DCN 1893 DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

January 31, 1995

FRANK — FYI final copy — C C

Mr. William Smith
Director, Military Affairs/Defense Industry Issues
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Economic Affairs
One Ashburton Place, Room 2101
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your recent note enclosing a copy of Governor William Weld's proposed amendments to Chapter 300 of the Acts of 1992 concerning funding of potential realignment actions. I also appreciate the copy of "The Road to the Future: Systems Integration at Hanscom AFB," by the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Both of these documents will be helpful to the Commission in its review and analysis of the Secretary of Defense's closure and realignment recommendations.

Again, thank you for sharing the information with us. Do not hesitate to contact me if the Commission can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

ECTS# 950118-1

LAWTON CHILES
GOVERNOR

STATE OF FLORIDA

Office of the Governor

THE CAPITOL
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0001

Please refer to this number when responding 941227-3

December 20, 1994

The Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Senator Dixon:

On behalf of the defense communities thoughout Florida, I would like to invite you and your staff to a one day base closure conference I am hosting in Jacksonville, Florida. Similar to events held recently in California and Utah, we would ask that your staff provide a detailed briefing on the base closure process, attend a luncheon and listen to brief comments from each community regarding their installations. In attendance would be representatives of each of Florida's defense communities and members of the Florida Defense Commission.

It is my understanding that General Duane Cassidy, USAF (ret) and Adam Hollingsworth have spoken to you and Charles Smith regarding the details of this conference and that a date of January 13, 1995, has been selected.

I appreciate your consideration and look forward to seeing you and your staff next month.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

Lawton Chiles

LAWTON CHILES

cc: Secretary Charles Dusseau,
Florida Department of Commerce
Debra Corkhill, Defense Liaison,
Florida Department of Commerce
Adam Hollingsworth,
Mayor's Commission on Base
Realignment and Closure

VPT

941209-3

December 6, 1994

David Lyles
Staff Director
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear David:

On behalf of the Kingsville community, I would like to thank you and your fellow staff members for meeting with Scott Dodds, Billie Gunter, Jim Noone and myself on November 29 to discuss the 1995 base closure process as it relates to NAS Kingsville.

As you could readily tell, we have some familiarity with the BRAC process and staff. Our dealings with the Commission staff has always been open and straightforward, and of benefit to both teams. Our posture has always been that decisions by the BRAC should be based on technical merit, devoid of political influence.

We feel that our efforts can compliment and not be in conflict with the work of the BRAC staff. I have had a follow-up conversation with Frank Cirillo, the Air Force Team Leader, concerning the AETC Programming Plan: Implementation of Joint Fixed Wing Flying Training.

Again, we very much appreciate you and your staff taking the time to meet with our community representatives.

Sincerely,

Dick Messbarger,
Executive Director

Greater Kingsville Economic Development Council
P. O. Box 5032 • Kingsville, Texas 78363 • 512-592-6438

January 31, 1994

Mr. Charles L. Wiest, Jr.
200 South Hanley Road, Suite 1101
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Wiest:

Thank you for your FOIA request of January 11, 1994, which was received on January 24, 1994, requesting information concerning Nellis AFB, NV and Dover AFB, DE.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission considers all documents within its holdings to be in the public domain. Accordingly, the Commission makes its library available to the public during normal business hours and any individual may make a reasonable number of copies of any document without charge.

As you might know, the Commission only requests information specifically related to the analysis process and therefore does not have the majority of the specifics you requested. For your information, neither base was specifically impacted by recommendations from either the 1991 or the 1993 Commissions. Nellis AFB was excluded by the Air Force in 1991 and 1993 for specific mission essential reasons and was not analyzed by the Commission. Dover AFB was categorically excluded by the Air Force for consideration in 1991 and was analyzed in the Large Aircraft Base category in 1993. Neither base was added for further consideration or recommended for closure or realignment by the Commission in 1991 or 1993.

We are sending related pages from the March 1993, "Department of the Air Force Analysis and Recommendations" (Atch. 1) and the Air Force supplied "BRAC" Questionnaires for both bases (Atchs. 2/3). Also included are the results of the Air Force Capacity Analysis for Nellis AFB (Atch. 4). The Air Force did not conduct a capacity analysis visit at Dover AFB. We hope that what we have included will be of use.

If the Commission can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Tom Houston, Press Secretary, at the above address and telephone number.

Sincerely,

MATTHEW P. BEHRMANN
Staff Director

MPB/fc

Document Separator

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: June 8, 1995

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Letterkenny representatives

SUBJECT: Letterkenny Army Depot

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Hallie Bunk; LEAD Coalition
Dave Goodman; LEAD Coalition
Mike Joyce; Office of Representative Bud Shuster

Commission Staff:

Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Bob Bivins; Interagency Issues Team, Cobra Specialist
Glenn Knoepfle; Cross Service GAO Analyst
Ty Trippet; Interagency Associate Analyst

MEETING PURPOSE: **(mm-lead4.doc)**

BUD SHUSTER
9TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

June 6, 1995

FAX TRANSMISSION

To: JIM SCHUFREIDER
MANAGER, HOUSE LIAISON
BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
FAX: (703) 696-0550

From: MICHAEL P. JOYCE
CONGRESSMAN BUD SHUSTER
2188 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: (202) 225-2431
FAX: (202) 225-2486

NOTES: This transmission is 1 page including this cover sheet. If you have any problems with transmission please call me immediately at the number above.

I AM CONFIRMING THE FOLLOWING:

Re: Meeting between Commission staff and the LEAD Coalition
Date: Thursday, June 8, 1995
Time: 11:00 p.m.
Location: BRAC Commission
Discussion: Tactical Missile Consolidation - LEAD v. Hill AFB
In Attendance: Mike Joyce, Congressman Bud Shuster's Office
Hallie Bunk, LEAD Coalition
Possibly two other individuals with the LEAD Coalition - I will let you know on Thursday morning.
Time Frame: We do not intend to be longer than 1 hour.

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2188 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3809
PHONE: (202) 225-2431

DISTRICT OFFICE:
RD 2, BOX 711
ALTOONA, PA 16601
PHONE: (814) 946-1653

DISTRICT OFFICE:
179 E. QUEEN ST.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA 17201
PHONE: (717) 264-8308

DISTRICT OFFICE:
1214 OLD TOWN ROAD, SUITE #4
CLEARFIELD, PA 16830
PHONE: (814) 765-9106

DI ENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: June 6, 1995

TIME: 11 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Allies in Defense of Cherry Point (N.C.)

SUBJECT: MCAS Cherry Point

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Col. Dave Jones (Ret.); Allies in Defense of Cherry Point
Al Bell
Maj. Gen. Hugh Overholt (Ret.)
Troy Smith
Bob Keltie, Consultant

Commission Staff:

Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook; Interagency Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Jim Brubaker; Navy DoD Analyst
Ed Flippen; Interagency FAA Analyst

MEETING PURPOSE: (mm-mcas.doc)

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

MEETING REQUEST

Now that the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission has been provided with the recommended list of closures and realignments by the Secretary of Defense, the Commission is analyzing the data used by the Secretary in making his decisions. In order to ensure that your meeting with Commission members and/or staff is as productive as possible in the limited time available, please respond to the following items and return to your Commission contact by fax as soon as possible. Also, prior to the meeting, please provide the Commission with the data and other facts you intend to use in presenting your case to the meeting participants. This will allow the Commission member and/or staff to be prepared to address the specific points you plan to make and answer your questions as fully as possible during the meeting.

- **ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED:**

Discussion of a 9 May Nemfakos letter to Sen. Faircloth re: P-80 standards. Discussion of a 19 May letter from Nemfakos to Dixon.re: Oceana air conformity general discussion

- **COMMUNITY SPOKESPERSON:** Allies in Defense of Cherry Point

Col. Dave Jones (Ret.), Al Bell, MG Hugh Overholt (Ret.)
Troy Smith, J.R. Reskovac

- **PROPOSED AGENDA:**

- **OTHER ITEMS**

Meeting to be held June 6 at 11:00 a.m. with Alex Yellin.

Please return by fax to (703) 696-0550:

Attention:
Cece Carman, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs ____
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison ____
Jim Schufreider, Manager, House Liaison ____
Sylvia Davis-Thompson, Manger, Re-use issues ____

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: May 23, 1995

TIME: 9:00 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Antelope Valley Board of Trade (CA)

SUBJECT: China Lake/Edwards AFB

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Howard Brooks, Executive Director, Antelope Valley Board of Trade
Janice Kimrey, Past President, Antelope Valley Board of Trade

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Ann Reese; Cross-Service Team
Dick Helmer; Cross-Service Team
Les Farrington; Cross Service GAO Analyst
Jon Flippen; Interagency FAA Analyst
Joe Varallo; Cross Service Associate Analyst

MEETING PURPOSE: (mm-chinalk.doc)

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: May 19, 1995

TIME: 1 p.m.

MEETING WITH: Representatives of the Reserve Officers Association (ROA)

SUBJECT: DBCRC adds relative to reserve forces

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

MG Roger Sandler (Ret.); Exec. Dir., ROA
Col. Claire Gilstead (Ret.); Dir., Air Force Affairs, ROA
Steve Anderson, Liaison, ROA

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Ann Reese; Cross-Service Team
Dick Helmer; Cross-Service Team

MEETING PURPOSE:

(mm-roa.doc)

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

MEETING REQUEST

Now that the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission has been provided with the recommended list of closures and realignments by the Secretary of Defense, the Commission is analyzing the data used by the Secretary in making his decisions. In order to ensure that your meeting with Commission members and/or staff is as productive as possible in the limited time available, please respond to the following items and return to your Commission contact by fax as soon as possible. Also, prior to the meeting, please provide the Commission with the data and other facts you intend to use in presenting your case to the meeting participants. This will allow the Commission member and/or staff to be prepared to address the specific points you plan to make and answer your questions as fully as possible during the meeting.

- ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED:
  Excess capability
  Demographics
  Air Reserve Component comparison
- COMMUNITY SPOKESPERSON:
  (Ret) MG Roger Sandler, Exec. Div. RUA; (Ret) Col Claire Gilstad, Div. A.F. Affairs, RUA
- PROPOSED AGENDA:

- OTHER ITEMS

Please return by fax to (703) 696-0550:

Attention:
Cece Carman, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs ___
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison X
Jim Schufreider, Manager, House Liaison ___
Sylvia Davis-Thompson, Manger, Re-use issues ___

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: May 19, 1995

TIME: 1 p.m.

MEETING WITH: Representatives of the Reserve Officers Association (ROA)

SUBJECT: DBCRC adds relative to reserve forces

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

MG Roger Sandler (Ret.); Exec. Dir., ROA
Col. Claire Gilstead (Ret.); Dir., Air Force Affairs, ROA
Steve Anderson, Liaison, ROA

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Ann Reese; Cross-Service Team
Dick Helmer; Cross-Service Team

ATTEND
FIC must
Rick must
Morrill must
Craig may
~~[illegible] may~~

MEETING PURPOSE:

(mm-roa.doc)

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

MEETING REQUEST

Now that the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission has been provided with the recommended list of closures and realignments by the Secretary of Defense, the Commission is analyzing the data used by the Secretary in making his decisions. In order to ensure that your meeting with Commission members and/or staff is as productive as possible in the limited time available, please respond to the following items and return to your Commission contact by fax as soon as possible. Also, prior to the meeting, please provide the Commission with the data and other facts you intend to use in presenting your case to the meeting participants. This will allow the Commission member and/or staff to be prepared to address the specific points you plan to make and answer your questions as fully as possible during the meeting.

- ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED:
  Excess capability
  Demographics
  Air Reserve Component comparison
- COMMUNITY SPOKESPERSON:
  (Ret) MG Roger Sandler, Exec. Dir. RUA; (Ret) Col Claire Bikstad, Dir. A.F. Affairs, RUA
- PROPOSED AGENDA:

- OTHER ITEMS

Please return by fax to (703) 696-0550:

Attention:

Cece Carman, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs ___
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison X
Jim Schufreider, Manager, House Liaison ___
Sylvia Davis-Thompson, Manger, Re-use issues ___

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: May 17, 1995

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Selfridge representatives and Commissioner Rebecca Cox

SUBJECT: Selfridge Army Garrison

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

The Honorable Tracey Yokich, State Rep. (D-St. Clair Shores)
Major Charles Barnes (ANG-Selfridge)
George Ash, Community Representative
Scott Paul, Office of Rep. David Bonior (D-MI)

***Commission Staff*:**

Mike Kennedy; Army Team

MEETING PURPOSE:

(mm-self.doc)

****N.B.: *Location of meeting: 1300 I Street, NW; Suite 950 East*****

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

MEETING REQUEST

Now that the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission has been provided with the recommended list of closures and realignments by the Secretary of Defense, the Commission is analyzing the data used by the Secretary in making his decisions. In order to ensure that your meeting with Commission members and/or staff is as productive as possible in the limited time available, please respond to the following items and return to your Commission contact by fax as soon as possible. Also, prior to the meeting, please provide the Commission with the data and other facts you intend to use in presenting your case to the meeting participants. This will allow the Commission member and/or staff to be prepared to address the specific points you plan to make and answer your questions as fully as possible during the meeting.

- **ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED:** SELFRIDGE REALIGNMENT
- **COMMUNITY SPOKESPERSON:** Tracey Yokich, State Rep. (D-St. Clair Shores)
- **PROPOSED AGENDA:** Major Charles Barnes (ANG-Selfridge) George Ash (Michigan lawyer)
- **OTHER ITEMS** Accompanied by: Scott Paul, office of U.S. Rep. David Bonior

Meeting w/ Rebecca Cox

Please return by fax to (703) 696-0550:

Attention:
Cece Carman, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs ___
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison ___
TO: → Jim Schufreider, Manager, House Liaison ☒
Sylvia Davis-Thompson, Manger, Re-use issues ___

* 10:00 AM, WEDNESDAY @ Cox's office 1300 I St NW at Continental 9th floor

CONTACT: SCOTT PAUL (202) 225-2106

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: April 25, 1995

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Red River Army Depot Representatives

SUBJECT: Follow-up COBRA and back-up stats on Red River presentation

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Dr. Philip DuVall, Community Representative
Dennis Lewis, Community Representative
Dwight Bird, Community Representative
Bill Brittenham, Community Representative
Tim Rupli, Consultant

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Ann Reese; Cross-Service Team
Dick Helmer; Cross-Service Team
Bob Bivins; Interagency Issues Team, Cobra Specialist
Bob Miller, Army DoD Analyst
Mike Kennedy; Army Team

MEETING PURPOSE: (mm-ddrt.doc)

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: April 24, 1995

TIME: 11 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Letterkenny Army Depot representatives

SUBJECT: Letterkenny Army Depot (COBRA issues)

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Mike Joyce, Office of Rep. Bud Shuster (R-PA)
John Redding, Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD) Coalition
Hallie Bunk, LEAD Coalition
Bob Jameson, Consultant
John Metz, LEAD Coalition
Dave Leonards, LEAD Coalition

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Glenn Knoepfle; Cross-Service Team
Ty Trippet; Interagency Associate Analyst
Bob Bivins; Interagency Issues Team, Cobra Specialist
Bob Miller; Army DoD Analyst
Mike Kennedy; Army Team

MEETING PURPOSE: **(mm-lead3.doc)**

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: April 21, 1995

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Staff of Rep. Jim Saxton (R-NJ)

SUBJECT: Ft. Dix

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Bill Berl, LD for Rep. Jim Saxton
Tom Houston, Office of Rep. Jim Saxton

Commission Staff:

Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader

MEETING PURPOSE:

(mm-ftdix.doc)

REVISED 9:10 A.M., 4/20/95

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: April 20, 1995

TIME: 9:30 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Staff of Rep. Sam Farr (D-CA);

SUBJECT: Ft. Hunter Liggett

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Dave Borden, Office of Rep. Sam Farr
Edith Johnson; Monterey County Supervisor
Veronica Ferguson; Monterey County Intergovernmental Affairs
Red Walkley; Community Advisor
Peter Kozenput; Consultant
J. R. Reskovic; Consultant

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Steve Bailey, Army DoD Analyst
Mike Kennedy; Army Team

MEETING PURPOSE:

(mm-fthl.doc)

REVISED 4/7/95

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: April 8, 1995

TIME: 9 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Rep. Tim Holden (D-PA)

SUBJECT: Ft. Indiantown Gap

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

The Honorable Tim Holden (D-PA)
Mr. Bruce Andrews, Office of Rep. Tim Holden

***Commission Staff*:**

Mr. Alton W. Cornella, Commissioner, DBCRC
David S. Lyles, Staff Director
Ed Brown; Army Team Leader
Steve Bailey; Army Team, DoD Analyst
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison

MEETING PURPOSE:

(mm-ftgap.doc)

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: April 7, 1995

TIME: 10:00 AM

MEETING WITH: Representatives of CALSPAN Corporation

SUBJECT: Real-Time Digitally Controlled Analyzer Processor (REDCAP) facility

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Mr. Peter J. Calinski, REDCAP Facility Manager
Mr. Glen Miller, Director, Business Development, CALSPAN Corporation
Mr. Kraig M. Siracuse, Legislative Assistant, Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato
Ms. Beth Meyers, Legislative Assistant, Representative Jack Quinn

Commission Staff:

Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Ralph Kaiser, Counsel
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Steve Ackerman, Air Force Team
Mark Pross, Air Force Team

MEETING PURPOSE:

The purpose of the meeting was to provide an opportunity for CALSPAN, as the contractor for the REDCAP facility to offer its comments and concerns regarding the Department of Defense's recommendation to "disestablish" the facility and move its test simulation equipment to Edwards AFB. The representatives of CALSPAN stated that the company is concerned about the economic impact, and specifically job losses to its operation at its Buffalo facility. The company noted that their REDCAP facility possesses a 'unique capability' in that it is the only "fully integrated" air defense test simulation system, and is also the only facility capable of simulating the former-Soviet AWACS system. On the question as to whether 'synergism,' through the co-location of simulation test equipment on open-air ranges was necessary or would result, CALSPAN responded that, given the use of satellite communications, no 'real-time' loss of information occurs between the aircraft and the simulation facility. Thus,

according to CALSPAN geographical proximity is of no value and would not be a compelling reason to move the facility.

CALSPAN's main assertions were as follows:

- The Air Force estimations on projected workload at the REDCAP facility underestimated its actual utilization. CALSPAN asserted that the Air Force incorporated only the test portion of the total simulation time and did not include any related preparation time, as part of the total test simulation period. CALSPAN claimed that the actual test time averages approximately 15 percent of the total test simulation period.
- The total facility is needed to perform the REDCAP mission, and that failure to move the entire facility would significantly hamper its test capability effectiveness.
- There is insufficient space to absorb all the necessary equipment, and that there are associated MILCON and moving costs, not listed, and underrepresented, respectively in the recommendation.
- The REDCAP facility is in the final stages of a $75mi upgrade, which has incorporated all threat simulation aspects of the former Soviet system. (The exception to this was in the radars, which are not part of the upgrade program)
- The ability to electronically link simulation activities fulfills the objective of "cost effective" consolidation without moving the facility.

Discussion then ensued on the terms and conditions of CALSPAN's current Operations/Maintenance contract with the Air Force. The Commission staff requested contract information, with specific reference to conditions of termination, as well as a possible 18-month extension option. Further, CALSPAN's Net Present Value estimates of the proposed action were requested by the Commission staff as part of its review and analysis process. Finally, the issue of the movement of private contractor to government employees was raised, with the Commission staff requesting any information CALSPAN has available on this issue.

The meeting ended with an explanation by the Commission staff of the base closure process, in order to ensure a full understanding by the Community. sma

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: March 28, 1995

TIME: 9:00

MEETING WITH: Ogden, UT representatives

SUBJECT: Defense Depot Ogden

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Gen. Mike Pavich; USAF (RET)
Steve Criochlow; DDO civilian (RET)
CPT Dave Correll; USN (RET)
Steve Peterson; Cong. Jim Hansen's Office
Tim Rupli; Consultant
Bob Keltie; Consultant

Commission Staff:

Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Cece Carman; Director, Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren; Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Marilyn Wasleski; GAO Analyst, Interagency Issues
Ty Trippet; Assoc. Analyst, Interagency Issues
Glenn Knoepfle; GAO Analyst, Cross-Service Team
David Olson; Air Force Senior Analyst

MEETING PURPOSE: The Ogden representatives requested the meeting in order to discuss the DoD recommendation to close Defense Distribution Depot Ogden and to discuss their proposal for realigning DoD's Tactical Missile Maintenance.

