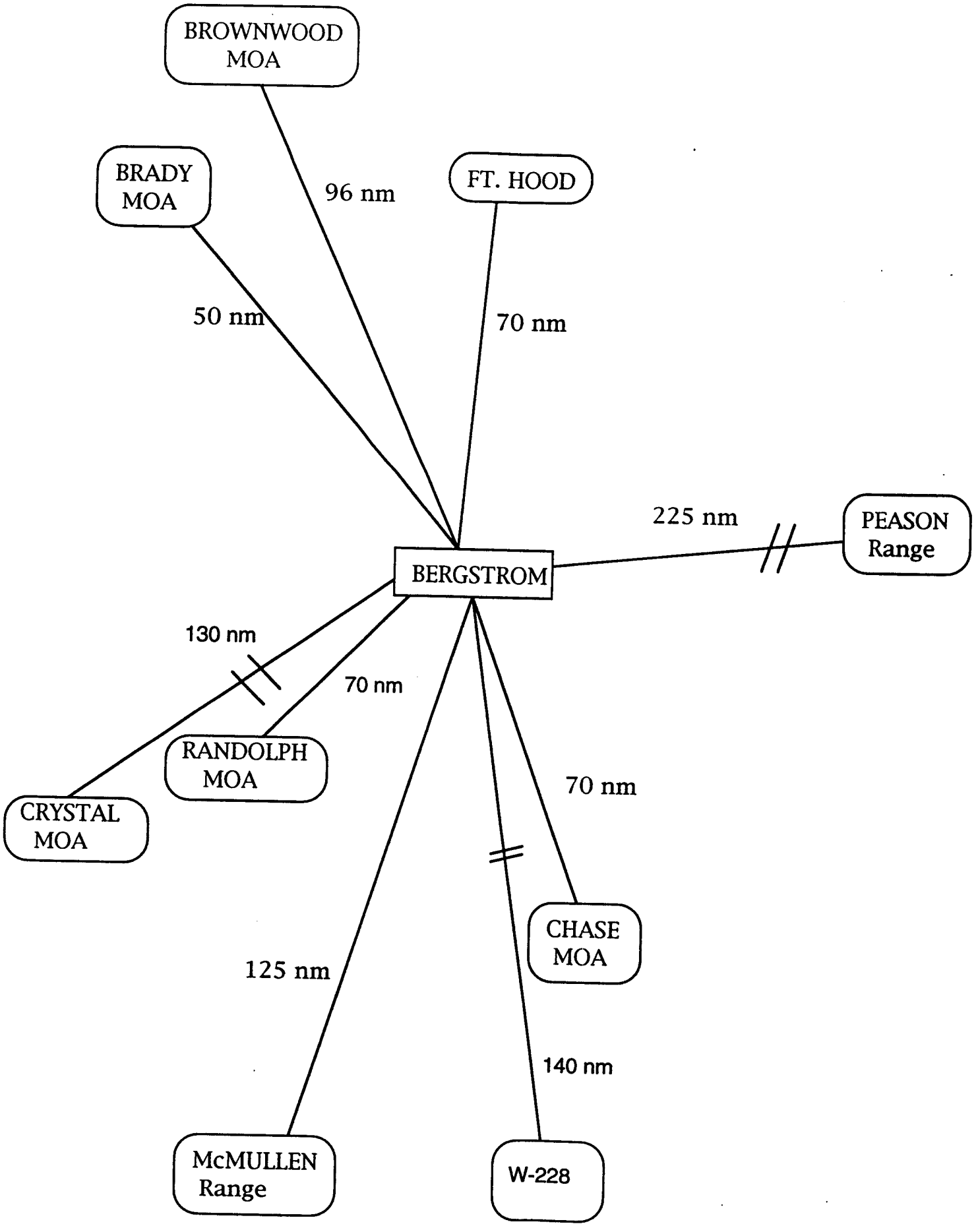
BERGSTROM

As can be seen from Exhibit III-C and III-D, Bergstrom has available to it a greater variety of bombing ranges. Most important are the McMullen ranges - actually two ranges, Yankee and Dixie. Yankee is controlled by the Kelly Air National Guard, while the Bergstrom Air Force Reserve controls Dixie. Neither range is in an Army complex, meaning access is unlimited and tactical entries can be made from the multiple low level routes leading to the ranges. Further, because Dixie is controlled by the Air Force Reserve, bombing practice is not preempted by any other user or authority.

Bergstrom has excellent access to Ft. Hood and is 60 miles (10 minutes) closer than Carswell/Ft. Worth.

Access to the Peason Tactical range at Ft. Polk is possible from Bergstrom. Bergstrom is 70 miles closer to Peason than Carswell/Ft. Worth, which means 12 minutes more time available in support of Army exercises. Because of the traffic flow at DFW, Ft. Polk is difficult to reach from Carswell/Ft. Worth.

2. The number of air combat ranges available from Carswell/Ft. Worth is inadequate to support the number of fighter squadrons proposed for Carswell/Ft. Worth.


BROWNWOOD MOA
96 nm
BRADY MOA
FT. HOOD
50 nm
70 nm
225 nm
PEASON Range
BERGSTROM
130 nm
70 nm
RANDOLPH MOA
CRYSTAL MOA
70 nm
CHASE MOA
125 nm
140 nm
McMULLEN Range
W-228

AREA	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE	AVAILABILITY
Brownwood MOA	Brownwood includes separate air combat areas that can be used individually. Used together, the area can accommodate a big fight.	96 nm	Navy Dallas owns and uses a lot. Also, Carswell and Dyess B1's are users. Additionally, the FAA preempts military use for holding DFW traffic. Little available time left.
Brady MOA	Brady is low (23,000 ft. and below) which is advantageous for Low altitude training, but not as useful for unlimited training.	60 nm	Bergstrom owns and controls. It is close and easy to use.
Randolph MOA	The Randolph 2A MOA is large with a good altitude block for unlimited air combat training.	70 nm	Other Randolph MOA's are closer, but normally unavailable because of heavy use by Randolph.
Crystal MOA	The Crystal MOA is large, with the biggest altitude block of any MOA in Texas.	130 nm	Crystal is used and controlled by the Kelly Air National Guard, and accordingly is normally available. However, its distance from Bergstrom makes it a second choice.

SUMMARY OF BERGSTROM TACTICAL AIRSPACE

AREA	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE[1]	AVAILABILITY
McMullen Range	Actually two ranges - Yankee (north) and Dixie (south). The Navy owns the land, but their use has diminished. The Kelly Guard controls Yankee, while the Bergstrom Reserve controls Dixie. The ranges are good conventional ranges and have a number of tactical targets.	125 nm	Both ranges are fully manned and under-utilized. Could easily support more squadrons. The active duty Air Force at Randolph also uses Dixie in cooperation with Bergstrom.
Chase MOA	As the Navy leaves Chase, the entire air space becomes more available. Navy Corpus and Kingsville use the Chase MOA's to a limited extent.	70 nm	Largely available. One Chase MOA is close to Bergstrom, while another Chase MOA overlies McMullen Range.
Peason Range	Good tactical range in western Louisiana. The new Army Medium conflict exercise area. Ft. Polk.	225 nm	Will become major support area for exercises.
Ft. Hood	North Ft. Hood has a dedicated AF range - Shoal Creek. South Ft. Hood has a live bombing area. The Army sometimes limits access.	70 nm	Used increasingly to support the Army at Ft. Hood.

[1] All distances are direct from Bergstrom/Austin to the training area.

V. Cost Comparison @ 2.75%

Austin - a Cost Effective Location

	1996 Opportunity Cost	Annual Overhead	Net Present Value
Miami	-73,000,000	5,000,000	($149,136,261)
Fort Worth	-59,000,000	2,500,000	($97,068,130)
Austin	-11,000,000	3,500,000	($64,295,382)
Phoenix	-20,000,000	2,500,000	($58,068,130)
New Orleans	0	3,000,000	($45,681,756)
Salt Lake City	0	2,500,000	($38,068,130)

Summary of Contents

Part I **Mission Requirements**

Objectively evaluated, Bergstrom belongs in the highest category—Green—for operational readiness and mission requirements.

Part II **Cost Comparison**

Objectively evaluated, Bergstrom is one of the most cost effective locations to base an Air Force Reserve unit.

Part III **Alternative Proposal**

If the goal is to eliminate one F-16 unit from the Air Force Reserve and to save taxpayer monies, consolidating units at Bergstrom will save taxpayers over $500 million: 2-3 times the amount saved by closing Bergstrom.

Prepared by the Austin BRACC Study Group under the auspices of the City of Austin and Greater Chamber of Commerce.

Overall Rating for Bergstrom ARS Criteria I and II

Criteria	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Mission (Flying) Requirements	Yellow -	Green -
Facilities and Infrastructure	Yellow	Green -

I. Airfield Capabilities

Appendix 7 of the AF Analysis is further broken down into subelements. Criteria I.1.C, "Airfield Capabilities," lists Bergstrom as a Yellow Minus, but in actuality is Green. The "Airfield Capabilities" category is further broken down into subelements: runways, taxiways, and aprons to determine the rating.

A. Criteria I.1.C.1, Runway/Taxiway for Fighter mission, shows Bergstrom as Green which is correct.

B. Criteria I.1.C.2, Runway/Taxiway for Bomber mission, shows:
   (1) AF Analysis - Red
   (2) Correct Status - Green
   (3) Criteria: Green = Runway at least 200 ft wide and at least 10000 ft long,
   Taxiway at least 75 ft wide,
   Apron at least 278400 sq. ft,
   Pavement strength supports bomber mission.
   Red = Anything else
   (4) Bergstrom ARS Data:
      (a) Runway - 300 ft wide and 12250 ft long
      (b) Taxiway - 75 ft wide stressed/150 ft wide total
      (c) Apron - 88125 sq. yds/793125 sq. ft or 2.85 times requirement
      (d) Pavement - will support bomber mission
      (e) Source -
         - 924 SPTG/BCE
         - Flight Information Publication (Terminal)
         - 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire

C. Criteria I.1.C.3, Runway/Taxiway for Tanker mission, shows:
   (1) AF Analysis - Red
   (2) Correct Status - Green
   (3) Criteria: Green = Runway at least 150 ft wide and at least 8000 ft long,

Airfield Capability	DOD Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Fighter Mission	Green	Green
Bomber Mission	Red	Green
Tanker Mission	Red	Green
Airlift Mission	Red	Green
Overall	**Yellow -**	**Green**

II. Operational Effectiveness

Criteria I.1.D, ARC Operational Effectiveness, shows Bergstrom as Yellow minus. Operational Effectiveness is further broken down (AF Analysis pages 7- 12) into subelements "Base Operating Support Integration" and "ARC Training Effectiveness" to determine the rating.

A. Criteria I.1.D.1, Base Operating Support Integration, lists Bergstrom as overall Yellow. The rational for the subelements is unclear and refers to 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire Elements (IX.16). Based on the subelements and the criteria listed in the document, it appears that the overall rating of Yellow is currently correct, but probably incorrect after construction of the Austin/Bergstrom Airport. For example, the criteria asks, "Are there other Government aviation units collocated on the airfield?". Based on the fact that the Texas National Guard Aviation Department will be basing their helicopters, now located at Mueller Airport, here in 1998, it seems only prudent to include them in any future plans or data.

B. Criteria I.1.D.1.a, Petroleum, Oils, Lubricants, shows:
(1) AF Analysis - Yellow

it appears that the 924 FW sill be providing the NG Aviation Department with fire fighting protection from the 924 SPTG/BCE fire department. This is to comply with DoD fire protection directives.

(b) Source - 924 SPTG/BCE

G. Overall Revised Rating for Criteria I.1.D.1, Base Operating Support Integration:

Base Operating Support Integration	**DOD Analysis**	**Correct Conclusion**
Petroleum, Oils, Lubricants	Yellow	Green
Security	Yellow	Yellow
Base Supply	Yellow	Yellow
Tower/Air Traffic Control	Yellow	Green
Civil Engineering	Yellow	Green
Overall	**Yellow**	**Green**

III. Training Effectiveness

Criteria I.1.D.2, ARC Training Effectiveness, is further broken down into Fighter Training, Tanker Training, and Airlift Training. All data in this section was provided by HQ USAF/RT (formerly HQ USAF/XOOR). No rational is given as to the size requirements for the MOAs. Although Bombers were addressed under Criteria I.1.C Airfield Capabilities, they are conspicuously absent under this criteria. Criteria I.1.D.2.b, Tanker Training and Criteria I.1.D2.c, Airlift Training appear to be correct as stated in the AF Analysis. The AF Analysis contains a number of errors in its analysis of Fighter Training.

(3) Criteria:
- Green <= 100 NM
- Yellow >=100 NM and <= 150 NM
- Red >150NM
- Size: Minimum of 2100 sq. NM (nominal 47 X 45 NM) and from surface up to at least 2500 feet AGL.

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:
  (a) W-228 is located 140 NM southeast of Bergstrom.
      Brady Area 50 nm northwest *
  (b) Source - JNC 44
      1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire

(5) *Note: Although Brady MOA does not meet the stated criteria (size is 1125 sq. NM, nominal 45 X 25 NM), the 924 FW is able to fulfill all of its low altitude training requirements in this MOA. Brady MOA is located 80 NM northeast of Bergstrom.

D. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.4, Scoreable Range complexes, shows:
(1) AF Analysis - Red
(2) Correct Status - Green
(3) Scoreable Range -
Green Criteria -1 < 100 nm and 4 < 250 nm
(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:
  (a) Shoal Creek Range is 70 NM north of Bergstrom inside R-6302A.
  (b) Yankee Range is 122 NM southeast of Bergstrom inside R-6312.
  (c) Dixie Range is 128 NM southeast of Bergstrom inside R- 6312.
  (d) Peason Ridge is 225 NM east of Bergstrom inside R-3803A.
  (e) Ft. Polk is 225 NM east of Bergstrom.
(5) Source -
TPC H-23B
AFR 50-46
(6) Note: The 924 FW is able to accomplish 100% of its required air-to-ground weapons delivery requirements on the first three ranges listed.

E. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.5, Electronic Combat Range within 250 NM, shows:
(1) AF Analysis - Red
(2) Correct Status - **Green**
(3) Criteria: Green
<= 250 NM
(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

  (a) Ft Hood is 65 NM north of Bergstrom inside R-6302A

Criteria	DOD Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Supersonic Area	Red	Green
Other Areas	Red	Green
Low Altitude Areas	Red	Green
Scoreable Ranges	Red	Green
Electronic Combat	Red	Green
Ground/Tactical Area	Green	Green
ACMI Ranges	Red	Red
Weapons Drop Areas	Red	Green
Low level Routes	Green	Green
Overall Training Areas	**Red +**	**Green -**

K. Overall Revised Rating for Criteria I.1.D.2, ARC Effectiveness

Airspace

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) The two MOAs used the majority of the time by the 924 FW, Brady and Brownwood, are impacted very little by civil and commercial aviation. The only impact is when the Brownwood MOAs are capped because of weather problems around Dallas/Ft Worth Airport and they are seldom capped below FL 230 which allows the 924 FW to complete its mission. The Brady MOA is almost never impacted by civil aviation. The other MOA's often used - Chase, Randolph, Crystal - are seldom effected by civil aviation because of their location in south Texas, a sparsely populated region.

(b) Source - 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire
- 924 OSS/OSAM

B. Criteria II.3.A.2, Bombing Ranges, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Red

(2) Correct Status - **Green**

(3) Criteria:

Green - Regional development generally compatible with Air to-Ground ranges

Yellow - Regional development incompatible in some (limited)areas, creating restrictions on Air-to-Ground ranges

Red - Regional development severely incompatible in many areas, causing major restrictions to Air-to-Ground ranges

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) There is no data to support a Red rating. The three ranges predominately used by the 924 FW have NO regional development that impacts on them.

(b) Source - 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire
- 924 OSS/OSK Interview

C. Criteria II.3.A.3, Low Level Routes, shows Bergstrom as Green and that is correct.

D. Overall Revised Rating for Criteria II.3.A, Existing Associated Airspace:

The 924 FW since they have other quality airspace available in south Texas, a low air traffic region.

(b) Sources - 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire; 924 OSS/OSAM

B. Criteria II.3.B.2, Bombing Ranges, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Red

(2) Correct Status - Green

(3) Criteria:

Green - Future regional development generally expected to remain compatible with Air-to-Ground ranges

Yellow - Future regional development may become incompatible in some (limited) areas, creating restrictions on Air-to Ground ranges

Red - Future regional development may become severely incompatible in many areas, causing major restrictions to Air-to-Ground ranges

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) Once again there are no data available to substantiate this rating and it appears to be subjective. There are no known FAA plans, including their Airspace 2000 plan, that will adversely impact 924 FW bombing ranges. Again, south Texas is a low civil air traffic region.

(b) Sources - 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire - 924 OSS/OSAM

C. Criteria II.3.B.3, Low Level Routes, shows Bergstrom ARS as Green and that is correct.

D. Overall Revised Rating for Criteria II.3.B, Future Associated Airspace:

Future Associated Airspace	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
MOAS and Restricted Airspace	Red	Green
Bombing Ranges	Red	Green
Low Level Routes	Green	Green
Overall Existing Airspace	**Red +**	**Green**

"pristine" when compared with most airports or military bases.

(b) Source - 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire, interview with City of Austin environmental compliance officer.

C. Criteria II.4.C, Future Growth, shows Bergstrom as Green and that is correct.

D. Overall Revised Rating for Criteria II.4, Air Quality:

Air Quality	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Attainment Status	Green	Green
Restrictions	Yellow	Green
Future Growth	Green	Green
Overall	**Green -**	**Green**

X. Billeting Requirements

Criteria II.6, Billeting Requirements, is broken down into Installation Billeting and Commercial Billeting. This area relates to 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire Elements IX.3.A and IX.3.B.
Bergstrom ARS has 1191 AF reservists assigned as of 23 March 1995. Of these a maximum of 385 require billeting during drill weekends. The 924 FW provides 155 on-base billets and 230 off-base billets during drill weekends. This equates to 32% of reservists requiring billeting, 13% on-base and 19% off-base, with the off-base billeting providing 60% of the total. This does not change the AF Analysis of Yellow but is lower than the figures shown in the Questionnaire.

XI. Economic Impact

Criteria VI, Economic Impact, shows the Percent Job Loss (All BRACs) for Bergstrom as 0.3%, Carswell as <0.1%, and Homestead as 0.1%.

XII. Community

Criteria VII, Community, really refers to recruiting data for each community. All the AFRES bases listed are Green -. This is because of Criteria VII. 11, Other Local Guard/Reserve Unit, and relates to 1995 Air

Overall, Criteria II, Facilities and Infrastructure

Criteria	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Mission Support Facilities	Yellow -	Yellow -
Airspace Encroachment	Red +	Green -
Air Quality	Green -	Green
Billeting Requirements	Yellow	Yellow
Overall Facilities and Infrastructure	**Yellow**	**Green -**

Overall Rating for Bergstrom ARS Criteria I and II

Criteria	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Mission (Flying) Requirements	Yellow -	Green -
Facilities and Infrastructure	Yellow	Green -

and $15 million has been spent. At Austin/Bergstrom, $13 million in new construction is authorized and $2 million has been spent. At Phoenix (Luke AFB), although the value of the AFRES facilities are close to $50 million, only $20 million of new construction is planned in the next 2 years.

II. Summary of Cost Savings

Cost Comparison @ 2.75% attached

	1996 Opportunity Cost	Annual Overhead	Net Present Value*
Miami	-73,000,000	5,000,000	($118,642,728)
Fort Worth	-59,000,000	2,500,000	($81,821,364)
Austin	**-11,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**($42,949,910)**
Phoenix	-20,000,000	2,500,000	($42,821,364)
New Orleans	0	3,000,000	($27,385,637)
Salt Lake City	0	2,500,000	($22,821,364)

*Using a discount rate of 9% and a 20 year cost recovery period.

Cost to closure has not been considered, but would make the Austin location look substantially more favorable. The Air Force in their COBRA analysis estimated the cost to close Austin/Bergstrom at $34 million and the cost to close Miami/Homestead at only $7.9 million. Obviously, the cost to close Fort Worth, Phoenix, New Orleans, or Salt Lake City would be substantially less than Austin or Miami because they would remain as operating DOD facilities.

It should be noted that if the Air Force's estimate of $34 million to close Austin/Bergstrom is correct, then the savings by closing Bergstrom is about $9 million over 20 years (again, excluding military force structure).

In its final report to the BRACC the Austin BRACC Study Group intends to compare other AFRES locations to the above listed F-16 locations. It is certainly true, however, based on the above analysis, that Austin/Bergstrom is NOT the most expensive AFRES location and in fact it compares favorably.

1. It will be difficult to launch and recover from a single runway on a normal basis the 150 - 200 aircraft proposed for Ft. Worth NAS in a high aircraft traffic area, degrading operational readiness.

CARSWELL/FT. WORTH

Exhibit III-A shows the normal operational tempo for Carswell/Ft. Worth. As can be seen from Exhibit III-A, in normal operation approximately 100 sorties, and 250 takeoffs, approaches, and landings per day can be anticipated. Allocating a takeoff and landing window of three minutes to each aircraft results in a 12 1/2 hour flying day and approximately a 14 hour duty day.

Even with such mitigation practices as staggering duty days of the various squadrons, diverting the 25 rotary sorties, and combining fighters into flights, Carswell/Ft. Worth's single runway is faced with about a 10 hour stream of takeoffs and landings with aircraft assigned several minute windows for takeoffs and recoveries. Scheduling would be dictated by takeoff and recovery allocations instead of mission requirements. Maintenance delays would result in canceled sorties and loss of training; control delays and aircraft in-flight emergencies would have a ripple effect resulting in canceling dozens of sorties. Instrument weather in the Carswell/Ft. Worth area would force cancellation of many additional sorties and the attendant unnecessary loss of training.[1]

While Exhibit III-A illustrates normal operational tempo, an important test of war time training is the ability to surge and exercise under war time conditions. Under the proposal for Carswell/Ft. Worth, any exercise could only be undertaken if other flying units were willing to stand down during the exercise period. Further, a desirable characteristic of a military base is its capacity to expand and surge in times of potential hostilities - Carswell/Ft. Worth would have no excess capacity.

The proposal for Carswell/Ft. Worth would result in one of the most active single runway operations during daylight hours in the world. Truly a remarkable task for a base previously closed because it had "the worst ground and regional airport encroachment in its category."[2]

---

[1]The instrument weather could be mild, say 1500 foot ceilings, and yet force instrument approaches. Requiring instrument approaches would force cancellation of many sorties even though the training area weather is adequate.

[2]Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Report to the President 1991, p. 53

While estimates of increased operational costs at Carswell/Ft. Worth because of these cumulative delays are difficult to determine, approximate numbers will illustrate the magnitude of the problem.

- An F-16 squadron, such as the 301st FW at Ft. Worth, flies over 3,000 local sorties per year.
- Approximately 75% of the sorties are VMC and 25% of the sorties are IMC/night.
- A conservative estimate of theses cumulative delays at Ft. Worth are 3-5 minutes (VMC) and 6-8 minutes (IMC).
- An F-16 costs over $3000 per hour to operate.
- The added cost of Ft. Worth basing of an F-16 squadron approaches $1,000,000 annually in operational expense when compared to a Bergstrom consolidation. The AFRES F-16's further add congestion and cost to the other aircraft at Ft. Worth NAS[7] and civilian aircraft traffic in the DFW metroplex.

BERGSTROM

In contrast, Austin, Texas has low commercial aviation traffic and Bergstrom/Austin's two runways can handle easily two squadrons with no delay. The routings are direct to all military operating areas without added cost to other users.