Defense Distribution Depot Ogden

General Pavich presented some of the community concerns:

*The numbers from Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) suggest that DLA did not evaluate every installation equally and therefore did not consider the most cost efficient operation.

*The representatives suggested that the Commission evaluate all combinations of installations in order to determine the most appropriate recommendation. They believe the Commission should consider the combination of the Tracy Depot with Ogden, instead of Tracy/Sharp.

*The group stated that several major distribution companies are moving to the Ogden area because it is a central distribution point for the entire west coast, which for the same reasons makes it a good location for DoD to maintain a distribution facility.

*The group advised the Commission that concentrating the workload of all west coast distribution operations in one area can get congested during a surge. Thus, Ogden should remain open in order to backup other west coast distribution operations.

Tactical Missile Maintenance

General Pavich provided data on behalf of the community which suggests that Hill AFB could assume DoD's consolidated Tactical Missile Maintenance workload from the Army. He suggested that Hill has the manpower and infrastructure to accomodate such an arrangement. the cost to consolidate work at Hill was estimated to be in the range of $25 million to $27 million. The workload from Hill (Maverick and Sidewinder) would cost about $12 million.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: March 27, 1995

TIME: 1 p.m.

MEETING WITH: Reps from Springfield, Ohio

SUBJECT: Springfield-Beckley MAP, AGS

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Matt Kridler, City Manager, City of Springfield, Ohio
Lt. Col. Homer Smith, ANG
Eileen Austria, Dist. Director, Rep. Dave Hobson (R-OH)

Commission Staff:
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Craig Hall, Air Force Team
Ed Flippen, Interagency Team

MEETING RESULTS:
Frank Cirillo gave a brief process overview presentation. Mr. Kridler
position on the proposed closure of Springfield-Beckley Municipal A
Station (see attachment). The community is concerned about the ec
on the city of Springfield and on the airport, as a major source o
Currently, the ANG owns and operates the navigational equipm
leaves, it is uncertain as to what will become of this equipm
operate this equipment, or perhaps the airport, without a n
concerned about the period after the unit leaves and a new
could afford to operate during this interim period. It wa
the operation of the airport since the flight activity will

Second, the community is concerned as to how the property will be disposed, considering it is leased from local government and not federally owned. The city is currently pursuing this with the Base Closure Agency.

Third, the community was concerned about the true cost and savings resulting from the relocation of the unit. Specifically, they question whether the Air Force included state-paid expenses in projected savings and how the overhead of Wright-Patterson AFB was applied to the ANG unit.

The Lt. Col. Smith of the ANG added that the unit is concerned about loss of its identity if it were to move to Wright-Patterson AFB with other active and guard units, and the resulting, long-term impact on recruiting from the Springfield area. They are also concerned about the quality of the facilities at Wright-Patterson, specifically the supply, vehicle maintenance and dining hall facilities. The unit's current facilities are relatively new--less than 10 years old-- compared to the facilities at Wright-Patterson AFB. Further, the unit is concerned that their operating expenses will increase as they pick up their share of the Air Force base's expenses. Since the facilities are dated, more repair expense will probably be incurred. Finally, the unit is concerned about which facilities they will move into on Wight-Patterson and the pecking order of selecting facilities since activities from Brooks AFB are also relocating to W-P. Frank suggested the unit be actively involved in the site survey as they were during the 1993 round

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ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

Copy to FXC

Looks like AF previously unknown issue

DATE: March 24, 1995

TIME: 1 PM

MEETING WITH: NY State Sen. Nancy Larraine Hoffmann

SUBJECT: Rome Lab

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

State Senator Nancy Larraine Hoffmann
Tracey Straub, staff, NY State Senate

Commission Staff:

Jim Owsley, Cross Service Team Leader
Dick Helmer, Cross Service Team
Dave Olson, Air Force Team
Bob Bivins, Interagency Team
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison

MEETING PURPOSE: The meeting was a general discussion of the DoD recommendation to close Rome Laboratory, the 1993 BRAC realignment of Griffiss Air Force base, the base re-use plan, and the DBCR Commission's adding the closure of Plattsburg Air Force Base. Senator Hoffmann advised that the State of New York did a poor job of protecting Griffiss and Plattsburg from realignment and closure. She said that this was not going to be the case with Rome Lab. Politically, the state is united to keep the lab open and to preserve Griffiss' runway as a "warm base" for Army and Air Force operational needs. She pointed out that Rome Lab's scientists are able to do a better job in C4I because of the test and evaluation feedback they receive from their contacts with the pilots flying in and out of Griffiss. This cannot be done at Hanscom Air Force Base because it is not a flying base. ??

Senator Hoffmann stated that the 1993 BCRC's assumptions were incorrect regarding Plattsburg and Griffiss AFBs. She advised that Plattsburg is strategically important. Moreeover, she stated the DoD Bottom Up Review shows guard and reserve units from the Army's 27th Brigade at Fort Drum deploying from Griffiss AFB during contingencies. She realizes, however, that Fort Drum has a $52 million appropriation for a runway which she does not want to jeopardize.

(mm-atcom.doc)

The Senator stated that the recommendation to close Rome Lab is unfair because of the Air Force's 1993 commitment that: "the Air Force has no plans to close or relocate the Rome laboratory within the next five years." As a result, the Griffiss' re-use plan has been built around Rome Lab. In addition, over the years, the Air Force's investment in the lab has been much less because of state and community support. For example, universities have built facilities that the lab uses which it otherwise would have had to build. Moreover, the scientific synergism that has developed between the lab and universities such as Cornell, Syracuse, will be destroyed if the lab closes.

(mm-atcom.doc)

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ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: March 21, 1995

TIME: 10:30 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Edward Martin, M.D., OASD(HA)

SUBJECT: Medical Joint Cross Service Group Results

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Edward Martin, M.D., Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)
LTC Ed Ponatoski, OASD(HA), JCSG Action Officer
LTC Rich Jones, OASD(HA), JCSG Action Officer

Commission Representatives:

Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
David Lewis, Army Team
Craig Hall, Air Force Team
Dave Epstein, Navy Team
Ralph Kaiser, Counsel

MEETING PURPOSE:

Dr. Martin and his staff said that the Medical Joint Cross Service Group alternatives represent the output of the linear programming model and the starting point for discussions with the services about what hospitals to close or realign. He discussed some of the service responses and noted that many of the JCSG alternatives are being implemented by DOD outside of BRAC through the budget process. He said that, through capitation, DOD now gives MTF commanders a budgetary incentive not to admit patients to hospitals when outpatient alternatives exist and that this is reflected in reduced demand for inpatient beds and the MHSS is downsizing accordingly.

Dr. Martin said that the wartime requirement for MTF beds is about 10,000 and that, based on utilization, about 14,000 beds are needed to meet all of the healthcare needs of the entire DOD beneficiary population.

He said that he would send a letter detailing the specific service responses and their rationale, including descriptions of action being implemented outside of BRAC. Copies of the briefing charts he used are attached.

(h:\lewis\doc\mmjcsg2.doc)

David Lewis/Army Team/3/24/95

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ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

CRA19

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: March 17, 1995

TIME: 10:30 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Edward Martin, M.D., OASD(HA)

SUBJECT: Medical Joint Cross Service Group Results

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

LTC Ed Ponatoski, OASD(HA), JCSG Action Officer
LTC Rich Jones, OASD(HA), JCSG Action Officer

***Commission Representatives*:**

Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
David Lewis, Army Team
Craig Hall, Air Force Team
Dave Epstein, Navy Team

MEETING PURPOSE:

The two OASD(HA) staff were the principal action officers on the Medical Joint Cross Service Group. They provided a briefing on the JCSG process, charts from which are attached.

(h:\lewis\doc\mmjcsg1.doc)

David Lewis/Army Team/3/24/95

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ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: March 8, 1995

TIME: 1:30 p.m.

MEETING WITH: Commissioner Kling

SUBJECT: Military Medical Overview

PARTICIPANTS:

***Commission Representatives*:**

S. Lee Kling, Commissioner
Ben Borden, Director of Review and Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
David Lewis, Army Team
Craig Hall, Air Force Team
Dave Epstein, Navy Team
Ralph Kaiser, Counsel

MEETING PURPOSE:

David Lewis provided Mr. Kling with a overview briefing on military medical issues. Briefing charts and supporting documentation are attached.

(h:\lewis\doc\mmkling1.doc)

David Lewis/Army Team 3/24/95

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1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

Dave / Craig
please allow

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: February 22, 1995

TIME: 9:00 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Mr. John Flynn, Ventura County (CA) Board of Supervisors

SUBJECT: Pt. Mugu and Port Hueneme

this is a RDTS&E complex for Eglin & possibly Edwards N.F.

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

The Honorable John Flynn, Ventura County Board of Supervisors
Ms. Lynn Jacquez, Consultant

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Charles Smith, Executive Director/Special Assistant
Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Ann Reese; Cross-Service Team
Dick Helmer; Cross-Service Team
Bob Bivins; Interagency Issues Team, Cobra Specialist
Mike Kennedy; Army Team

MEETING PURPOSE:

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
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MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: February 22, 1995

TIME: 10:30 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Orlando Area Representatives

SUBJECT: Assimilation and training industries in Orlando, FL area

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Mr. Donald Jacobs, President, Pulan Electronics Corp., Orlando
Mr. Gary Burns, Office of Rep. John Mica (R-FL)
Mr. Kiernan Moylan, Office of Rep. John Mica (R-FL)

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Charles Smith, Executive Director/Special Assistant
Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Ann Reese; Cross-Service Team
Dick Helmer; Cross-Service Team
Bob Bivins; Interagency Issues Team, Cobra Specialist
Mike Kennedy; Army Team

MEETING PURPOSE:

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*****REVISED*****

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: February 10, 1995

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Beaufort County Military Enhancement Committee (BCMEC)

SUBJECT: MCAS Beaufort

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

See attached sheet.

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Charles Smith, Executive Director/Special Assistant
Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Ann Reese; Cross-Service Team
Dick Helmer; Cross-Service Team
Bob Bivins; Interagency Issues Team, Cobra Specialist
Mike Kennedy; Army Team

MEETING PURPOSE:

MILITARY ENHANCEMENT COMMITTEE ATTENDEES
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
February 10, 1995

Mr. W. R. (Skeet) Von Harten, Chairman
Director of Project Planning and Development
Gray Holding Ltd. Partnership

Ms. Jo Anne Mitchell, Executive Director
former Executive Vice President Greater Beaufort Chamber of Commerce;
former Vice President of Government Relations for Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Mr. Jack Baggette, Vice Chairman
Owner, Dependable Drafting, retired Colonel USMC

Mr. Gary Vangysel, Member of subcommittee on Military Value
Manager, Customer Support for McDonnell Douglas, East Coast
retired Colonel USMC

Dr. Ed Seim, Chairman of Subcommittee on Economic Impact
Chairman Emeritus Beaufort County Economic Development Board
former executive, Westinghouse Corporation

Mr. Skip Fink
South Carolina Community Coordinator for Local Government Assistance
retired Colonel USMC

Gen. Keith A. Smith (ret., USMC), volunteer with MEC
former Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation, Headquarters Marine Corps

Mayor David M. Taub
Mayor of the City of Beaufort, SC

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: February 10, 1995

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Beaufort County Military Enhancement Committee (BCMEC)

SUBJECT: NAS Beaufort

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

See attached sheet.

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Charles Smith, Executive Director/Special Assistant
Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Ann Reese; Cross-Service Team
Dick Helmer; Cross-Service Team
Bob Bivins; Interagency Issues Team, Cobra Specialist
Mike Kennedy; Army Team

MEETING PURPOSE:

MILITARY ENHANCEMENT COMMITTEE ATTENDEES
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
February 10, 1995

Mr. W. R. (Skeet) Von Harten, Chairman
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Mr. Gary Vangysel, Member of subcommittee on Military Value
Manager, Customer Support for McDonnell Douglas, East Coast
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Mayor of the City of Beaufort, SC

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(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: February 8, 1995

TIME: 8:30

MEETING WITH: Senators Bob Graham and Connie Mack

SUBJECT: Military Installations in Florida

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Senator Bob Graham
Buddy Shorstein; Administrative Assistant, Office of Bob Graham
Mike Thomas; Legislative Assistant; Office of Bob Graham
Ross Lindholm; Legislative Assistant; Office of Connie Mack

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Charles Smith, Executive Director/Special Assistant
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader

MEETING PURPOSE: David Lyles gave the Process Brief. He noted the intent to nominate the Commissioners was released on the 7th. Sen Graham asked for clarification on the Commission intent on Reuse and the concept of Investigative Hearings. There was a lengthy discussion on Economic and Cumulative Economic Impact as well as the relationship of the other Criteria. Further dialogue ensued on Environmental Cleanup and Compliance, COBRA, common Service Accounting systems (or lack thereof), non DoD cost issues, cross-service team concept and the status of DoD actions . A senior staff member noted that DoD was down to the lick-log in their process. Sen Graham noted strong concern on the status of Jacksonville and mentioned various depot related reports. fc

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MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: January 30, 1995

TIME: 11:00

MEETING WITH: Governor Pete Wilson's Office (CA)

SUBJECT: California Base Closure Issues

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Lee Grissom; Director, Governor's Office of Planning and Research
Judy Ann Miller; Governor's Office of Planning and Research

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Charles Smith, Executive Director/Special Assistant
Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Ann Reese; Cross-Service Team
Bob Bivins; Interagency Issues Team, Cobra Specialist
Mike Kennedy; Army Team

MEETING PURPOSE: Process Brief was not required. There was a general discussion on environmental issues. The key issue was Air Quality Non-Attainment Zones. The community relayed that the Governor was planning mitigating actions to preclude jeopardizing military value of California installations. They also pointed out the plethora of recent State natural disasters. They commented on Air Quality Credit bank exchanges. The Community was excited about the Sacramento Army Depot redevelopment plans. fc

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(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: August 1, 1994

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MEETING WITH: CH2, M, Hill

SUBJECT: Environmental Infrastructure Conversion Aspects of BRAC

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Joseph (Bud) Ahearn; Senior Vice President , Regional Manager, CH2M HILL
John Marshall; CH2M HILL
Dikren Kashkashian; Senior Client Manager, CH2M HILL

Commission Staff:

Tom Houston; Staff Director
Ben Borden; Director of R&A
Frank Cirillo; Air Force Team Leader
Alex Yellin; Navy Team Leader
Mary Woodward; Director; Congressional & Governmental Affairs

MEETING PURPOSE: We provided the process briefing to the visitors. Gen Ahearn discussed the broad based experience of the firm and thanked us for our time. He mentioned that the business of CH2M Hill was "Superb Client Service' and to "Build Financial Strength". He noted that they bring "Decision Science" to their customers. He will work with others but asked us to keep him in mind. I provided a copy of the COBRA disc to Mr. Kashkashkian. fc

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
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(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: August 1, 1994

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MEETING WITH: CH2, M, Hill

SUBJECT: Environmental Infrastructure Conversion Aspects of BRAC

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Joseph (Bud) Ahearn
John Marshall
Dikren Kashkashian

Commission Staff:

Tom Houston; Staff Director
Ben Borden; Director of R&A
Cece Carman; Congressional & Governmental Affairs
Frank Cirillo; Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook; Interagency Issues Team Leader
Mary Woodward; Director; Congressional & Governmental Affairs

MEETING PURPOSE:

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

PRESENTATION TO
REPRESENTATIVES FROM
CH2, M, HILL
August 1, 1994

Frank Cirillo Air Force Team Leader

PUBLIC LAW 101-510

CHANGES FOR THE 1995 ROUND

- SUBMISSION DATE
- TESTIMONY UNDER OATH
- PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGES

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: September 29, 1994

TIME: 4:45

MEETING WITH: Vince Whibbs - Congressional candidate for the 1st District in Florida

SUBJECT: Military installations in the Florida Bay Area

PARTICIPANTS:
Name/Title/Phone Number:

Vince Whibbs, Candidate for Congress, FL-1
Anthony Bawidamann, Political Consultant, 202-543-5008

Commission Staff:
Tom Houston: Staff Director
Cece Carman; Congressional & Intergovernmental Affairs
Frank Cirillo; Air Force Team Leader
***Alex Yellin; Navy Team Leader**

MEETING PURPOSE:

Presented standard process brief. Also discussed several issues related to past base closures in the Pensacola area.

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(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: August 10, 1994

TIME: 2:30 p.m.

MEETING WITH: Debra Corkhill

SUBJECT: Florida Military Facilities - Base Closure Process

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number: **904/488-6558**

Debra Corkhill; Florida Department of Commerce

Commission Staff:

Tom Houston; Staff Director
Ben Borden; Director of R&A
Cece Carman; Congressional & Governmental Affairs
Frank Cirillo; Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook; Interagency Issues Team Leader
Mary Woodward; Director; Congressional & Governmental Affairs
Alex Yellin; Navy Team Leader

MEETING PURPOSE: Ms. Corkhill asked our advice in how the State could best assist thevarious base defense groups. The DBCRC staff discussed several approaches and referred to some aspects of the "process" as well as 1993 lessons learned. Ms Corkhill left a brochure which is attached. She spent some time in the library and with various staff members after the meeting. fc

MEMORANDUM

August 3, 1994

TO: TOM, BEN, TEAM LEADS

FROM: MARY

RE: MEETING WITH DEBRA CORKHILL

Debra Corkhill with the Florida Department of Commerce has scheduled an appointment for Wednesday, August 10 at 2:30 p.m. to meet the DBCRC staff, review the process and look at the library. She is Governor Chiles' base closure point person and will be working with communities affected by closures and realignments.

She wants to specifically discuss what she can do to help prepare communities for the next round, how communities should prepare presentations for the Commission and COBRA analysis.

Open Navy Installation
Open AF Installation
Closed Navy Installation
Closed AF Installation
Realigned AF Installation
NAS Whiting Field
Hurlburt Field
Elgin AFB
NAS Pensacola
Pensacola Naval Aviation Depot
Pensacola Naval Education & Training Program Management Support Activity (Saufley Field)
Naval Technical Training Center (Corry Station)
Naval Coastal Systems Station
Tyndall AFB
NAS Cecil Field
USMC Blount Island
NAS Jacksonville
Mayport Naval Station
Cape Canaveral AFS
Orlando Naval Training Center
MacDill AFB
Patrick AFB
Avon Park Bombing Rrange
Homestead AFB
NAS Key West

Florida's Overall Defense Situation

Defense is a dominant force in Florida's economy.

- Florida ranks among the top states in total defense expenditures with $11.3 billion in FY 1992, almost half of which was in defense contracts.
- Florida is 5th largest in military payrolls, having 15 major military installations throughout the state.
- With more than 4% of the national total, Florida ranks 6th in value of prime defense contracts.
- DOD has funded a great deal of university scientific research and development in Florida, some $26 million in 1990 alone.

Defense contracts have been a mainstay of our economy and technology growth for decades.

- As of 1992, Florida businesses were doing $5 billion in prime contractor work for the Department of Defense (contracts over $25,000)
- Defense-related activities provide a disproportionate number of Florida's high paying, skilled jobs – at least 50% of high tech jobs in Florida are defense related.
- The Defense Budget Project, a Washington consulting firm, projected a 20% decline in Department of Defense outlays between FY 93 and FY 98. At that level, Florida businesses would lose $1 billion in contract revenue.
- Projected job losses in Florida's defense industry range as high as 45,422 by 1997 – the equivalent of a city the size of Ft. Myers, Bradenton or Ocala.

Bases in five Florida communities have already been designated for closure or realignment.

- The losses of these bases will cost Florida over 12,000 jobs, with another 6,000 jobs lost through the ripple effect.
- Some 700 million dollars in earnings will stop flowing through our economy when these bases close.