3. Operating large numbers of fighter aircraft from the single runway at Carswell/Ft. Worth in a populated area increases risks and diminishes operational training and readiness.

CARSWELL/FT. WORTH

In the fighter business, operational requirements dictate that the fighters takeoff on time, arrive at their destinations on time, and fighters typically use their available fuel for training (ground attack or air combat) to the maximum extent possible. It is quite common for fighters to return to base with 10 minutes or less of fuel remaining in order to meet their training and operational objectives.[8]

Further, it is not uncommon for a fighter aircraft with an emergency to close a runway for a half hour or more, resulting in the diversion of all airborne aircraft to other air fields. Because Carswell/Ft. Worth will be the only military air field in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, military aircraft will be forced to recover at Alliance, Meacham, DFW, or Love in many cases.

Arriving at a single runway over a populated area presents a risk that should, if possible, be avoided. To offset the risk of running out of fuel or forced diversion into a civilian field, pilots will be forced to increase their fuel reserve - significantly reducing their effective training and operational readiness.

---

[7]The operational savings to the Navy by moving the F-16's to Bergstrom is also difficult to estimate with precision, but should approach $2 million annually. (8000 local sorties; 2-3 minute takeoff, approach, or landing delays eliminated; $4000-5000 per hour operation cost.)

[8]Because fuel is always limited, 10 - 15 minutes of fuel reserved for Carswell/Ft. Worth traffic delays typically means 10 - 15 minutes less training time. Because the tactical portion of a sortie is on the order of 30 minutes, half the operational training may be lost because of the need to guard against delays in the Carswell/Ft. Worth approach.

VII. Existing Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment

Criteria II.3.C, Existing Local/Regional Airspace Encroachment, shows Bergstrom as Yellow and that is correct. This is based on Houston Intercontinental Airport located 120 NM southeast of Bergstrom. Austin is a low air traffic density area.

VIII. Future Airspace Encroachment

Criteria II.3.D, Future LocaVRegional Airspace Encroachment, shows Bergstrom as Yellow and that is correct. This is also based on Houston Intercontinental Airport located 120 NM southeast of Bergstrom. Austin is a low air traffic density area.

IX. Air Quality

Criteria II.4, Air Quality, is further broken down into Attainment Status, Restrictions, and Future Growth. The data for this is from the 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire, Elements VIII.1 and VIII.16

A. Criteria II.4.A, Attainment Status, shows Bergstrom as Green and that is correct.

B. Criteria II.4.B, Restrictions, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Yellow

(2) Correct Status - **Green**

(3) Criteria:

Green - Not Yellow and not Red

Yellow - 1 block >= 40 or 2 blocks >= 30 or 3 blocks >= 20

Red - 1 block >= 50 or 2 blocks >= 40 or 3 blocks >= 30

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) No mention is made in the 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire of what constitutes a block. It is not possible with the data that we have to determine how a rating of Yellow was derived. On reviewing the Questionnaire Element data, there are only two areas mentioned, VIII.E.8 Monitoring and VIII.E.9 BACT/LAER, and neither of them indicate that Bergstrom is not in complete compliance with Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) rules and regulations. The City of Austin environmental compliance officer has called Bergstrom

Existing Associated Airspace	AF Analysis	Correct Conclusion
MOAS and Restricted Airspace	Red	Green
Bombing Ranges	Red	Green
Low Level Routes	Green	Green
Overall Existing Airspace	**Red +**	**Green**

VI. Future Airspace

Criteria II.3.B, Future Associated Airspace, is further broken down into MOAs and Restricted Airspace, Bombing Ranges, and Low Level Routes. The same comments listed above for existing airspace also apply here.

A. Criteria II.3.B.1, MOAs and Restricted Airspace, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Red

(2) Correct Status - **Green**

(3) Criteria:

Green Future civil and commercial aviation development generally expected to remain compatible with existing Military Operating Areas and Restricted Airspace

Yellow Future civil and commercial aviation development may impact access to some (limited) MOAs. Future development of MOAs and Restricted Airspace may be limited

Red Future civil and commercial aviation may dominate the area and access to MOAs may become severely limited. Future development Restricted Airspace incompatible.

(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:

(a) No data is presented to substantiate this rating of Red. The FAA, Ft Worth Region and Houston Center over the last several years have publicized their Airspace 2000 plans and their future plans for the Austin Bergstrom International Airport. These plans indicate the 924 FW should have little conflict in meeting its future airspace needs and requirements. Houston Center at one time proposed a new MOA for the 924 FW due west of the base off the Junction TACAN that would be from surface to FL450 and have the capacity to support 100% of the unit's air-to-air requirements for airspace. Any changes to the Brownwood MOAs would have minimal impact on

Mission	DOD Analysis	Correct Conclusion
Fighter Training	Red +	Green -
Tanker Training	Green -	Green -
Airlift Training	Green	Green
Overall Training Effectiveness	**Yellow -**	**Green -**

IV. Mission Support Facilities

Criteria II.1, Mission Support Facilities, shows Bergstrom as overall Yellow -. Any further information needed on this criteria must come from AFRes.

V. Associated Airspace

Criteria II.3.A, Existing Associated Airspace, is further broken down into MOAs and Restricted Airspace, Bombing Ranges, and Low Level Routes. There are no specific corresponding questions in the 1995 Air Force Base Questionnaire. The analysis here appears to be a compilation of all the airspace, range, and low level data originally contained in the unit response to the Questionnaire and appears to be somewhat subjective.

A. Criteria II.3.A.1, MOAs and Restricted Airspace, shows:
   (1) AF Analysis - Red
   (2) Correct Status - Green
   (3) Criteria:
   Green - Civil and commercial aviation development generally compatible with existing Military Operating Areas and
   Restricted Airspace.
   Yellow - Civil and commercial aviation development impacts access to some (limited) MOAs.
   Red - Civil and commercial aviation dominates the development of and access to MOAs or Restricted

(b) The U.S. Army has a threat array located on the east side of the impact area that simulate numerous real world threats. They also have personnel assigned to maintain, deploy, and operate the threat system. The canabilitv exists to operate against the threats and to employ ECM pods.

(c) Source - TPC H-23B
U.S. Army

F. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.6, Ground Forces/Tactical Aircraft Employment, shows Bergstrom as Green and that is correct.

G. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.7, Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation Ranges, shows Bergstrom as Red and that is correct. The closest ACMI range is W-453, 460 NM east of Bergstrom.

(1) Note: Although a lot of emphasis is placed on ACMI ranges, they are extremely costly to build, operate, maintain and technology has made them obsolete.

H. Criteria I.1.D.2.a.8, Full Scale Weapons Drop Ranges, shows:

(1) AF Analysis - Red
(2) Correct Status - Green
(3) Criteria:
Green <= 200 NM
Yellow >200NM and<=250NM
Red > 250 NM
(4) Bergstrom ARS Data:
(a) Ft Hood is 60 NM north of Bergstrom inside R-6302A and is a Full Scale Weapons Drop Range.
(b) Source - TPC H-23B

I. Criteria I. 1 .D.2.a.9, Visual Routes/Instrument Routes (VlR/IR), shows Bergstrom as Green and that is correct.

J. Overall Revised Rating for Criteria I.1.D.2.a, ARC Fighter Training Areas:

CARSWELL/FT. WORTH

The Brownwood MOA has quality training airspace and is easily accessible from Carswell/Ft. Worth. Currently, however, the Navy schedules Brownwood in excess of six hours per day for its own use. With the addition of at least another Navy squadron using Brownwood and increasing traffic into DFW, use becomes difficult for Air Force use during normal duty hours. The result is that Air Force fighter squadrons based at Carswell/Ft. Worth will be forced to use Rivers MOA and Brady MOA a large percentage of the time. The Rivers and Brady MOA's are long distances from Carswell/Ft. Worth, substantially reducing the operational training and increasing operational costs for air combat training.[9]

BERGSTROM

Turning to Exh. III-C and III-D, Bergstrom/Austin has a number of MOA's readily available to it for air combat training. The Brady MOA is owned by the Air Force Reserve and is only a short distance away. Equally close to Bergstrom/Austin, are the Randolph and Chase MOA's. With Navy Chase closed, the Chase MOA's are readily available. Even the Brownwood MOA can be easily used from Bergstrom/Austin for joint training with the Navy.

II. Cost Savings

A. Move 457th Flying Squadron to Bergstrom

As discussed above, the Air Force in 1993 estimated that consolidating the 704 FS from Bergstrom with the 457 FS at Carswell/Ft. Worth would cost $6 million and save $20 million per year. While these estimates may not be correct, they are useful for comparison.

The effects of moving the 457 FS from Ft. Worth to Bergstrom would be to eliminate the $2.5 million per year in overhead incurred by the 301 FW in Ft. Worth. Additionally, the $2.7 cost for military construction to move 10th Air Force to Ft. Worth would be saved, along with the $300,000 in moving expense.

A significant savings would result from closing the 301 FW at Ft. Worth. First, the Navy would save approximately $39 million in construction costs and complete their move to Ft. Worth earlier saving additional monies. This $39 million is based on the estimated value of the 301 FW facilities using the Air Force pricing guide and square footage of the facilities. Additionally, the 301 FW was allocated $18 million in new construction (it is unknown how much of this allocation has been spent).

To accommodate the 457 FS at Bergstrom under $4.5 million would be spent. This estimate is from the Air Force Reserve and assumes a new operations building would be built and a fuel storage hanger. This estimate is not dependent on the type of airplane used by the 457 FS. The Bergstrom ramp area of 283,000 sq. ft. is of sufficient size to accommodate 36 F-16's and 8 KC-135's for example. There would be a moving cost estimated as $1.2 million for moving the 457 FS to Bergstrom.

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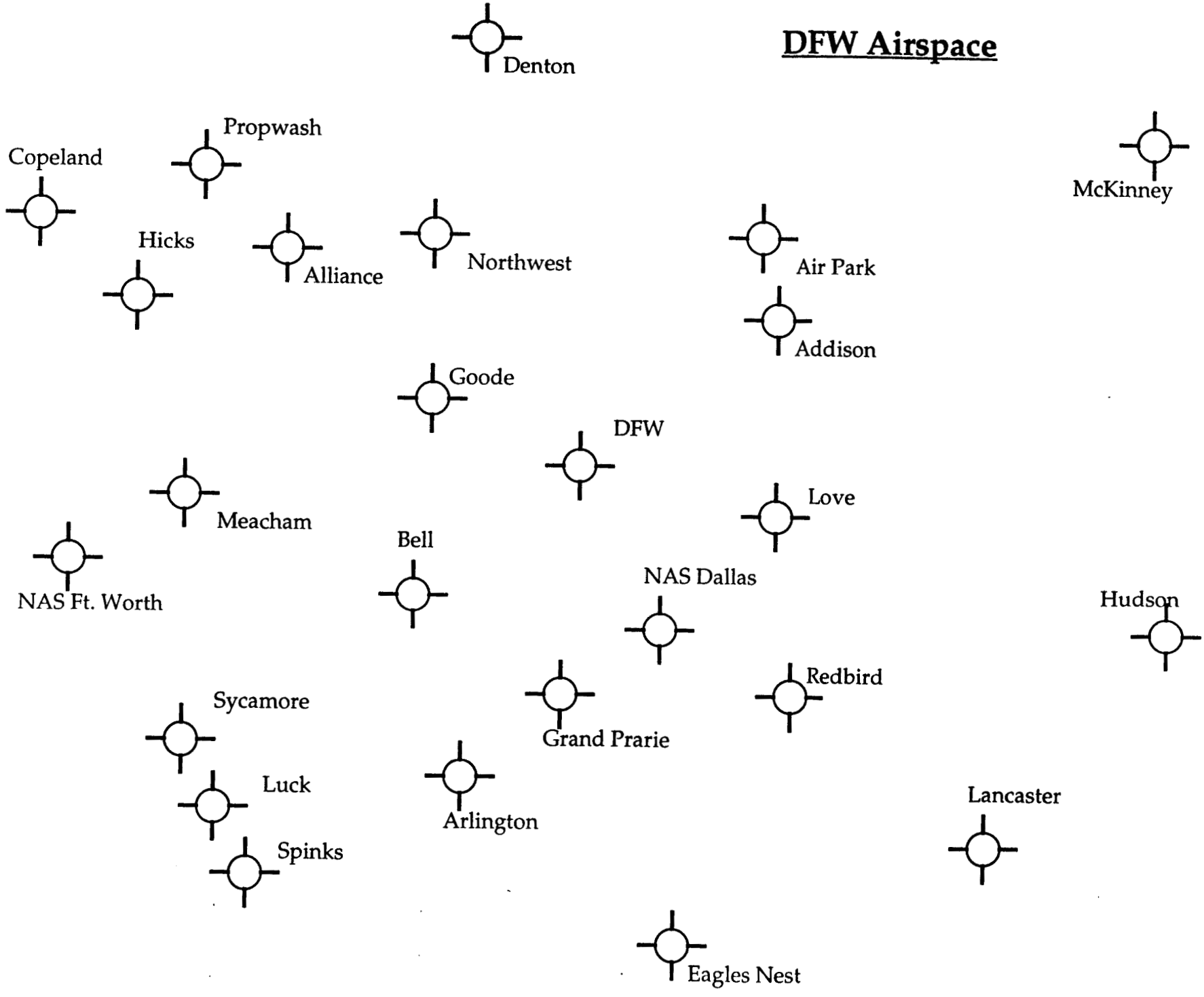
[9] The 45-50 minute enroute time to the Rivers MOA is 45-50 minutes of valuable air combat training time lost.

DFW Airspace



consideration the relative cost of running a unit, savings from joint use, and active duty associated costs.

3. Present Value of Savings - $118 M
4. Cost to Close - $ 7.9 M
   This estimate may be low, but is the estimate provided by the Air Force in their COBRA studies.
5. Additional Personnel Savings, same as Bergstrom (~$220 M). This is the estimated manpower savings resulting from closure. This estimate is believed to be high, but is the estimate provided by the Air Force for Bergstrom. Homestead manpower costs are at least as great as Bergstrom.

C. Summary of cost savings

- Move Carswell to Austin - $81.5 million
- Close Homestead - $110 million
- **Present Value of Total Overhead Savings for same combat capability- $191.5 million**
- Additional Personnel Savings - ~$400 million

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-2

FROM: CIRILLO, FRANK	TO: BLUME, JAY
TITLE: AF TEAM LEADER	TITLE: SPECIAL ASST
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: HEADQUARTERS USAF

INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: AFR AT CHICAGO O'HARE AIRPORT

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER	✓		
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REFERENCE ECTS # 950413-3
PLEASE INCLUDE COBRA RUN FOR PROPOSED CLOSURE OF AFR AT CHICAGO O'HARE.

Due Date: 950428	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950414	Mail Date: 950414

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 14, 1995

Major General Jay Blume (ATTN: Lt. Col. Mary Tripp)
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
for Base Realignment and Transition
Headquarters USAF
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Please refer to this number
when responding 950414-2

Dear General Blume:

With regard to the letter I forwarded to you on April 13, 1995 requesting COBRA runs on additional Air Force Reserve Category proposed closures (DBCRC control number 950413-3) request you include a COBRA run for the proposed closure of the Air Force Reserve at Chicago O'Hare International Airport. Also, please include in your response MILCON cost avoidance data for each COBRA requested.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Francis A. Cirillo, Jr. PE
Air Force Team Leader

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-3

FROM: GEPHARDT, RICHARD	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (MO)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: ATCOM	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION	✓			AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL	✓			CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

SUBMITTING QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED AT APRIL 17 GAO HEARING REGARDING THE AVIATION AND TROOP COMMAND.

Due Date: 950418	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950413	Mail Date:

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT
THIRD DISTRICT, MISSOURI
DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–2503

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PHONE: (314) 937-6999

April 13, 1995

Hon. Alan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
BY FAX

Please refer to this number when responding 9504114-3

Dear Chairman Dixon:

As you prepare for Monday's hearing on the General Accounting Office's report on the 1995 BRAC process, I would like to ask that you pose a few specific questions to the GAO's witnesses regarding the Army's base closure process, specifically as it applies to the Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM).

I have attached a list of proposed questions.

I look forward to the opportunity of providing additional information on ATCOM and its importance to our national defense in the near future. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours very truly,

Richard A. Gephardt

Richard A. Gephardt

QUESTIONS FOR GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WITNESSES

1. The General Accounting Office report states that the Army "did not fully adhere to its regular process for installations in assessing military value when recommending...leased facilities for closure." It specifically notes that "the Army did not prepare installation assessments for leased facilities."

> Is it true that the Army's installation assessments consisted of an evaluation based on the four DOD military value criteria?
>
> If so, were leased facilities therefore excluded from an evaluation based on these four criteria?
>
> Is it true that the base closure law requires the Army to make closure recommendations on the basis of the DOD criteria?

2. In response to a question by the Commission, the Army stated that its leaders considered the military value of the Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM) in their deliberations. The community in which ATCOM is located contends that no such consideration occurred.

> Did the General Accounting Office find any evidence that the Army's leaders considered the specific military value of ATCOM in their deliberations?

3. Is it legitimate for the Army to claim that vacating leased facilities owned by the General Services Administration will result in a savings to the government?

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

Please refer to this number 950414-3R1

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 9, 1995

The Honorable Richard Gephardt
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Gephardt:

Attached are responses to questions submitted on your behalf by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to the General Accounting Office at the Commission's April 17 hearing. I trust that this information is helpful and responds to your concerns.

Again, thank you for your interest in the base closure and realignment process. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may be of further assistance as we go through this difficult and challenging process.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js
Enclosures

GAO

United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

National Security and
International Affairs Division

Refer to: 950424-13

May 5, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Re: 950424-13

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Following our testimony before your Commission on April 17, 1995, you requested that we respond to numerous additional questions pertaining to the base realignment and closure process. Enclosed are our answers to those questions.

Sincerely yours,

Henry L. Hinton, Jr.

Henry L. Hinton, Jr.
Assistant Comptroller General

Enclosure

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN RICHARD GEPHARDT

Question 1: The General Accounting Office report states that the Army "did not fully adhere to its regular process for installations in assessing military value when recommending...leased facilities for closure." It specifically notes that the "Army did not prepare installation assessments for leased facilities." Is it true the Army's installation assessment consisted of an evaluation based on the four DOD military value criteria? If so, were leased facilities therefore excluded from an evaluation based on these

four criteria? Is it true that the base closure law requires the Army to make closure recommendations on the basis of the DOD criteria?

Answer: Yes, the Army's installation assessment did consist of an evaluation based on the four DOD military value criteria. As we indicated in our report, the Army did not prepare installation assessments for leased facilities; however, the Army's stationing strategy provided the basis for the military value of leased facilities. Yes, the services are required to employ DOD's selection criteria in making BRAC decisions. See our response to question 2 below for a fuller discussion of these issues.

Question 2: In response to a question by the Commission, the Army stated its leaders considered the military value of the Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM) in their deliberations. The community in which ATCOM is located contends that no such consideration occurred. Did the General Accounting Office find any evidence that the Army's leaders considered the specific military value of ATCOM in their deliberations? Is it legitimate for the Army to claim that vacating leased facilities owned by the General Services Administration will result in a savings to the government?

Answer: The Army did send out a data call related specifically to leases. This data call was sent to the Major Commands that had leases costing more than $200,000 per year. The data call requested the following empirical information on each lease: location, tenants by lease and location, size of leased facility, cost, buy-out penalties, reorganization plans affecting leases (planned changes), and population.

The Army prepared a letter, dated April 14, 1995, addressed to the Commission, which explains how the Army addressed each of the four military value criteria for each of the leases. In this letter, the Army stated that "in no instance did the Army assess the military value of a leased facility solely according to the qualitative guidance provided by the Army's Stationing Strategy." The Army maintained that it used the empirical data collected in the data call along with other corporate data bases such as the facility data base in analyzing military value both from a quantitative and qualitative standpoint.

The qualitative assessment of leases appeared to be inherent in the stationing strategy. However, we found no other documentation supporting an analysis of, or addressing, the military value of leases. Further, the Army's Management Control plan does not describe a process to be used for determining military value of leases. Yet, Army officials state that military value considerations were present and inherent in the Army's consideration of alternative scenarios. For example, Army officials said that mission impact and operational considerations

were key in their analysis of the ATCOM and other leases. The conclusion reached was that affected operational efficiencies would be optimized through the ATCOM realignment. Also, Army officials indicated that consideration regarding the ability of the receiving installation to accommodate ATCOM (availability and condition of land and facilities) at both the existing and potential receiving locations was also necessary in reaching the decision that this lease could be vacated. Data regarding the ability to expand, and costs at the receiving and losing locations, was also available for consideration.

The Army's COBRA analysis did not take into consideration costs to GSA in this realignment proposal; however, the precise cost to the government is not clear given the uncertainty over future use of the vacated space. Also, see our response to question 6 under the Army portion of these Q&As.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-4

FROM: WYNN, ALBERT R.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (MD)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER - WHITE OAK	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON	✓	✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION	✓			AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

SUBMITTING QUESTIONS, FOR APRIL 17 GAO HEARING, REGARDING NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER - WHITE OAK.

Due Date: 950418	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950413	Mail Date:

ALBERT R. WYNN
4TH DISTRICT, MARYLAND

COMMITTEE ON BANKING
AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

WASHINGTON OFFICE

☐ 418 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515-2004
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DISTRICT OFFICES

☐ 9200 BASIL COURT, #316
LANDOVER, MD 20785
(301) 773-4094

☐ 8601 GEORGIA AVENUE, #201
SILVER SPRING, MD 20910
(301) 588-7328

☐ 6009 OXON HILL ROAD, #208
OXON HILL, MD 20745
(301) 839-5570

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515-2004

April 13, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-4

Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you are well aware I, along with the rest of the Maryland Congressional delegation, am very concerned about the Department of Defense's recent recommendations to overturn the 1993 BRAC decisions with respect to the Naval Surface Warfare Center - White Oak as part of the 1995 BRAC process.

It is my understanding that some officials at the Pentagon are concerned about losing the unique facilities that currently exist at White Oak. I have attached some questions which I would appreciate your asking Philip Coyle, Director of Operational Test and Evaluation at the Pentagon, during the Commission's hearing on Monday, April 17.

Thank you for your time and attention on this important matter.

Sincerely,

Albert R. Wynn
Member of Congress

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Questions submitted for the record by Congressman Albert Wynn.

NSWC-White Oak

Q. During testimony before the Commission on March 1, General Shalikashvili expressed concerns about how the proposed closure of the Naval Surface Warfare Center at White Oak, Maryland, would affect the hypervelocity wind tunnel located there. Do you have similar concerns?

Q. Is it your view that this wind tunnel must continue to stay in operation, either by the Navy or some other agency, at White Oak or some other location?

Q. Just to clarify, the certified data call responses indicate that the US government has no other wind tunnel with the capabilities of the one at White Oak. Is this the case?

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

950414-4R1

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 26, 1995

The Honorable Albert R. Wynn
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Wynn:

Thank you very much for forwarding questions to me for submission to the Department of Defense Joint Cross Service Group on Labs, Test and Evaluation, for their review and reply. I certainly understand your strong interest in the base closure and realignment process.

Your questions have been submitted to the Operational Test and Evaluation, Joint Cross Service Group, and I anticipate a full response within two weeks. We will contact your office as soon as we receive the responses.

Again, thank you for submitting questions for the record. I look forward to working with you through this difficult and challenging process. Please do not hesitate to contact the Commission whenever you believe we can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-5

FROM: COOK, BOB	TO: McCLEARY, GEORGE C.
TITLE: INTER TEAM LEADER	TITLE: DDST-D
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: KELLY AFB.

INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: KELLY AFB

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON	✓			COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A			
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

THANK YOU FOR ASSISTANCE DURING VISIT.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950410	Mail Date: 950414

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 10, 1995

Colonel George C. McCleary
DDST-D
280 Dover Street
Kelly AFB, TX 78241-5444

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-5

Dear ~~Colonel McCleary~~ George:

I want to thank you for all of your assistance during my recent visit to the San Antonio Defense Distribution Depot. The briefings and discussions with you and your staff provided me with a great deal of valuable information about the operations of the San Antonio Depot. This information will be very helpful as the Commission carries out its review of the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense in the months ahead.

Please extend my appreciation to the members of your staff for their assistance.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert Cook
Interagency Issues Team Leader

The cookies were great, thanks!

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-6

FROM: BONIOR, DAVID E.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (MI)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: SELFRIDGE AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR BASE.

EN: PHOTOS PLACED IN LIBRARY

Due Date: 950418	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950410	Mail Date:

DAVID E. BONIOR
10TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2207 RAYBURN OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
TEL.: (202) 225-2106
FAX (202) 226-1169
TTY AVAILABLE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

HOME OFFICES:
59 NORTH WALNUT, SUITE 305
MT. CLEMENS, MI 48043
TEL.: (313) 469-3232
FAX: (313) 469-7950
TTY AVAILABLE

526 WATER STREET
PORT HURON, MI 48060
TEL.: 987-8889
FAX AVAILABLE

April 10, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-6

Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I am writing to add my voice in objecting to the closure of the Army Garrison at Selfridge Air National Guard Base. I agree with the overall goal of reducing the number of military facilities and making responsible reductions in our military budget, however, I believe the decision to close the Army Garrison should be reconsidered.

Closing the Army Garrison will not in the short or long run save the U.S. taxpayers any money. Although the Army will see a cost savings, these are more than offset by the costs to other services in providing housing for their personnel and in replacing the essential services currently being performed by the Army. These costs were not considered by the Army at all. We need to consider the entire Department of Defense budget, and in this case, I am confident we have not looked at the whole picture.

We should be about making military life compatible with family life. I find it therefore ironic that so soon after Secretary of Defense Perry announced the Quality of Life Task Force, we will be dismantling the very structure that promotes quality of life for our military families at Selfridge. I am particularly concerned about the effect these cuts will have on our junior personnel and retirees. At a time when we should be promoting the benefits of joining the military to ensure a strong volunteer force, we will be removing family housing, education centers, counseling services, and recreation facilities from this base. If we truly want to improve the quality of

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

life for military families, we need to provide more of what is offered at Selfridge, not take it away.

Selfridge is home to 694 military families, including 72 Marine, 80 Air Force, 90 Navy, 123 Coast Guard, and 329 Army. All of the families live in Selfridge housing because they choose to do so. In addition, there are 78 unaccompanied service members who call Selfridge their home. The Army's proposed closure will evict all of these service members and their families from their military housing. If the Army Garrison does close, only two military families will actually be reassigned from Selfridge. All the other above mentioned miltary families and personnel, including 327 Army families, will have to find alternative housing.

The Army's analysis assumes all the service members can find suitable housing within their housing allowances. This housing does not exist at any price in this area and certainly not within the housing allowances currently paid to these military members. When the Army prepared its COBRA model, they traded the entire Selfridge military housing budget for the 694 families against the cost of providing substitute housing for the Army personnel only. In effect, the cost of the housing for all other military members was treated by the Army as a "savings."

Selfridge Air National Guard Base is the premier "joint" military base in the country. The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, National Guard, active duty and reserves all work together as a team. While the Department of Defense promotes this very policy of joint cooperation among the various branches, the Commissioner's recommendation in this instance undermines their own goal. By removing the Army Garrison that is the sole provider of the support infrastructure at Selfridge, you take away the heart that is critical to carrying out the joint mission. The Army Garrison cannot close without a catastrophic impact on all the other units at Selfridge. This closure will result in the elimination of the base housing and MWR activities. In effect, this destroys the base's infrastructure while maintaining the operational missions. I am deeply concerned that the Army has apparently recommended the closure of the Army Garrison without any consideration of, or coordination with, the other services.

Finally, I would request you check to see if there really is a cost saving to our overall military budget that is worth placing in jeopardy the joint mission at Selfridge while removing the support system our military families not only need but deserve.

Please know that I would have attended the hearing in person if it were not for a previous commitment in my district. My Administrative Assistant, Christine Koch, will be in attendance. I hope my comments will be helpful to your process and I look forward to meeting with a representative from the Commission during the base visit to Selfridge.

Sincerely,

David E. Bonior
Member of Congress

PHOTO IDENTIFICATION GUIDE
FOR
SELFRIDGE ARMY GARRISON, MICHIGAN

1. LT THOMAS SELFRIDGE & ORVILLE WRIGHT, 1917, FT. MYERS, VA

2. SELFRIDGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION, 1917, WW-I

3. CURTIS P-12, 1930

4. P-39 AIRCOBRA AT SELFRIDGE

5. AT-6 TRAINER

6. F-4 AIR INTERCEPTOR FROM THE 191st FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR GROUP

7. F-16 FROM THE 127FW, SELFRIDGE ANGB, MI NORWAY DEPLOYMENT 1994

8. CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER, 1995

9. BUILDING 780, MWR, FAMILY SERVICES, GYM, LIBRARY, EDUCATIONAL CENTER, RETIREE CENTER AND DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE COUNSELING

10. US ARMY HEALTH CLINIC, 1995

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

950414-6R1

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 19, 1995

The Honorable David E. Bonior
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Bonior:

Thank you for your letter expressing support for the Selfridge Army Garrison. I certainly understand your strong interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome your comments. I also appreciate the copy of your letter in support of the Selfridge Army Garrison, submitted for consideration at the April 12, 1995, regional hearing of the Commission in Chicago, Illinois.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will be considered by the Commission in our review and analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendation on the Selfridge Army Garrison.

I look forward to working with you during this difficult and challenging process. Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-7

FROM: DAVIS, ANNE. R.	TO: YELLIN, ALEX
TITLE:	TITLE: NAVY TEAM LEADER
ORGANIZATION: BSAT	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED:	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING INFO FROM BASE STRUCTURE ANALYSIS TEAM
1) 2 REPORTS DETAILING THE ASSUMPTIONS USED IN PERFORMING THEIR COBRA ANALYSES,
2) HER COMMENTS ON DBCRC'S "ASSUMPTIONS".

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950414	Mail Date:

BSAT BASE STRUCTURE ANALYSIS TEAM

4401 Ford Avenue • Post Office Box 16268 • Alexandria, Virginia 22302-0268 • (703) 681-0490

April 14, 1995

BY FAX

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-7

From: Anne Rathmell Davis, BSAT
To: Alex Yellin, BCRC, Navy Team

Encl: (1) Decision Paper Number 1
(2) Methodology/Assumptions Used in Return on Investment Analyses
(3) Comments on Commission Staff Review of Navy COBRA Assumptions

Alex --

Mr. Nemfakos asked me to review what you sent over on April 12 and get my thoughts back to you directly. To do that, I am providing the three enclosures.

The first two enclosures detail the assumptions we used in performing our COBRA analyses. The first you already have in the records we provided (it is contained in deliberative report 12 of 15 June 1994). The second is a compilation derived from OSD policy, BSEC decisions, and standard costing practices. While all of this is contained in our deliberative record, we have pulled it all together for ease of review.

The third enclosure contains my comments on your "assumptions." The real difficulty I have with the list you sent over is that it mixes assumptions and results, which implies that we had "rules" that drove to certain, predetermined results. At best, this is extremely misleading; at worst, it is dangerous. Accordingly, I have noted whether assumptions were used for each of the subject areas. I have also noted the changes which would be necessary if you were to re-characterize this compilation as a comparative summary of COBRA results.

If you have any questions on this, please don't hesitate to call me at (703) 681-0493.

Anne

ANNE RATHMELL DAVIS

DP-0212-F5
BSAT
15 Jun 1994

DECISION PAPER NUMBER 1

Subj: ASSUMPTIONS - COBRA

1. Issue. The BSEC must agree to assumptions which will be used in BRAC-95 Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) data collection and analyses.

2. Background. COBRA algorithms will be used to address Selection Criterion #5 (Return on Investment). BRAC-95 Return on Investment process involves both the collection of general information about DON installations and the subsequent development and costing of detailed closure/realignment scenarios. Certain assumptions must be agreed upon by the BSEC prior to collecting site specific data and conducting BRAC-95 COBRA calculations.

3. Decisions

a. Issue: How COBRA Analysis Will Be Used

(1) Discussion. Return on Investment calculations follow Configuration Analysis and identification of potential closure/realignment scenarios. COBRA algorithms will be used as a tool to estimate "return on investment" data. While the BSEC will use COBRA as a way of ensuring that BRAC-95 recommendations are cost effective, the BSEC will not use COBRA in an attempt to determine the "lowest cost alternative" for purposes of making recommendations. COBRA algorithms may be used as a tool in the BSEC's evaluation of both: (a) the financial viability of specific closure/realignment actions, and, (b) the releative merits of alternative closure/realignment scenarios. Since a detailed closure/realignment plan must be developed to "run" COBRA algorithms, it would be impractical to develop migration plans and requirements (including all possible combinations of potential receiving sites) for all DON installations.

(2) Decision/Justification. The BSEC decided that, consistent with the discussion above on the use of COBRA as a tool for estimating return on investment, COBRA analyses will be run for potential closure/realignment scenarios, including, as directed by the BSEC, alternative closure/realignment options. COBRA will not, however, be run on all DON installations, nor will COBRA be used by the BSEC in an attempt to make base closure recommendations simply on the basis of identifying a "lowest cost" alternative.

b. Issue: Proceeds from Land Sales

(1) Discussion. Given the statutes and Executive Branch policies affecting disposal of assets, it is reasonable to assume that significant proceeds will not normally be realized from property excessed as the result of base closure. Even in those cases where proceeds

Subj: ASSUMPTIONS - COBRA

might reasonably be expected to be realized, estimating the timing and extent of proceeds would be difficult.

(2) Decision/Justification. The BSEC agreed that there will not normally be proceeds from property excessed as the result of a base closure. Therefore, determinations of financial viability (return on investment) will be made without an estimation of proceeds from land sales except in those unique cases where proceeds might reasonably be expected to be realized.

c. Issue: Construction Cost Avoidances

(1) Discussion. In identifying construction cost avoidances in COBRA calculations, only those costs which we can realistically expect to avoid by closing a base should be included.

(2) Decision/Justification. The BSEC decided that only the following projects should be identified as cost avoidances in COBRA calculations: (a) programmed construction projects included in the FY 1996 - 2001 MILCON Project List, (b) programmed construction projects from FY 1995 or earlier for which cost avoidances would be realized if the project were to be cancelled by 1 October 1995, and, (c) programmed BRAC construction projects for which cost avoidances would be realized if the project were to be cancelled by 1 October 1995.

d. Issue: Use of FY 1996 Budget Data for Base Operating Support (BOS) and Family Housing Costs

(1) Discussion. All COBRA figures must be shown in FY 1996 constant dollars. Using FY 1996 budget data will more accurately reflect planned force levels and anticipated funding requirements at DON installations than historic expenditure data would. In addition, since FY 1996 budgets will reflect a new categorization/identification of BOS costs, using FY 1996 estimates in BRAC-95 return on investment calculations will provide DON with the ability to track, monitor and evaluate BRAC-95 implementation budget estimates.

(2) Decision/Justification. The BSEC decided that BRAC-95 COBRA calculations shall use FY 1996 budget data for the identification of BOS and Family Housing Operations costs.

e. Issue: Levels of Support at Receiving Sites

(1) Discussion. COBRA calculations include estimates of such things as construction costs (e.g., family housing units, etc.) required to accommodate relocating personnel at receiving sites. Quality of Life issues should be adequately addressed, however,

functional transfers should not be used to obtain funds to accomplish "wish list" enhancements, etc.

(2) Decision/Justification. The BSEC decided that relocating personnel should be provided the same quality of life and levels of support currently provided or programmed for further enhancement at the receiving site.

f. Issue: Excessed Equipment

(1) Discussion. Historically, activities have had difficulty in developing accurate data on the disposition of excessed equipment. Since these costs are typically minimal compared to other costs associated with a closure, it is reasonable to assume that the residual value of excessed equipment will at least offset disposal or relocation costs.

(2) Decision/Justification. The BSEC decided that the residual value of excessed equipment will offset any disposal or shipping costs and, therefore, will not be reflected in COBRA calculations.

g. Issue: Non-Appropriated Fund (NAF) Employees

(1) Discussion. Actions involving NAF employees do not usually impact appropriated funds. Most NAF employees do not have the same types of entitlements as civil service personnel, and with the exception of employed military spouses (who are already considered in COBRA algorithms), NAF employees typically do not relocate to gaining bases.

(2) Decision/Justification. The BSEC decided that costs relating to NAF employees will not be included in COBRA calculations.

h. Issue: "New Hire" Costs

(1) Discussion. COBRA algorithms provide the option of including a per-person "new hire" cost. Under normal circumstances, personnel actions should be handled by existing personnel office staffs, except in rare cases where we might offer incentives, such as recruitment or relocation bonuses, to get specialized employees to come to work at a gaining base.

(2) Decision/Justification. The BSEC decided that "new hire" costs (e.g., hiring costs, recruitment bonuses, etc.) and relocation bonuses will only be included in COBRA calculations in unique situations.

APPROVED AT BSEC MEETING OF 15 Jun 1994

Methodology/Assumptions Used in Return on Investment Analyses

Overview. Methodology and assumptions used in Return on Investment (COBRA) calculations derive from OSD Policy, standard costing practices/policies and BSEC decisions. The development of a standardized approach to conducting COBRA analyses is crucial in ensuring all scenarios accurately reflect a consistent and reasonable estimate of costs/savings associated with a closure/realignment action.

OSD Direction. OSD Policy Memos include guidance on conducting return on investment analysis.

- DoD Components **must use** the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (**COBRA**) algorithms to calculate costs, savings and return on investment for proposed closures and realignments. *(7 January 1994)*

- **Use of OMB Circular A-94** discount (2.75%) and inflation (none) rates. *(Policy Memo 1 - 31 May 1994)*

- Net **CHAMPUS** cost impacts will be included. *(Policy Memo 1 - 31 May 1994)*

- **Homeowners Assistance Program** costs will be included, where applicable. *(Policy Memo 1 - 31 May 1994)*

- A number of "**standard factors**" are identified which will be used in COBRA analyses. *(Policy Memo 1 - 31 May 1994 & Policy Memo 3 - 29 December 1994)*

- **Force structure savings** will **not** be included. *(Policy Memo 1 - 31 May 1994)*

- **Moves of less than 50 miles** will **not** incur PCS costs. *(Policy Memo 1 - 31 May 1994)*

- **Medicare** costs are **not** included. *(Policy Memo 3 - 29 December 1994)*

- In general, **costs and savings to other federal agencies and state and local governments** are **not** included. *(Policy Memo 3 - 29 December 1994)*

- **Environmental cleanup** costs at closing bases are **not** included. *(Policy Memo 3 - 29 December 1994)*

Review and Analysis of Scenario Development Data Calls. Scenario Development Data Calls are reviewed to ensure that costs and savings estimates are legitimate, developed in a consistent manner and do not overlap automatic COBRA calculations. In addition to an assessment of the reasonableness of costs/savings estimates, construction requirements, etc., a

Methodology/Assumptions Used in Return on Investment Analyses

number of specific issues need to be reviewed.

- **Program management/support for move** (including meetings, travel, etc.), **temporary caretaker requirements** (prior to disposal), **transition teams, transition planning, etc.**, associated with a closure/realignment action are accounted for automatically by the COBRA algorithms. Consequently, costs associated with these items which are identified in Scenario Development Data Call responses are not entered into COBRA.

- **Movement of administrative equipment** (desks, chairs, etc.) should not be included in the number of tons of mission/support equipment moved in a closure/realignment scenario, since movement of administrative equipment is calculated automatically in COBRA (@ 710 lbs per military billet or civilian position moved).

- **Forces structure changes** are excluded from the calculation of costs and savings associated with the closure/realignment action, since these changes will take place regardless of whether the closure/realignment action occurs *(OSD Policy Memo 1 - 31 May 94)*.

- Costs/savings identified in Scenario Development Data Call responses which relate to **changes in non-payroll Base Operating Support (BOS) costs** (e.g., utilities, real property maintenance, etc.) will not be included in ROI calculations, since these changes are calculated automatically by COBRA algorithms.

- **Shutdown of facilities.** Costs are calculated automatically by COBRA algorithms for the shutdown of installation facilities. Consequently, shutdown costs identified in Scenario Development Data Call responses will not be added to COBRA algorithms. Costs identified for **shutting down family housing units** will be included, however, since COBRA algorithms do not automatically calculate shutdown costs for family housing units.

- Costs identified for **temporary caretaker requirements** will not be included. Consistent with the President's Five Point Plan, the DON will aggressively pursue closure and subsequent disposal of facilities as rapidly as possible. One-time costs identified in Scenario Development Data Call responses as being required for temporary caretakers will not be included since these costs are either included in the automatic calculation of program management and shutdown costs by COBRA algorithms, or are reflected in continued salary costs for existing employees until the end of the closure scenario.

- **Changes in VHA rates.** These changes are calculated automatically by COBRA

Methodology/Assumptions Used in Return on Investment Analyses

algorithms. Consequently, VHA costs/savings identified in Scenario Development Data Call responses will not be added to COBRA algorithms.

- **Personnel costs,** e.g., severance pay, unemployment, etc. These costs are calculated automatically by COBRA algorithms. Consequently, personnel costs identified in Scenario Development Data Call responses will not be added to COBRA algorithms.

- **Routine moving costs for personnel and their families.** These costs are calculated automatically by COBRA algorithms. Consequently, routine moving costs identified in Scenario Development Data Call responses will not be added to COBRA algorithms.

- **Environmental costs at losing bases**, to include environmental clean up, removal of underground tanks, disposing of oil/water separators, nuclear shut down, etc. will not be included in COBRA analyses. DoD has a legal requirement for environmental restoration regardless of whether a closure/realignment action takes place *(OSD Policy Memo 3 - 29 Dec 94)*.

- **Proceeds from Land Sales.** Given the statutes and Executive Branch policies affecting disposal of assets, BRAC-95 ROI calculations have been made without any estimation of proceeds from land sales. *(OSD Policy Memo 1 - 31 May 94; BSEC Decision Paper Number 1 - 15 June 1994)*

- **New Hire Costs.** Under normal circumstances, personnel actions should be handled by existing personnel office staffs, and consequently will not be identified as additional costs in COBRA algorithms. *(BSEC Decision Paper Number 1 - 15 June 1994)*

- **Relocation Services Entitlement (RSE).** COBRA algorithms include standard allowances for movements of personnel, household goods, etc. (in accordance with the JTR), which will cover relocation costs for jobs moved as a result of a closure or realignment action. However, the Department of the Navy will not have a policy of offering Relocation Services Contracts to civilian employees transferred as a result of BRAC-95 closure or realignment actions, per DASN (CPP/EEO). Consequently, a Relocation Services Entitlement factor will not be included in COBRA analyses.

- Costs/savings associated with **Non-Appropriated Fund (NAF) personnel/functions** will not be included. There is no guarantee that costs associated with NAF closures, if any, will be paid for out of appropriated funds and there is no mechanism to show offsetting savings (salaries, operations, etc.). In

Methodology/Assumptions Used in Return on Investment Analyses

addition, per OSD policy, changes in NAF personnel are not considered as direct employment impacts associated with a closure/realignment action. (see also OSD memo of 7 Jan 94 and OSD Policy Memo 3 of 29 Dec 94).

- MILCON costs must reflect requirements associated with the closure/realignment action. **MILCON costs to remedy current unfunded requirements, improve existing levels of support, etc.,** will not be considered part of the ROI calculation.

- **Savings associated with re-use and costs associated with the disposal of excess equipment** will not be included in COBRA analyses, since the residual value of excessed equipment will at least offset any disposal costs.

- **Transfer of FECA liability** will not be included in COBRA analyses. Responsibility for payment of FECA claims may transfer from one DON activity to another, but the net cost to the government will not increase. In fact, costs will, over time, decline (since no new claims will be filed at the closing base).

- **Costs associated with the transfer of responsibility from one DON activity to another or from one appropriation to another** will not be shown in COBRA analysis since these transfers will not result in a net increase in costs to the government.

- **Disassembly, calibration, cataloging, certifications, etc., of equipment/test stations by government employees.** COBRA algorithms already include an estimate of packing and shipping costs associated with the movement of equipment. In addition to being subject to conjecture, estimates of equipment relocation costs in excess of the standard packing and shipping costs automatically calculated by COBRA will not be included as one-time unique costs when these tasks are performed by government personnel. Costs to do periodic maintenance breakdown, recalibration, recertification, etc., are already built into the costs of doing business at an industrial activity, and as such, are not one-time unique costs. In addition, if necessary, any additional efforts by government employees are shown by the continued identification of salary costs for these employees as they perform these functions, rather than as one-time unique costs. Once these tasks are complete, then salary savings will begin to accrue for positions no longer needed. Travel costs associated with certification training and costs associated with contracting for the packaging, handling and/or shipping of unique, specialized equipment will be included in COBRA estimates since they are not included elsewhere in COBRA calculations.

- **Cost of accelerated production/advanced overhaul prior to relocation.** Decisions to compress production cycles in advance of a relocation are not

anticipated to result in a net increase in the costs to the government to obtain the item. In reality, compressed production cycles will often result in a lowered unit cost.

- **On-the-Job Training.** Additional training requirements are minimized either by moving personnel currently performing these tasks or by relocating to an activity already performing similar work. In addition, on an annual basis, activities recruit, put into apprentice programs and train employees. These types of costs are an on-going requirement, built into current costs of operation, and are therefore not one-time unique costs.

- **Workload transfers, productivity/consolidation savings, disruption costs, etc.**

  Introduction. DON has taken a conservative approach in estimating savings both when work is shifted from one government activity to another and when work is shifted to the private sector. An accepted approach would be to identify any job that is eliminated as full salary savings. Our approach has been, when a continuing workload requirement is identified, to show a continued salary requirement by either moving jobs or identifying jobs as eliminated without salary savings. This approach has been used even in those cases where additional reductions are expected to occur beyond the end of FY 2001 (force structure used for BRAC-95 process). In addition, we have not attempted to identify the recurring savings which will result from economies of scale, fuller utilization of existing overhead, etc., at receiving sites. Finally, we have not attempted to estimate any recurring savings resulting if work is transferred to a less expensive private sector source.

  Workload Transfers. In COBRA, workload transfers are identified either by the transfer of jobs to a receiving base (in those cases where the gaining base does not already have the appropriate types of employees available to do the work) or through the use of existing employees at the receiving site. When employees are actually moved to a receiving site, COBRA algorithms calculate moving costs and reflect continued salary costs for these employees. When a workload transfer does not require relocation of employees, then COBRA algorithms calculate RIF costs for the eliminated jobs, and as appropriate, do not include any salary savings (to reflect the continuing DON requirement for this workload). Similarly, when work is projected to be transferred to the private sector, the presumption is made that this transfer will only take place if private sector performance proves to be less costly than government performance. To reflect the continuing requirement to perform this workload, no salary savings are shown for work shifted to the private sector.

  Workload transfers between "like" activities.