Florida's Role in the Military of Tomorrow

Drastic budget reductions are reshaping the face of national defense in the most intense scaledown since World War II. The goal? A quality fighting force, smaller and more dependent on a technological edge in weaponry, requiring fewer installations, ships, planes and other equipment to accomplish its mission.

Florida faces tremendous competition for a share of the nation's dwindling defense dollars. At the same time, it has great potential to make strong contributions to accomplishing our nation's defense downsizing goals.

Florida's bases offer strategic location, award-winning operational efficiencies, diversity of missions, important tenant commands, and facilities and programs existing nowhere else in the world. For example, our cultural diversity and bilingual population plus our close proximity to Latin America and the Caribbean make Florida the ideal new home of Southern Command upon its eventual relocation.

Defending Florida's Economy—Why It's Important

Despite intense efforts to diversify their economies, many areas in Florida are heavily reliant on military jobs and payrolls. Defense-related jobs are among our highest-paying. For example, Florida's average annual wage for direct military and civilian employment statewide was $28,774 while the comparable average for the state's private sector was $22,629 and a mere $14,080 for retail trade, our second largest employment sector.

According to the Secretary of Defense, closures in 1988, 1991 and 1993 totaled 103 bases nationwide. BRAC 95 will be larger and more comprehensive.

Large numbers of Florida jobs are based on industries which are highly seasonal (tourism and agriculture) or sensitive to the national and international economic trends (tourism, construction, trade and many services). The stability of high-paying, year-round jobs is doubly important here.

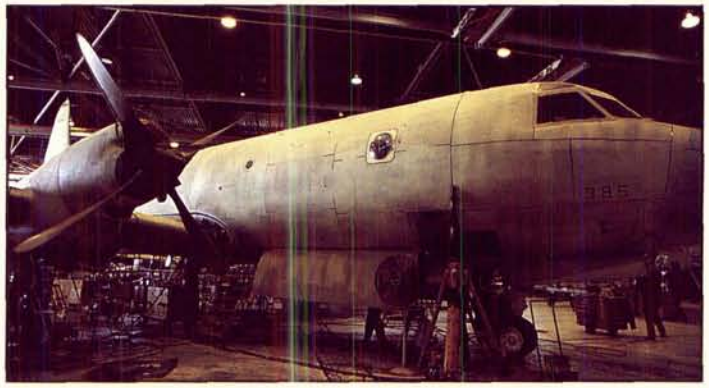
Florida Closures Now in Process

Our economy is already the second hardest hit in the nation. Recent closures and realignments in Jacksonville, Pensacola, Orlando, Tampa and Homestead have led to a net loss of some 18,000 direct and secondary jobs and a drop in earnings of nearly a billion dollars.

Florida lost more than 40,000 manufacturing jobs in the last two years—more than half from the defense sector. Another 25,000 defense jobs will disappear by 1997. Overall, Florida's defense contractors are forecasted to plummet nearly 40% in employment.

What Else Florida Stands to Lose

Florida's surviving military installations directly contribute over 100,000 jobs and more than $3 billion in earnings to the Florida economy, not counting contracts and local expenditures. When the ripple effects of these jobs and earnings are considered, the impact is staggering—more than a quarter of a million jobs and well over $6 billion in earnings.



A Look at Florida's Military Community

Northeast Region

The naval facilities in this region—NAS Jacksonville, NS Mayport, and the U.S. Marine Corps' Blount Island Command—are of great strategic importance. They are closely located to training facilities in the Bahamas, to South Atlantic operating areas and "hot spots" in the Caribbean and Central America. NS Mayport has the shortest port-to-sea time in the Navy and the infrastructure to accommodate future growth. Aggressive management has made NADEP Jacksonville tops when it comes to low cost and fast turnaround.

Overall, the military pumps more than a billion dollars in payrolls directly into the region's economy and employs nearly 40,000 people. With another $415 million in local purchases and contracts and $1.5 billion in military retiree benefits rippling through the economy, ultimately more than 108,000 jobs (direct and indirect) are the result.

Northwest Region

From Pensacola to Panama City, defense is the economic lifeblood of Northwest Florida. With a labor force of just over 300,000 in the five-county region, direct employment of over 48,000 means some 16% of the area's labor force is dependent upon the military for jobs. When the multiplier effect is considered, nearly a third of the region's work force has jobs due to the military presence. The earnings impact through the region is just slightly under $3 billion—nearly half of all military earnings in the state. On top of that, the nearly 100,000 military retirees living in the region pour well over a billion dollars in retirement pay into the economy.

Exceptional water and undersea resources for research, training and other operations (for example proximity to overwater ranges, the Navy Diving School, etc.) are found at Tyndall AFB and the Naval Coastal Systems Station. Ranked as its first and third largest employers, Panama City/Bay County has 18.6% of its workforce employed by these two installations. The county's current 8.9% unemployment rate indicates how critical the military is to its economic stability. Together, counting earnings, contracts and local expenditures, these two bases contribute a direct economic impact of $600 million to the area.

Eglin AFB houses DOD's largest and most efficient Weapons and Electronic Combat Test and Evaluation Ranges plus its only climatic test facility and several of the most advanced "hardware in the loop" facilities in the world. Okaloosa County's economy relies heavily on the nearly $1.3 billion

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NORTHWEST REGION *(continued)*

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Florida Defense Conversion
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Prepared by the Florida Department of Commerce in cooperation with the Florida Defense Conversion and Transition Commission's Base Retention Committee, July 1994.

dollars in direct and indirect earnings plus the $473 million in contracts and other expenditures generated by Eglin, while the county's high tech manufacturing is entirely dependent on the missions at the base.

Generations of naval aviators have trained at NAS Pensacola and NAS Whiting Field. Together with Corry Station Naval Technical Training Center and the Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Program at Saufley Field, these facilities have become a Center of Excellence for Aviation Training. They form a cost-effective and efficient training team for the military services while adding 20,000 plus jobs and well over three quarters of a billion dollars in direct military payrolls.

East Central Region

The next generation of DOD's space programs takes wing from Patrick AFB and Cape Canaveral AFS. Here are found launch and tracking facilities, satellite processing, and a variety of related support services for the nation's civilian and military space activities. Users include the Air Force, Army, Navy, NASA, foreign governments, the European Space Agency and private industry. In total, nearly 30,000 jobs are created, with payrolls topping half a billion dollars.

West Central Region

Today, some 27,000 jobs overall, with payrolls of $300 million, are the result of the military installations in this region. The partial closure of MacDill cost 2,800 jobs and the phaseout of the Department of Energy's Pinellas Plant, 400 more. At an average salary of $42,378, losing the 1,100 jobs remaining will be a severe blow.

U.S. Central Command, U.S. Special Operations Command and the Joint Communication Support Element remain front and center in Tampa's economy, with MacDill AFB and its airfield vital to their operation. Although MacDill was realigned by BRAC 93, the base continues to provide essential facilities and administrative services to the tenant commands and could house other functions as well.

At over 100,000 acres in size, the Avon Park Bombing Range is an exceptional military asset and has the greatest potential for improvement of all of Air Combat Command's eastern ranges, possessing land space, air space, sub-ranges, EC pads and other capabilities necessary to handle larger operations than presently exist. The Range is a major employer (80 civilian jobs) in Highlands County, and is critical to the economy of this rural Florida area.

South Region

In the wake of Hurricane Andrew and the shut down of Homestead AFB, the economy of the South region has been strongly affected. Today, total military and civilian employment at Homestead is only 280. Just two years ago, it was 8,000 with a payroll topping $178 million and annual local expenditures of another $74 million. Key to the revitalization of the economy is retention of those military and other federal activities remaining at Homestead.

Consequently, the 5,300 jobs, direct and secondary, generated by Key West Naval Air Station are even more crucial to the regional economy. Although the $110 million in total earnings plus nearly $20 million in other expenditures may seem small, it is vital to the economic health of this essentially rural area.

Central Region

Half of Florida's "high technology" jobs are in the defense sector where spin-offs have created new commercial industries such as lasers and electro-optics, simulation and training, and computer applications. Nowhere is this better exemplified than in the Metro-Orlando area, a hotbed of technology-related industry due in large part to the Naval Warfare Center Training Systems Division (NWCTSD) and the Army Simulation, Training and Instrumentation Command (STRICOM).

A model for joint service cooperation and shared cost efficiencies, together they procure nearly $7 billion in simulation and training systems for the U.S. armed forces. Their presence has been a focal point for the development of a world famous Center of Excellence in Simulation and Training in Orlando. Some 150 simulation and training firms call the area home. Direct and indirect employment totals nearly 8,000 with payrolls surpassing $173 million. Operations, contracts and expenditures locally add another $477 million in business output to the region's economy.

Military Purchasing Power

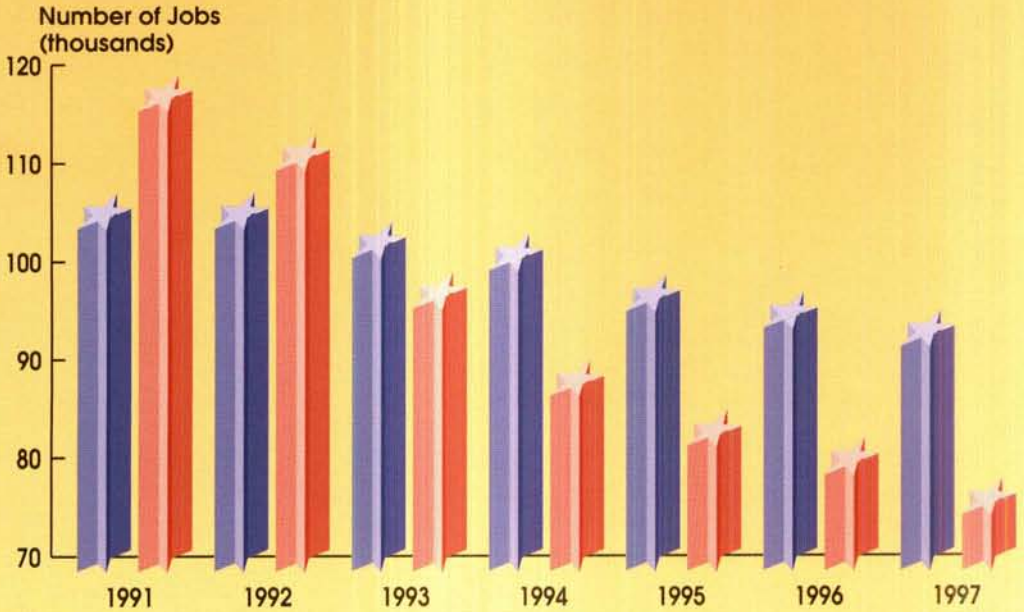
Assuming military employees follow typical personal spending patterns nationwide, here is a sample of what could be lost.

Together 1,000 employees would:

- Buy 58 new cars a year.
- Spend enough on major appliances to buy the equivalent of one new washer-drier set every 3 days.
- Buy more than 500 paperback books a week.
- Take the family to the movie—complete with soft drinks and popcorn—once every couple of weeks.

Now multiply all of this by 100 to get the spending impact of direct military-related jobs in Florida today!

Impact of Federal Cuts on Florida's Defense Industry



Department of Defense Military and Civilian Employment

Defense Industry Employment (Private)

Source: Defense Budget Project, Washington, D.C. (private industry data) and U.S. Department of Defense (DOD employment data). Calculations by the Florida Department of Commerce.

For Florida ...
the possible loss of 250,000 jobs – enough to employ everyone in a city the size of Tampa ... earnings of over $6 billion ... the loss of our high technology industry base and its high wage, quality jobs ...

For the United States ...
the loss of some of its finest, most efficient military installations with facilities not duplicated anywhere in the world ... the loss of strategic locations which position our fighting forces for immediate action ...

For Every Floridian ...
military and civilian alike ... the loss of a quality of life second to none.

What's at stake?

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: March 2, 1994

TIME: 3:00 p.m.

MEETING WITH: Fort Drum Regional Liaison Organization

SUBJECT: Fort Drum

PARTICIPANTS:
Name/Title/Phone Number: 202/225-4611

Donald Alexander; radio broadcasting executive
Charles H. Bohlen, Jr.; regional school superintendent, FDRLO Chairman
David Bruce; agriculture education
Laurence Cooke; businessman, Watertown City Councilman
John Hartzell; County Executive, Jefferson County
Louis Hervey; retired educator, Mayor, Village of Black River
John B. Johnson, Jr.; newspaper executive
Robert Juravich; regional development authority Executive Director
F. Anthony Keating; insurance executive; FDRLO Treasurer, Co-Chair "Drum 2000"
Kevin Mastellon; television broadcasting executive
John Morgia; businessman; Chairman, Planning Committee, Jefferson County Board of Supervisors
Robert Murphy; Vice Chairman, FDRLO
Richard Nells; Lewis County Manager
Ms. Chandler Ralph; health care CEO, Co-Chair "Drum 2000"
Terrence L. Roche; Chamber of Commerce executive, Colonel (Ret.)
Allen Smith; AUSA Chapter President
William Walldroff; Chairman, Jefferson County Board of Supervisors
James Williams; Command Sergeant Major (Ret.)
Richard Lyke; Producer "Fort Drum: Modern, Flexible, Effective"
Cary Brick; Chief of Staff to Rep. John McHugh
John Kull; staff of Rep. McHugh
Charles Plumpton; staff of Rep. McHugh

-more-

INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT

FORT DRUM, NEW YORK

1. Background.

a. Location. Fort Drum is located nine miles east of Watertown, New York, in Jefferson and Lewis counties.

b. History. In 1908, 2,000 Regular Army troops and Army National Guardsmen first held summer encampment maneuvers at Pine Camp. Over the years, expansion programs have greatly increased the original 10,000 acres of the camp. In the 1940s, the 45th Infantry Division and the 4th and 5th Armored Divisions trained at Pine Camp. It was also used during this period as a prisoner of war compound. On 3 December 1951, the post was named Camp Drum and on 30 September 1974, it was designated Fort Drum. The 10th Light Infantry Division was assigned to Fort Drum on 11 September 1984, and the division title changed to 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry).

c. Current Mission. Fort Drum's primary mission is to support and provide training for elements of the 10th Mountain Division (LightInfantry).

d. Fort Drum's projected operating budget for FY 93 is $151 million, with approximately 2,450 civilian employees and approximately 10,500 military personnel.

2. Major Initiatives.

Fort Drum will acquire additional area support responsibility encompassing all of New England as a result of base realignment and closure actions.

3. Measure of Merit Evaluation.

a. Mission Essentiality.

(1) Fort Drum has a total of 108 thousand acres, of which 99 thousand are maneuver and training acres. The training areas are suitable for airborne, armor, mechanized, and infantry training.

(2) Fort Drum's ranges can support Air Force Air Combat Command close air support. The ranges feature an automated scheduling system.

(3) There is access to seaport at 300 miles and airport at 80 miles.

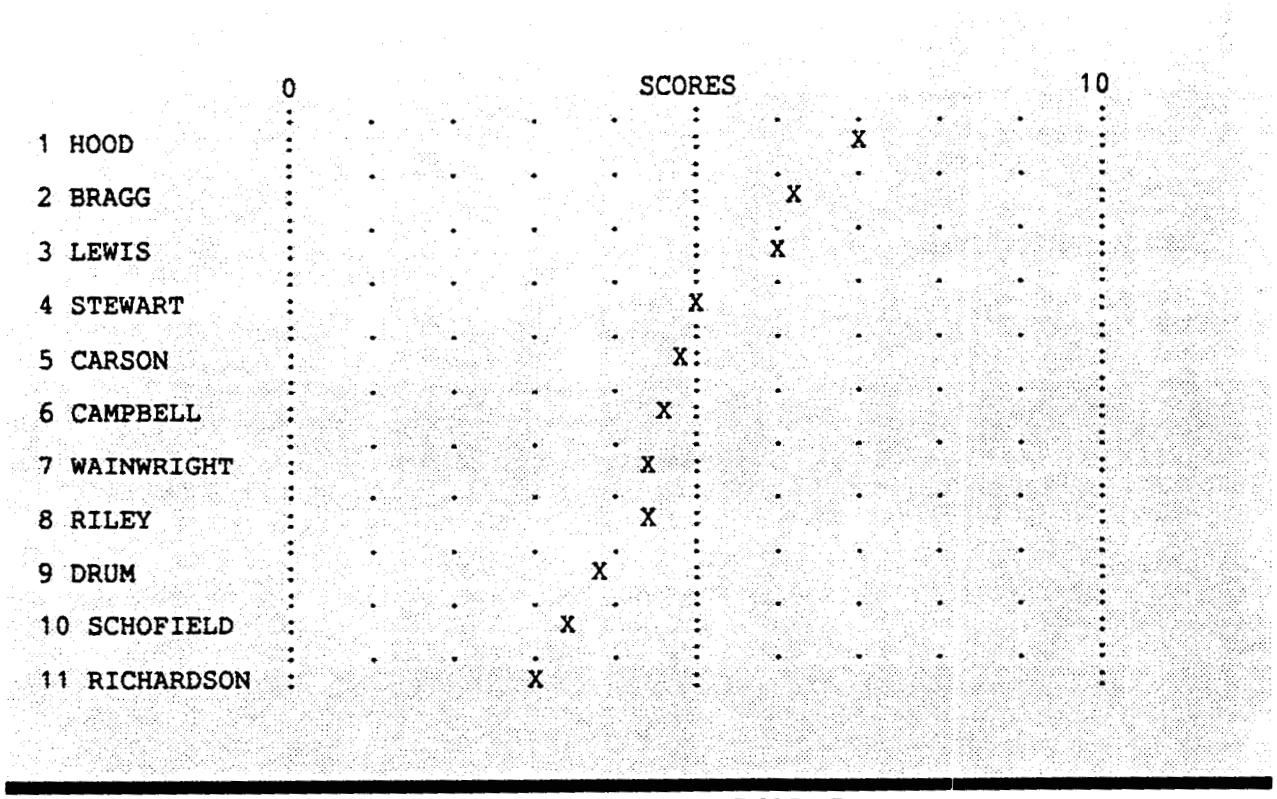
b. Investments in utilities and housing are such that their cost will be carried over the next two decades. Continued use of these investments provides a greater return on the investment made.

c. Fort Drum provides a winter training base to familiarize units with cold weather problems in the operation of weapons and equipment and the physiological aspects of survival in a hostile, cold environment.

d. Training areas at Fort Drum provide capability for joint training.

	WEIGHT		DRUM	HOOD	LEWIS
MANEUVER ACRES	75		58.8	153.3	298.1
RANGES	50		1.5	9.7	5.7
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	50		6.2	9.4	9.8
MOBILIZATION BILLETS	30		19364	52172	21960
JOINT SYNERGY	15		1	2	3
RESERVE COMP SPT	30		5.5	8.2	7.7
MSN ESSENTIALITY	---	250	2.8	6.9	6.5
CONTIGUOUS MNV ACRES	80		58.8	153.3	235.0
OPS/ADMIN FAC	35		869.8	2580.1	1839.2
AVN MAINT FAC	30		297.0	700.1	410.8
VEH MAINT FAC	30		823.5	1647.7	1591.1
SUP/STORAGE FAC	15		197.0	303.9	1032.4
DISTANCE TO TNG AREA	40		0.0	0.0	175.0
CONSTRUCTION INV	10		$835.410	$442.620	$297.190
INFORMATION MSN AREA	10		8.1	4.4	6.9
MSN SUITABILITY	---	250	3.5	6.5	5.2
VHA RATE	15		$231.78	$41.85	$414.79
FAM HSG COST/UNIT	15		$7,158	$4,847	$4,727
AVG CIV SALARY	15		$57,739	$56,505	$62,729
MER	20		0.099	0.083	0.108
CER	20		$3,843	$1,911	$2,534
MCA COST	15		1.18	0.90	1.00
OPER EFFICIENCIES	---	100	6.2	8.3	7.0
TOT BUILDABLE ACRES	50		7500.0	10000.0	10403.0
ENCROACHMENT	50		60.0	70.0	83.0
ENVIRONMENT CAPACITY	50		7.7	6.7	6.8
MULTI-FUNCTION	25		63.0	245.0	215.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	25		4.4	8.1	5.5
EXPANDABILITY	---	200	5.6	7.0	6.4
% PERM FAC	35		72.0	85.0	70.0
ACOE SCORE	10		1	5	9
FAM HSG UNITS	35		5421.0	29313.0	17616.0
UOPH UNITS	20		43.0	36.0	30.0
UEPH UNITS	35		4484.0	17328.0	7216.0
COMMUNITY FAC	20		660.8	1245.0	1365.8
HEALTH CARE INDEX	35		29.0	22.0	6.0
PLACES RATED RATING	10		21.0	273.0	82.0
QUALITY OF LIFE	---	200	2.0	6.7	5.1
		===			
SCORE		1000	3.7	6.9	5.9
RANK			9	1	3

MILITARY VALUE ASSESSMENT - MANEUVER INSTALLATIONS



MANEUVER INSTALLATION MILITARY VALUE SCORES

Note: This quantitative assessment provides a starting point in the evaluation of the Army's base structure. It <u>does not</u> produce a decision on which base should close or be realigned. Although the assessment offers a logical basis for judging possible opportunities for closure or realignment, it is just one element in the Army's overall evaluation.

3. INSTALLATION SCREENING

Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Has high military value. Ranks 2/11 for maneuver installations. 82nd Airborne Division is retained under the Force Structure Plan and is a member of the five-division contingency force. Home of the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance and the 1st Special Operations Command, as well as the XVIII Airborne Corps headquarters. Therefore, it was deferred from further study.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Ranks 6/11 for maneuver installations. 101st Air Assault Division is retained under the Force Structure Plan and is a member of the five-division contingency force. Therefore, it was deferred from further study.

Fort Carson, Colorado. Ranks 5/11 for maneuver installations. Ft Carson has been designated as the future home of the 10th Special Forces Group. 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) is retained under the Force Structure plan. Therefore it was deferred from further study.

Fort Drum, New York. Ranks 9/11 for maneuver installations. The 10th Infantry Division (MTN) is retained under the Force Structure Plan. Selected for study as a result of the plan to inactivate two light divisions.

Fort Hood, Texas. Ranks 1/11 for maneuver installations. Ft Hood is the home of III Corps and five additional separate brigades. 1st Cavalry Division and 2nd Armored Division are retained under the Force Structure Plan with the 1st Cavalry Division being a member of the five-division contingency force. Therefore, it was deferred from further study.

Fort Lewis, Washington. Ranks 3/11 for maneuver installations, is the home of I Corps and numerous non-divisional units and has high military value. Ft Lewis was scheduled to receive the 7th Infantry Division (Light), being restationed from Ft Ord, California. Two brigades of the 7th ID (L) are inactivating, leaving one brigade at Ft lewis. The excess capacity resulting from this action is being retained in the event forces return from overseas. Therefore, it was deferred from further study.

Fort Richardson, Alaska. Ranks 11/11 for maneuver installations. This installation, along with Ft Wainwright, supports the 6th Infantry Division (Light). The division is being downsized to a separate infantry brigade, with support forces.

Fort Riley, Kansas. Ranks 8/11 for maneuver installations. The 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized) is retained under the Force Structure Plan. Therefore, it was deferred from further study.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Ranks 10/11 for maneuver installations and is home to the 25th Infantry Division (Light). Selected for study.

Fort Stewart, Georgia. Ranks 4/11 for maneuver installations. The 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) is retained under the Force Structure Plan and is a member of the five-division contingency force. Therefore, it was deferred from further study.

Installation Facilities Buyout Summary

*** Fort Drum ***

Jun 92 ASIP Population	
FY92	10,602
FY98	9,501

Facility Outlook - FY98

	HQRPLANS Requirement (SF)	HQRPLANS Permanent Assets (SF)	Permanent Surplus/Deficit (SF)	Construction FY90-94 (SF)	Permanent Surplus/Deficit FY98 (SF)	Temporary Assets (SF)	Deficit Buy-Out After Const ($M)
Ops Bldgs (SF)	787,000	771,000	-16,000	0	-16,000	243,000	$18.1
Admin (SF)	244,000	66,000	-178,000	0	-178,000	360,000	$29.2
Org Maint (SF)	188,000	464,000	276,000	0	276,000	79,000	$0.0
DS/GS Maint (SF)	90,000	192,000	102,000	0	102,000	0	$0.0
Training/Inst (SF)	157,000	1,000	-156,000	4,500	-151,500	155,000	$24.5
Supply/Stor (SF)	541,000	197,000	-344,000	0	-344,000	481,000	$36.2
Community Spt (SF)	717,000	615,000	-102,000	21,000	-81,000	182,000	$41.1
Barracks @ 2+2 (PN)	4,118	4,484	366	0	366	0	$0.0
AFH on & off post(FA)	5,602	5,421	-181	0	-181	0	$18.5

Total Buy-Out: $167.6 in FY92 $

$202.8 in FY98 $

Notes:
- Buyout includes HQRPLANS Buyout, PA of construction, and 9% for P&D
- HQRPLANS Buyout increased by 26% for Org and DS/GS Maint to account for Hardstands
- Buyout ($) is calculated for facility shortage at FCG level - Grouping of FCGs, however, may reflect overall facility surplus (SF)

Sources:
- Requirements, Assets & Buyout from HQRPLANS Sep 92 (Jun 92 HQIFS, Jun 92 ASIP)
- FY 90-94 construction from CAPCES Sep 92

FACILITY STATIONING ASSESSMENT

*** Fort Drum ***

Current Facility Outlook - FY98

	(1) % Rqmt Met by Perm Assets	Weighted Average	(2) FY90-94 Const ($M)	(3) Deficit Buy-Out ($M)
Ops Bldgs (SF)	97%		$ 0.0	$ 18.1
Admin (SF)	27%		$ 0.0	$ 29.1
Org Maint (SF)	246%		$ 0.0	$ 0.0
DS/GS Maint (SF)	213%	126%	$ 0.0	$ 0.0
Training/Inst (SF)	3%		$ 0.6	$ 24.4
Supply/Stor (SF)	36%		$ 0.0	$ 36.1
Community Spt (SF)	86%		$ 0.0	$ 45.1
Barracks @2+2 (PN)	108%		$ 0.0	$ 0.0
AFH on&off post(FA)	96%	102%	$ 0.0	$ 18.5
		Total Current Buy-Out:		$ 171.6

Jun 92 ASIP Pop.
FY92 10,602
FY98 9,501

BASELINE

Proposed Stationing Scenario

	Perm Avail Assets (SF)	Stationing Requirement	Stationing Const Cost ($M)	Units Stationed UIC	Unit	PN	From/To
Ops Bldgs (SF)	-16,000	0	$ 0.0			0	
Admin (SF)	-178,000	0	$ 0.0			0	
Org Maint (SF)	276,000	0	$ 0.0			0	
DS/GS Maint (SF)	102,000	0	$ 0.0			0	
Training/Inst (SF)	-157,000	0	$ 0.0			0	
Supply/Stor (SF)	-344,000	0	$ 0.0			0	
Community Spt (SF)	-100,000	0	$ 0.0			0	
	(PN or FA)					0	
Barracks @2+2 (PN)	366	0	$ 0.0			0	
AFH on&off post(FA)	-181	0	$ 0.0			0	
		Total Stationing Cost:	$ 0.0		Total Stationed:	0	

PROPOSED

Adjusted Facility Outlook - FY98 After Stationing

	Post Stationing Avail (SF)	(3) Cumulative Buy-Out FY92 ($M)	Inflated Cumulative Buy-Out ($M)	(2) Proposed Const FY95 ($M)
Ops Bldgs (SF)	-16,000	$ 18.1	$ 21.9	$ 0.0
Admin (SF)	-178,000	$ 29.1	$ 35.3	$ 0.0
Org Maint (SF)	276,000	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0
DS/GS Maint (SF)	102,000	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0
Training/Inst (SF)	-152,500	$ 24.4	$ 29.6	$ 0.0
Supply/Stor (SF)	-344,000	$ 36.1	$ 43.8	$ 0.0
Community Spt (SF)	-100,000	$ 45.1	$ 54.6	$ 0.0
	(PN or FA)			
Barracks @2+2 (PN)	366	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0
AFH on&off post(FA)	-181	$ 18.5	$ 22.3	$ 0.0
Total Buy-Out:		$ 171.6	$ 207.7	

Adjusted ASIP Pop.
FY92 10,602
FY98 9,501

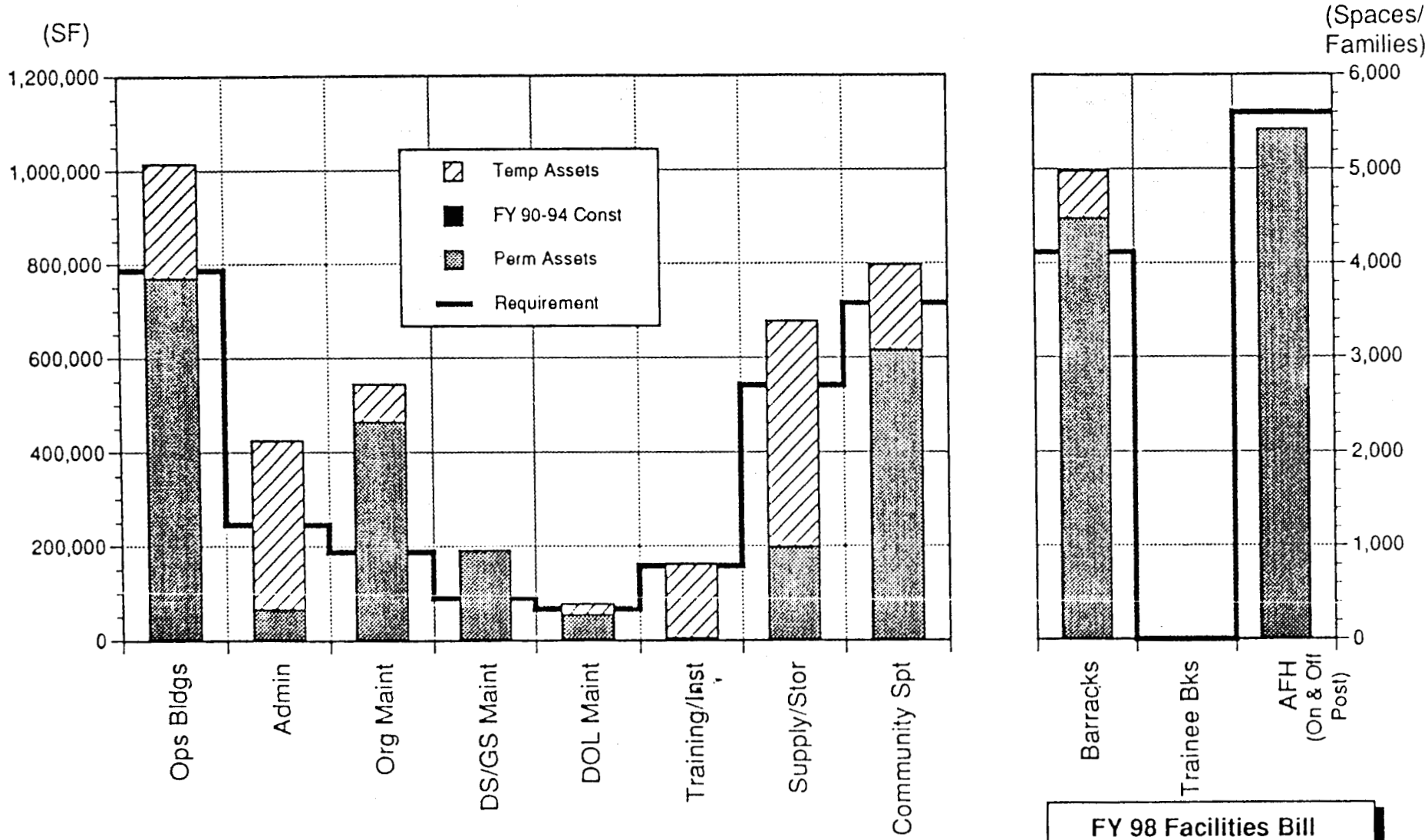
ENDSTATE

Notes: (1) % Rqmt Met = [(Perm Assets + FY90-94 Construction) / (Requirement)] x 100
(2) Construction = Construction costs from MCA, BCA and AFH Programs
(3) Buy-Out = HQRPLANS Buyout Data + Const PA + 9% P&D; HQRPLANS Buyout increased by 26% for Org and DS/GS Maint to account for Hardstands; FY92 dollars; Buyout ($) is calculated for facility shortage at FCG level - Grouping of FCGs, however, may reflect overall facility surplus (SF)
(4) Sources: Jun 92 ASIP, Sep 92 HQIFS, Sep 92 CAPCES

24 Dec 1992

Ft Drum
Analysis of Essential Facility Requirements – FY 98

DAEN-ZCI



FY 98 Facilities Bill

- Essential Only – $210.9M
- All Facilities – $633.4M

Notes:
- Data Sources: Oct 92 HQIFS, Jun 92 ASIP, & Sep 92 CAPCES (FY 90-94 MCA, BCA, NAF, AFH).
- Barracks capacity measured at 2 people per room - does not mean barracks have been renovated to that standard.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE SUMMARY

FORT DRUM

1. LAND USE.

a. Land Availability (estimated quantities in acres).

(1)	Installation total	107,265
(2)	Cantonment area	6,400
(3)	Maneuver area	60,022
(4)	Training lands designated as sensitive/marginal by ITAMS/LCTA monitoring	7,065
(5)	Explosive Impact Areas	16,951
(6)	Non-Impact Areas	(see 3)
(7)	Wetlands Sec 404 area	19,000
(8)	Other (Surface water areas; set aside unique areas; i.e., recreation habitat, forests; restricted use areas such as landfills, contaminated sites, safety zones.	703

b. Air Space.

(1)	Restricted Air Space.	Normal restrictions
(2)	Extent of Installation Compatible Use Zones (ICUZ) or Noise and Accident Potential Zone (NAPZ).	No installation AICUZ

2. THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES (PLANTS AND ANIMALS).

A survey is underway to determine the presence of endangered and threatened species on the installation. The survey is to be completed in March 1993. Wetlands at the installation are reported to pose a constraint to some forms of development.

3. CULTURAL RESOURCES.

Fort Drum has an installation historic preservation plan that has been coordinated with the New York SHPO, but it has not yet been approved by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. No implementing programmatic agreement is in place. Approximately 10,000 of the 107,265 acres that make up Fort Drum have been surveyed for archeological

There are 3 hazardous waste storage sites.

b. Contaminated Sites.

26 DERA sites have been identified with an estimated cleanup cost of $10M.

c. PCB, Asbestos, Lead Paint, or RADON issues.

PCB survey has been completed. All contaminated transformers have been replaced.

d. Regulated underground storage tanks.

There are 880 USTs. 17 out of 200 tested have failed a leak test.

7. OTHER ISSUES, CONSTRAINTS.

No other significant constraints or issues are known.

8. REVENUE GENERATING PROGRAMS.

The installation reported an estimated $60,000 was generated for FY 92 but did not indicate the source of this revenue.

9. PROGRAMMED ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS.

a. Summary of environmental compliance cost:

FY 92 Funded	$674K
FY 92 Unfunded	$298K

b. Total environmental restoration cost is estimated at $9M.

10. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR ALTERNATIVE REALIGNMENTS.

a. Receiving additional missions.

Utilities have expansion capacity. Permits for increase in solid waste disposal and air emissions may be a delaying factor. Endangered species and habit currently being studied, and extensive wetlands may impact expansion plans. Modification to existing buildings or construction on undeveloped lands will require surveys and acceptance by the SHPO.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: 3 Mar 94

SUBJECT: Georgia Military Installations

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Frank Allen
Cece Carman, Senator Nunn's Office

Commission Staff:

Matt Behrmann, Staff Director
Ben Borden, Director of Review & Analysis
Mary Woodward, Congressional Liaison
*Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader

MEETING NOTES:

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: October 31, 1994

TIME: 3:00 p.m.

MEETING WITH: Jeanne Schultz

SUBJECT: Courtesy Call

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number: 808/587-2770

Jeanne Schultz; Director, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism State of Hawaii

Commission Staff:

Tom Houston; Staff Director
Cece Carman; Congressional & Governmental Affairs
Frank Cirillo; Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook; Interagency Issues Team Leader
Alex Yellin; Navy Team Leader

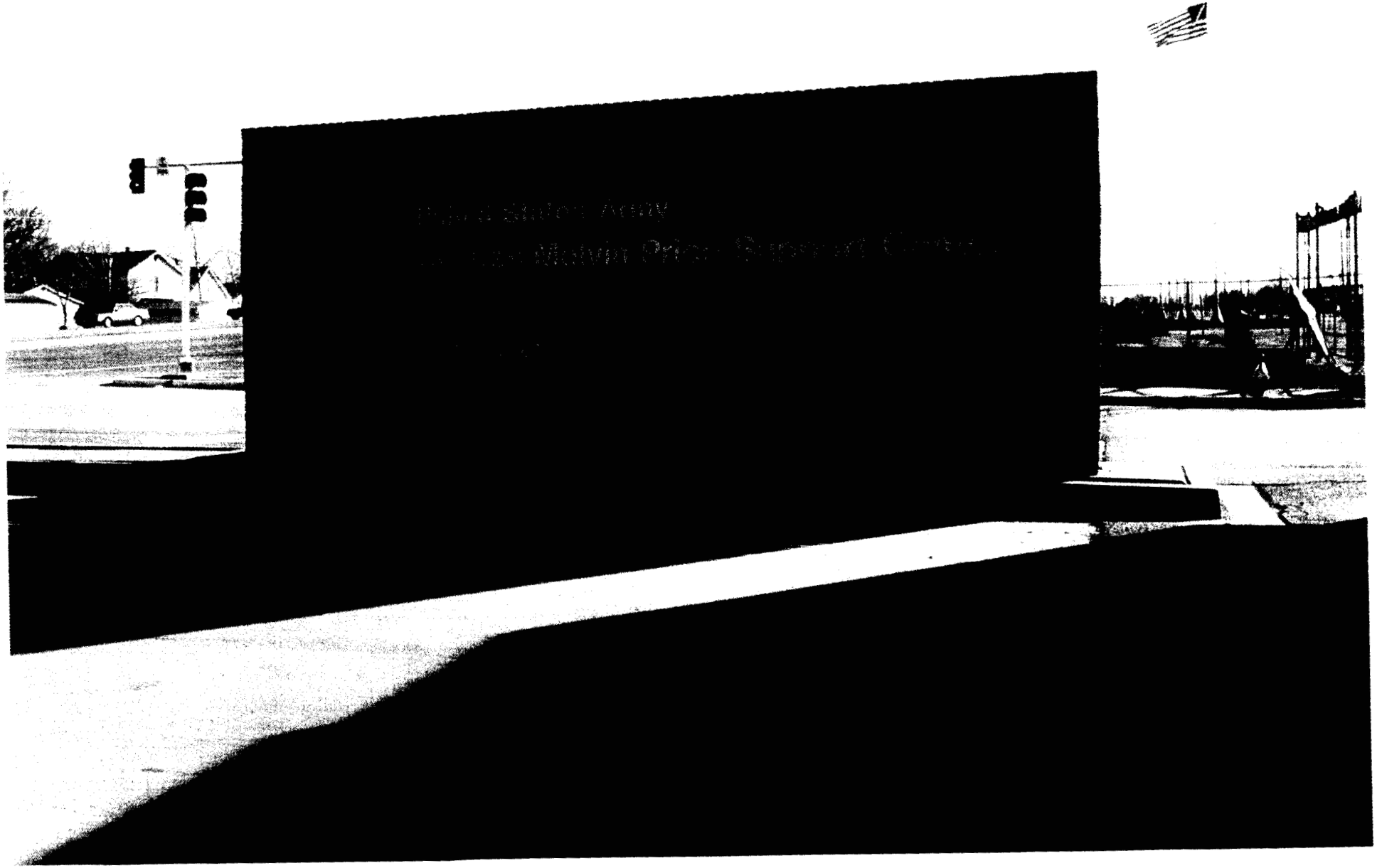
MEETING PURPOSE: **The purpose of this visit was for Ms Schultz to thank the Commission for previous support to her office and to her assistant Rock Feinseth who also accompanied her. We brought her up to speed on recent Commission changes. fc**