Methodology/Assumptions Used in Return on Investment Analyses

When workload is transferred to a "like" activity which already performs similar functions, and the nature and volume of work to be transferred is such that it is expected to result in a significant change in the rate structure of the activities involved, then an estimate of changes in costs resulting from economies of scale, fuller utilization of existing overhead, etc., have been calculated. In BRAC-95, this situation occurred in the transfer of workload between shipyards. Since these transfers involve discrete repair and overhaul tasks being transferred to another activity which already performs this type of work and uses the same accounting methods to identify direct labor costs, overhead rates, etc., it was possible to develop a reasonable estimate of rate structure changes and the resulting savings which would result from fuller utilization of existing overhead, economies of scale, etc.

Workload transfers between different activities.

When workload is transferred between two different activities (e.g., from one technical center to another technical center, from a technical center to a shipyard, from one Military Department to another, etc.) then an estimate of changes in costs associated with workload transfers has not be included in return on investment analyses. While these consolidations will, in all likelihood, result in long term savings at the receiving activity by more fully utilizing overhead, economies of scale, etc., differences in organization, costing methodologies, etc., make it difficult to accurately estimate these savings in advance of actual implementation. (It should be noted, however, that inclusion of these savings would only serve to improve the return on investment of the Department's recommendations).

Costs associated with workload transfers. "Learning curve" problems are minimized by either moving employees already performing this work or by relocating to an activity already performing similar work. This is an implementation issue, since transition costs can be avoided by not allowing the implementation period to stretch out unnecessarily. In general, temporary disruption costs during the transition period are both speculative and difficult to accurately quantify. In addition, temporary productivity lags are expected to be more than offset by long term savings resulting from fuller utilization of existing overhead, economies of scale, etc. (Other related points discussed in other bullets: Accelerating production schedules will in all likelihood reduce unit costs. If necessary, any additional efforts by government employees are shown by the continued identification of salary costs for these employees as they perform these functions, rather than as one-time unique costs.)

COMMENTS ON COMMISSION STAFF REVIEW OF NAVY COBRA ASSUMPTIONS

Time to Close

No standard assumptions were made about time to close. The phasing of each closure/realignment scenario was based on input provided in certified data call responses to the COBRA Scenario Development Data Calls. Based on this input, the Department of the Navy used the COBRA algorithms to calculate the time to close.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry is correct.

Positions eliminated before workload move

No standard assumptions were made about positions eliminated before any workload moves. Consistent with DoD policy guidance, personnel numbers were adjusted to take into account planned force structure reductions. Any other position eliminations were based on input provided in certified data call responses to the COBRA Scenario Development Data Calls.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry is correct.

Timing of position elimination

No standard assumptions were made about the timing of position eliminations. The phasing of each closure/realignment scenario was based on input provided in certified data call responses to the COBRA Scenario Development Data Calls. Based on this input, the Department of the Navy used the COBRA algorithms to calculate position elimination costs and savings such as personnel termination costs.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry is correct, but should be expanded to say "phased over closure period based on COBRA calculations."

Civilian personnel leave cost

The "assumptions" sheet correctly notes that civilian personnel leave costs were not included in COBRA as base closure costs since the government is obligated to pay those costs regardless of whether a closure/realignment action takes place.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry is correct.

Personnel shop to hire at receiving base

The "assumptions" sheet correctly notes that new hire costs are generally excluded as additional base closure costs since, under normal circumstances, personnel actions should be handled by existing personnel office staffs.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry is correct, but should be amended to noted that none are recognized as a BRAC cost.

Production transition costs

The "assumptions" sheet notes that these costs were both COBRA calculated and not recognized, which are misleading conclusions. Assumptions were made about a series of costs associated with the transfer of workload from one DON activity to another. These assumptions may be found on pages 4 through 6 of enclosure (2). In general, additional costs

for "production transition" were not included in the COBRA analyses, either because some costs were already estimated by the COBRA estimates or because the costs were determined to be a normal cost of doing business, rather than a base closure-related cost.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry needs to be modified to state "no special costs recognized, movement costs COBRA calculated."

Amount of equipment moved

No standard assumptions were made about the amount of equipment moved. Equipment moved for each closure/realignment scenario was based on input provided in certified data call responses to the COBRA Scenario Development Data Calls provided, generally, by the closing activity, rather than the receiving activity.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry needs to be modified to state "based on estimate of closing activity."

Equipment transportation cost

No standard assumptions were made about the equipment transportation costs. The amount of equipment to be moved was based on input provided in certified data call responses to the COBRA Scenario Development Data Calls. Based on this input, the Department of the Navy used the COBRA algorithms to calculate the packing and shipping costs associated with the movement of equipment. While the "assumptions" sheet correctly notes that most cost estimates were based on tonnage, those estimates were automatically calculated by COBRA. There were scenarios, however, where specialized movement costs were identified in certified data call responses which were incorporated in the COBRA analyses as one-time unique costs.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry is correct, but should be expanded to state "COBRA calculated based on tonnage."

Equipment excess cost

The "assumptions" sheet correctly notes that equipment excess costs were not included in COBRA as base closure costs since the residual value of excessed equipment will at least offset any disposal costs. Similarly, no proceeds were assumed to be obtained from the sale of excess property.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry is correct.

Supply transportation costs

No standard assumptions were made about supply transportation costs. The amount of supplies to be moved was based on input provided in certified data call responses to the COBRA Scenario Development Data Calls. Based on this input, the Department of the Navy used the COBRA algorithms to calculate the packing and shipping costs associated with the movement of supplies. With the "assumptions" sheet correctly notes that the cost estimates were based on tonnage, those estimates were automatically calculated by COBRA.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry is correct, but should be expanded to state "COBRA calculated based on tonnage."

Procurement of new equipment

The "assumptions" sheet incorrectly notes that these costs were not BRAC costs. While assumptions were made about a series of costs associated with the transfer of workload from one DON activity to another (see pages 4 through 6 of enclosure (2)), new equipment procurement costs were included by the Department of the Navy when it was necessary and appropriate to replicate equipment. However, in many cases, it was determined that new equipment procurement would not be necessary, either because existing equipment could be moved or because the receiving site already had the capacity (and equipment) to absorb the workload without procurement of additional equipment.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry should be modified to state "scenario-specific unique cost."

Administrative MilCon

No standard assumptions were made about military construction for administrative spaces. Space requirements for each closure/realignment scenario were based on input provided in certified data call responses to the COBRA Scenario Development Data Calls. The receiving site was then reviewed to determine whether rehabilitation of existing space could accommodate the requirements or whether new military construction was required. Based on this review, military construction costs were automatically calculated by COBRA to satisfy the requirements.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry should be modified to state "scenario-specific, based on space requirements and availability."

MilCon cost avoidance

The "assumptions" sheet correctly notes that military construction project costs programmed at the closing base were treated as savings in COBRA. However, if a base was not closed but only lost a major tenant (such as NAS Lemoore), only those projects needed to support that tenant were treated as savings.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry is correct, but should be amended to show that "all" projects were counted as savings only when the scenario called for total closure.

Base Conversion Agency Costs

The "assumptions" sheet correctly notes that program management/support for the move, temporary caretaker requirements, transition teams, transition planning, and shutdown of facilities are accounted for automatically by the COBRA algorithms.

If the desired result is a comparative summary of COBRA results, this entry is correct.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-8

FROM: STUDDS, GERRY E.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (MA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U. S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: NAS SOUTH WEYMOUTH	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER		X	
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION	✓			AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL	✓			CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

SUBMITTING QUESTIONS FOR APRIL 17 GAO HEARING.

Due Date: 950418	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950414	Mail Date:

GERRY E. STUDDS
TENTH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
CHAIRMAN

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

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202-225-3111

SOUTH SHORE 1-800-794-9911

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QUINCY, MA 02169

BROCKTON
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168 MAIN STREET
BROCKTON, MA 02401

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225 WATER STREET, SUITE 401
PLYMOUTH, MA 02360

CAPE COD AND ISLANDS 1-800-870-2626

HYANNIS
146 MAIN STREET
HYANNIS, MA 02601

April 14, 1995

Alan Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure
and Realignment Commission
1200 North Moore St, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-8

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I am writing to request that the following issues with regard to the Navy's process and recommendations in targeting NAS South Weymouth for closure be raised at next week's BRAC hearing with the Government Accounting Office (GAO).

In recommending NAS South Weymouth for closure, the Navy apparently overlooked two facilities (NAS Atlanta and NAS Fort Worth) with a lower "military value," according to the Navy's own criteria.

In the case of NAS Atlanta -- which is significantly lower in military value than South Weymouth and was initially considered for closure -- the Navy has argued that the area is "rich in demographics" and should remain open. Yet the Navy's own Military Value Matrix for Reserve Air Stations rates NAS Atlanta <u>last</u> and NAS South Weymouth <u>first</u> in demographics.

In its 1993 report to the BRAC, the GAO identified a "problem" with the Navy's process in instances when "a base was recommended for closure, even though its military value was rated higher than bases that remained open." I see no reason that these concerns would not be relevant to the Navy in 1995. While the GAO's 1995 report describes the Navy's recommendations as "generally sound," does the GAO continue to view the Navy's disregard for military value -- particularly in the case of NAS South Weymouth -- as a problem in its decision-making process?

Again, I respectfully request that the BRAC direct the GAO to respond to this issue during next week's hearing.

I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Gerry E. Studds

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

950414-8R1

April 19, 1995

The Honorable Gerry E. Studds
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Studds:

Thank you very much for forwarding questions concerning NAS South Weymouth for submission to the General Accounting Office (GAO) for their review and reply during the April 17, 1995, hearing of the Commission. I certainly understand your strong interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome your comments.

The questions you brought to the attention of the Commission were submitted for the record at that hearing. As soon as we receive a response to the questions, we will forward them to you.

Again, thank you for submitting questions for the record. I look forward to working with you through this difficult and challenging process. Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

Please refer to this number when responding: 950414-8R1

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

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MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 9, 1995

The Honorable Gerry Studds
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Studds:

Attached are responses to questions submitted on your behalf by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to the General Accounting Office at the Commission's April 17 hearing. I trust that this information is helpful and responds to your concerns.

Again, thank you for your interest in the base closure and realignment process. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may be of further assistance as we go through this difficult and challenging process.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js
Enclosures

GAO

United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

National Security and
International Affairs Division

Refer to this number
in your response: 950424-13

May 5, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Re: 950424-13

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Following our testimony before your Commission on April 17, 1995, you requested that we respond to numerous additional questions pertaining to the base realignment and closure process. Enclosed are our answers to those questions.

Sincerely yours,

Henry L. Hinton, Jr.

Henry L. Hinton, Jr.
Assistant Comptroller General

Enclosure

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN GERRY E. STUDDS

Questions 1 and 2: In recommending NAS South Weymouth for closure, the Navy has apparently overlooked two facilities (NAS Atlanta and NAS Fort Worth) with a lower "military value," according to the Navy's own criteria. In the case of NAS Atlanta--which is significantly lower in military value than South Weymouth and was initially considered for closure--the Navy has argued that the area is "rich in demographics" and should remain open. Yet the Navy's own Military Value matrix for reserve Air Stations rates NAS Atlanta last and NAS South Weymouth first in demographics.

In its 1993 report to the BRAC, the GAO identified a "problem" with the Navy's process in instances when "a base recommended for closure, even though its military value was rated higher than bases that remained open." I see no reason that these concerns would not be relevant to the Navy in 1995. While the GAO's 1995 report describes the Navy's recommendations as "generally sound," does the GAO continue to view the Navy's disregard for military value--particularly in the case of South Weymouth--as a problem in its decision-making process?

Answer: The goal of the Navy's 1995 BRAC process, as in the 1993 round, was to reduce excess capacity and maintain average military value across each subcategory of activity. This approach gave rise to instances where activities with higher military value were recommended for closure over activities with lower military value in their respective subcategories. The recommendation to close NAS South Weymouth is such an example.

The Navy's military value analysis is the second step in what is, essentially, a four step process: (1) capacity analysis, (2) military value analysis, (3) configuration analysis, and (4) the derivation and assessment of BRAC alternatives/scenarios. The

determination of relative military values for each activity in a subcategory was not the sole determinant for closing activities. The results of capacity and military value analyses were used in a configuration analysis to identify potential BRAC actions.

In the case of reserve air stations, the Navy's configuration analysis indicated the possibility of closing NAS Atlanta. However, the results of the Navy's analysis of operational air stations left NAS Brunswick, Maine, open, after CINCLANT indicated that the Navy should retain an operational air station north of Norfolk. This permitted the BSEC to consider another reserve air station option. By closing NAS South Weymouth and moving any necessary aircraft and functions to NAS Brunswick, which the Navy determined to be a more capable air station, excess capacity was reduced in both operational and reserve air station subcategories, while not adversely affecting demographic concerns in that area. The resulting average military value for operational air stations increased, while the reserve air station subcategory essentially maintained its average value, dropping only a few decimal points (61.12 vice 61.16).

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-9

FROM: BROWN, ED	TO: JONES, MICHAEL G.
TITLE: ARMY TEAM LEADER	TITLE: DIRECTOR
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: ARMY BASING STUDY
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING QUESTIONS FROM REP JIM CHAPMAN REGARDING RED RIVER.

Due Date: 950502	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950414	Mail Date: 950414

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
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ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

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MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 14, 1995

Colonel Michael G. Jones
Director, The Army Basing Study
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-0200

Please refer to this number
when responding 950414-9

Dear Colonel Jones:

The attached questions from Representative Jim Chapman are forwarded for your comment. Request you submit answers for the record to the Commission.

Request your comments on the above no later than 2 May, 1995. Thank you for your assistance. I appreciate your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

for Clarence R. Brown, Army Team
Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader

EAB/rmm
encl.

JIM CHAPMAN
FIRST DISTRICT
TEXAS

2417 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4301
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-3035

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4301

COMMITTEE
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ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

April 12, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950413-6

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for traveling to Northeast Texas last week to visit Red River Army Depot (RRAD) and the Defense Logistics Agency's Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT). It was an honor to present the community's concerns about the Defense Department's closure recommendations.

I am also grateful to you for submitting my questions for the record to the Department of the Army and the Defense Logistics Agency. Please find enclosed a series of follow-up questions that seek to gain greater knowledge of the Army's depot evaluation procedures. I would very much appreciate it if you would submit these questions to the Defense Department and the Army with the request for a response in the customary five working day time-frame.

I thank you in advance for your attention to this matter, and I look forward to the Commission's regional hearing in Dallas next week.

Sincerely,

Jim Chapman
Member of Congress

Enclosures

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Questions for the Army submitted by Congressman Jim Chapman

QUESTION 1

The Army has stated that it did not base its BRAC recommendations on savings realized from workload reductions resulting from downsizing. The Army's analysis shows the elimination of 1847 personnel at Red River and the realignment of only 375 personnel to Anniston, yielding a net savings of 1472 personnel. Provide a detailed analysis of how the Army could reduce 1472 personnel and include a description of the process improvements that will allow a savings of over 1000 direct labor positions, breakdown of the projected types of personnel included in the 375 proposed for realignment, the projected workload used to make the calculation, and the number of base operations personnel eliminated.

QUESTION 2

The only apparent savings associated with the decision by the Army to close Red River relates to base operations and indirect maintenance personnel savings resulting from moving the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. What are the Army's estimated costs and personnel saved in the base operations and maintenance indirect areas? Provide the rationale used in obtaining the estimates. Explain specifically any personnel savings besides base operations and maintenance indirect personnel shown in the COBRA analysis and the rationale used in making the estimate.

QUESTION 3

Provide the following information, showing costs and personnel estimates used in the Army COBRA analysis, for support provided for remaining operations.

Operation	Support Required
Missile Recertification Office	Base Operations U.S. Army Health Clinic District Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Center (TMDE) Navy, Defense Printing Service Regional Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office (DRMO)
Consolidated Non-Appropriated Fund Accounting Office	Computer Support Other Base Operations Support U.S. Army Health Clinic
Ammunition Operations	Base Operations U.S. Army Health Clinic TMDE DRMO Navy, Defense Printing Services
Rubber Operations	Base Operations DRMO U.S. Army Health Clinic TMDE
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Non-Appropriated Payroll Activity	Computer Support

QUESTION 4

The Army, in answering a question related to consideration of combined costs of RRAD, DDRT and LSAAP, stated that it made allowances for the DLA Regional Distribution Center to be part of the enclave supported by LSAAP. Specifically, what provisions were made for base operations support, medical support, DRMO Marketing Office support? What were the cost and personnel estimates for this support? Also, what costs were included for the movement of core tracked vehicles and associated repair parts from RRAD to ANAD? Were these estimates included in the COBRA analysis?

QUESTION 5

On January 5, 1995, the community specifically requested that the Army and DoD evaluate RRAD, DDRT, LSAAP, and tenants as a single military complex. Subsequently, the Army made its analysis independent of costs associated with "disestablishment" of DDRT. DLA made its decision to close DDRT because of the Army's decision to move the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. Did the Secretary of Defense accept the two independent analyses and recommendations or was an analysis made at the DoD level? If such an analysis was made, provide it. If it was not done, why not?

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
200 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

May 2, 1995

Mr. Edward A. Brown III
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number 950414-9R1

Dear Mr. Brown:

The attached response is being provided to request 950414-9, dated April 14, 1995, that addresses questions from Representative Jim Chapman on Red River Army Depot.

Point of Contact for this action is Mr. Ron Hamner, (703) 693-0077.

MICHAEL G. JONES
COL, GS
Director, TABS

Attachment

Printed on Recycled Paper

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN JIM CHAPMAN

QUESTION: The Army has stated that it did not base its BRAC recommendations on savings realized from workload reductions resulting from downsizing. The Army's analysis shows the elimination of 1847 personnel at Red River and the realignment of only 375 personnel to Anniston, yielding a net savings of 1472 personnel. Provide a detailed analysis of how the Army could reduce 1472 personnel and include a description of the process improvements that will allow a savings of over 1000 direct labor positions, breakdown of the projected types of personnel included in the 375 proposed for realignment, the projected workload used to make the calculation, and the number of base operations personnel eliminated.

The Army recommendation is for the elimination of all 1847 personnel - not the 1472 addressed in the question. An additional 375 are being transferred to Anniston that are not part of the 1847. The number of personnel recommended for transfer to Anniston was determined based on the workloads at both Anniston and Red River, when there would be reductions of those workloads based on Fiscal Year projections, and the available workforce at Anniston. It was determined that it was more cost effective to retain a skill from the Anniston workforce, that is compatible/equal to the required skill, rather than eliminate that individual and hire the duplicate skill from the Red River workforce. The breakdown of the labor categories includes multiple skilled laborers in the maintenance fields (material identifiers, warehouse workers, computer operators, welders. welding inspectors, machinists, grinders, machine tool operators, painters, HME mechanics, sandblasters, assorted mechanics, test cell operators, etc). Although the vast majority are skilled laborers, there are several technical (engineers) specialities included in the evaluation. The workloads that were used to make the necessary calculations were those certified by the Army Materiel Command (AMC) for the FY 95 and beyond timelines. Base operations personnel retained at Red River (transferred to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant) totaled 100 employees. The Army analysis did not go beyond the specific authorizations listed in the total depot (W45JXX) population provided in the Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP). The transfer of 100 base operations personnel was determined based upon a recommendation from AMC with the remaining base operations personnel eliminated in the 1,847 depot staff.

QUESTION: The only apparent savings associated with the decision by the Army to close Red River relates to base operations and indirect maintenance personnel savings resulting from moving the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. What are the Army's estimated costs and personnel saved in the base operations and maintenance indirect areas. Provide the rationale used in obtaining the estimates. Explain specifically any personnel savings besides base operations and maintenance indirect personnel shown in the COBRA analysis and the rationale used in making the estimate.

The Army's projected savings are based upon the evaluation of all positions at Red River as identified in the Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP). Base operations and maintenance indirect personnel are not specifically identified at that level of detail. However, they are included in the overall personnel savings of $254 million associated with the elimination of 1,847 personnel. When identifying specific positions, Army coordinated with the Army Materiel Command for depot reported staffing. Savings associated with all personnel are detailed in the COBRA analysis which has been provided in an earlier request.

QUESTION: Provide the following information, showing costs and personnel estimates used in the Army COBRA analysis, for support provided for remaining operations.

Missile Recertification Office

The Army recommendation does not include this activity as "remaining" at Red River but includes it as part of the on-going DoD Tactical Missile Consolidation at Letterkenny.

Consolidated Non-Appropriated Fund Accounting Office

This activity was not included as a part of the cost analysis for the Army recommendation since its personnel (134) are non-appropriated fund employees. They will either be eliminated during the process or absorbed at other locations.

Ammunition Operations

The ammunition storage mission at Red River was transferred to the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Base operations support was included in the total (100) personnel included in the transfer. TMDE, DRMO, U.S. Army Health Clinic, and the Defense Printing Services were not included in the transfer and were addressed individually in the Army recommendation.

Rubber Operations

The rubber operations were enclaved at Red River (Lone Star) with command and control being Anniston Army Depot. Base operations support was included in the total (100) personnel included in the transfer. TMDE, DRMO, and U.S. Army Health Clinic were not included in the transfer and were addressed individually in the Army recommendation.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Non-Appropriated Payroll Activity

This activity was transferred to Base "X" and was not left at Red River.

QUESTION: The Army, in answering a question related to consideration of combined costs of RRAD, DDRT and LSAAP, stated that it made allowances for DLA Regional Distribution Center to be part of the enclave supported by LSAAP. Specifically, what provisions were made for base operations support, medical support, DRMO Marketing Office support? What were the cost and personnel estimates for this support? Also, what costs were included for the movement of core tracked vehicles and associated repair parts from RRAD to ANAD? Were these estimates included in the COBRA analysis?

The responsibility for all analysis for the Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) Regional Distribution Center is with the DLA BRAC Office. The Army made no COBRA analysis that included any data associated with the mission, personnel or assets on-hand at the distribution center. Army had envisioned a possible scenario that would have included "enclaving" the DLA activity in place but took no additional actions in light of DLA's independent analysis and recommendation. All reported savings and costs associated with the DLA recommendation are in their submission and at no time were they included in any Army recommendation/analysis.

QUESTION: On January 5, 1995, the community specifically requested that the Army and DoD evaluate RRAD, DDRT, LSAAP, and tenants as a single military complex. Subsequently, the Army made its analysis independent of costs associated with the "disestablishment" of DDRT. DLA made its decision to close DDRT because of the Army's decision to move the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. Did the Secretary of Defense accept the two independent analyses and recommendations or was an analysis made at the DoD level? If such an analysis was made, provide it. If it was not done, why not?

The Secretary of Defense considered the Military Department and Defense Logistics Agency evaluations prior to making the Department's formal recommendations. DLA's decision to close DDRT is considered to be independent from the Army's recommendation. DLA decided separately that it was more advantageous to them to relocate rather than stay as part of the enclave supported by LSAAP. DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance recommended the closure of Red River. The Army does not have any of the analysis conducted at DoD level.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

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MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 14, 1995

Colonel Michael G. Jones
Director, The Army Basing Study
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-0200

950414-9

Dear Colonel Jones:

The attached questions from Representative Jim Chapman are forwarded for your comment. Request you submit answers for the record to the Commission.

Request your comments on the above no later than 2 May, 1995. Thank you for your assistance. I appreciate your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

for Clarence R. Brown, Army Team
~~for Edward A. Brown III~~
Army Team Leader

EAB/rmm
encl.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

U.S. CONGRESSMAN JIM CHAPMAN
1st Congressional District, Texas
(202) 225-3035

2417 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

FAX FORM

TO: Lt. Col. David Reed

FAX #: 703 693-7550

FROM: Pat Devlin

FAX #: (202) 225-7265

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 7

COMMENTS:

Dave –

I want to send you this advanced copy of questions my boss is submitting to the BRAC Commission.