LEADERSHIP COUNCIL SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS

Price Task Force

CHARLES MELVIN PRICE SUPPORT CENTER

Granite City, Illinois


Representative Avery
Melvin Price Support Center

HISTORY

- 1942 - Granite City Engineer Depot
- 1962 - Granite City Army Depot
- 1972 - St. Louis Area Support Center
- 1988 - Charles Melvin Price Support Center

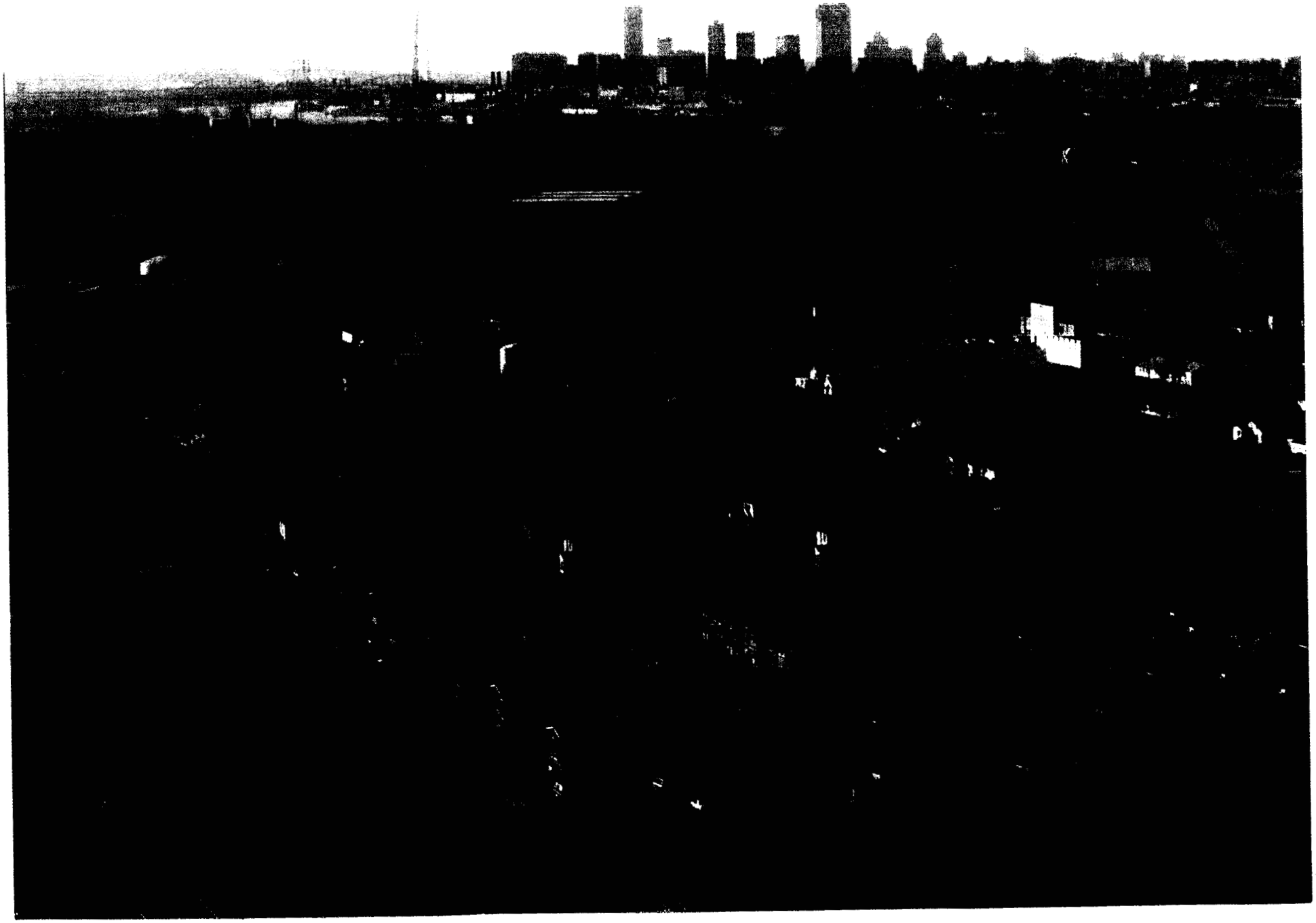
MISSION

To Provide Administrative and Logistical Support Services to Department of Defense and Other Federal Government Agencies in the St. Louis Area as Delineated in ***Interservice Support Agreements***

DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

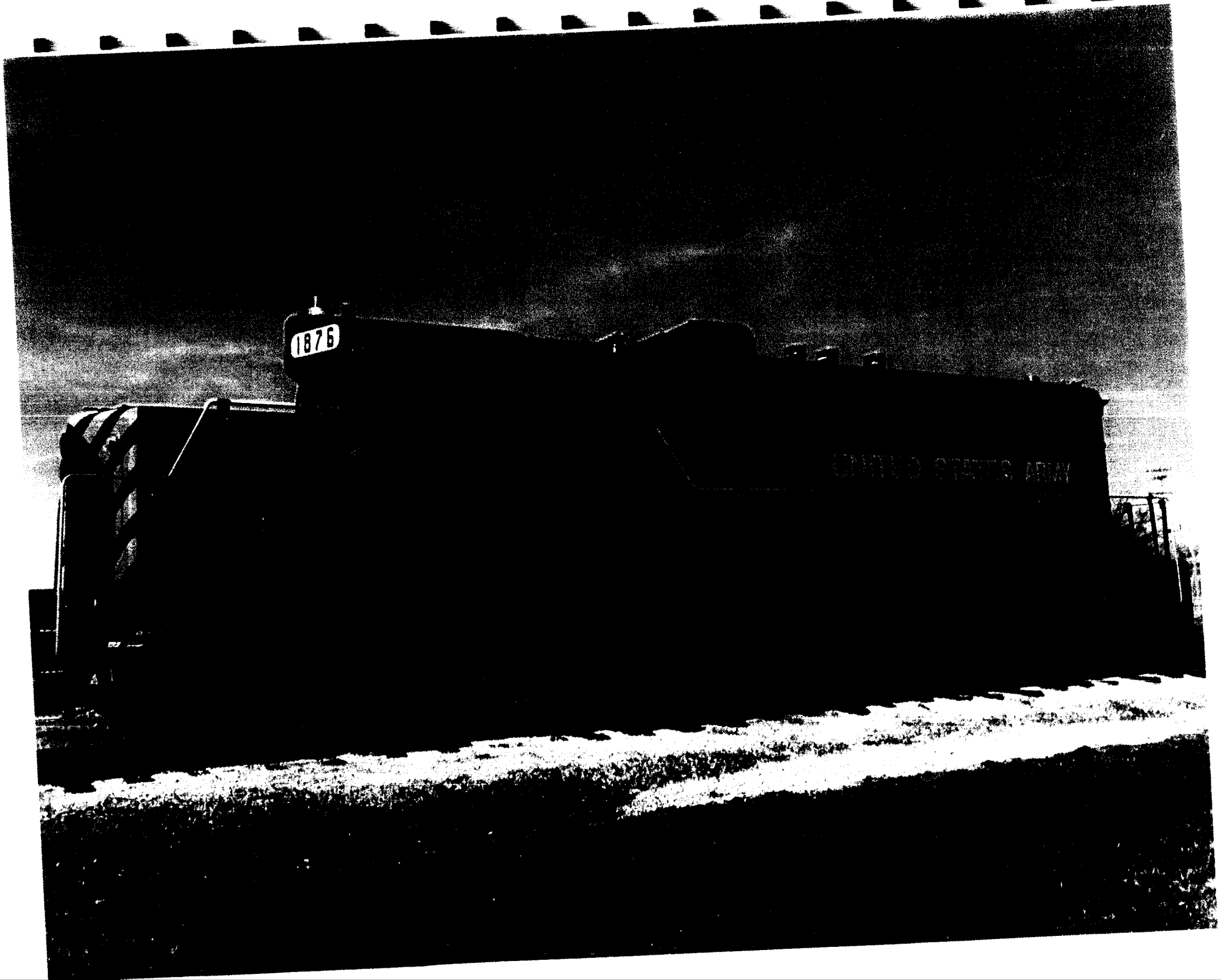
- 686 Acre Installation at Granite City, Illinois
- Fronts on Multi-Lane Divided Highway
- Within 10 Miles of 6 Major Interstate Highways
- Railroad Connection to 2nd Largest Railhead in USA
- Complete USA Inland Waterway System "At Doorstep"
- 15 Miles to St. Louis Lambert International Airport

"Location - Location - Location"



WHO RELIES ON PRICE?

- 5 US Army Active Units
- 31 US Army Reserve Units
- 5 US Air Force Activities
- 2 US Navy Activities
- 1 US Marine Corps Unit
- 1 Illinois National Guard Unit
- 5 Other Defense Agencies
- 3 Other Federal Agencies (Non-Defense)


1876
UNITED STATES ARMY

WHO RELIES ON PRICE?

- 1,370 Active Military
- 10,700 US Army Reserve Soldiers
- 3,680 Other Service Reservists
- 27,600 Dependents of Service Members
- 16,600 Retirees

ACTIVE ARMY ACTIVITIES

- Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM)
  - Maintenance Operation Procedure Training (MOP-T)
  - Apache / Longbow Acquisition
- Criminal Investigation Division (CID)
- Recruiting Company Headquarters
- Army Materiel Command (SIMA)
- Information Systems Command

ARMY RESERVE ACTIVITIES

- 102D USARCOM
- 5th US ARMY Central Storage Facility
- 329th Supply and Services Battalion (5 CFP)
- 520th Maintenance Battalion (1 CFP)
- 86th USARCOM

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ACTIVITIES

- 1344th Transportation Company (CFP)

AIR FORCE ACTIVITIES

- Ogden Air Logistics Center
  - F-4 Tooling
    - Supports Foreign Military Sales (Allied Nations)
- Air Force Materiel Command
  - Communications System Program Office
- 375th Airlift Wing - Scott AFB
  - Engineering & Services Storage
  - Medical

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

- Active Duty Navy
  - Naval Air Warfare Center Detachment
  - Naval Aviation Systems Command
- US Marine Corps
  - 3rd Battalion, 24th Marines (Reserve)

DEFENSE AGENCIES

- Defense Logistics Agency
  - Strategic Stockpile
    - *Bauxite *Antimony *Tin *Zinc *Lead
  - Red River Army Depot
    - DLA Distribution Function - Stock Storage
  - Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office
    - Supports Eastern Missouri & Southern Illinois
  - Defense Contract Management Command
    - Has Requested for Space for 170-180 People

OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

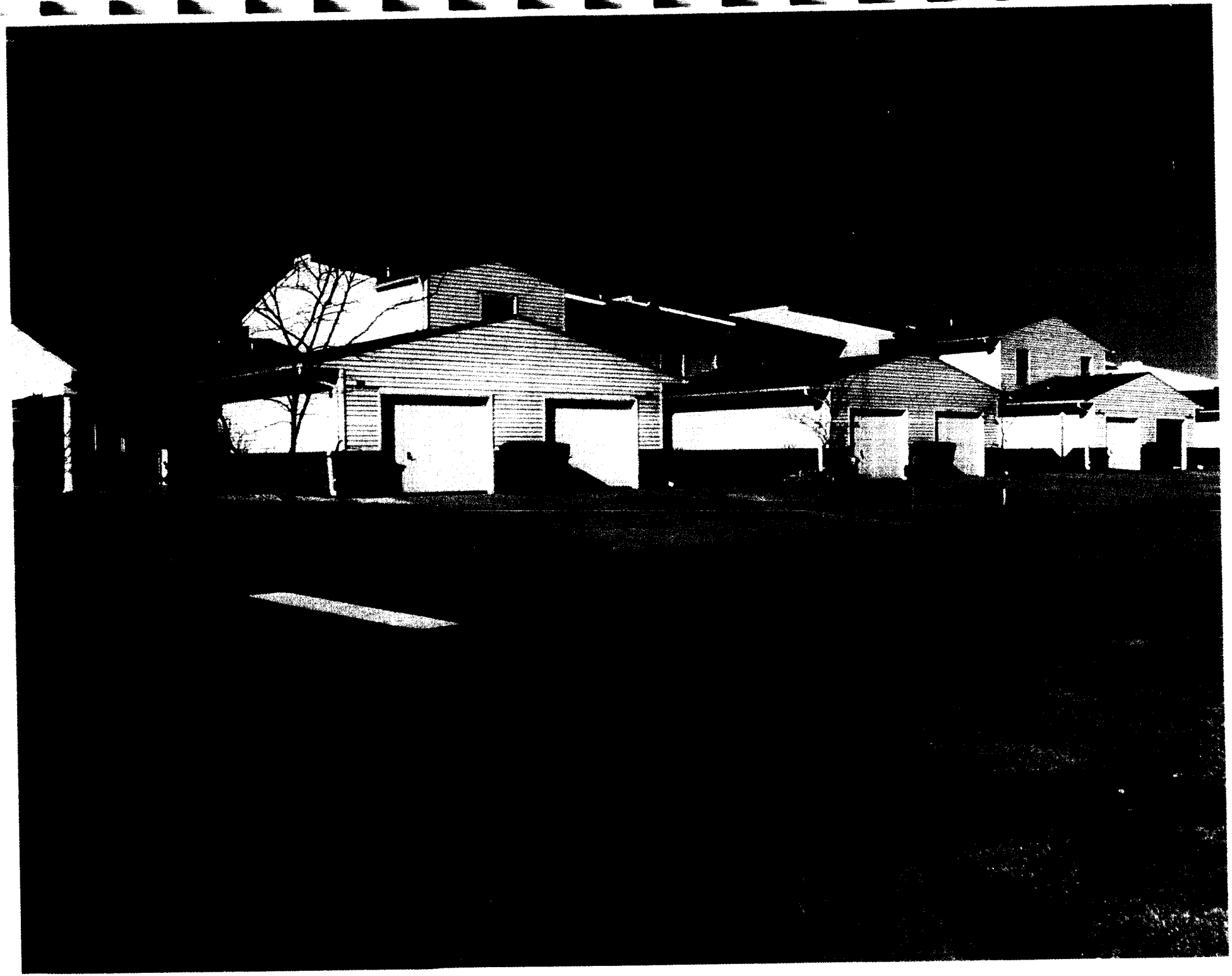
- US Coast Guard
  - Now
    - National Supply Center
    - Coast Guard Auxiliary
  - 1995-1997
    - 21 Acres "Inland" and Mississippi River Wharf
    - Construct Logistics Base
    - Construct Housing and Messing Facility
    - Improve Berthing Facility

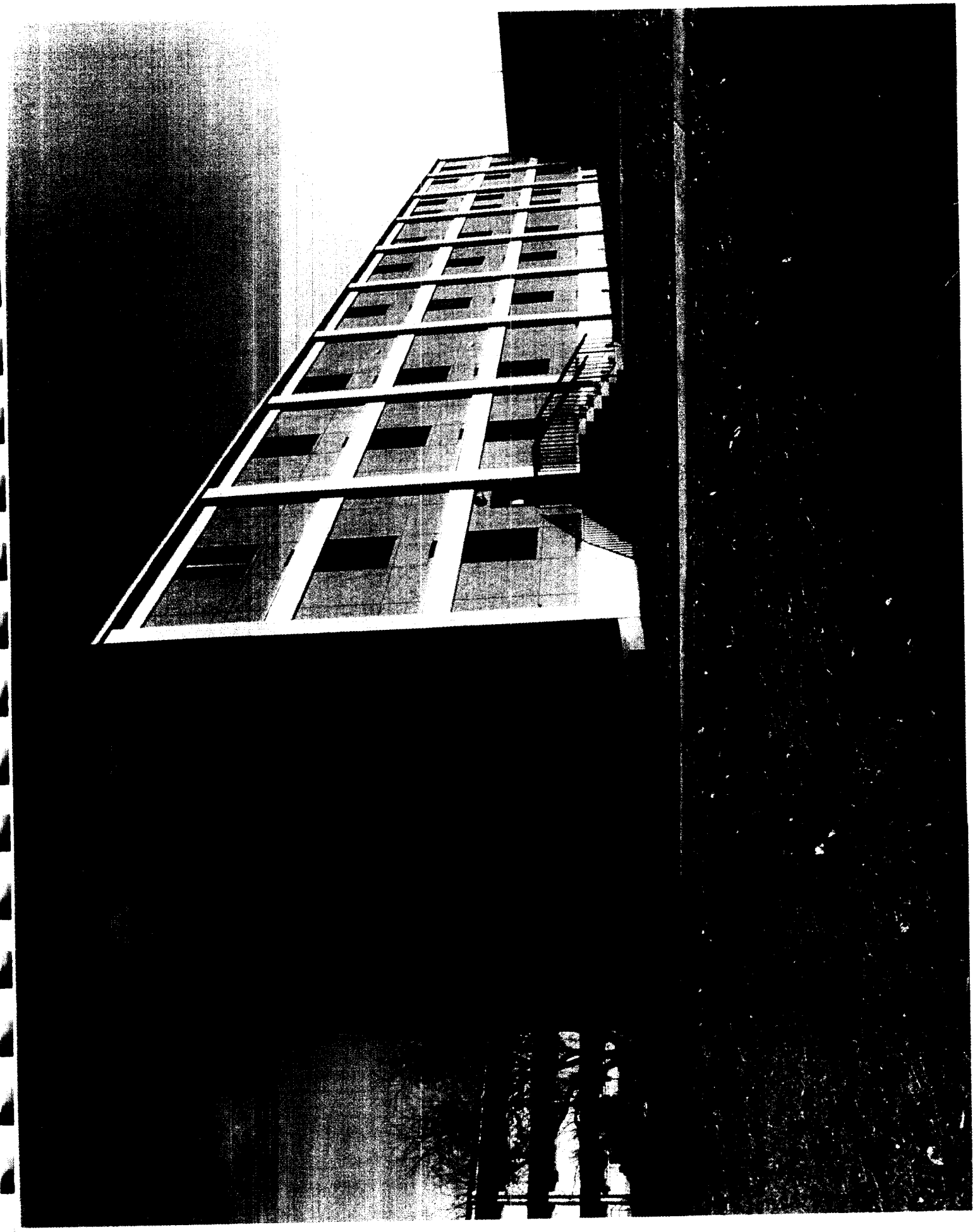
OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

- Department of Agriculture
  - Farmers Home Administration
- Federal Emergency Management Agency

QUALITY OF LIFE

- 164 Military Family Housing Units
  - 100% Occupied
  - 1 Year + Wait
- Commissary
  - 16,000 Customers Per Month
  - #1 Ranked Small Commissary in 13 State Region
- Morale, Welfare & Recreation
  - Child Development Center
  - Library
  - Bowling Alley
  - 9 Hole Golf Course
  - Fitness Center
  - Auto Craft Shop
  - Education Center





FACILITIES

- Range From 1942 Vintage to 1995 New Construction
- Well Maintained - Fully Amortized
- Land Available for New Construction
  - $8 Million Construction in Progress
  - $58.7 Million Requested for New Construction
- Military Family Housing
  - 94 New Housing Units in Master Plan
  - 100 New Units Completed in 1990
  - Older Units Sound - Well Maintained

FACILITIES

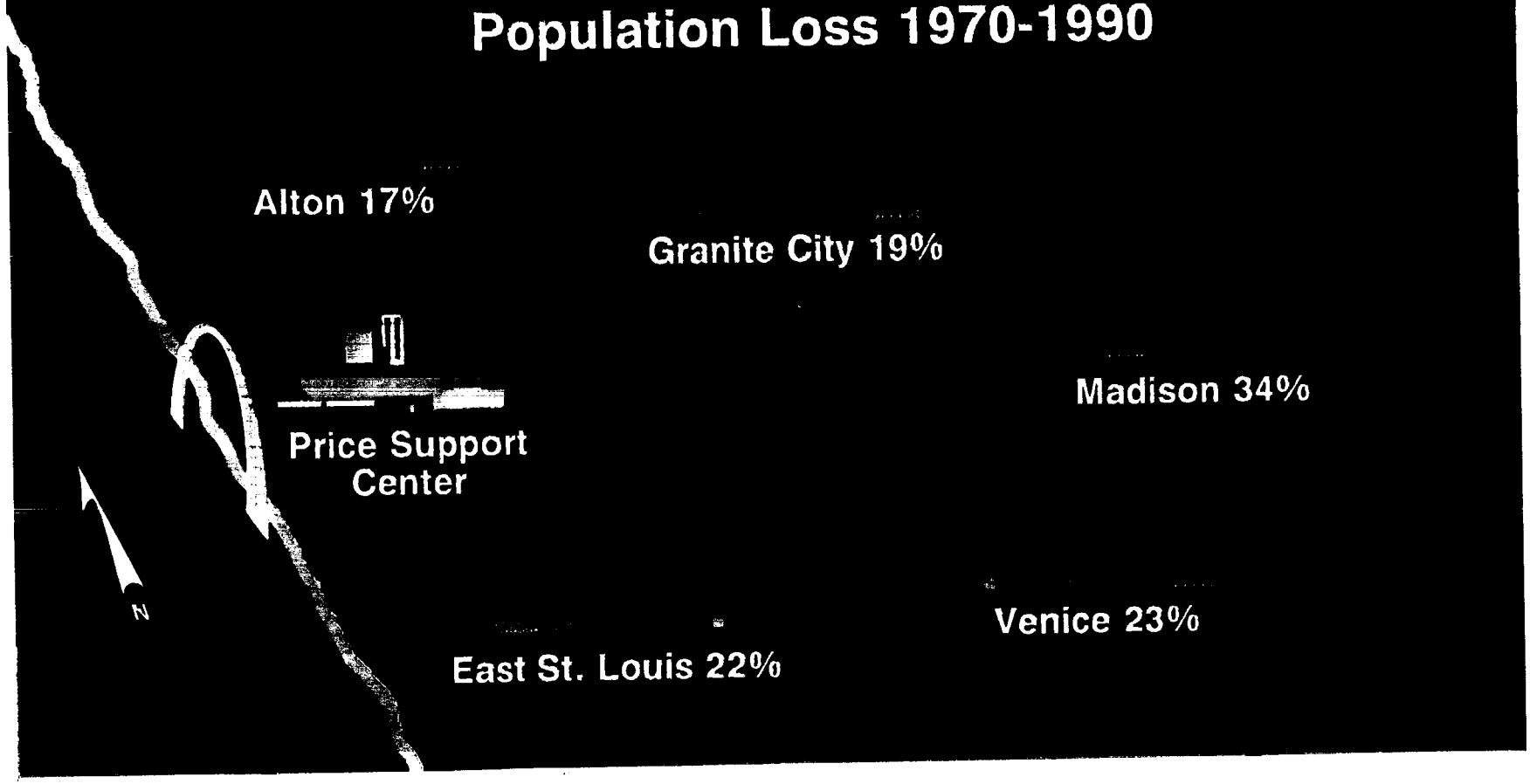
- Waiting List
  - Defense Contract Management Agency
    - Formal Request Submitted
    - Office Space for 170-180 People
    - Project $800,000 Annual Savings
  - Naval Aviation Systems Command
    - Formal Request Submitted
    - 44,000 Square Feet for 1995
    - 200,000 Square Feet for 1996 and On

IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

- Direct Economic
  - $4 Million in Salaries
  - $35 Million in Local Business Contracts
  - $1.5 Million in Utilities
- Population Loss in Already Economically Depressed Area

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON AN ALREADY DEPRESSED AREA

Population Loss 1970-1990



IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

- Economic Situation - Illinois Portion - St. Louis MSA
  - Jobless Rate Has Resulted in Declining Population
  - Median Family Income is 35% ($12,400) Less Than US Average

IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

Median Family Income
(1990 US Census Data)

• US Average	$35,225
• Granite City	$31,686
• Alton	$28,333
• Madison	$23,147
• East St. Louis	$15,975
• Venice	$15,000

IMPACT ON READINESS

- Reserve Units Recruit and Retain Based on Local Population
- Unit Cannot "Move" to Another Location
- Contingency Force Pool Could Be Seriously Impacted with Lack of Support

SUMMARY

- Active Force Structure Reduction Compels Greater Reliance on Reserve Units
- CMPSC Support Critical to Reserve Contingency Force Pool Unit Readiness
- CMPSC Closure = "Knock-Out" Punch to Local Communities

KEEP PRICE OPEN

LEADERSHIP
COUNCIL
SOUTHWESTERN
ILLINOIS

February 6, 1995

The Leadership Council Southwestern Illinois, composed of business, government, labor, education, and civic leaders of Madison and St. Clair counties, along with a coalition of community volunteers from the Missouri/Illinois bi-county area, strongly support the missions of Scott Air force Base and the Charles Melvin Price Support Center.

Scott Air Force Base is the home of numerous vital defense organizations to include the 375th and 932nd Airlift Wings, the United States Transportation Command, the Air Mobility Command, the USAF Air Weather Service, and the Air Force Command, Control, Communications and Computer Agency. These complementing commands play a critical role in the total transportation force so vital to projecting United States power wherever needed in support of our national interest. All are involved in every movement of US troops and equipment whether in combat, contingency, peacekeeping or humanitarian operations worldwide. Their co-location creates a synergy which improves the efficiency of overall mission accomplishment.

The support of more than 40 reserve units at the Charles Melvin Price Support Center is also a unique mission and one that can only take place in the midst of those units. This mission assumes an even greater importance in our Defense posture as the active duty force structure is drawn down and greater reliance is made on our reserve forces. Eight of the units at Charles Melvin Price Support Center are Contingency Force Pool units with missions involving immediate call-up and deployment in a variety of situations. Many were among the first to be called in both operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Somalia and Haiti.

The communities of Southwestern Illinois long have been ardent supporters of the service men and women stationed here and we have a great appreciation and support for the vital missions carried out from our bases. The Communities and bases have the infrastructure in place to support additional missions. We invite the Commission and its staff to review our documentation and visit our installations and communities to gain a greater appreciation of their military value.

Sincerely,

Bruce B. Holland, President

200 University Park Drive Suite 240 Edwardsville, Illinois 62025-3636 618.692.9745 FAX 618.692.9779

CHARLES MELVIN PRICE SUPPORT CENTER
Granite City, Illinois

1. **Description, History and background: -- Charles Melvin Price Support Center (CMPSC)** is a 686-acre, Active Army installation located at Granite City, Illinois and 8 miles from downtown St. Louis. CMPSC currently employs 436 military and civilian employees and is the primary support for the 13,950 Reserve soldiers, 1,370 Active duty soldiers and 13,095 civilian employees of the Department of Defense who work in the St. Louis Metropolitan area. CMPSC was established on April 1, 1942 as the Granite City Engineer Depot. The installation has evolved from the largest Engineer Depot in the United States, employing more than 5,200 workers during World War II, through four wars, two major floods, and deactivation of the depot. In times of mobilization, it has served as both a mobilization site and a major center for the shipment of combat gear to deploying units. At present it is the only military facility in the metropolitan St. Louis area to boast the full range of facilities expected of major Army installations.

Mission statement: To provide administrative, logistics, and quality of life services to Department of Defense (DOD) and Federal agencies within the St. Louis metropolitan area, as delineated in Interservice Support Agreements (ISSA). Exercise command and control; discharge the responsibilities of an Army Installation Command.

The Granite City Army Depot was deactivated in 1971, and the U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) assumed responsibility for the installation and its mission. Although ATCOM (formerly AVSCOM) is responsible for CMPSC's mission, the installation impacts a large number of other federal agencies. The post plays a vital role in the training and deployment of Reserve and National Guard soldiers throughout the metropolitan area. Without this important facility, many of the soldiers who train here on a regular basis would not have the opportunity to train in their wartime skills except at annual training. A very important aspect of that training is the fact that eight units with tenant activities at CMPSC are members of the Contingency Force Pool(CFP). In addition to CFP units there are 13 reserve units that have been deployed for operations including Desert Shield / Desert Storm and Uphold Democracy in Haiti. This facility made the deployment of the 1,785 soldiers of the 102nd USARCOM less time consuming and considerably less expensive than the cost had their equipment been located elsewhere. This population of important assets to the Department of Defense's role in America's foreign policy is a point worthy of strong consideration. CMPSC is ideally located to support the large population of military employees in the St. Louis area. It becomes an even greater asset when it is considered that the St. Louis area boasts the second largest inland port and the second largest railhead in the United States. CMPSC is situated on the Mississippi River and a major four-lane Illinois highway within a few miles of the major intersections of both North-South and East-West Interstate Highways (I-55, I-70, I-64, I-44, I-255, and I-270 are all located within 10 miles of the installation). Additionally CMPSC is located within 15 miles of St. Louis Lambert International Airport and St. Louis Regional Airport at Bethalto, Illinois.

Army - Active Duty

ATCOM -Maintenance Operations Procedures - Training Shop

The Maintenance Operations and Procedures (MOP-T) Shop supports the ATCOM mission by providing professional training to the ATCOM troop and aviation soldiers. In essence, this facility trains individuals who are involved in the acquisition and fielding of army aviation systems and for new equipment training at the least cost to the government. The organization occupies seven administrative offices, four classrooms, 15,000 square feet of maintenance bay and a 28,000 square feet "clamshelter." Additional classroom facilities are programmed for 1995-1996.

The MOP training covers five helicopter weapon systems, engines, etc. Additionally, such diverse systems as Field feeding and Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units also are covered. In FY 1994, 107 classes were held in this facility, training 856 people.

ATCOM indicates locating this facility at CMPSC has resulted in $1,011,000 cost avoidance in training and over $250,000 in equipment costs from FY 89 to date.

ATCOM - Aviation Life Support Equipment (ALSE)

The ALSE shop stores its equipment at CMPSC. It is at this location due to the lack of facilities at ATCOM (St. Louis Federal Center.) This activity receives, stores, and issues aviation life support equipment at CMPSC. This activity has recently increased it's space requirement. During Desert Shield / Desert Storm, this facility shipped equipment in support of units deployed in that effort. If required to move, the ALSE shop would have to rent storage locally due to ALSE's need for access to the equipment.

US Army Corps of Engineers - St. Louis District

This organization utilizes approximately 12,000 square feet of warehouse space to store necessary equipment for continuing operations in the St. Louis area. Although the Corps of Engineers has other holdings in the St. Louis area, the use of CMPSC for storage gives them the extra room they need for operations at their Arsenal street facility.

US Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID)

Currently this operation involves 3 special agents who support the entire military population in the St. Louis area.

US Army Materiel Command (AMC), Systems Integration and Management Activity (SIMA)

This activity stores automated data processing equipment, furniture, and paper supplies at Price. The space at Price is vital in that the AMC has only 5,000 square feet at their operational location in St. Louis. If the Price space is lost, the AMC will have to replace it with commercially-leased space.

US Army Recruiting Battalion - St. Louis

This organization utilizes approximately 740 square feet of office space to provide its Metro East Recruiting Company a secure location for its company headquarters. Due to the company's Metro East Recruiting mission, it provides a central location for the unit's activities. In addition to the savings in 1991 dollars of $9,732 in lease fees. CMPSC provides an excellent opportunity for potential enlistees to tour an Army facility and observe the myriad of services provided.

Army Reserve

84th Division (Training) - 2nd Battalion

This unit uses approximately 800 square feet of heated warehouse space as a reserve center. In addition to its mission to set up a mobile training base for the training of Initial Entry soldiers, this unit conducts extensive support operations to the St. Louis Recruiting Battalion. It provides a weekend of Basic Training subjects and environment to soldiers before they actually leave for training in addition to conducting annual training by running a Basic Training Battalion at a TRADOC installation. There are no other suitable facilities in a military environment for this function. This activity needs to be located near the population center from which these senior reserve soldiers are recruited. The approximate cost savings in 1991 dollars is $106,000.

102d ARCOM

5th Army Central Storage Facility

This facility provides direct support of "go-to-war" items such as body armor, helmets, cold or hot weather gear, etc, to deploying soldiers of US Army Reserve Units from a six-state area as well as from the Missouri National Guard. During Operation Desert Shield / Desert Storm, this facility provided more than 1,800 soldiers of 32 deploying units with timely support that allowed their rapid deployment. The go-to-war stocks were packaged and loaded for shipment within six hours of the deployment order and were delivered to every unit in good

condition and ahead of schedule. It was also responsible for supporting the 458th Transportation Detachment of the Army Reserve. A note of interest is that this unit achieved the fastest mobilization of a reserve unit in the 75-year history of the Army Reserve. This unit was on the ground and operational within 48 hours of its deployment order in support of operation Uphold Democracy to restore peace in Haiti.

The facility contains approximately 240,000 square feet of secure and heated warehouse space. The cost of leasing similar warehouse space in the St. Louis area would be prohibitive for these Army Reserve units. The cost, as calculated for the 1992 Support Agreement, would be more than $1.79 million dollars. It is unlikely that this operation could be relocated and expected to operate as efficiently. The large number of Contingency Force Pool units in the area and the unsurpassed availability of all forms of transportation make it an ideal location.

329th Supply & Services Battalion

This Army Reserve Battalion, a member of the Contingency Force Pool, has approximately 22,500 square feet of hanger space on CMPSC. The space is utilized to store unit mobilization equipment not maintained at the Fifth Army Central Storage Facility. All of its subordinate units are within a 30-minute commute to CMPSC. Due to the fact that the Battalion Headquarters and three of its subordinate units are CFP units that are not always deployed together, it is imperative that the unit have this storage space at this location. Should CMPSC appear on the closure list, the Battalion would have to find suitable storage at two or more locations on the local economy. It is worth noting that this Battalion has had subordinate units deployed for Operations Desert Shield / Desert Storm and most recently had a detachment deployed in support of operation Uphold Democracy in Haiti. This unit returned home in January, 1995.

520th Maintenance Battalion Hands-On-Training

The 520th Maintenance Battalion is composed of the 245th Maintenance Company (a member of the CFP) from St. Louis, Missouri and the 936th Maintenance Company from Wood River, Illinois. These units provide Direct Support Maintenance on equipment belonging to reserve units throughout the St. Louis metropolitan area. Supported units send their equipment (trucks, trailers, fork lifts, generators, compressors, radio and electronics, and weapons) to this Area Maintenance Support Activity which is responsible for providing Direct Support Maintenance. Any direct support maintenance not provided by this activity must go to Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri which is approximately 140 miles distant. The Hands-on-Training (HOT) mission provided by the 520th Maintenance Battalion avoids the cost of transporting the equipment and provides a rapid turn-around of the equipment to using units. The mission also gives Army Reserve soldiers experience with modern equipment in use by units they will support in war time and contingency operations (including peacekeeping operations). The operation not only provides training for the maintenance battalion soldiers, it also saves approximately

$112,000/year in transportation and labor costs. This facility is so important to the training of the units that in 1993 the 102D USARCOM spent $850,000 to rehab the building into a complete training facility for its units. Without this mission, these soldiers would have no local facility at which to train and would be limited to annual training for maintaining and updating their skills. It is important to note that both of the units were deployed in support of Operation Desert Storm.

892nd Transportation Company

This unit, also a member of the Contingency Force Pool, maintains a number of excess items that cannot be stored elsewhere. These items, including flatbed trailers and other heavy equipment, are maintained and stored on 40,000 square feet of space. The secure maintenance, storage, and issue space provided at CMPSC cannot be easily duplicated in the area. According to the unit's headquarters, if CMPSC were closed, the 892nd Transportation Company would be required to look on the civilian economy in order to maintain the equipment locally.

86th ARCOM / 88th ARCOM

This Army Reserve command has a number of units that use CMPSC as a facility to conduct weekend drills and annual training. The units also store their equipment at CMPSC.

The 88th ARCOM will become the command and control headquarters for the Army Reserve units in the Metro East area. They are planning to add a transportation battalion to the Belleville, Ilinois USAR Center in addition to units that are already in that center. The available space at the Belleville Center will not accommodate the 88th ARCOM units. Therefore, 88th ARCOM units will also need to be supported at CMPSC for both training and storage of their equipment.

226th Transportation Company

This unit is unique in the US Army. It is a member of the only Battalion in the US Army whose mission is related to the establishment and operation of a railhead. According to the ARCOM headquarters, the 226th Transportation Company has plans to bring a second engine to CMPSC to join the one already on site. In addition, they are in the process of laying tracks on the facility to make their facility accessible. The ARCOM headquarters states that the 226th Transportation Company needs to be located in the St. Louis area due to the strong recruiting base represented by the second largest railhead in the US. Should CMPSC be chosen by the BRAC for closure, it would require the Army Reserve Command to spend approximately $6.5 million dollars to build a facility capable of maintaining and operating a railroad company with a strength of 110-120 soldiers. There is no facility available in the civilian sector that could house such an operation.

376th Engineer Platoon (Firefighters)

This unit could be moved to another facility if one could be found locally.

416th Engineer Command

This unit is scheduled for deactivation in September of 1995.

624th Engineer Platoon (Map Distribution)

This unit could be moved to another facility if one could be found locally.

US Army Reserve Personnel Center

This activity utilizes approximately 43,000 square feet of space for the storage of hard stock items. It serves as a distribution center to the ARPERCEN activities in the St. Louis area for paper stock and other support items and currently employs five personnel. The facility has stated that space would have to be leased to run the distribution center due to the lack of space at the ARPERCEN facility in St. Louis. The approximate cost savings by using this facility was estimated at $118,000 in 1991 dollars.

Army National Guard - Illinois

1344th Transportation Company

The 1344th Transportation Company in East St. Louis utilizes CMPSC for several purposes. Due to the limited storage at the unit armory, they have stored 165 semi-trailers and 10 tractors at Price. With the expected arrival of 20 more tractors, CMPSC will house a total of 30 tractors by September, 1995. This storage space is crucial to the unit, and the unit is a priority as a member of the CFP. Closure of CMPSC would require a military construction project to house this equipment in a secure area - or an expensive lease of commercial space. There is no suitable secure storage facility in the Metro-East area today.

The Price facility also provides an excellent location for monthly drivers' training. The road network and limited traffic allow this unit the opportunity to give their drivers hands-on training in operating, backing, parking, coupling/uncoupling their trailers and performing operator maintenance. The value of the Price facility for training purposes for this unit is extremely high. If this unit becomes a contingency unit with a humanitarian mission as expected, Price becomes even more important.

CMPSC is also used by this and other units in the area for the Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT). CMPSC provides an excellent location, at no cost, and has the additional advantage of minimal traffic.

Air Force

Ogden Air Logistics Center - ITE Site - F-4 Tooling

The mission of this activity is to receive, store, and issue specialized tooling for the F-4 series of aircraft. Although most F-4s are out of the active inventory of US Armed Forces, a number of friendly nations are still flying the aircraft, and the US is responsible under Foreign Military Sales agreements to retain the capability of providing support for the aircraft. This specialized tooling at Price is "one of a kind" and exists nowhere else in the world. Any major repair of an F-4 aircraft which requires parts support for parts no longer in stock, requires selection and issuance of the tooling to a manufacturer (most often McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis) capable of producing the required part. Until a few years ago this tooling was stored by McDonnell Douglas for the USAF at their plant in St. Louis at an annual cost to the USAF in excess of $2 million.

The office is manned by Reserve Forces personnel from the Air Force Reserve and the Navy Reserve. Training provided here is not available elsewhere for these Reservists.

Air Force Materiel Command - Communications Systems Program Office

Due to the lack of space at Scott Air Force Base, this 25-30 person Acquisition and Source Selection Office utilizes office space at CMPSC. The Commander desires to move the unit to Scott when and if space becomes available there. Currently no construction is planned to provide a sufficient facility at Scott.