I thought it might be helpful to you to get this stuff early.

Please call if you have questions

JIM CHAPMAN

FIRST DISTRICT
TEXAS

2417 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4301
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-3035

COMMITTEE:

APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4301

April 12, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for traveling to Northeast Texas last week to visit Red River Army Depot (RRAD) and the Defense Logistics Agency's Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT). It was an honor to present the community's concerns about the Defense Department's closure recommendations.

I am also grateful to you for submitting my questions for the record to the Department of the Army and the Defense Logistics Agency. Please find enclosed a series of follow-up questions that seek to gain greater knowledge of the Army's depot evaluation procedures. I would very much appreciate it if you would submit these questions to the Defense Department and the Army with the request for a response in the customary five working day time-frame.

I thank you in advance for your attention to this matter, and I look forward to the Commission's regional hearing in Dallas next week.

Sincerely,

Jim Chapman
Member of Congress

Enclosures

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THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-10

FROM: SMITH, CHRIS	TO: HOLMAN, BARRY W.
TITLE: REP. (NJ)	TITLE: ASST. DIRECTOR
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: GAO

INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER AIRCRAFT DIVISION-LAKEHURST

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON	✓			COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES				BRIAN KERNS	✓		

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

STATING CONCERNS WITH THE PROCESS, DATA, AND FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NAVY. REQUESTING GAO DISCUSS THESE PROBLEMS IN THEIR REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950410	Mail Date:

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 10, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-10

Mr. Barry W. Holman, Assistant Director
National Security and International Affairs Division
U.S. General Accounting Office
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20548

Dear Mr. Holman:

We are taking this opportunity to express our serious concerns with the process, data integrity and final recommendations of the U.S. Navy that led to the proposed realignment in missions at Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division Lakehurst and the possible closure of the Naval Air Engineering Station in Lakehurst, New Jersey. We strongly urge you to include these data inaccuracies and flawed procedures in the General Accounting Office's April 15, 1995 report to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC).

While we are pleased that the Navy abandoned its initial scenario to completely close Lakehurst and has conceded that it cannot safely and cost-effectively move the critical missions of the catapult testing and launch recovery system at Lakehurst, we remain perplexed by the Navy's decision to strip and move operations which support and work synergistically with these two core functions. To divide, splice and relocate interrelated aspects of Lakehurst's mission jeopardizes the operations, productivity and performance of our fleet.

Well-documented information provided to us indicates the data used in reaching the decision to partially close the base was at best flawed and at worst manipulated by the Navy's Base Structure Evaluation Committee (BSEC). We have raised these issues with the Secretary of the Navy and are awaiting an Inspector General's report. To date, the ongoing investigation has done little to alleviate our concerns. Indeed the Navy's initial response to our inquiry raises more questions than it answers.

Our evidence, shared openly with the Navy and made available to the General Accounting Office, clearly demonstrates two areas of significant irregularities in the Navy's process in regard to the Lakehurst scenario. First, the Navy's BSEC repeatedly reduced, or ignored the *certified data* submitted by the Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR). Second, the Navy's BSEC knowingly eliminated and denied the necessity of including the costs of relocating Lakehurst's tenants as a result of the closure action.

We recognize the Navy BSEC's authority to challenge the data provided by its most senior military commanders, in the effort to determine the most correct estimate for each proposed closure or realignment action. However, we believe the BSEC exercised poor judgment and overstepped its authority by drastically reducing (in some cases zeroizing) the data without factual justification. For your convenience, we have included excerpts from a comparison of the data reported by the Navy BSEC and the actual certified data provided by NAVAIR for the Lakehurst scenario:

Estimated Costs for Lakehurst Scenario #123:	Reported by Navy BSEC:	Certified by NAVAIR:
▸ One-Time Cost estimate:	$ 96,943,000	$ 162,274,000
▸ Annual Recurring Costs:	$ 4,622,000	$ 12,630,000
▸ Return on Investment:	2002 (3 Years)	2029 (30 Years)

Regarding our second concern, it is best to simply quote the Navy's BSEC during its deliberations of December 19, 1994:

> ***"Since it is not DoN's responsibility to build new facilities for these personnel, the BSEC directed that MILCON*** (for Lakehurst's tenants) ***be eliminated."***

We believe that assessment is wrong and that costs to move tenant personnel should be a part of the total costs to realign Navy Lakehurst. These military tenants include the Army Airborne Engineering Evaluation Support Branch (AAEESB); the Defense Logistics Agency's Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO); and the Naval Mobile Construction Battalion Twenty One (NMCB-21). Even the costs for relocating its one-of-a-kind training devices, as well as the costs for necessary construction for the Navy's own Naval Air Technical Training Center (NATTC) were eliminated. The actual estimates for the Lakehurst scenario are provided below:

One-Time Costs for Lakehurst Scenario #123:	Reported by Navy BSEC:	Certified by Tenant:
▸ Army's Office of the Chief of Staff for AAEESB:	$ 0	$ 11,525,000
▸ Chief of Naval Education & Training for NATTC:	$ 199,000	$ 33,210,000
▸ Defense Logistics Agency for DRMO:	$ 0	$ 16,925,500
▸ Commander, NMCB-21:	$ 0	$ 867,250

We believe that the process used by the Navy's BSEC is flawed and has violated the intent of the Navy's public policy on fair and open procedures. We are concerned that the process may have been misused to justify a predetermined decision to bolster operations at NAS Patuxent River and to save the Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP) at Jacksonville, Florida. We quote the BSEC from its January 13, 1995 deliberations:

> ***"NADEP Jacksonville was identified as a receiving site that enabled the closure of a major technical center."***

Note the BSEC's projected savings in the realignment scenario for Lakehurst estimates annual savings of $37,200,000. This savings is nearly identical to the real savings of $37,300,000 which would be achieved if a proposal by the Joint Cross-Service Group to close NADEP Jacksonville and create a Regional Maintenance Activity were adopted by the BRAC.

These inconsistencies and numerical anomalies cast serious doubts on the Navy's process for determining military value, initial costs, and potential return on investment in the closure and realignment scenarios for Navy Lakehurst. We believe that the process followed throughout the Lakehurst scenarios was compromised and the final decisions, based on incorrect assumptions and erroneous data, are flawed. Again, we strongly encourage the GAO to include these data inaccuracies and flawed procedures in its April report and would appreciate any additional insights you may provide as we present this case to the BRAC Commission.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

H. JAMES SAXTON

BILL BRADLEY

FRANK LAUTENBERG

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CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH
4TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

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VETERANS' AFFAIRS
RANKING MEMBER—HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE
COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE
RANKING COMMISSIONER
TASK FORCE ON AGING

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3004

Congressional Visit Point Paper

Naval Air Depot Jacksonville, Florida
(NADEP JAX)

Summary:

Insufficient and incorrect certified data provided to the Base Structure Evaluation Committee (BSEC) by the Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (COMNAVAIRSYSCOM), in reporting costs incurred in the relocation for the Aircraft Launch and Recovery Equipment (ALRE) Production Manufacturing and Prototype functions from Hangars 2 and 3, Naval Air Engineering Station (NAES), Lakehurst, New Jersey to Naval Air Depot, (NADEP) Jacksonville, Florida. The BSEC then further reduced initial cost estimates and minimized recurring cost data, providing incorrect data to the Secretary of the Navy.

The 89 civilian positions and 1 military officer to be relocated to NADEP Jacksonville represent less than one-half the current ALRE expertise currently on-line at NAES Lakehurst. These experienced personnel are skilled in the one-time manufacture of prototype equipment and sub-components designed by their co-located ALRE and Support Equipment (SE) engineers. In addition, these uniquely qualified men and women provide production manufacturing support for critical component repairs for both Naval Air and Naval Sea Systems Commands.

The BSEC reported to the Secretary of the Navy a one-time cost of $1,641,000 to complete the relocation of Production Manufacturing and Prototyping, and recurring costs of only $327,000 per year. The BSEC did agree with COMNAVAIRSYSCOM's position that there will be no savings to the government realized as a result of this realignment action. Actual data submissions by COMNAVAIRSYSCOM:

Certified data provided by COMNAVAIRSYSCOM to the Navy BSEC:

One-time Unique Costs	(Machine foundations & Electrical Service)	$ 1,541,000
One-time Moving Costs	(123 of 340 ALRE machines)	$15,550,000
MILCON Requirement	(94,600 sq. ft of Hi-Bay space)	$ 9,460,000
Total one-time cost incurred by US Government:		**$26,551,000**

The BSEC's $1,541,000 cost estimate was based only on the estimate for machine foundations and electrical service. Added to a $100,000 environmental mitigation cost equals the BSEC estimate of $1,641,000

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CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH
4TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

JAX PAPER
PAGE 2

In fact, the facilities requirements for Production Manufacturing and Prototyping clearly exceed any capabilities currently possessed by NADEP Jacksonville. Initially, the Commanding Officer, NADEP JAX alleged to have in excess some 96,000 sq. ft. of "Hi-Bay" space and an additional 40,000 sq. ft. of space available to support this scenario. Now, the available space in excess has been reduced to 20,000 sq. ft. of "Hi-Bay" space, requiring a Military Construction (MILCON) for the additional facilities.

Although the ALRE manufacturing functions would be located in Florida, the ALRE Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) functions would remain at Lakehurst, New Jersey. This situation would incur significant delays in the rework and test procedures for ALRE support of carrier aviation. These delays would affect aircraft catapults, arresting gear, emergency barricades, etc. In addition, this relocation scenario will incur significant costs in lost productivity time, and will deprive the Fleet of critical industrial capabilities during the months involved in the tear-down, packing, shipping and reassembling of manufacturing machinery and equipment.

In addition, the time required for the dismantling, shipping and reconstruction of the ALRE machinery will incur significant "down-time" and lost availability (productivity) for these unique machines. Since the Navy has not maintained a single Low Loss Launch Valve (LLLV) "in stock" during the past five years, the Jacksonville scenario requires the purchase of 5 - 8 additional LLLV's, at a cost of $558,000 per valve. LLLV's are a critical component of catapults, and the valves must be available in order to prevent unacceptable reductions in fleet carrier readiness. The actual initial costs required to maintain the same capabilities currently on-line at NAES Lakehurst would be:

Certified data provided by COMNAVAIRSYSCOM to the Navy BSEC:

Annualized Recurring Costs:	
Recurring Costs for shipping costs (JAX to Lakehurst)	$ 140,000
Recurring Costs for Travel & TDY	$ 1,180,000
Recurring Costs for Eng. & Tech Services Contract (29 Workyears)	$ 2,610,000
Recurring Costs for Support Services Contract (145 Workyears)	$ 8,700,000
Annual Recurring cost incurred by US Government:	**$12,630,000**

The certified data provided by COMNAVAIRSYSCOM underestimated the annual recurring costs required in this relocation scenario. As an example, analysis of the proposed process for reworking Low Loss Launch Valves (LLLV) critical to aircraft catapult launchers would begin in Jacksonville, Florida. After reworking, the LLLV's would be shipped to Lakehurst, New Jersey, for necessary testing, and if rework were required, necessitate the components return to Florida for a repeat of the cycle. With the requirement for on-site engineering support, personnel travel time, component shipping time and related costs for each

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH
4TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

JAX
Pg 3

12,000 pound LLLV the proposed scenario demands significant initial and recurring costs not currently present in maintaining the function at NAES Lakehurst.

The BSEC eliminated or reduced these costs in order to protect NADEP Jacksonville from further BRAC deliberations and potential closure. Joint Scenario #102 and #102A demonstrated the viability of a Jacksonville Regional Maintenance Activity (RMA). The second scenario, #102A, envisioned the closure of NADEP Jacksonville, with several of its maintenance functions remaining as part of the RMA. This scenario estimated a one-time cost of $9,100,000; an immediate return on investment; an annual steady-state savings of $37,300,000; and a 20-year savings of over $500,000,000.

In its deliberations on 13 JAN 95, the BSEC stated that NADEP Jacksonville " was removed from further consideration for the following reasons:

"Although the concept is an ongoing DoN initiative, the RMA is in the development phase, consequently this analysis was based on data that does not meet DoN's standards for BRAC",

and

"NADEP Jacksonville was identified as a receiving site that enabled the closure of a major technical center."

Note the BSEC's projected savings in the realignment scenario for Lakehurst projects annual savings of $37,200,000. This savings is the "smoke and mirror-image" of the real savings of $37,300,000 anticipated from the creation of the Regional Maintenance Activity proposed by the Joint Cross-Service Group in its Scenario #102A.

In fact, the Navy has an excess capacity of 38% in its three NADEP's. Eliminating NADEP JAX and consolidating its necessary functions into the RMA would leave the Navy with NADEP Norfolk on the East Coast, and NADEP San Diego on the West Coast.

BRAC-95 SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT DATA CALL
ENCLOSURE (2) - GAINING BASE QUESTIONS

b. Other One-Time Unique Savings. Identify any other one-time unique savings at the losing base which will not be calculated automatically by the COBRA algorithms (as noted in the Introduction section). Examples include net proceeds to DoD resulting from an existing MOU with a state or local government, one-time environmental compliance cost avoidances, etc. This area should not be used to identify routine moving or personnel savings, which are calculated automatically by the COBRA algorithms. Do not include Construction Cost Avoidances (which were identified in a separate data call), or Procurement Cost Avoidances (which are covered under item i. below). For each savings, identify the amount, year in which it will occur and describe the nature of the savings. Only savings directly attributable to the closure/realignment action should be identified. Do not double count any savings identified on Gaining Base tables (Enclosure (3)).

Losing Base: NAWC Lakehurst

	Cost	FY	Description
1.	NONE		

c. One-Time Unique Moving Costs. The COBRA algorithms use standard packing and shipping rates to calculate the cost of transporting equipment and vehicles. Identify here only those unique moving costs associated with movements out of the losing base that would be incurred in addition to standard packing and shipping costs associated with tonnage and vehicles identified in Table 2-B. Examples of unique moving costs include packing, special handling or recalibration of specialized laboratory or industrial equipment; movement of special materials, etc. If unique costs identified here include packing and shipping costs, then ensure that tonnage for this "unique" equipment is not included under the Mission and Support equipment identified in Table 2-B. For each cost included in the table above, identify the amount, year in which the cost will be incurred, the name of the gaining base and a brief description of the cost.

Losing Base: NAWC Lakehurst

	Cost	FY	Gaining Base	Description
1.	$6,464	98	NAS Pensacola	Catapults Training Mock-up
2.	$2,734	98	NAS Pensacola	Arresting Gear, Training Mock-up
3.	$1,048	98	NAS Pensacola	Optical Landing Systems
4.	$1,048	98	NAS Pensacola	11 F12 Catapult Launching Simulator
5.	400	99	NAWCAD Pax	SE Laboratories
6.	$15,550	99	NADEP Jax	Production Manufacturing/Prototyping
7.	$750	99	NAWC Lakehurst	API Laboratories relocation

Note for item 6.: This is to disassemble, pack, crate, unpack, reassemble, recalibrate, and millright services for the 123 machines and related equipment going to JAX (only 123 of the current 340 machines are being relocated).

For purposes of calculating changes in costs associated with the transfer of mission workload from a losing to a gaining base, the following information is provided below. Calculations should take into consideration both economies of scale and differences in operating costs. Remember, any salary savings resulting from eliminated military billets and/or civilian

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(609) 386-5534

100 LACEY ROAD
SUITE 38A
WHITING, NJ 08759
(908) 350-2300

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3004

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH
4TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEES:
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COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE
RANKING COMMISSIONER
TASK FORCE ON AGING

Congressional Visit Point Paper

Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida
(NAS Pensacola)

Summary:

Insufficient and incorrect certified data provided to the Base Structure Evaluation Committee (BSEC) by the Commander, NAVAIRSYSCOM, in reporting cost of relocation for the Naval Air Technical Training Center (NATTC) from Hangar 1, Naval Air Engineering Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey to Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida. BSEC then further eliminated all remaining costs, allowing only $199,000 for "Personal Support Equipment."

The proposed closing of NAES Lakehurst provides the final rationale for the Naval Education and Training Command to relocate the Aircraft Launch and Recovery Equipment (ALRE) from NAES Lakehurst to NAS Pensacola. No initial costs, beyond that of partial shipping of some training materials were included in the one-time cost estimate.

Certified data provided by NATTC to COMNAVAIRSYSCOM:

Disassembly, packaging and reinstalling of TC-13 Catapult	$ 6,464,000
Disassembly, packaging and reinstalling of Mk-7 Arresting Gear	$ 2,734,000
Disassembly, packaging and reinstalling of VLA Equipment	$ 1,048,000
Disassembly, packaging and reinstalling of 11F12 Simulator	$ 1,048,000
One-Time Moving Costs of ALRE Training Materials	$ 271,000
MILCON Requirements	$17,054,000
Disassembly and disposal of remaining ALRE training equipment	$ 4,591,000
Total one-time cost incurred by US Government:	**$33,210,000**

Expect that the Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET) or NAS Pensacola representative will present enlisted and officer quarters "in excess," thus alleviating the $3,988,000 MILCON requirement for military personnel quarters. In addition, there exists a $13,065,000 MILCON requirement for new training facilities to house the above ALRE training equipment, and the substantial amounts of additional ALRE hardware presently located in CALASSES (Carrier Aircraft Launch And Support Systems Equipment Simulator).

The one-time costs that remain, however, cannot be negated. The expenses to be incurred in relocating these one-of-a-kind ALRE training devices are real and are required if the new school is to be as capable as the current Lakehurst facility. In addition, the costs of clean-up.

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH
4TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

Pensacola
Pg. 2.

remaining ALRE training equipment disposal and restoration of Hangar One equates to $4,591,000.

Of particular note, the Navy's BSEC disallowed "lost productivity" costs, stating that "judicious management" of existing resources would eliminate this expense incurred in closing or relocating any military functions. Unfortunately, during the planned shutdown and relocation of NATTC Lakehurst, this area of important Fleet training will cease, causing disruptions in Fleet personnel assignments and creating the potential for personnel to report to their carriers untrained.

In this case, there is no other place in which to receive this specialized training except in the real-world of carrier operations. If real-world experiences were a sufficient, practical and safe option, the Navy would have disestablished NATTC years ago. In fact, it does not intend to close NATTC, merely move its highly successful current operation at Lakehurst to a new location at an estimated cost of $33,210,000.

The Navy does not project any savings to the U.S. Government in relocating NATTC from NAES Lakehurst to NAS Pensacola. In fact, the Navy's decision to maintain its Aircraft Launch and Recovery Equipment (ALRE) Research, Development, Test and Evaluation facilities at Lakehurst provides an obvious training asset to the men and women preparing to use this equipment aboard Fleet aircraft carriers. Should the decision to close NAES be overturned by the BRAC Commission, NATTC should remain an integral part of Navy Lakehurst

20 November 1994

Memorandum

From: LCDR Kennedy, OIC, NATTC Det Lakehurst
To: LCDR Manley, Code N-4, CNET

Subj: BRAC-95 DATA CALL AMPLIFICATION

Ref: (a) BRAC-95 Scenario Development Data Call 3-20-0162-029

1. NATTC Millington BRAC Coordinator related to me that you are interested in the information we used to compile cost estimates for the BRAC Data Call of 18 NOV 94. This FAX will hopefully include more than you require.

2. First of all, the only data we had to work with was a draft copy of a letter from 1990 addressed from CO, NAEC to CNTT. It specified costs to move our equipment to NATTC Millington in that year. Using that date, we removed all TDY costs (BRAC Data Call instructions required us to ignore personnel per diem-type costs) and then very roughly corrected for inflation over six years (using slightly less than 5% per annum).

3. On page 2 of this FAX, you will see my spreadsheet math using their numbers and then correcting for inflation. Pages 3-6 are the draft copy of the letter from 1990.

4. You will note one number does not match our original input. The cost to move the C-13 catapult was noted as $6,464,000 in our original input. I do not have the scratch paper on which we came up with that inflation-corrected number, but using the same algorithm as was used for the A-Gear and VLA, I now come up with $7,055,373.

5. One last note: the 1990 estimate did not include the cost to move our IIF12 Catapult Launch simulator. We estimated the cost to be the same as for the VLA simulator and equipment and that is why you see identical numbers for those on page 2-11 of our input to Ref (a).

6. I hope this data will be of use to you. If you have any questions, please call me at DSN 624-7359.

D. L. KENNEDY

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL # of pages ▸ 5

To LCDR MANLEY	From LCDR KENNEDY NATTC DET OIC
Dept./Agency CNET - N4	Phone # DSN 624-7359
Fax # 922-4066	Fax # DSN 624-2639

NSN 7540-01-317-7368 5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

		1995	1994	Input	Totals
FC-13 Catapult	Disassemble	$[illegible]	$416,098	$416,098	
	Preserve/Package	$[illegible]	$107,380	$107,380	
	Reinstall & Checkout	$3,7[illegible]	$4,857,691	$4,857,691	
	Material	$600,150	$780,195	$0	
	TDY	$1,0[illegible]	$1,371,838	$1,371,838	
	Program Mgmt	$[illegible]	$302,367	$302,367	$7,955,373
Mk7 Mod3 A-Gear	Disassemble	$[illegible]	$228,183	$228,183	
	Preserve/Package	$[illegible]	$80,535	$80,535	
	Reinstall & Checkout	$1,[illegible]	$1,973,309	$1,973,309	
	Material	$250,000	$325,000	$325,000	
	TDY	$[illegible]	$557,895	$0	
	Program Mgmt	$[illegible]	$126,978	$126,978	$2,734,904
VLA Equipment	Disassemble	$[illegible]	$161,070	$161,070	
	Preserve/Package	$[illegible]	$26,845	$[illegible]	
	Reinstall & Checkout	$[illegible]	$611,592	$611,592	
	Material	$150,000	$195,000	$195,000	
	TDY	$[illegible]	$219,369	$0	
	Program Mgmt	$[illegible]	$53,989	$53,989	$1,048,496
Packing/Trans	Packing	$[illegible]	$102,050	$102,050	
	Rigging	$[illegible]	$115,556	$115,556	
	Transportation	$[illegible]	$53,950	$53,950	
Disassemble/Dispose (Equip not being trans)	Disassemble	$1,[illegible]	$1,498,770	$1,498,770	
	Rigging/Transport	[illegible]	$6,084	$6,084	
	Program Mgmt	$[illegible]	$119,899	$119,899	
Disassemble/Dispose	Asbestos Removal	$1,5[illegible]	$1,997,944	$1,997,944	
	Steel	$4[illegible]	$618,591	$618,591	
	Disc/remove utils	$[illegible]	$96,022	$96,022	
	Misc Removal/disp	$1[illegible],300	$177,190	$177,190	Total One-Time Moving Costs
	Repair/repaint [illegible]	$[illegible]	$76,460	$76,460	$4,5[illegible]

tasking.

Scenario No.:	3-20-0162-029
Scenario Title:	NAWC LAKEHURST
Date:	18 NOV 94

Table 1-B: Point of Contact Information. Please identify a knowledgeable point of contact familiar with the information relating to this closure/realignment scenario whom the BSAT can contact to answer any questions or to provide additional information as required. This point of contact must also be familiar with the location and name of the person responsible for maintaining any supporting documentation relating to this data call response.

Name:	LCDR DAVID L KENNEDY
Organization/Code:	NATTC DET LAKEHURST /00
Office Phone Number:	DSN 624-7359/2300 (908)323-7359/2300
Fax Number:	DSN 624-2369 (908)323-2369
Home Phone Number:	(908)657-6212

Table 1-C: Losing/Gaining Bases Involved in Scenario. Complete the table on the next page to identify "bases" involved in the closure/realignment scenario. Note that the term "Losing Base" refers to host activities, independent activities or other activities specifically identified in the Scenario Development Data Call tasking which are being reduced in size, i.e., closing or being realigned. The term "Gaining Base" refers to host or independent activities which will be receiving sites for functions/personnel transferred from losing base(s). For example, a losing base is the activity referred to in the data call tasking, i.e., a Naval Station, Hospital, etc. Individual tenants should not be separately listed on this table, e.g., Branch Medical Clinic, Personnel Support Detachment, etc. Individual tenants will, however, be specifically identified in subsequent tables in the data call. The third column of the table

Enclosure (1)

BRAC-95 SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT DATA CALL
ENCLOSURE (2) - SCENARIO SUMMARY

Complete a separate Enclosure (2) - Losing Base Questions **for each "losing" base involved in the closure/realignment scenario. Make additional copies of this enclosure as necessary.** Tables included in this enclosure are 2-A, 2-B, 2-C, 2-D, 2-E, and 2-F. Enter the Losing Base name in the block below:

Losing Base:	NAES LAKEHURST, NEW JERSEY

The first five tables in this enclosure will be used to identify the movement and/or elimination of military billets and civilian positions. Data entered in Tables 2-B and 2-C will be transferred to Table 2-D and will be used to reconcile manpower totals at the losing base. The entire losing base workforce as shown on the annotated copy of the Base Loading Data Attachment must be accounted for in the Table 2-D reconciliation.

General Note on Tables 2-A and 2-B. A separate **copy of both of these two tables must be completed for each pair of activities between which transfers of personnel, equipment or vehicles will occur.** That is, a single enclosure (1) response may require multiple copies of tables 2-A and 2-B. For example, if the scenario involves the closure of NAVSTA A and relocation of personnel to NAVSTA B and NAVSTA C, then two tables will be completed, one for transfers from NAVSTA A to NAVSTA B and one for transfers from NAVSTA A to NAVSTA C. Note that for purposes of completing these tables, Losing Bases and Gaining Bases are defined as a host activity, independent activity or other activity specifically identified in the data call tasking. Separate tables will not be prepared for individual tenant activities, instead, tenant numbers will be incorporated into the table for the Losing Base. Be certain to identify the name of both the gaining and losing base. Make additional copies of these two tables as necessary.

Table 2-A: Disposition of Personnel - Detail Data Please review the Base Loading Data Attachment and annotate any corrections, as necessary. Using the data contained in the Base Loading Data Attachment, complete the table on the next page. For both the host and tenant activities, identify, by UIC, the number of billets/positions being relocated to the identified receiving site. Each UIC shown as a separate line on the Base Loading Data Attachment must be separately listed in Table 2-A. Drilling reservists will not be included in officer and enlisted billet fields. Military students must be separately distinguished from officer and enlisted billets in COBRA. The Base Loading Data Attachment includes an identification of military students. Annotate the Base Loading Data Attachment to identify any additional students not currently shown, and include these corrected numbers in Table 2-A. Numbers of students are expressed as the estimated "Average On-Board" (AOB) which would be trained at the losing base in FY 2001 if a closure/realignment did not occur. Non-DON tenants must also be reviewed and a determination made as to whether the organization will be relocated. Relocating non-DON tenants must be included in the number of billets/positions identified as being transferred (and manpower totals adjusted accordingly). Disposition of tenant and reserve activities must be adequately coordinated.

BRAC-95 SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT DATA CALL
ENCLOSURE (2) - SCENARIO SUMMARY

Table 2-F: Dynamic Base Information

Complete the following "Supporting Data" section. Then, summarize this data in the Summary Data Table (2-F) that immediately follows this "Supporting Data" section. Show all entries in ($000).

Table 2-F: Supporting Data

a. Other One-Time Unique Costs. Identify any other one-time unique costs at the losing base which will not be calculated automatically by the COBRA algorithms (as noted in the Introduction section). Examples include use of temporary office space, lease termination costs, etc. Only costs directly attributable to the closure/realignment action should be identified. This area should not be used to identify routine moving or personnel costs, which are calculated automatically by the COBRA algorithms, nor should it be used to identify one-time unique moving costs which will be addressed separately in item c. below. For each unique one-time cost, identify the amount, year in which the cost will be incurred and describe the nature of the cost. Do not double count any costs identified on Gaining Base tables (Enclosure (3)).

Losing Base: NAS LAKEHURST, NEW JERSEY

	Cost	FY	Description
1	$4,591	96	DISPOSAL OF EQUIPMENT NOT BLDG TRANSFERRED

BRAC-95 SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT DATA CALL
ENCLOSURE (2) - SCENARIO SUMMARY

b. Other One-Time Unique Savings. Identify any other one-time unique savings at the losing base which will not be calculated automatically by the COBRA algorithms (as noted in the Introduction section). Examples include net proceeds to DoD resulting from an existing MOU with a state or local government, one-time environmental compliance cost avoidances, etc. This area should not be used to identify routine moving or personnel savings, which are calculated automatically by the COBRA algorithms. Do not include Construction Cost Avoidances (which were identified in a separate data call), or Procurement Cost Avoidances (which are covered under item i. below). For each savings, identify the amount, year in which it will occur and describe the nature of the savings. Only savings directly attributable to the closure/realignment action should be identified. Do not double count any savings identified on Gaining Base tables (Enclosure (3)).

Losing Base: _____ N/A

	Cost	FY	Description
1.			

c. One-Time Unique Moving Costs. The COBRA algorithms use standard packing and shipping rates to calculate the cost of transporting equipment and vehicles. Identify here only those unique moving costs associated with movements out of the losing base that would be incurred in addition to standard packing and shipping costs associated with tonnage and vehicles identified in Table 2-B. Examples of unique moving costs include packing, special handling or recalibration of specialized laboratory or industrial equipment; movement of special materials, etc. If unique costs identified here include packing and shipping costs, then ensure that tonnage for this "unique" equipment is not included under the Mission and Support equipment identified in Table 2-B. For each cost included in the table above, identify the amount, year in which the cost will be incurred, the name of the gaining base and a brief description of the cost.

Losing Base: NAES LAKEHURST, NEW JERSEY

	Cost	FY	Gaining Base	Description
1/1	$6,464	96	NAS PENSACOLA	CATAPULTS
1/1	$2,734	96	NAS PENSACOLA	ARRESTING GEAR
1/1	$1,048	96	NAS PENSACOLA	OPTICAL LANDING SYSTEMS
1/1	$1,048	96	NAS PENSACOLA	1/F12 CATAPULT LAUNCHER SIMULATOR

BRAC-95 SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT DATA CALL
ENCLOSURE (2) - SCENARIO SUMMARY

Summarize data shown in response to supporting data questions a. through j. above in the following table. Note that all entries must be shown in ($000).

Table2-F: Dynamic Base Information Summary

Losing Base:

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
a.	One-Time Unique Costs	$4,591	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	$4,591
b.	One-Time Unique Svgs	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
c.	One-Time Move Costs	$11,294	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	$11,294
d.	Net Mission Costs	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
e.	Net Mission Savings	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
f.	Misc Recur Costs	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
g.	Misc Recur Savings	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
h.	Land Sales	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
i.	Procurement Cost Avoid	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø

j. Fac. Shutdown (KSF)	N/A

Enclosure (2)

BRAC-95 CERTIFICATION

I certify that the information contained herein is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID L. KENNELLY
NAME (Please type or print)

OFFICER IN CHARGE
Title

Division

Department

Activity

Signature

18 NOV 94
Date

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-11

FROM: FARR, SAM	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (CA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION	✓			AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL	✓			CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

SUBMITTING QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED TO MR PHIL COYLE AT APRIL 17 HEARING.

Due Date:	Routing Date:	Date Originated:	Mail Date:

SAM FARR
17TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, NUTRITION AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE
RISK MANAGEMENT AND SPECIALTY CROPS

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEES:
FISHERIES, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0517

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100 WEST ALISAL
SALINAS, CA 93901
(408) 424–2229

701 OCEAN STREET
ROOM 318
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(408) 429–1976

April 14, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
Base Closure And Realignment
Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number when responding: 950414-11

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing at this time to request the Base Closure and Realignment Commission to ask the following questions to Mr. Phil Coyle, Director of DoD Operational Test and Evaluation during the April 17, 1995 investigative hearing. I believe all of these questions are critical to developing an understanding of the potential impacts realigning the Test and Experimentation Center at Fort Hunter Liggett to Fort Bliss may have on DoD's ability to carry out the operational phase of testing.

1. As the person responsible for operational testing in DoD, you state in your February 10, 1995 memorandum to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Economic Security (Economic Reinvestment & BRAC) that the recommendation to realign Fort Hunter Liggett is a "showstopper." Please explain.

2. We understand that there are conditions at Fort Hunter Liggett which enhance it as a site for performing **operational testing**. These include: a varied terrain, isolation, no artificial light contamination and no radio frequency interference. Do these conditions exist at Fort Bliss? If not, could they be created?

3. From a military value standpoint is the "laser-safe bowl" (which allows for non-eye safe laser testing in an instrumented valley) at Fort Hunter Liggett a critical component of operational testing?

4. Do you think the instrumentation suite (used to monitor and record every player's activity during a test) could be duplicated at Fort Bliss? If so, would it be as effective?

5. From a military value standpoint, is Fort Hunter Liggett essential to operational testing to DoD?

Thank you for your consideration of this request. I look forward to learning about the responses to the above referenced questions.

Sincerely,

Sam Farr

SAM FARR
Member of Congress

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

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10 February 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY (ECONOMIC REINVESTMENT AND BRAC)

SUBJECT: Functional Assessment of Proposed Military Department Base Realignment and Closure Actions

Proposed BRAC actions by the MILDEPs as available on 9 Febrary 1995, have been reviewed, and except as identified in the attachments, determined to be acceptable from the perspective of the DoD test and evalution mission. Of those in the attachments, two are considered to be major showstoppers (regarding Dugway Proving Grounds and Fort Hunter-Liggett), and another a minor showstopper (Tunnel 9 inclusion in the White Oak closure). The remainder are considered incomplete requiring additonal alternatives to be analyzed before we can agree to them.

Philip E. Coyle
Director, Operational
Test and Evaluation

John A. Burt
Director, Test
Systems Engineering and
Evaluation

Attachments:a/s

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FEDERAL RECYCLING PROGRAM PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

SAM FARR
17th DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

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DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, NUTRITION AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE
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COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
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House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0517

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100 WEST ALISAL
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701 OCEAN STREET
ROOM 318
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(408) 429-1976

TO: Jim Schufreider

FROM: DAVE BORDEN

DATE: 4/14/95

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet) 4

Please call to confirm transmission if checked here: _____

MESSAGE Please make a copy of this fax for LCDL Steve Bailey.

— Letter to CHAIRMAN DIXON
Re: APRIL 17 HEARING
w/ Attachment

— Letter to COMMISSIONER Steele
invite —

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

950414-1IR1

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 22, 1995

The Honorable Sam Farr
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Farr:

Thank you very much for forwarding questions for submission to Mr. Philip E. Coyle, Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, Department of Defense Joint Cross Service Group for his review and reply during the April 17, 1995, hearing of the Commission. I certainly understand your strong interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome your comments.

Your questions were submitted for response following the hearing. We will contact your office as soon as we receive the responses. Again, thank you for submitting questions for the record. I look forward to working with you through this difficult and challenging process. Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 9, 1995

The Honorable Sam Farr
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-11R1

Dear Representative Farr:

Attached are responses to questions submitted on your behalf by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to the Department of Defense's Test and Evaluation Joint Cross-Service Working Group at the Commission's April 17 hearing. I trust that this information is helpful and responds to your concerns.

Again, thank you for your interest in the base closure and realignment process. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may be of further assistance as we go through this difficult and challenging process.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js
Enclosures

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1700

OPERATIONAL TEST
AND EVALUATION

Please refer to this number
when responding 950424-2C
R1

April 25, 1995

Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure
and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I appreciated the opportunity to testify before you on April 17, 1995. We are committed to providing the Commission with all the assistance and support we can. Enclosed are the responses to the questions you provided me from Congressman Sam Farr.

I trust this information will be helpful to you and please let me know if there is anything else I can provide.

Sincerely,

Philip E. Coyle
Director

Enclosure

Congressional Questions for the Record

Question: Mr. Coyle, as the person responsible for operational testing in DoD, you state in your February 10, 1995 memorandum to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Economic Security (Economic Reinvestment & BRAC) that the recommendation to realign Fort Hunter-Liggett is a "showstopper."

Answer: To quote from our February 10, 1995 memorandum, our recommendation was that the "Army withdraw (its) proposal to move its test battalion from Fort Hunter-Liggett to Fort Bliss." Perhaps our use of the word "showstopper" was not the best choice. In the theater, a showstopper is applause that is so extended that it stops the show. This was not our meaning. Our memorandum was to convey our feeling that Fort Hunter-Liggett is an especially valuable asset, and that it's inclusion on the BRAC list should not be recommended to the Secretary of Defense. Subsequent to our February 10 memorandum, I discussed my concerns with the Army. The Army expressed their view that the operational considerations raised by DOT&E were, in fact, considered in the Army's test planning. In addition, they pointed out that the size of the TEC mission is small and could be realigned in the future outside of the BRAC process should the need arise. The recommendation also retains the land at Hunter-Liggett under Army control should the need arise to resume major testing there. I told the Army that I remained skeptical and concerned about the implications of this realignment for future Army testing capability.

Question: Mr. Coyle, we understand that there are conditions at Fort Hunter-Liggett which enhance it as a site for performing operational testing. These include: a varied terrain, isolation, no artificial light contamination and no radio frequency interference. Do these conditions exist at Fort Bliss? If not, could they be created?

Answer: Fort Bliss does not have the quality of terrain, weather, foliage, lack of artificial light contamination, or freedom from radio frequency interference as Fort Hunter-Liggett. It would be impractical to "create" these features at Fort Bliss. Instead the testing capabilities from other Army test assets would be used in combination to approximate the capabilities at Fort Hunter-Liggett. Also the Army proposal provides for future use of Fort Hunter-Liggett when required.

Question: Mr. Coyle, from a military value standpoint is the "laser-safe bowl" (which allows for non-eye safe laser testing in an instrumented valley) at Fort Hunter-Liggett a critical component of operational testing?

Answer: Yes, modern testing of military systems often involves firing lasers instead of actual bullets or missiles. These laser firings are "paired" with laser receptors on the intended targets to determine if a hit has taken place. Of course, this must be done with the utmost personnel safety. The natural bowl at Fort Hunter-Liggett provides an ideal setting for such tests. Laser firings are conducted at other DoD test ranges but with concomitant restrictions where natural protection is unavailable.

Question: Mr. Coyle, do you think the instrumentation suite (used to monitor and record every player's activity during a test) could be duplicated at Fort Bliss? If so, would it be as effective?

Answer: For the right amount of money, the instrumentation at Fort Hunter-Liggett could be duplicated at Fort Bliss. If as good a job were done as has been done at Fort Hunter-Liggett, it could be as effective at Fort Bliss.

Question: Mr. Coyle, from a military value standpoint, is Fort Hunter-Liggett essential to operational testing to DoD?

Answer: Military value was evaluated by the Services, not by the Joint Cross Service Groups(JCSG). Military value-as determined by the Services-was considered along with functional values-determined by the JCSG's-in the final Service recommendations. Recognizing the special value of Fort Hunter-Liggett, the Army has proposed to continue to test at Fort Hunter-Liggett on a campaign basis. My concern is that moving the test command to Fort Bliss could become a de facto closing from a testing point of view.

Just four years ago, in 1991, the Army consolidated testing activities at Fort Hunter-Liggett because of the higher costs of campaign-style operation. Accordingly, once having moved to Fort Bliss, the Army may find that it is too expensive to return to Fort Hunter-Liggett on a campaign basis.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 9504142

FROM: FARR, SAM	TO: STEELE, WENDI
TITLE: REP. (CA)	TITLE: COMMISSIONER
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION	✓			AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES				BRITTA BRACKNEY	✓		

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

INVITING COMM. STEELE TO LUNCHEON AFTER HER TOUR OF FORT.

HANDLED BY PHONE

Due Date: 950418	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950414	Mail Date:

SAM FARR
17TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, NUTRITION AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE
RISK MANAGEMENT AND SPECIALTY CROPS

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEES:
FISHERIES, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0517

1117 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515–0517
(202) 225–2861

DISTRICT OFFICES
380 ALVARADO STREET
MONTEREY, CA 93940
(408) 649–3555

100 WEST ALISAL
SALINAS, CA 93901
(408) 424–2229

701 OCEAN STREET
ROOM 318
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(408) 429–1976

April 14, 1995

The Honorable Wendi Steele
Commissioner
Base Closure & Realignment
Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number
when responding 950414-12

Dear Commissioner Steele:

The community looks forward to the opportunity to brief you on the value of retaining the Test & Experimentation Center at Fort Hunter Liggett during your April 26, 1995 visit.

On behalf of the community, I would like to invite you to have lunch with the Fort Hunter Liggett Task Force and community leaders immediately following your tour of the base. A barbecue will be coordinated by the local service organizations in the community at the base.

I understand the constraints of your busy schedule, however, I hope you will be able to attend the luncheon. We would be pleased to accommodate you in any way we can, and look forward to your upcoming visit. Please contact Dave Borden of my Washington staff to let me know if you can attend.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to welcoming you to Fort Hunter Liggett.

Sincerely,

Sam Farr

SAM FARR
Member of Congress

SF:db

I hope to see you there!

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-13

FROM: MORELLA, CONSTANCE	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (MD)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U. S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC

INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED:

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING LETTERS ON CONCERN FROM CONSTITUENTS.

Due Date: 950418	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950412	Mail Date:

CONSTANCE A. MORELLA
8TH DISTRICT, MARYLAND

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
106 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-5341
FAX: (202) 225-1389

DISTRICT OFFICE:
51 MONROE STREET
SUITE 507
ROCKVILLE, MD 20850
(301) 424-3501
FAX: (301) 424-5992

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
CHAIR, TECHNOLOGY
BASIC RESEARCH

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT
SUBCOMMITTEES:
CIVIL SERVICE
HUMAN RESOURCES

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS FOR WOMEN'S ISSUES
CO-CHAIR

April 12, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore St, #1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing on behalf of several constituents who have contacted me to express their concerns regarding several proposed closures and realignments.

Copies of their correspondence to me are enclosed for your review and consideration. I appreciate your attention to the views of my constituents.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Connie Morella

Constance A. Morella
Member of Congress

CAM:csp

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

668190
230597

The Honorable Constance Morella
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Morella,

I am writing this letter concerning DOD's proposal to shift Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR) from Arlington, Va. (Crystal City) to San Diego, California, some 3000 miles away. The basis for this decision, as I can determine it, is that DOD could save close to 250 civilian billets and 50 military billets by combining NCCOSC, San Diego and SPAWAR. Additionally, this move would free up government owned space at the Washington Navy Yard to move Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), a command of over 4000 employees, to the Washington Navy Yard.

In examining DOD's rationale as contained in the recommendations to the BRAC, some significant inconsistencies and lack of thorough analysis appear. First, the DOD report indicates that the move of 666 civilian billets and 154 military billets and the other associated move costs would cost $24 million. A more realistic calculation indicates a much higher number. Assuming the 666 civilian personnel either move or accept severance pay, the cost to the government alone is over $33 million, at an average $50 thousand move cost per employee. Adding the military move costs increases the $33 million by $7 million for a total of $40 million. This calculation doesn't include the cost of moving the contents of SPAWAR to San Diego, or the facility improvements which must be made at the receiving facility in San Diego. It is evident, just from this simple analysis, that the cost of the move is at least double DOD's estimate. An additional point to be made about the inconsistency of DOD's position is the fact that a move of NAVSEA to the Washington Navy Yard is estimated to cost $160 million while a move of an entire command cross country is only projected to cost $24 million. Does this sound like consistency to you?

DOD analysis is also questionable. The reason for the move is to merge SPAWAR headquarters with it's NCCOSC operation in San Diego to provide an integrated product team for Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence (C4I). This move, DOD says, will save some 250 civilian billets and 50 military billets per year through elimination of duplicative work. What is missing from this analysis is the fact that the same billet saving could be realized by merging NAVSEA and SPAWAR to provide an integrated ship building team. SPAWAR has only 2 major product organizations (PD 70 and PD 80) whereas NAVSEA and NAVAIR each have a minimum of 10 product lines, which makes it highly questionable as to whether or not SPAWAR should even be a separate command. Supporting these two product organizations are 200+ overhead personnel which could be eliminated by a more cost effective merger with NAVSEA. Additionally, over 10% of product line and remaining functional organization billets could be eliminated by reduction of the duplication of efforts which currently exist. The Integrated Ship Product Team would not need to perform these functions.

As 90% of SPAWAR's work is in direct support of NAVSEA or OPNAV

sponsors in the Pentagon, it makes more sense to integrate the ship team here in the metropolitan area than to integrate the C4I team in San Diego, 3000 miles away from it's primary customers. This ship team merger would also save the estimated $40M+ moving cost to San Diego ($24M by DOD estimate). Additionally, with all the movements at White Oak, Naval Annex, Navy Yard, there should be enough government owned space to move SPAWAR within the metropolitan area vice moving it 3000 miles to find unoccupied government owned space in San Diego. Savings would be immediate and would amount to at least the same as the $360 million as cited in DOD's recommendation to the BRAC.

By keeping SPAWAR in the D.C. metropolitan area, no matter where physically located, over 1100 government families and over 2800 contractor support families will continue to exercise their purchasing power in this region. Notice the 2800 contractor personnel referred to in the prior sentence. That is the estimate of the number of private jobs which will be lost with the SPAWAR move to California. Not considered in the aforementioned job loss is spousal job loss of SPAWAR employees which could well be in excess of 600 positions. So, the total job loss to the area would be 3900+ jobs, not the 1100 referred to in DOD's recommendation to the BRAC. This move could also disproportionately impact female and minority employees who make up the bulk of lower paying positions and hence, probably would be unable to move with their positions to San Diego.

I ask for your assistance in getting this information to the BRAC for their consideration. Thank you for your time in this matter.

David N. Swillo
1 Hyacinth Ct
Gaithersburg MD 20878
301-9770732

668188
230595

27 March 1995

The Honorable Constance Morella
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Morella,

I am writing this letter concerning DOD's proposal to shift Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR) from Arlington, Va. (Crystal City) to San Diego, California, some 3000 miles away. The basis for this decision, as I can determine it, is that DOD could save close to 250 civilian billets and 50 military billets by combining NCCOSC, San Diego and SPAWAR. Additionally, this move would free up government owned space at the Washington Navy Yard to move Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), a command of over 4000 employees, to the Washington Navy Yard.

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As 90% of SPAWAR's work is in direct support of NAVSEA or OPNAV

MAR 29 1995

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I ask for your assistance in getting this information to the BRAC for their consideration. Thank you for your time in this matter.

14106 Heathfield Court
Rockville, MD 20853
H-(301)460-8155; W-(301)295-5897

March 23, 1995

The Honorable C. A. Morella
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

668189
230596

Dear Congresswoman Morella:

I am a constituent of your district, and I am concerned about the consequences of certain proposals contained within the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 95) recommendations. Specifically, I feel it would be a serious mistake to split the diving medical research program currently at the Naval Medical Research Institute (NMRI).

As a civilian employee research scientist in the diving department at NMRI, I am aware of the unique capabilities of this program. We have an integrated system of research which ranges from basic, cutting-edge diving medical research to applied research directly benefitting people in the field. The reason for having these research areas integrated is that it accelerates the transition of putting new knowledge to work in useful ways. Interactive feedback helps guide the research process at both ends. This wide range of research provides a synergistic atmosphere of complementary capabilities. This program greatly enhances Navy military readiness.