375th Airlift Wing

Scott Air Force Base utilizes space at CMPSC for several activities due to lack of available space on the installation at Scott. Base housing is storing furniture, the hospital has mattresses and other hospital equipment and supplies, and Scott Base Operations has Ready Bags in storage at CMPSC. Scott officials have looked for other space (either military or commercial) and found none suitable nor available near Scott.

Navy

Naval Air Warfare Center Detachment

The Naval Air Warfare Center mission at CMPSC is the receipt, storage, issuance and shipping of aviation ground support and test equipment to active duty, reserve forces and

foreign military sales. They are one of only two facilities that accomplish this mission in the US. According to their headquarters, it would not be possible to move their operation to Virginia. Therefore, they would have to relocate. If the Navy could find a facility which offered location advantages comparable to CMPSC, the Navy believes such a site would double the detachment's budget.

Naval Aviation Systems Command

Special Tooling for F-14, EA6 and AV-8 (Harrier) Aircraft:

The Naval Aviation Systems Command has forwarded a formal request to ATCOM for space at Price. The Command wants to acquire approximately 40,000 square feet of warehouse space in 1995 and an additional 100,000 square feet in 1996 and 1997. This function is very similar to that previously described for the Air Force F-4. However, the Navy aircraft supported are first line fighter aircraft in service today in the United States Navy as well as in foreign allied air and naval services. The Navy is offering to establish either a Navy only or multi-service capability at Price. CMPSC is an ideal location for this activity since much of the tooling will come from McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis and, when needed by the Navy, the access to all modes of transportation found here enables rapid, cost-effective movement to the desired location. The Navy Aircraft Maintenance Office estimates the value of the tooling to be placed at CMPSC to be in excess of $4 Billion.

US Marine Corps

3rd Battalion, 24th Marines (Reserve)

The 3rd Battalion, 24th Marines uses approximately 8,000 square feet of enclosed storage to hold miscellaneous training articles. CMPSC's closure would require them to move their equipment to a civilian facility.

Defense Agencies

Defense Logistics Agency

Strategic Materials Stockpile

The Strategic Stockpile is the largest tenant at CMPSC in terms of space utilized. The stockpile at CMPSC consists of materials as listed in the following chart:

COMMODITY	SPACE OCCUPIED (sq ft)	QUANTITY AT PRICE
Antimony, Grade A	12,000	3,667 s/tons
Bauxite, Metallurgical Grade Crude Surinam	560,000	400,720 s/tons
Bauxtie, Refractory Grade	228,000	113,286 s/tons
Lead, Chemical	4,000	2,439 s/tons
Tin, Grade A	21,000	12,664 s/tons
Zinc, Brass	46,000	25,156 s/tons

All of the materials stored at CMPSC are scheduled for eventual sale to the public. However, with the exception of some zinc ingots being purchased by the US Mint, nothing is being sold at this time. The market situation for these materials is such that dumping them on the market would result in greatly-depressed prices and would have an adverse economic impact. Materials stored at other locations which have already been scheduled for closure by the BRAC process must be sold before the material at CMPSC and even then, the market conditions may preclude sale of the material stored at CMPSC.

Removal of the material stored at CMPSC to another government-owned or leased facility would be prohibitively expensive and is not being considered.

Red River Army Depot

The Red River Army Depot utilizes approximately 260,000 square feet of heated, secure storage space at CMPSC. The supplies and equipment stored at CMPSC are in support of the Army's maintenance depot at Red River. The activity at CMPSC is scheduled to be drawn down as a new facility is completed at the Red River Depot in 1995 -1997. The annual cost savings by locating this stock at CMPSC in lieu of commercial space, in 1992 dollars, is $640,000. The space occupied by Red River is the space which the Naval Aviation Systems Command has asked be allocated to their aircraft tooling center.

Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO)

This organization utilizes 143,200 square feet of shed storage. It is in the process of acquiring new facilities at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois. The need for the extra space is required due to the continued downsizing of government operations in this area. Should Scott AFB appear on the BRAC closure list, DRMO would begin the process to acquire new facilities at CMPSC. In the event that both locations appear on the BRAC closure list, they would be required to move all material to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri at cost of more than $500,000. Relocating this activity away from the metropolitan area would have a very adverse impact on the retail sales function in that the target population would shrink and sales suffer accordingly. The cost savings in 1990 dollars is approximately $303,000.

Defense Contract Management Command

The St. Louis Area Operations office has, by official communication with the Commanding Officer of CMPSC, requested approximately 25,000 square feet of administrative office space at CMPSC. Presently, the Operations Office occupies very expensive leased space in downtown St. Louis. Their Commander believes that a cost savings of approximately $800,000 per year can be achieved by vacating that space and relocating to Building 331 at CMPSC when the Army Longbow Project Office vacates that space in 1995-96. The Area Operations Office employs approximately 180 people who would be accommodated at CMPSC.

Other US Government Agencies

US Coast Guard

The 2nd Coast Guard District utilizes 58,940 square feet of heated warehouse and office space. These facilities serve as both a local and auxiliary National Supply Center. The advantage of CMPSC is that it is co-located with a docking berth to the largest inland water system in this country. Again, the advantage of having great transportation assets in the St. Louis area with the Coast Guard's mission that includes inland waterways, makes CMPSC an ideal location. The excellent access to facilities and their mission has caused the Coast Guard District to request more space at CMPSC.

The Coast Guard has leased 21 acres of land on which to build an operations and logistics hub facility in support of Coast Guard activities throughout the inland waterways of the 2nd Coast Guard District. The facility will include maintenance, administrative, living and messing facilities. The lease also includes a berthing facility on the Mississippi River with direct access to the operations and logistics center. The location of the river facility, just below the lock which serves the Chain of Rocks by-pass channel, is ideal in that it offers direct access to all down-river activities without the delay involved in lock transit. The wharf will have the capability to handle two cutters and miscellaneous smaller vessels as well as a "roll on/roll off" capability for equipment and transport barges.

Construction is due to begin in late summer or early fall of 1995 on the "land-side" facilities and somewhat later on the river berthing facility. Completion of the total project is scheduled for 1997.

We fully understand the Coast Guard is not a part of the Department of Defense. Nevertheless, the savings to the American taxpayer by Coast Guard use of CMPSC is as real as if they were a part of the Department of Defense. The Coast Guard plays a vital role in maintaining waterway lines of communication essential to contingency movement of military units and equipment.

US Department of Agriculture - Farmers Home Administration

This distribution center provides over 1,300 forms and 300 supply items to over 2,300 State, District, and County Field Offices throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Truk and Virgin Islands. Approximately 150-200 requisitions are filled each day. Additionally, this warehouse makes the initial distribution of new forms and software. Six full-time and three part-time employees of a contracted corporation provide this service. There are also two Department of Agriculture personnel.

Although there is a very small warehouse in the Washington, D.C. area, Granite City is the primary operation for all of the Department of Agriculture. In addition, the cost of moving this operation would be prohibitive, and the disruption of service would be significant in that there is no other location to accomplish their mission while they relocate.

The Department of Agriculture feels the central location permits the warehouse to provide excellent service.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA uses CMPSC as a staging area for it's mobile homes coming from other regions. It uses a 320,000-square-foot area of open air space. During the "Great Flood of 1993," FEMA used the area as an operations center and a site for deployment of teams. If closed, FEMA would have to find a site for an emergency operations center. Their current policy at unsecure locations is to hire security at a cost of $45,000 per quarter in addition to an average $5,000 dollars for space. Another concern is where to go. The area needs to be close to major highways and large enough to support the constant movement of mobile homes to operation sites. Also, it needs to have enough space to support an operations center. FEMA has no intention of leaving CMPSC unless it is closed.

2. <u>Discussion of the availability and condition of facilities.</u>

Enclosed facilities at CMPSC are fully utilized, and there is a waiting list of Department of Defense activities who have established a requirement for space at CMPSC.

Facilities range from World War II (1942) era construction to the modern military family housing units completed in 1990. Facilities have been well maintained and are adequate to the needs of using units. The industrial facilities in use by Reserve Force units as both distribution centers and training sites are extraordinarily well suited for the use being made of them.

Quality of Life

Military Family Housing

CMPSC provides 164 military family housing units for military personnel stationed in the St. Louis metropolitan area, particularly those stationed in "in-town" St. Louis installations such as ATCOM, ARPERCEN, etc. This housing is the only military-owned housing within a reasonable commute distance for these personnel. One hundred of these units are very new, modern homes constructed in 1988-1990 at a cost of $9.8 million dollars. A number of the units date back to the late 1940s and 1950s. All have been well maintained and are fully occupied. The current wait for a soldier and family to get into a unit at CMPSC is greater than one year. Although St. Louis is rated as one of the lower cost of living areas of the 20 major metropolitan areas in the United States, the expense of living off post in the city is still a financial hardship for most enlisted personnel and junior officers.

The Charles Melvin Price Support Center also offers a full range of facilities and services to the families who live at the Center as well as to the active and retired military population of the St. Louis Metropolitan area. The Center which is located only a few miles from downtown St. Louis has a modern Commissary and Post Exchange, library, education center, child care center, bowling alley, nine hole golf course, auto and craft shop, and physical fitness center. All of these facilities are well used by the local military population. There are no other military facilities within a reasonable commute distance for the soldiers and families stationed in St. Louis.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

The area surrounding the Price Support Center has been economically depressed for a number of years. The communities most affected have suffered a population loss averaging over 25% during the 1970-1990 time frame. These same communities reflect a median family income that is more than 35% less than the US average according to the 1990 census data. This equates to an median family income of $23,000 compared to the US average of $35,225. Closure of the Charles Melvin Price Support center would have a devastating effect on this already depressed area and must be avoided.

SUMMARY:

The Charles Melvin Price Support Center is a unique military installation which fulfills a vital role in the overall defense posture of the United States. The installation is host to a wide variety of active and reserve component units. A large number of the reserve units are Contingency Force Pool designated and as such are among the first units called to active duty in times of contingency or war. The CMPSC has proved it's value in recent deployments to Desert Storm and Haiti when recalled units were supported in a timely, professional manner and provided their deployment gear and equipment on or ahead of schedule.

The increased reliance upon the reserve components as the active force structure is drawn down demands that they receive timely support. Reserve units, unlike their active duty counterparts cannot simply be moved. The recruiting and retention of soldiers for those units is only possible because they are located near population centers. These units require a military installation for their support and training and CMPSC fulfills that role very well.

The United States Army Reserve, in conjunction with the Illinois National Guard, should explore the feasibility of establishing CMPSC as a major Reserve Force mobilization and training facility. There is more than adequate land available to expand and accomodate additional training activity with a military field maneuver site at Weldon Spring, Missouri just 30 minutes away.

OCCUPANTS IN ARMY FAMILY HOUSING

COMMAND	NUMBER OF UNITS	PERCENTAGE OF
ATCOM	27	17.09%
PEO	6	3.08%
ARPERCEN	55	34.81%
REC BN	18	11.39%
102D USARCOM	7	4.43%
OTHER	45	28.48%
TOTAL UNITS	158	100.00%

SERVICES BRANCH	NUMBER OF UNITS	PERCENTAGE OF
ARMY	151	95.57%
AIR FORCE	0	0%
NAVY	4	2.53%
MARINES	1	0.63%
COAST GUARD	2	1.27%
TOTAL UNITS	158	100.00%

* EXCLUDES 3 UNITS ON ENGINEER HOLD AND 3 VACANT UNITS OFFERED TO 1 ARMY (ATCOM), 1 ARMY (ARPERCEN), AND 1 ARMY (OTHER)

Attachment 1

SPACE UTILIZATION BY AGENCY
U.S. AIR FORCE

AGENCY TITLE	SPACE USED (sq ft)	LOCATION
375TH AIRLIFT WING	15,000	WAREHOUSE #3
375TH AIRLIFT WING	11,000	WAREHOUSE #5

U.S. ARMY

AGENCY TITLE	SPACE USED (sq ft)	LOCATION
AMC SIMA	10,000	WAREHOUSE #3
ARPERCEN	43,000	WAREHOUSE #1
ATCOM (Longbow Project)	25,000	Building 331
ATCOM (ALSE)	800	WAREHOUSE #3
ATCOM (CASMO)	1600	HANGER (BLDG #346)
ATCOM (MOP)	19,700	HANGER (BLDG #444)
CORPS OF ENGINEERS	12,000	BLDG # 594 & 595
ILLINOIS NTNL GRD	400,000	OPEN AREA
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	325	WAREHOUSE #3
INFO SYST RADIO RPR	2,450	BLDG #203
84TH DIVISION	800	WAREHOUSE #3
86TH ARCOM	43,200	WAREHOUSE #1
86TH ARCOM (CSF)	43,200	WAREHOUSE #2
102ND ARCOM (CSF)	172,000	WAREHOUSE #3
102ND ARCOM	40,000	OPEN SHED (BLDG
329TH S&S BN	22,490	HANGER (BLDG #344)
892ND TRANS CO	40,000	OPEN AREA
226TH TRANS CO (USAR)	52,155	Bldg #203
226TH TRANS CO (USAR)	5,760	Bldg #213
CID - DEFENSE	926	Bldg #221
520TH MAINT BN	17,914	Bldg #333

Attachment 2

U.S. MARINES

AGENCY TITLE	SPACE USED (sq ft)	LOCATION
3RD BN, 24TH MARINES	8,000	BLDG # 593

U.S. NAVY

AGENCY TITLE	SPACE USED (sq ft)	LOCATION
NAVY AIR WAR CTR DET	43,200	WAREHOUSE #5
NAVY AIR WAR CTR DET	80,000	OPEN SHED (BLDG #568)
NAVY AIR WAR CTR DET	86,400	OPEN SHED (BLDG #569)

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGENCIES

AGENCY TITLE	SPACE USED (sq ft)	LOCATION
DLA (HILL AFB)	86,400	WAREHOUSE #5
DLA (HILL AFB)	40,000	OPEN SHED (BLDG #569)
DLA (HAMMOND DEPOT)	120,000	OPEN SHED (BLDG #572)
DLA (HAMMOND DEPOT)	120,000	OPEN SHED (BLDG #573)
DLA (RED RIVER DEPOT)	259,000	WAREHOUSE #4
DRMO (SCOTT AFB)	43,200	WAREHOUSE #1
DRMO (SCOTT AFB)	100,000	OPEN SHED (BLDG #568)

OTHER US GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

DEPT OF AGR (FHA)	95,834	WAREHOUSE #2
FEMA	320,000	OPEN AREA
2ND COAST GUARD	26,450	WAREHOUSE #1
2ND COAST GUARD	6,000	WAREHOUSE #3
2ND COAST GUARD	22,490	HANGER (BLDG #343)
2ND COAST GUARD	6,337	BLDG #331
USCG MARINE SFTY OFC	8,367	BLDG #332

Attachment 2

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: February 23, 1995

TIME: 11:00 am

MEETING WITH: City of Indianapolis representatives

SUBJECT: Naval Air Warfare Center

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Larry Gigerich, Executive Assistant, Indianapolis Economic Development Committee 317-327-3637
Jimmy Wheeler,Director, Int'l. & Asia-Pacific Studies,Hudson Institute 317-545-1000

Commission Staff:
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Les Farrington, Cross-Service Team
Dick Helmer, Cross-Service Team
Glenn Knoepfle, Cross-Service Team
Ann Reese, Cross-Service Team
Joe Varallo, Cross-Service Team
David Epstein, Navy Team
Jeff Mulliner, Navy Team
James Landrith, Navy Team
Doyle Reedy, Navy Team
Merrill Beyer, Air Force Team
Deidre Nurre, Interagency Envir. Analyst

MEETING PURPOSE:

Indianapolis representatives briefed us on a proposed public/private partnership as an alternative to an anticipated closure recommendation. This meeting was

a follow-up to one held January 23, 1995. Mr. Wheeler talked from viewgraphs and made the following points:

- NAWC Indianapolis anticipates a closure scenario. Primary concern centered around loss of technical expertise by breaking up avionics teams and loss of industrial base.

- Using latest COBRA, NAWC Indianapolis with a private sector partnership shows it as a less expensive alternative than closure. Closure would cost $200 million and would move 1000-1500 gov't personnel only 90 miles south.

- 400-500 gov't personnel would move to protect Pax River & China Lake. As few as 500 work years actually eliminated. Workload requires at least one-half of the eliminated gov't. jobs replaced.

NAWC officials said that once the list is issued they would like to return and provide more specifics and support for their proposal. Navy's reaction to the proposal has been "mixed", according to NAWC Indianapolis officials.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: September 1, 1994

TIME: 10:00

MEETING WITH: Wiley Pearson

SUBJECT: Defense Presence in Maryland

PARTICIPANTS:
Name/Title/Phone Number:

Wiley Pearson

Commission Staff:

*** Ed Brown; Army Team Leader**
Cece Carman; Congressional & Intergovernmental Affairs
Frank Cirillo; Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook; Interagency Issues Team Leader
Alex Yellin; Navy Team Leader
Ben Borden; Director of R&A

MEETING PURPOSE:

		C	M
	Andrews, Suitland	3000	10000
3-C9, 10-C20, 8-C12, 12-C21, 4 C22, 8-C141, 18-F16, 17 UH1, (-3) NB-3C/D	89th AL Wg, 113 (ANG) Martin State Aegis Baltimore	480	7
	135th ALFT Gp, 75th Ftr Gp	8 C130, 24 A10 (-6)	

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: February 7, 1995

TIME: 1 p.m.

MEETING WITH: Memphis (TN) Area Delegation

SUBJECT: Memphis NAS & DLA

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

The Honorable W.W. Herenton: Mayor, City of Memphis
The Honorable Jim Rout: Mayor, Shelby County
Mr. Jim Kelly: Chief Accounting Officer, Shelby County
Col. William E. Freeman: Chairman, Mil. Affairs Council, Shelby County
Mr. James Knipple: Finance Director, City of Millington
Mr. Dave Cooley: President, Memphis Area Chamber of Commerce (C.O.C.)
Mr. John Kelley: Chairman, C.O.C./ 1st Tennessee Bank
Mr. Calvin Anderson: Vice-Chairman - Gov't Affairs, C.O.C.
Mr. Bob Williford: Associate Manager, C.O.C.
Mr. Joe Emison: President, Pickering, Inc.
Mr. Frank Ryburn: Director, Millington Industrial Development
Mr. Lewis Donelson: Partner, Baker, Donelson
Mr. Anthony Caruso: Representative, Federal Express
Mr. Mark Schuermann: Office of Rep. Harold Ford (D-TN)

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Charles Smith, Executive Director/Special Assistant
Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis

Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
*Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Ann Reese; Cross-Service Team
Dick Helmer; Cross-Service Team
Bob Bivins; Interagency Issues Team, Cobra Specialist
Mike Kennedy; Army Team

MEETING PURPOSE:

Alex Yellin provided the standard Commission briefing. The community initiated detailed discussions concerning the Defense Depot Memphis (DDMT) and the Navy moves resulting from BRAC 95. Concerning DDMT, the community discussed the minority workers employed, the military value of the depot, and their concern that any analysis be conducted on a "level playing field". They provided a handout and discussed a portion of the contents. A copy was placed in the library. Commission staff indicated that, at this point, we don't know exactly how the DLA analysis is being conducted but felt sure that all facilities would be reviewed equally because that is the law. We assured the community group that the commission staff was committed to an impartial review of all DoD data. Concerning the Navy moves resulting from the 1993 commission, the group wanted to know if any changes were contemplated by DoD as a result of political intercession. Alex stated that we did not have any information or insight which would indicate that the Navy is not following the law. rc

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
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(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: February 7, 1995

TIME: 1 p.m.