BRAC 95 proposes that NMRI be closed, with the underlying programs being combined with Army and Air Force research into a tri-service organization. This is a reasonable proposal. However, BRAC 95 also states that the NMRI manned diving unit will be moved Panama City, Florida. As it now stands, basic diving research will be moved to Forest Glen, Maryland. This will split a unique and well-integrated program in two.

The NMRI diving program is currently located in a fairly modern building separate from the rest of NMRI. This facility contains several hyperbaric chambers, which are large, complicated and heavy equipment, for small and large animals as well as for humans. Unique gas-handling capabilities are also operating in this facility. It would be extremely difficult and expensive to attempt to reproduce these capabilities a few miles away at the Forest Glen facility.

The BRAC 95 proposal to split the NMRI diving program will be expensive and wasteful, and it will diminish research capabilities as well as Navy military readiness. I respectfully suggest that this program be allowed to remain in its current facility and continue to produce high quality diving research.

Sincerely,

Milton J. Axley

668192
230599

March 2, 1995

Representative Constance Morella
223 CHOB
Washington D.C. 20515-2008

Dear Connie:

I have lived in your distict for 16 years and have voted for you in every election. Now I would like you to do something for me. The recent Base Realignment and Closue (BRAC) recommendations announced last week, includes a relocation of my agency, the U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA) to Fort Belvoir, VA. CAA is located at 8120 Woodmont Avenue in Bethesda (not far from your home). There are approximately 200 people employed here and I don't have to tell you that this relocation is another addition to the loss of jobs in Maryland with the compounding negative economic impact on our district's economy. While the rationale of the move out of a leased building to a government owned facility at Ft. Belvoir, as part of the Army's consolidation effort, is a great concept which will generate cost savings in the outyears, a more thoughtful analysis of this proposal will show it's not such a hot idea.

First of all there are many Army organizations in Virginia that are in leased facilities that could be relocated without the same disruption and with the similar cost savings. Most employees at CAA reside in Maryland (over one-third in Montgomery County mostly in your district). CAA is the highest analytical entity in the Army, and it is clear that many employees will opt to retire or seek employment elsewhere, rather than commute 2 to 4 hours a day. As the Army's "think tank", a large turnover of employees for the type of work we do at CAA (combat simulation, value added analysis etc...) would, in my personal opinion, degrade the vital analysis provided to the Army given the importance of institutional knowledge in this line of work.

I would appreciate your efforts to block the relocation of CAA to Ft. Belvoir, at least until all eligble sites in Virginia have been consolidated there. With the proposed closing of the White Oak Naval Weapons Center, Montgomery County is losing an inequitable amount of jobs. This proposal places an unnecessary disruption on CAA when more Virginia Army organizations could be relocated without as much disruption, similiar cost savings and a better result for the Army.

Please Help.

Sincerely,

Joe Gordon

Joe Gordon
7401 Westlake Terrace
Bethesda, Maryland 20817

(301)295-0450
Fax (301)469-4964

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

950414-13R1

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 2, 1995

Mr. Joe Gordon
7401 Westlake Terrace
Bethesda, Maryland 20817

Dear Mr. Gordon:

Thank you for expressing your concern about the proposed move of the U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA). Representative Constance Morella forwarded your letter to the Commission for its review and reply. I certainly understand your interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome your comments.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will be considered by the Commission in our review and analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations on the CAA.

Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

95041 4-13R1

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 2, 1995

Mr. Milton J. Axley
14106 Heathfield Court
Rockville, Maryland 20853

Dear Mr. Axley:

Thank you for expressing your support for the diving research program at the Naval Medical Research Institute (NMRI). Representative Constance Morella forwarded your letter to the Commission for review and reply. I certainly understand your interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome your comments.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will be considered by the Commission in our review and analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations on the NMRI.

Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-13R1

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 2, 1995

Mr. David N. Sivillo
1 Hyacinth Court
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20878

Dear Mr. Sivillo:

Thank you for expressing your support for the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR). Representative Constance Morella forwarded your letter to the Commission for review and reply. I certainly understand your interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome your comments.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will be considered by the Commission in our review and analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations on the SPAWAR facility.

Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-13R1

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 2, 1995

The Honorable Constance A. Morella
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Morella:

Thank you for forwarding letters from your constituents who have expressed concern about several proposed closures and realignments. I certainly understand their interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome their comments.

The Commission is in the process of thoroughly reviewing the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the letters you have forwarded will be considered by the Commission in our review and analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations.

We will respond to each of your constituents directly. Thank you again for forwarding their letters to the Commission. Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-14

FROM: SCARBOROUGH, JOE	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (FL)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U. S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC

INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED:

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION	✓			AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

~~QUESTIONS~~ TO SUBMITTING QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY TEST & EVALUATION JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP WITNESSES.

Due Date: 950418	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950407	Mail Date:

JOE SCARBOROUGH
1ST DISTRICT, FLORIDA

NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0901

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(904) 479–1183

348 S.W. MIRACLE STRIP PARKWAY
UNIT 21
FORT WALTON BEACH, FL 32548
(904) 664–1266

April 7, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman, Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore St
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number when responding: 950414-14

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I understand the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission will hold a hearing on April 17, 1995 concerning Joint Cross Service Group recommendations to the Secretary of Defense..

As part of this review, I would like to submit the attached questions to be answered by the witnesses representing the Joint Cross Service Group for Labs, Test and Evaluation. If these questions can not be asked at the hearing, I would like to submit them for the record.

I appreciate your assistance on this issue.

Sincerely,

Joe Scarborough
Member of Congress

Thanks!

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

DEFENSE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
Questions for Test & Evaluation Joint Cross Service Group Witnesses
on 17 April 1995

1. The Board of Directors Report of February 1994 addressed the question of consolidating DoD Electronic Combat (EC) Open Air Ranges from three (Eglin, China Lake, and the Nellis complex) to two. The report cited clear financial and capability reasons for closing China Lake's EC open air range and leaving Eglin to complement the Nellis complex. In November 1994, T&E Joint Cross Service Group (JCSG) optimization model output results based upon JCSG-developed functional values, projected workload, and capacities identified closing China Lake as the DoD alternative to analyze. Similar opportunities appear to exist in Armament/Weapons T&E. These JCSG results were developed by the most knowlegeable individuals in DoD on the T&E issue. It appears that cross-servicing alternatives involving these "core" T&E activities were ground ruled out. Why didn't DoD analyze these cross-service opportunities?

2. The 1995 Defense Authorization bill prohibited DoD from spending any money to move Electronic Combat equipment from the Eglin range until DoD delivered an Electronic Combat Master Plan to the Congress. Considering this direction and the JCSG-cited superiority of the Eglin Electromagnetic Test Environment (EMTE) to all other DoD ranges evaluated, why has the Air Force chosen to dismantle the Eglin EMTE and replicate it in the Nellis complex, essentially eliminating forever the opportunity to consolidate DoD EC testing and realize the significant savings the JCSG identified?

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-15

FROM: HANSEN, JAMES V.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (UT)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U. S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: DUGWAY PROVING GROUND.	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION	✓			AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

SUBMITTING QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY DR. PHILLIP COYLE REGARDING DUGWAY AT APRIL 17 HEARING.

Due Date: 950418	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950414	Mail Date:

JAMES V. HANSEN
1ST DISTRICT, UTAH

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INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
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House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4401

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(801) 625-5677
(801) 461-5822
435 EAST TABERNACLE
ST. GEORGE, UT 84770
(801) 628-1071

April 14, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman - Defense Base Closure
and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-15

RE: HEARING ON APRIL 17, 1995

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I am writing to ask your assistance in having the following questions regarding U.S. Army Dugway Proving Grounds asked of a witness from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Dr. Phillip E. Coyle, the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, who will be before your panel on Monday, April 17, 1995.

QUESTIONS FOR DR. PHILLIP E. COYLE

1- Can you explain to the commission your position on the Army's recommendation to realign biological and chemical test and evaluation missions from Dugway Proving Grounds as outlined in the memorandum you signed dated February 10, 1995? (See enclosure).

2- From a military value standpoint, do you feel it is essential to keep chemical, biological, and smoke/obscurant testing at Dugway Proving Grounds rather than moving these missions to Yuma Proving Ground or Aberdeen Maryland?

3- Can you outline for the commission the unique features of Dugway Proving Ground which cannot be replicated elsewhere?

4- In your memo dated February 10, 1995, (see above), you indicated that since Dugway conducted chem/bio testing for all of the services, that each of the services would have to sign-off and agree that their services' testing needs could still be met under the Army's recommendation for Dugway. To your knowledge, did the Department of Defense or the Army check with the other services prior to the final recommendation coming forward from the Army?

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your assistance and attention to this important matter.

Sincerely yours,

James V. Hansen
Member of Congress

cc: Honorable S. Lee Kling
Honorable Wendi Steele

Enclosure

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

CLOSE HOLD - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY - BRAC SENSITIVE

10 February 1995

COPY

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY (ECONOMIC REINVESTMENT AND BRAC)

SUBJECT: Functional Assessment of Proposed Military Department Base Realignment and Closure Actions

Proposed BRAC actions by the MILDEPs as available on 9 Febrary 1995, have been reviewed, and except as identified in the attachments, determined to be acceptable from the perspective of the DoD test and evalution mission. Of those in the attachments, two are considered to be major showstoppers (regarding Dugway Proving Grounds and Fort Hunter-Liggett), and another a minor showstopper (Tunnel 9 inclusion in the White Oak closure). The remainder are considered incomplete requiring additonal alternatives to be analyzed before we can agree to them.

Philip E. Coyle
Director, Operational
Test and Evaluation

John A. Burt
Director, Test
Systems Engineering and
Evaluation

Attachments:a/s

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ISSUE

The Army's proposal to realign Dugway Proving Grounds to relocate the "chemical-biological research" mission to Aberdeen/Edgewood should be challenged, and the alternative of relocating the chem-bio mission from Aberdeen/Edgewood to Dugway investigated. And rationale for relocating the smoke-obscurant mission to Yuma Proving Grounds is not clear.

RATIONALE

1. Dugway occupies valuable land and airspace to the test and evaluation mission that can't be conducted elsewhere without high risks of environmental and security compromise, and needs to be preserved as a national asset for such purposes. Test missions ranging from electronic combat, cruise missiles, high performance aircraft, munitions and armament delivery, and artillery, as well as chemical-biological testing, are typically conducted at this location because of its unique geographic features.

2. Moving levels 2 and 3 chemical-biological agent "research" to Aberdeen\Edgewood is high risk. Edgewood is in and near highly populated areas (including Baltimore), as well as near major bodies of water (Chesapeake Bay), where accidents or miscalculations can result in environmental impact with little chance for timely control.

3. Costs to duplicate at Edgewood the recently constructed new facilities and capabilities that are at Dugway will be an unnecessary tax burden. Other facilities at Edgewood would likewise have to undergo major repairs at additional costs

4. Differentiation between "research" and testing is not identified in the write-up. By Memorandum of Agreement between all three Military Departments under T&E Reliance, Dugway is the site where all DoD testing of chem-bio programs will be tested - Agreement by the other Military Departments would be required along with agreement that all of their requirements can be satisfied at Edgewood.

RECOMMENDATION

Army withdraw proposal to change status of Dugway, and instead develop proposal to relocate and consolidate all chem-bio testing and research activities to Dugway.

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THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

950414-15R1

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 2, 1995

The Honorable James V. Hansen
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Hansen:

Thank you for forwarding questions to me for submission to Dr. Phillip E. Coyle of the Department of Defense Joint Cross Service Group - Test and Evaluation for his review and reply. I appreciate your strong interest in the Commission and its process.

As you know, the Commission held a hearing on April 17, 1995 on Joint Cross Service Group issues, which included Test and Evaluation. The questions you brought to the attention of the Commission were submitted for the record at that hearing. As soon as we receive a response to the questions, we will forward them to you.

Again, thank you for submitting questions for the record. I look forward to working with you through this difficult and challenging process. Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js

BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-16

FROM: FORD, HAROLD	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (TN)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U. S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC

INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: DEF. DISTR. DEPOT MEMPHIS

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE	✓			COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

SUBMITTING QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY GAO AT APRIL 17 HEARING.

Due Date: 950418	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950413	Mail Date:

HAROLD E. FORD
9TH DISTRICT, TENNESSEE

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES

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WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4209
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FAX (202) 225-9215

187 NORTH MAIN STREET
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, SUITE 388
MEMPHIS, TN 38103
(901) 544-4131
FAX: (901) 544-4329

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4209

April 13, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-16

Commissioner S. Lee Kling
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Kling:

We are writing to you regarding the upcoming testimony of the General Accounting Office on Monday April 17, 1995. Given your March 24 visit to the Defense Distribution Depot Memphis (DDMT) and the questions which we have shared with you about the recommendation to close DDMT, we request that you consider asking the following questions of the GAO witnesses at the Monday hearing:

Question #1:

The Department of Defense and Defense Logistics Agency created a 1,000 point ranking system to evaluate its distribution depots. Within this 1,000 point system, only 20 points related to a depot's transportation capabilities. Does the GAO believe it was appropriate to allocate only 2 percent of the evaluation of a *distribution* depot to the issue of *transportation* capabilities?

Question #2:

How can the GAO validate DLA's procedures when the installation military value rankings placed the oldest depot with the highest real property maintenance as the top installation? Shouldn't this result have sent a red flag to the GAO that mission scope was skewing the military value analysis?

Commissioner S. Lee Kling
April 13, 1995

Question #3

Did the GAO analyze DoD's process of selecting DLA depots for closure that are collocated with other service branch bases?

Again, we appreciate the time that you have devoted to our constituents and the base closure process and your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

HAROLD FORD
Member of Congress

BILL FRIST
United States Senator

FRED THOMPSON
United States Senator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

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MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 9, 1995

The Honorable Harold Ford
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-16R1

Dear Representative Ford:

Attached are responses to questions submitted on your behalf by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to the General Accounting Office at the Commission's April 17 hearing. I trust that this information is helpful and responds to your concerns.

Again, thank you for your interest in the base closure and realignment process. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may be of further assistance as we go through this difficult and challenging process.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js
Enclosures

GAO

United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

National Security and
International Affairs Division

Refer to this number
when responding 950424-13

May 5, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Re: 950424-13

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Following our testimony before your Commission on April 17, 1995, you requested that we respond to numerous additional questions pertaining to the base realignment and closure process. Enclosed are our answers to those questions.

Sincerely yours,

Henry L. Hinton, Jr.

Henry L. Hinton, Jr.
Assistant Comptroller General

Enclosure

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN HAROLD FORD, SENATOR BILL FRIST, AND SENATOR FRED THOMPSON

Question 1: The Department of Defense and Defense Logistics Agency created a 1,000 point ranking system to evaluate its distribution depots. Within this 1,000 point system, only 20 points related to a depot's transportation capabilities. Does GAO believe it was appropriate to allocate only 2 percent of the evaluation of a distribution depot to the issue of transportation capabilities?

Answer: DLA's methodology provided that a total of 90 points could be awarded for transportation related questions in its military value analysis of stand-alone depots. Of those 90 points, 60 points were possible based on a depot's transportation capabilities, and 30 points were possible based on a depot's transportation cost operational efficiency. Had a greater number of points been assigned to these questions, the number of points awarded would still be proportional to the points awarded to other depots. The points each depot received was based proportionally on the number of points awarded to the depot which had the greatest transportation capability or the lowest transportation cost. An important aspect of the BRAC process, one enhancing its credibility, was the assignment of values and weights before data is collected and evaluated.

Question 2: How can the GAO validate DLA's procedures when the installation military value rankings placed the oldest depot with the highest real property maintenance as the top installation?

Shouldn't this result have sent a red flag to the GAO that mission scope was skewing the military value analysis?

Answer: In terms of real property maintenance, DLA's operational efficiency section of the stand-alone depot military value analysis shows that the San Joaquin depot (Tracy/Sharpe, California) had the highest real property maintenance cost and was awarded the least number of points. That analysis also showed that the Ogden depot received the greatest points, while the Columbus depot (DLA's oldest depot), rated second best. Memphis rated third.

Mission scope, by itself, was not the basis on which DLA made its decisions. DLA's excess capacity and military value analyses of installations and depots, in conjunction with other analytical tools, were considered by DLA in making its closure and realignment recommendations. At the same time, since mission scope was one of four measures of merit which were considered in the installation military value analysis, it is not clear to us that mission scope skewed the installation military value analysis results, or the final decision.

The Richmond installation was assessed as having the best facility condition and therefore received the greatest number of points; the New Cumberland facility received the least number of points. In addition, in the stand-alone depot military value analysis, the Richmond depot was rated the best in terms of facilities, while the Susquehanna depot (New Cumberland, Pennsylvania) scored the fewest points.

Question 3: Did the GAO analyze DOD's process of selecting DLA depots for closure that are collocated with other service branch bases?

Answer: GAO analyzed DLA's overall process for selecting activities for BRAC action, including its process for selecting collocated depots for closure.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 9, 1995

The Honorable Fred Thompson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Please refer to this number
when responding 950414-16R1

Dear Senator Thompson:

Attached are responses to questions submitted on your behalf by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to the General Accounting Office at the Commission's April 17 hearing. I trust that this information is helpful and responds to your concerns.

Again, thank you for your interest in the base closure and realignment process. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may be of further assistance as we go through this difficult and challenging process.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js
Enclosures

GAO

United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

National Security and
International Affairs Division

Refer to this number
when responding 950424-13

May 5, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Re: 950424-13

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Following our testimony before your Commission on April 17, 1995, you requested that we respond to numerous additional questions pertaining to the base realignment and closure process. Enclosed are our answers to those questions.

Sincerely yours,

Henry L. Hinton, Jr.

Henry L. Hinton, Jr.
Assistant Comptroller General

Enclosure

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Mission scope, by itself, was not the basis on which DLA made its decisions. DLA's excess capacity and military value analyses of installations and depots, in conjunction with other analytical tools, were considered by DLA in making its closure and realignment recommendations. At the same time, since mission scope was one of four measures of merit which were considered in the installation military value analysis, it is not clear to us that mission scope skewed the installation military value analysis results, or the final decision.

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Question 3: Did the GAO analyze DOD's process of selecting DLA depots for closure that are collocated with other service branch bases?

Answer: GAO analyzed DLA's overall process for selecting activities for BRAC action, including its process for selecting collocated depots for closure.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 8, 1995

The Honorable Bill Frist
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-16R1

Dear Senator Frist:

Attached are responses to questions submitted on your behalf by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission at an investigative hearing on April 17, 1995. I trust that this information is helpful and responds to your concerns.

Again, thank you for your interest in the base closure and realignment process. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may be of further assistance as we go through this difficult and challenging process.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js
Enclosures

GAO

United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

National Security and
International Affairs Division

Refer to this number
when responding 950424-13

May 5, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Re: 950424-13

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Following our testimony before your Commission on April 17, 1995, you requested that we respond to numerous additional questions pertaining to the base realignment and closure process. Enclosed are our answers to those questions.

Sincerely yours,

Henry L. Hinton, Jr.

Henry L. Hinton, Jr.
Assistant Comptroller General

Enclosure

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The Richmond installation was assessed as having the best facility condition and therefore received the greatest number of points; the New Cumberland facility received the least number of points. In addition, in the stand-alone depot military value analysis, the Richmond depot was rated the best in terms of facilities, while the Susquehanna depot (New Cumberland, Pennsylvania) scored the fewest points.

Question 3: Did the GAO analyze DOD's process of selecting DLA depots for closure that are collocated with other service branch bases?

Answer: GAO analyzed DLA's overall process for selecting activities for BRAC action, including its process for selecting collocated depots for closure.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-17

FROM: BINGAMAN, JEFF	TO: DIXON
TITLE: SENATOR (NM)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U. S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: KIRTLAND	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON	✓			COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER	✓		
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING INFO CONCERNING THE AIR QUALITY SITUATION AT KIRTLAND AFB.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950414	Mail Date:

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-17

CONTACT: Agnes Oczon/Domenici
(202) 224-7073
Larry Smith/Bingaman
(202) 224-6385
Barry Bitzer/Schiff
(505) 766-2538

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: Friday, April 14, 1995

EPA CONFIRMS DELEGATION CONTENTION: AIR QUALITY IN ALBUQUERQUE CAN ABSORB NEW KIRTLAND JOBS

WASHINGTON -- The regional office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has confirmed that the Air Force did not contact the EPA regarding the air quality situation at Kirtland Air Force Base and that there is "substantial room for growth" in Albuquerque.

Senators Pete Domenici and Jeff Bingaman and Congressman Steve Schiff have criticized the Air Force decision to use air quality as a reason for realigning Kirtland instead of Los Angeles Air Force Base.

"This information from the EPA reinforces our conclusion that it was faulty reasoning on the part of the Air Force to use Albuquerque's air quality as a critical factor in its decision not to expand Kirtland," the members of the delegation said. "The Air Force didn't even bother to query the EPA on Albuquerque's air quality before deciding last December that Kirtland was not suitable for expansion. This hasty and incorrect analysis by the Air Force clearly contributed to their later decision to realign Kirtland."

(more)

According to the Environmental Health Department, Albuquerque will soon be reclassified as being within the federal guidelines in all air quality categories. Senators Bingaman and Domenici and Congressman Schiff today also wrote to Carol Browner, the Administrator of the EPA, requesting that she expedite Governor Gary Johnson's application for final approval of Albuquerque's carbon monoxide implementation plan. Johnson submitted the application today to the EPA's Regional Office in Dallas.

###

COPY OF THE LETTER TO THE EPA ATTACHED

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 14, 1995

The Honorable Carol Browner
Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Ms. Browner:

Today New Mexico's Governor, Gary E. Johnson, formally submitted to Jane Saginaw, the EPA Region VI Administrator, the State Implementation Plan (SIP) documents pertaining to carbon monoxide in Bernalillo County and requested final approval of the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County inspection/maintenance portion of the carbon monoxide SIP.

We write to ask that Governor Johnson's request be given expedited review by your regional office. As you know from previous correspondence, the Air Force has incorrectly and without consultation with your agency raised questions about whether Kirtland Air Force Base (KAFB) could receive significant numbers of additional personnel because of air quality concerns, specifically pertaining to carbon monoxide, in Albuquerque. Mr. Russell Rhoades of your Dallas office wrote Senator Bingaman April 6 that "it is our understanding that there is substantial room for growth and the City of Albuquerque has not identified any significant obstacles relating to air quality concerns that would inhibit expansion of KAFB."

We understand that there has been very close cooperation between your regional office and the Albuquerque Environmental Health Department and New Mexico Environment Department in anticipation of Governor Johnson's submission. While expansion at KAFB can already be done under Albuquerque's current air quality status, we desire to absolutely eliminate any misconceptions on the part of the US Air Force. Therefore, we ask that the EPA review and approval sought by the Governor be carried out by May 15, and in any case no later than June 9. The reason for these dates is that by May 17, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) must decide whether to add bases for realignment consideration and the last chance for Members of Congress to testify to the BRAC will come on June 12-13 with decisions made by July 1.

We believe that it is already clear that the Air Force erred in its environmental analysis in Albuquerque. Final EPA approval of the documents submitted today by Governor Johnson would make that absolutely clear.

Thank you for your consideration of our request.

Sincerely,

Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

Jeff Bingaman
United States Senator

Steven Schiff
Member of Congress

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 1200
DALLAS, TX 75202-2733

APR 06 1995

Honorable Jeff Bingaman
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-3102

Dear Senator Bingaman:

Thank you for your letter of March 15, 1995, concerning Kirtland Air Force Base (KAFB) located in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Specifically, you requested information on whether or not the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was consulted, during the course of the Air Force base closure and realignment analysis, regarding the impact to air quality of transferring additional personnel from other closed or realigned bases to KAFB in Albuquerque.

Our records indicated that the EPA Regional Office has not received any communication or document pertaining to the air quality impacts from KAFB or any other agency concerning increase in the staff or expansion at this base. In reference to Ms. Sarah Kotchian's letter of March 20, 1995, to you, it is our understanding that there is substantial room for growth and the City of Albuquerque has not identified any significant obstacles relating to air quality concerns that would inhibit the expansion of KAFB.

I hope that the information above adequately covers your questions concerning the KAFB activities. If I can be of any assistance, please contact me.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Russell F. Rhoades for

Jane N. Saginaw
Regional Administrator

cc: Ms. Sarah Kotchian
Environmental Health Department
Ms. Cecilia Williams
New Mexico Environment Department

Recycled/Recyclable
Printed with Soy/Canola Ink on paper that contains at least 50% recycled fiber

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87503

GARY E. JOHNSON
GOVERNOR

(505) 827-3000

April 14, 1995

Ms. Jane Saginaw, Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VI
1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

Dear Ms. Saginaw:

The City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County have been working to improve air quality in the city and county since the 1970's. Carbon monoxide levels have decreased dramatically through the concerted efforts of the city's and county's citizens, the Albuquerque Department of Environmental Health and many others. Albuquerque has measured carbon monoxide levels for the last three winters which are below the federal ambient standard.

I respectfully request final approval of the attached Albuquerque/Bernalillo County inspection/maintenance(I/M) portion of the carbon monoxide State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP was adopted pursuant to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 51.

The Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Air Quality Control Board approved these plans April 12, 1995 after public hearing as revisions to the New Mexico SIP. To facilitate your review and processing the following materials are enclosed:

1) I/M SIP hearing public record;
2) Federal Register 40 CFR Part 51;
3) NM Air Quality Control Act;
4) Air Quality Control Board Regulation 28, Motor Vehicle Inspection;
5) Transcript of August 1994 public hearing on Regulation 28 amendments;
6) City and County Motor Vehicle Emissions Control Ordinances;
7) City and County Joint Air Quality Control Board Ordinances;
8) City/County joint powers agreement;
9) MOU with State Motor Vehicle Division;
10) NM motor vehicle code, NMSA 66-3-1 through 66-3-28;
11) Vehicle Pollution Management Division (VPMD) Manual;
12) VPMD MIS plan;
13) VPMD public information plan;
14) VPMD training plan;
15) VPMD budget;
16) Vehicle exhaust gas analyzer (VEGAS) Bar 90 specifications;

17) Vehicle inspection report specifications; and
18) Mobile 5a modeling demonstration.

Enclosed with this letter are five copies of the materials listed above.

I look forward to continuing cooperation with your agency that is as successful as the professional coordination between the Albuquerque Environmental Health Department and the Environment Department. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Sarah B. Kotchian, Director of the Albuquerque Environmental Health Department at (505) 768-2600 or Mark E. Weidler, Secretary of the New Mexico Environment Department at (505) 827-2850.

Sincerely,

Gary E. Johnson

Gary E. Johnson
Governor
State of New Mexico

Enclosures

cc: Sarah B. Kotchian, Director, Albuquerque Environmental Health Department.
Mark E. Weidler, Secretary, NM Environment Department

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87503

GARY E. JOHNSON
GOVERNOR

(505) 827-3000

April 14, 1995

Ms. Jane Saginaw, Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VI
1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

Dear Ms. Saginaw:

The City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County have been working to improve air quality in the city and county since the 1970's. Carbon monoxide levels have decreased dramatically through the concerted efforts of the city's and county's citizens, the Albuquerque Department of Environmental Health and many others. Albuquerque has measured carbon monoxide levels for the last three winters which are below the federal ambient standard.

It is with great pleasure that I respectfully request approval of the attached State Implementation Plan (SIP) documents which are the supplement to the New Mexico SIP Pertaining to Attainment and Maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for Carbon Monoxide in Bernalillo County. The SIP was adopted pursuant to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 51.

The Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Air Quality Control Board approved these plans on April 13, 1995 after a public hearing as amendments to the New Mexico SIP. To facilitate your review and processing the following materials are enclosed:

1) Completeness Checklist pursuant to 40 CFR 51 Appendix V;
2) SIP document;
3) Hearing record including exhibits;
4) 1993 CO Inventory for Bernalillo County;
5) Projected Inventories for 1996, 1999, 2002, 2005 and 2006;
6) The Board's regulations incorporated in the SIP; and,

AQCR No. 20, Authority-to-Construct Permits;
AQCR No. 28, Motor Vehicle Inspection;
AQCR No. 29, Prevention of Significant Deterioration;
AQCR No. 32, Construction Permits-Non-attainment Areas;
AQCR No. 34, Woodburning;
AQCR No. 35, Alternative Fuels;

AQCR No. 42, Transportation Conformity; and
AQCR No. 43, General Conformity.

7) 1992, 1993, and 1994 State and Local Air Monitoring Summary Reports (SLAMS).

Enclosed with this letter are five copies of the materials listed above for each SIP document.

I look forward to continuing cooperation with your agency that is as successful as the professional coordination between the Albuquerque Environmental Health Department and the Environment Department. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Sarah B. Kotchian, Director of the Albuquerque Environmental Health Department at (505) 768-2600 or Mark E. Weidler, Secretary of the New Mexico Environment Department at (505) 827-2850.

Sincerely,

Gary E. Johnson

Gary E. Johnson
Governor
State of New Mexico

Enclosures

cc: Sarah B. Kotchian, Director, Albuquerque Environmental Health Department
Mark E. Weidler, Secretary, NM Environment Department

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 13, 1995

General Thomas S. Moorman, Jr.
Vice Chief of Staff
United States Air Force
Room 4E936
The Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301

Dear General Moorman:

Thank you for providing us with a copy of your memo dated April 5, 1995 on the space test and experimentation consolidation at Kirtland Air Force Base.

We are, however, very disappointed with the contents of your memo to General Yates. Essentially you direct Air Force Materiel Command to proceed with the Los Angeles portion of the relocation (121 positions including contractors), to plan for the San Bernardino portion of the transfer beginning October 1, 1995 (57 positions including contractors), and to limit the Onizuka transfer (357 positions including contractors) to no more than 20 personnel pending the final results of the 1995 BRAC process. You also limit total military personnel in the space test and experimentation unit at Kirtland to 62 in anticipation of implementing the Air Force recommendation on realignment of Kirtland. You put off a final decision on whether the SMC/TE units at San Bernadino and Onizuka will be consolidated at Kirtland until resolution of the BRAC 95 recommendations.

In its December 8, 1994 report to the Secretary of the Air Force, Materiel Command concluded that:

> "The benefits of this consolidation, modernization, and relocation of SMC/CU (now SMC/TE) far outweigh the relatively small cost involved. The Air Force space mission will be strengthened; satellite control operating and maintenance costs will be reduced; customers will benefit from better support and lower costs; AFSPC will gain access to a spacecraft residual operations center; the AFSCN CCS upgrade efforts will benefit from lessons learned with actual on-line open architecture systems; the DOE will gain access to a worldwide satellite control system with minimal investment; and the DOD will preserve and strengthen the essence of its space and missile RDT&E assets. There can be no question that this is the right action to take -- and with downsizing and declining budgets ahead, this is the right time to take it!
>
> " Not just SMC, and not just AFMC, but the entire Air Force top management is committed to this forward looking

move which will strengthen its space capability while cutting costs!"

The only change since this report was written is the Air Force BRAC recommendation. As we understand it, the Base Closure Executive Group imposed an arbitrary 100-person limit on military personnel at Kirtland as part of the realignment proposal in order to insure that the support now provided to Kirtland tenants by the 377th Air Base Wing would no longer be necessary. That arbitrary limit now appears to be denying the Air Force the full benefits of space T&E consolidation which were so eloquently and enthusiastically described in the AFMC report cited above.

We obviously are fighting to reverse the Air Force realignment proposal for Kirtland before the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. We hope to be successful. But in any case it makes no sense to delay the consolidation of SMC/TE, which would clearly reside in the Phillips Lab cantonment even under the Air Force proposal.

We understand that Phillips Laboratory and AFMC have already argued that the minimum number of military personnel remaining at Phillips under the Air Force proposal is 212. Your April 5 memo allows 62 more military personnel as part of SMC/TE. Obviously, the 100-military personnel limit is now moot. Accordingly, we see no reason not to proceed with the full SMC/TE consolidation, which would add another 97 military personnel under December 8 AFMC plan.

We therefore request that you reconsider your April 5 decision and that you direct that the full SMC/TE consolidation proceed as planned. In any case, we request that no action be taken by the Air Force that would preclude the full consolidation from taking place and the full benefits from being achieved as originally planned by AFMC.

Thank you for your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,

Jeff Bingaman
United States Senator

Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

Steven Schiff
Member of Congress

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330

5 APR 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR HQ AFMC/CC

FROM: HQ USAF/CV
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

SUBJECT: Space Test and Experimentation (SMC/CU) Consolidation at Kirtland AFB, NM
(HQ USAF/CC 14 Mar 95 Memo, same subject)

1. Reference HQ USAF/CC letter placed the entire consolidation of the SMC/CU (now SMC/TE) on hold pending the final outcome of the 1995 BRAC process. After an on-site review at Kirtland, the following direction is provided:

a. Continue the relocation of the Los Angeles portion of SMC/TE to Kirtland. This unit, which is in transition, is unable to efficiently accomplish its mission. Reconstitution of this portion of the SMC/TE will ensure the vital operational support to the space and missile missions is continued.

b. Proceed with the planning for transfer (beginning 1 Oct 95) of all SMC/TEB Rocket Systems Launch Program Office (RSLP) military and civilian positions and personnel from San Bernardino (Norton AFB) CA to Kirtland AFB NM. This action will be accomplished in accordance with the Brown Amendment.

c. Minimize the transfer of SMC/TEO (Det 2, SMC) positions and personnel (to no more than 20) from Onizuka AS CA to Kirtland AFB NM pending final results of the BRAC 95 process. These personnel are required to maintain and operate already installed satellite command and control equipment at Kirtland AFB which will be required to prevent a break in mission capability associated with the transfer.

d. Delay any decision on where to locate SMC/TEO's deployable telemetry system and their associated support personnel from Onizuka AS CA pending results of the BRAC 95 process.

2. The Air Force will work to include SMC/TE as an organization that will remain at Kirtland AFB NM if the Secretary of Defense's recommendation on Kirtland AFB realignment is approved by the BRAC.

3. In anticipation of Kirtland AFB realignment under BRAC, SMC/TE will take no action which would preclude reaching an end state during the BRAC 95 implementation period of a maximum of 62 military personnel. A final decision on whether SMC/TE units at San Bernardino CA and Onizuka AS will be consolidated at Kirtland AFB will be provided after resolution of the BRAC 95 recommendations.

Thomas S. Moorman Jr.

THOMAS S. MOORMAN, Jr.
General, USAF
Vice Chief of Staff

cc:
HQ SMC/CC
SMC/TE
Phillips Lab Director
377 Wing/CC

EXCERPT FROM
AFMC DEC 8, 1994
STUDY

IMPACT OF THE CONSOLIDATION ON MILITARY, CIVILIAN AND CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL

The consolidation and relocation of SMC/CU will affect a total of 535 positions (as of 14 July 1994) versus the 602 originally projected. Table 1 lists the breakdown of this total by both location and by type of position. Figure 9 illustrates the planned movement of these positions over the next 24 months. Figures 5–7 in the previous section illustrate the movement from individual bases.

TOTAL AFFECTED POSITIONS

Based on UMDs — 14 July 94
Total Positions Transferring from CA to NM

UNIT	MIL	CIV	AERO	CONTR	TOTAL
CU at LA	66	32	23	0	121
CUB at Norton	17	22	0	18	57
CUO at Onizuka	76	36	6	239	357
TOTAL	159	90	29	257	535

Table 1 — Total Affected Positions

An Environmental Assessment, completed in January 1994 (see Appendix B), concluded there would be no significant socioeconomic impacts resulting from the proposed relocation. The total numbers of jobs affected in the Los Angeles and San Franciso metropolitan areas are insignificant compared to the overall work force in those areas. The loss of jobs in the San Bernardino area are also insignificant but have been precipitated by the BRAC closure of Norton AFB.

As seen above, a total of only 159 military positions will be affected by the relocation. The relocation is not considered a "unit move" and therefore incumbents will not be automatically reassigned with their slots. Because the transition is spread over a two-year period, most of the personnel filling these positions will move to new assignments via the normal military reassignment process (PCS/PCA) rather than relocate to KAFB. Most military positions will be transferred to KAFB empty. The vacant slots will then be filled at KAFB by new incoming officers via

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

13 APR 1995

HQ USAF/RT
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington DC 20330-1670

The Honorable Jeff Bingaman
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Bingaman

This letter responds to your letter of April 11, 1995, regarding Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, and your request for the refined cost elements resulting from the site survey. I understand your concern, and desire to have the latest available data in preparation for the Commission hearing. Unfortunately, we remain unable to comply with your request. You have expressed concern over a process that would be unreliable because of inaccuracy and the haste of its completion. Our validation and certification process is designed to avoid these problems.

As you know, we met for the past two days with Kirtland Officials, including agencies such as the Department of Energy (DOE) to obtain their detailed cost information. We will continue our process, validate the estimates at the Major Command level, and present those refinements to the Base Closure Executive Group for approval. We are working as rapidly as we can and will provide this information to you as soon as possible. We are committed to an open process, but are equally committed to a process that properly develops accurate information prior to its release.

A similar letter is being provided to Senator Domenici and Representative Schiff.

Sincerely

JAY D. BLUME, Jr.
Major General, USAF
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
for Base Realignment and Transition

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 13, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Jeff Bingaman
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Bingaman

This is in response to your joint letter of April 3, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force concerning Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB), New Mexico. Specifically, you requested additional information concerning the methodology used to determine whether tenants are relocated to other installations. The following responses are provided per your request.

QUESTION: Does the Air Force use below 100 active duty personnel as a guideline for reducing active duty support functions? Is there written policy or guidelines? If so, please provide us copies of relevant documents.

RESPONSE: No known policy exists, either formally or informally. The specific requirement was that the remaining active duty personnel were to be capable of operating with minimal support. The Base Closure Executive Group's (BCEG) collective judgment was that if remaining active duty personnel were around 100, this would be compatible with the strategy.

QUESTION: Does DoD have guidelines on the number of active duty personnel that are required on an installation or in a facility to justify normal active duty support functions? If so, please provide us copies of relevant documents.

RESPONSE: No known policy exists, formally or informally.

QUESTION: Explain the Air Force's use of baseline populations and adjusted populations. Given the Air Force's projected end-strength numbers for future years, has the Air Force applied a standard population reduction across the board (all bases, tenants, mission, etc.)? If so, why? Are the reductions the same for officers, enlisted, and civilians? If so, why?

RESPONSE: The Air Force used the Fiscal Year (FY) 1994 position of the August 1994 base manpower file to set a baseline population for each installation meeting the BRAC threshold. However, there invariably are manning changes programmed to occur at any base over time. The Air Force reviewed each individual installation and adjusted the "baseline" officer, enlisted, and civilian populations based on specific program changes incorporated in the Future Year Defense Program but not yet reflected in the base manpower files. The adjustments made were unique to each base; there was no across the board judgment factor. This resulting "adjusted" population was used as the basis for determining manpower moves and savings in the COBRA analysis. The result was the best available projection for fourth quarter, FY 1997.

QUESTION: What space and facilities were identified at Kelly AFB to be used to beddown the Air Force Inspection Agency and Air Force Safety Center (AFSC) and DNA? Are these facilities and space currently occupied by depot functions? Will these facilities be made available by "depot downsizing in-place?

RESPONSE: The Air Force Inspection Agency (AFIA) and Air Force Safety Agency (AFSA) military construction (MILCON) estimates in the recommendation COBRA along with Defense Nuclear Agency Field Command (DNAFC) were placed in multiple available facilities. Originally, Kelly AFB identified 70,000 square feet of administrative space available for DNAFC after completion of the Weapon Systems Support Center in December 1996. Kelly AFB also identified Buildings 43, 323, 1500 and 1562 with a total of 109,076 square feet of administrative space as being available for inbound activities, such as AFIA and AFSA. The 40,905 square feet space requirements for AFIA and AFSC were applied against the available administrative space at Kelly AFB. Facilities were to be made available after completion of the Weapon Systems Support Center in December 1996 rather than "depot downsizing".

QUESTION: What was the Air Force's beddown plan for these Kirtland tenants when Kelly AFB was a closure candidate? Will you suggest to the Commission that they use your alternate Kirtland plans if Kelly's depot is added to the Commission's list and endorsed for closure?

RESPONSE: No set alternative Air Force beddown plan exists. If Kelly AFB was a closure candidate, we would have revisited the Air Force's beddown plan for the Kirtland AFB realignment.

QUESTION: Since the cost savings that the USAF is claiming are due to personnel eliminations, should we expect the USAF active duty end-strength to show a reduction from 381,900 personnel to 277,100 in FY 2001 to reflect the actualization of the BRAC reported cost savings?

RESPONSE: We are unable to track to the specific end-strength numbers raised in the question. However, the basic premise of the question is valid. Air Force active duty strength will be reduced as a result of implementing BRAC actions. Specifically, with regard to Kirtland AFB, the Air Force proposal identified an active duty manpower savings of 922 active duty positions which will be reduced from overall Air Force end-strength. Other active duty positions move within their missions to their new locations. On the civilian side, the BRAC savings will be used to programmatically define the National Performance Review civilian reductions already levied against the Air Force.

QUESTION: Would you agree that the USAF can follow only one of two options: Claim the recurring savings and reduce the end-strength by 4800; or do not reduce the end-strength by 4800 and do not claim the recurring savings.

RESPONSE: We are unable to track to the specific 4800 end-strength number raised in the question. However, the basic premise of the question is valid; Air Force active duty strength will be reduced as a result of implementing BRAC actions. On the civilian side, the BRAC savings will be used to programmatically define the National Performance Review civilian reductions already levied against the Air Force. Recurring savings are linked to personnel eliminations in the COBRA. The Kirtland AFB realignment recommendation COBRA had 1375 personnel eliminations with a recurring savings of $52.1 million.

We trust this information is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senator Domenici and Representative Schiff.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-18

FROM: HERRY, DALE A.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: MAYOR	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, OH	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE, SPRINGFIELD	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER		X	
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR BASE.

Due Date: 950418	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950412	Mail Date:

THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD

Office of the City Commission

INCORPORATED SINCE 1850

76 EAST HIGH STREET
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO 45502
513-324-7340
513-324-7343
FAX 513-324-4118

April 12, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding _____

The Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

RE: Springfield, Ohio Air National Guard Base

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am sending this letter to express my concern regarding the proposed closure of the Springfield, Ohio Air National Guard Base (OANG) and the proposed transfer of the same to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB). The Springfield, Ohio Air National Guard Base represents an excellent example of a federal - state - city and military partnership that provides a very efficient and cost effective approach to military readiness.

A similar proposal to relocate the Springfield, Ohio Air National Guard Base to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base was made by the Air Force in 1993. After just a few short weeks, it became evident that the cost to relocate this unit had been grossly understated (over $40 million vs $3 million estimated) and that the operational savings were suspect. As a result, the 1993 BRAC Commission rejected the Air Force's realignment proposal and kept the unit in Springfield, Ohio.

I urge you and your colleagues on the BRAC Commission to give this proposal close scrutiny as was the case two years ago. We believe and I think you will find that keeping this Ohio Air National Guard unit here in Springfield is more cost effective and is in the best interest of military value.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration.

Sincerely,

Dale A. Henry

Dale A. Henry
Mayor

MAYOR
DALE A. HENRY

ASSISTANT MAYOR
FAYE M. FLACK

COMMISSIONERS
WARREN R. COPELAND
KEVIN O'NEILL
SHEILA D. BALLARD

CLERK OF COMMISSION
CONNIE J. CHAPPELL

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

950414-18R

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 20, 1995

The Honorable Dale A. Henry
Mayor, City of Springfield
Office of the City Commission
76 East High Street
Springfield, Ohio 45502

Dear Mayor Henry:

Thank you for your letter expressing support for the Springfield-Beckley MAP, Air National Guard Station. I certainly understand your strong interest in the base closure and realignment process and welcome your comments.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will be considered by the Commission in our review and analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendation on the Springfield-Beckley MAP, Air National Guard Station.

I look forward to working with you during this difficult and challenging process. Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you believe I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

AJD:js

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-19

FROM: DIXON	TO: DOWNING, WAYNE A.
TITLE: CHAIRMAN	TITLE: COMMANDER IN CHIEF
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: US. SPECIAL OPER. COMMAND
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: KIRTLAND	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER			
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER	✓		
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

HOW WILL THE REALIGNING OF THE 58TH SPECIAL OP. WING HOLLOMAN AIRFORCE BASE EFFECT YOUR COMMAND.

Due Date:	Routing Date:	Date Originated:	Mail Date:

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

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RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 14, 1995

General Wayne A. Downing, USA
Commander-in-Chief
United States Special Operations Command
7701 Tampa Point Boulevard
MacDill Air Force Base, Florida 33621-5323

Please refer to this number when responding 950414-19

Dear General Downing:

I am writing to you concerning the Department of Defense (DoD) recommendation to realign Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. In realigning Kirtland Air Force Base, DoD has proposed relocating the 58th Special Operations Wing to Holloman Air Force Base.

To assist the Commission in its review of this proposal, I am requesting your written comments on how this action will effect your Command, and the operations of the 58th Special Operations Wing. We are especially concerned about the potential increase of costs to the USSOCOM. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND CHIEF OF STAFF
7701 TAMPA POINT BLVD.
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 33621-5323

May 3, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number
when responding 950414 19 R1

Dear Chairman Dixon:

In your letter of April 14, 1995, you requested my comments regarding the relocation of the 58th Special Operations Wing (SOW) from Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB) to Holloman AFB. Specifically, you were interested in my assessments in three areas: One, the effects of the proposed relocation on the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM); two, the effects of the relocation on the operations of the 58th SOW; and three, the potential for increased costs to USSOCOM from the proposed relocation.

In response to your first item, the impact of the proposed relocation on USSOCOM is moderate. There will be some degradation of training due to lack of immediately available training areas and a reduction to student through-put associated with relocation. These will be overcome by time.

The proposed relocation will certainly impact the operations of the 58th SOW. During the last 18 years, the Kirtland training wing has developed a full complement of excellent training areas which support their mission. It will take a significant effort on the part of the 58th SOW to either reestablish or develop this critical support at Holloman AFB. The 58th SOW would also have to overcome a number of other disadvantages associated with relocation to Holloman AFB such as military construction at a location with virtually no excess capacity and very limited expansion capability of the Alamagordo area. From our perspective, impact on the 58th SOW operations would be significant.

Your last item concerned potential cost increases to USSOCOM. This command provides roughly $68 million annually to support special operations training at the 58th SOW. While work-arounds may increase costs on the margins, we cannot quantify any specific cost increases for USSOCOM at this time.

I appreciate the opportunity to share USSOCOM's assessments with you, and I hope they will be helpful. Please let me know if we can assist you further in this matter.

Sincerely,

Wayne A. Downing
General, U.S. Army
Commander in Chief