MEETING WITH: Memphis (TN) Area Delegation

SUBJECT: Memphis NAS & DLA

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

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The Honorable Jim Rout: Mayor, Shelby County
Mr. Jim Kelly: Chief Accounting Officer, Shelby County
Col. William E. Freeman: Chairman, Mil. Affairs Council, Shelby County
Mr. James Knipple: Finance Director, City of Millington
Mr. Dave Cooley: President, Memphis Area Chamber of Commerce (C.O.C.)
Mr. John Kelley: Chairman, C.O.C./ 1st Tennessee Bank
Mr. Calvin Anderson: Vice-Chairman - Gov't Affairs, C.O.C.
Mr. Bob Williford: Associate Manager, C.O.C.
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Mr. Lewis Donelson: Partner, Baker, Donelson
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Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Ann Reese; Cross-Service Team
Dick Helmer; Cross-Service Team
Bob Bivins; Interagency Issues Team, Cobra Specialist
Mike Kennedy; Army Team

MEETING PURPOSE:

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: February 16, 1995

TIME: 2 p.m.

MEETING WITH: Gov. Mel Carnahan of Missouri; MO Cong. Delegation representatives

SUBJECT: Ft. Leonard Wood

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

The Honorable Mel Carnahan (D), Governor of Missouri
Mr. Eric Jaffe, Office of the Governor of Missouri, DC Office
Ms. Jill Friedman, Office of the Governor of Missouri
Mr. Jack Pollard, Office of Rep. Ike Skelton (D)
Mr. Lindsey Neas, Office of Rep. Jim Talent (R)
Mr. Jeff Kuhnreich, Office of Sen. Kit Bond (R)
Mr. Mike Boxerman, Office of Rep. Richard Gephardt (D)
Mr. Tim McAnarney, Consultant

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Charles Smith, Executive Director/Special Assistant
Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Ann Reese; Cross-Service Team
Dick Helmer; Cross-Service Team

Bob Bivins; Interagency Issues Team, Cobra Specialist
Mike Kennedy; Army Team

MEETING PURPOSE:

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: February 8, 1995

TIME: 3:30

MEETING WITH: Red River Defense Fund Steering Committee (RRDFSC)

SUBJECT: Red River Army Depot

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Dr. Gene Joyce; RRDFSC
Josh Morris; RRDFSC
Swede Lee; RRDFSC
Phillip DuVall; RRDFSC
Dennis Lewis; RRDFSC
Tim Rupli; Consultant
J.R. Reskovac; Consultant

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Charles Smith, Executive Director/Special Assistant
Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
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Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
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Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: September 20, 1994

TIME: 8:45 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Delegation from Rheinland-Pfalz

SUBJECT: The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Process

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Klaus Ruter; State Secretary in the Ministry of Interior of Rheinland-Pfalz
E. Paul Prengel; Ministry of the Interior of Rheinland-Pfalz
Dr. Werner Kremp; Office of the Prime Minister of Rheinland-Pfalz
Sebastian R. Rohde; Office of Atlantic Cooperation, Atlantic Council of the United States

Commission Staff:

Tom Houston; Staff Director
Ben Borden; Director of R&A
~~Mary Ann Hook; General Counsel~~ OK Bill Dohnke
Ed Brown; Army Team Leader
Cece Carman; Congressional & Governmental Affairs
Frank Cirillo; Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook; Interagency Issues Team Leader
Mary Woodward; Director of Congressional & Governmental Affairs
~~Alex Yellin; Navy Team Leader~~ OK

MEETING PURPOSE:

2 Three Problems?? ① Reduction of Mil Presence of Allied Forces
- need more time to plan
② Reducing of Troops in Germany 500 → 320 - must handle in Germany
- Just get the plan from the Federal Gov't
- must pay for the bases they get eg 40 mil for Hahn
- Environmental contamination (Fed gov't says not our problem)

St. Louis Defense Task Force

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Document Separator

ST. LOUIS REGIONAL
COMMERCE AND GROWTH ASSOCIATION
100 South Fourth Street, Suite 500
St. Louis, MO 63102 / 314-231-5555

February 8, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore St., 18th Floor
Arlington, Va.

Dear Senator Dixon:

The St. Louis Defense Task Force, organized by elected officials of the St. Louis metropolitan region plus the St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association (RCGA) and the Leadership Council Southwestern Illinois, supports the missions of the military facilities in the St. Louis area.

For many decades, the St. Louis region has contributed to national defense in key roles:

- Producing the world's finest combat aircraft.
- Training soldiers, sailors and airmen for combat (reflected in the outstanding service of area Reserve units in Desert Storm).
- Providing critical technical skills to sustain combat effectiveness, especially in areas of aviation and troop support.
- Effectively commanding and controlling military forces around the world from global command headquarters.

While the active-duty military can proudly point to its accomplishments in the St. Louis area, a significant part of the successes can be attributed to the highly skilled St. Louis civilians who work at military installations and defense plants. The St. Louis Defense Task Force wants to keep these St. Louisans where they can be of the highest use to national defense, where they should be and where they desire to be -- in the St. Louis region.

The long-standing attractiveness of the St. Louis area to military units combines many factors in addition to the skilled workforce. They include central location, availability of supplies and services, excellent transportation, quality of life, affordable housing, medical facilities, and the hospitality of the community to military personnel.

The last Base Realignment and Closure Commission eliminated an Army command in St. Louis, and the community is concerned that St. Louis might bear the brunt of further military reductions of BRAC '95. Defense cutbacks in recent years have also caused major layoffs at the McDonnell Douglas Corp. plant here. The St. Louis economy has struggled to overcome these setbacks.

The St. Louis Defense Task Force briefing focuses on retention of the Army Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM), where 96 percent of the 3,600 employees are civilians. Minority employees comprise 30 percent of the ATCOM workforce. Two allied task forces are briefing on retention of Scott Air Force Base and the Price Support Center. The St. Louis Defense Task Force will provide the BRAC Commission information on 12 additional military facilities in the St. Louis area, citing reasons each should be retained, primarily for their military value.

As the BRAC Commission reviews bases and functions for realignment, we believe it will see the strong evidence that the St. Louis facilities are vital to our national security, holding military values that mandate their continued operation here. In addition, we request a close look at the availabilities of the St. Louis region for expansion or consolidation of military facilities.

Sincerely,

Richard C.D. Fleming
President and Chief Executive Officer
St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association

T. Roger Peterson
Chairman
RCGA Military Affairs Committee

2

Presentation to Base Realignment and Closure Commission

by

St. Louis Defense Task Force

Richard C.D. Fleming
Col. (Ret.) Roger Peterson
Col. (Ret.) Philip R. Hoge

Agenda

- Introduction
- Overview
- Military Value
- Economic Impact
- Conclusion

The St. Louis Region

ATTRIBUTES

- Centrally located in United States
- Quality Work Force
- Optimum transportation access/facilities
  - Major airline hub
  - Highway (Interstates)
  - Rail
  - Inland Waterways
  - Mass Transit (light rail)

The St. Louis Region

ATTRIBUTES

- Excellent academic environment
- Medical center of excellence
- Cultural center
- Emerging sport capital

The St. Louis Region

REGIONAL DATA

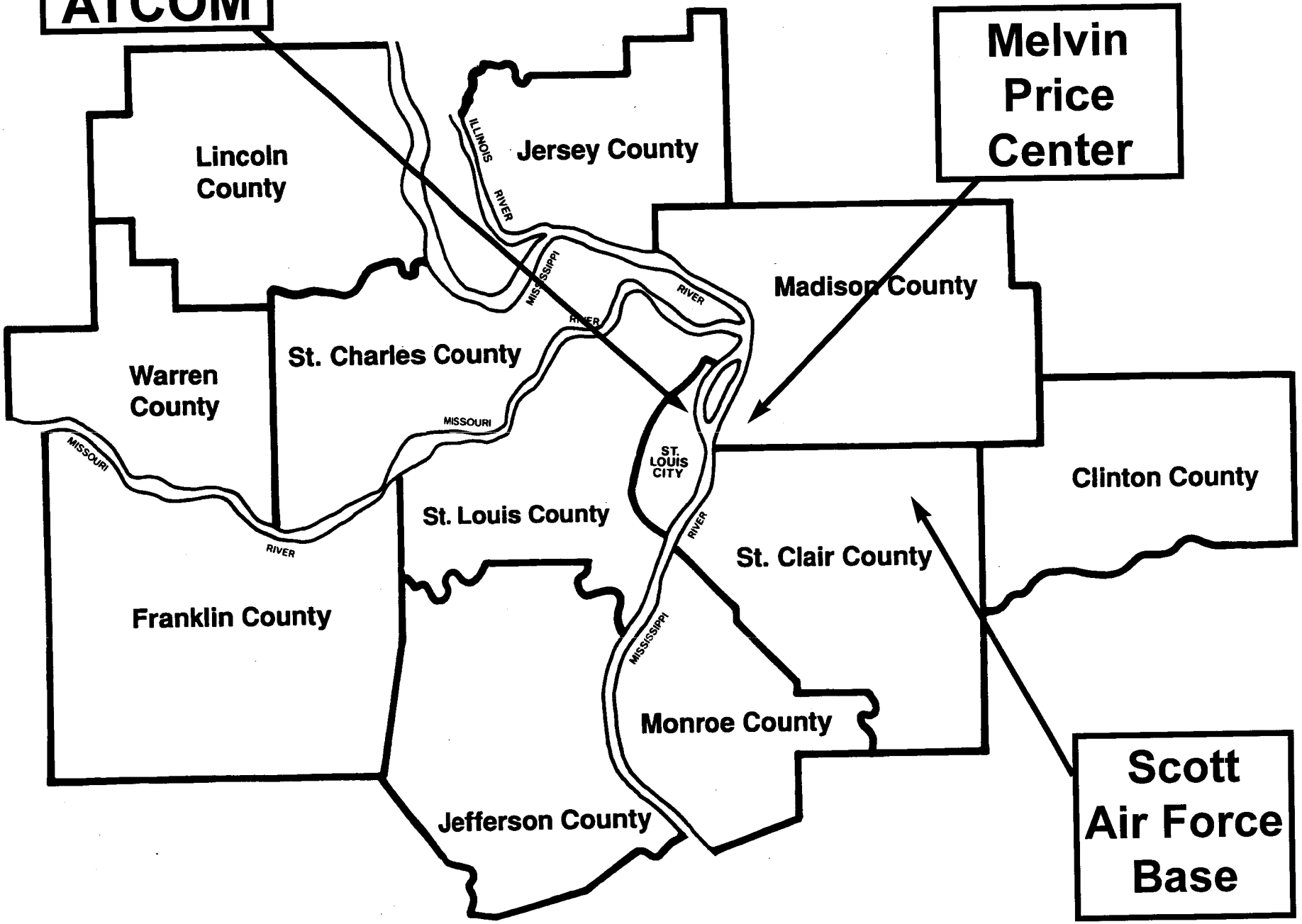
- Cost of Living Index - St. Louis
  - Below national average 96.6 %
  - Lowest of 24 largest U.S. metro areas
  - Affordable housing/office space
- Labor Force
  - unemployment 3.9 %
  - minority unemployment 9.0 %

The St. Louis Region

IDEALLY SUITED

for Expansion
or Consolidation
of Military Activities

The St. Louis Region



Military Facilities - Missouri

Downtown St. Louis

Recruiting Processing Centers/Entrance Processing Station	507
2nd Coast Guard District	350
Defense Contract Management Office	205
U.S Army Corps of Engineers	
– St. Louis District	855
AMC Systems Office	258
	2175

Military Facilities - Missouri

South St. Louis

Defense Mapping Agency	3,019
Missouri National Guard	80
	3,099

Military Facilities - Missouri

North St. Louis

Army Aviation Troop Command	3,600
Army Reserve Command	244
Air National Guard Wing	286
Navy-Marine Training Center	37
Army Reserve Personnel Center	1,800
Army Publications Distribution Center	122
	6,089
TOTAL	11,363

The St. Louis Region

WORK FORCE

• ATCOM	3,600
• DMA	244
• Personnel Center	1,800
• Others	2,944
TOTAL	11,363

Army Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM)

- Established in St. Louis in 1947
- Stable, Highly Skilled Work Force

ATCOM

MISSION

Aviation & Troop Support Systems for U.S. Army

- Research, Develop, Acquire, Field, Sustain

Foreign Military Sales - Aviation System

- Manage, Sustain

ATCOM

RECENT OPERATIONS SUPPORTED

- Cuban Refugees (Safe Haven)
- Haiti (Uphold Democracy)
- Somalia (Restore Hope)
- Macedonia (Able Sentry)
- Rwanda (Support Hope)
- Midwest Floods of 1993
- Hurricane Andrew (Joint Task Force Andrew)
- Saudi Arabia/Kuwait (Desert Shield/Storm)
- Panama (Just Cause)

ATCOM

MILITARY VALUE

- ATCOM Material Mission is fully integrated into war fighting systems

- Vital to Force
  - efficiency
  - sustainability
  - effectiveness

ATCOM

LOCATION

- Federal Center
- Optimum transportation access/facilities
  - Major airline hub
  - Highways (Interstates)
  - Rail
  - Inland waterways
  - Mass Transit (light rail)
- Centrally located in United States

ATCOM

FACILITIES

- Facility rental charges $8 - $9 per sq. ft.
- Recently renovated

ATCOM

WORK FORCE

- Employees 3,600
  - 96% civilian
  - 30% minority (St. Louis 17.2%)
  - 46% women (St. Louis 47%)
- Highly productive work force
  - 44% of civilians have degrees
- Strong contractor support base

ATCOM

WORK FORCE

30% Minority

ATCOM

DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT

• Salaries	$232.8 M
• Business Contracts (Missouri)	$850.7 M
Generates 20,000 jobs	
• City earnings tax	$ 2.33 M

ATCOM

RELOCATION

Severe Mission Impact

- loss of critical skills
- transition turbulence
- return to hollow force

GRAVE RISK

RCGA

RELOCATION

COST

Conclusions

- Move would severely impact ATCOM's Mission capability
- Military activities essential to stability and future growth of St. Louis region
- St. Louis - Optimum location for ATCOM
  - low cost to the government
  - recently modernized facility

Conclusions

ST. LOUIS REGION

Ideally suited for

Expansion

or

Consolidation

of Military Activities

3

St. Louis Defense Task Force

COMMENTS OF PRESENTERS

TRANSPARENCY #1 (Mr. Fleming): Thank you for giving us this opportunity to explain to you the mportance of retaining military installations in the St. Louis region, and to point out the region's advantages for possible expansion of military activity.

I'm Dick Fleming, president and CEO of the St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association, the chamber of commerce representing 2.5 million people in the 12-county metropolitan area. We are concerned with all of the military facilities -- all 16 of them -- in our region. They include Scott Air Force Base and the Price Support Center, located on the Illinois side. (IF WE GO FIRST, SAY): You will receive separate briefings on those two installations. (IF WE GO THIRD, SAY): You have already heard from the task forces on those two installations.

Our focus will be on the Army's Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM), which is the largest of the remaining 14. Our other briefers will be Col. Philip Hoge, director of the St. Louis Defense Task Force, and Col. Roger Peterson, chairman of the RCGA Military Affairs Committee, both of whom are St. Louis business executives who retired from the Army following distinguished careers.

TRANSPARENCY #2 (Mr. Fleming): Here is the agenda for our briefing. I will be giving you an overview of the St. Louis region, and then turn it over to Phil for military value and economic impact. Roger will discuss the all-important conclusions.

TRANSPARENCY #3 (Mr. Fleming): For good reason, historically St. Louis has been a prime location for military units since the establishment of Jefferson Barracks in 1826. The location in the center of the nation provides considerable savings in time and money when compared with most other cities. St. Louis is within 15 miles of the U.S. population center, and within 500 miles of one-third of the U.S. population and businesses. Our region is the nation's 16th largest in terms of population. The quality and makeup of the St. Louis workforce are among our best selling points.

Our workers are well trained and possess a work ethic that is a definite boost to productivity. Our transportation access and facilities are the envy of most cities; the average commute is only 20 minutes. Lambert Airport is the home of TWA's domestic hub, and more than 300 flights depart there daily to locations throughout the nation. Four major interstate highways intersect at serve St. Louis, and our mass transit includes a sparkling new light rail system. St. Louis is the nation's second largest rail center and second largest inland port.

TRANSPARENCY #4 (Mr. Fleming) -- Advantages of the St. Louis region include an excellent academic environment. St. Louisans have generally higher educational levels than the nation as a whole. St. Louis is a medical center of excellence, serving all segments of our community. Our cultural assets are numerous -- one of the world's finest symphonies, a new Science Center, a world-class botanical garden, a famous zoo and a fine art museum -- just to mention a few. It's a great sports town, with he hockey Blues and the baseball Cardinals -- plus the soon-to-be St. Louis Rams.

TRANSPARENCY #5 (Mr. Fleming) -- St. Louis has the lowest cost of living among the top 24 metropolitan areas and is 3.4 percent below the U.S. average. St. Louis has consistently been ranked as one of the nation's most affordable metropolitan areas in housing costs, and office space remains affordable compared with other areas. The unemployment rate stands at 3.9 percent in the St. Louis region, with a minority unemployment rate of 8.9 percent.

TRANSPARENCY #6 (Mr. Fleming) -- These and many other reasons make the St. Louis area ideally suited for expansion or consolidation of military activities. The St. Louis area is ready for growth, and we would welcome an increased military presence.

Now I would like to introduce Col. Phil Hoge, director of the St. Louis Defense Task Force.

TRANSPARENCY #7 (Col. Hoge) -- The St. Louis region comprises 12 counties -- five in Illinois and seven in Missouri. Military installations are located throughout the region, the largest being Scott Air Force Base and the second largest being the Army Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM). The next three transparencies show the active military installations and their full-time employees -- a total of 11,363 at 14 installations.
(Show TRANSPARENCIES #7A, 7B and 7C)

TRANSPARENCY #7D: This transparency lists the three largest military installations on the Missouri side. There are several additional military facilities including National Guard and Reserve armories and offices involved in training more than 10,000 reservists.

TRANSPARENCY #8 (Col. Hoge) -- ATCOM and its predecessor commands have been good citizens of St. Louis since 1947. Many St. Louisans have worked there for decades, and some families have second-generation workers there. The missions they accomplish require high-tech skills. Their civilian grade levels average 10.4, which is considerably higher than the average at other installations.

TRANSPARENCY #9 (Col. Hoge) -- The ATCOM mission is vital to the Army, and if it is not performed here it must be performed elsewhere. Basically, ATCOM is the lead Army commodity command for life cycle management of all Army aviation systems and soldier support equipment. This management includes research, maintenance, overhaul, and eventual disposal. The command provides logistics and ensures aviation systems and soldier support equipment readiness for the Army worldwide. In addition, ATCOM handles foreign sales of aviation systems.

TRANSPARENCY #10 (Col. Hoge) -- Here are military operations ATCOM supported in recent years.
(Show #10A, helicopter photo)

TRANSPARENCY #11 (Col. Hoge) -- The ATCOM mission is fully integrated into the war-fighting systems of our nation. It is vital to the efficiency, sustainability and effectiveness of the Army.
(Show #11A, soldier photo)

TRANSPARENCY #12 (Col. Hoge) -- The command is located in General Services Administration facilities called the Federal Center, in North St. Louis. It is adjacent to Interstate 70, only six miles from Lambert Airport. The facility is well served by mass transit, including the MetroLink light rail system. In addition to the highways and by air, ATCOM materials are readily shipped on the inland waterway and the railroads.

TRANSPARENCY #13 (Col. Hoge) -- Construction at the Federal Center has totaled $100 million since 1981, with $13 million in construction currently under way. ATCOM rents these renovated facilities from GSA for $8 to $9 per square foot, which compares to $22 for the average Class A office space in the St. Louis region.

TRANSPARENCY #14 (Col. Hoge) -- Of the 3,600 ATCOM employees, 96 percent are civilians. Minority employees comprise 30 percent of the workforce, nearly twice the the 17.2 percent for the region. Women comprise 46 percent, virtually the same as the region's figure. It's a highly productive workforce, and also well educated. Forty-four percent of the civilians have college degrees. The region provides a strong, diverse recruitment base. Another advantage is ATCOM's strong contractor support base in this area.

TRANSPARENCY #15 (Col. Hoge) -- We would like to emphasize a point on the previous transparency. By the way, their civilian employee grade level averages 10.2, just slightly below the 10.4 average of the entire workforce of ATCOM.

TRANSPARENCY #16 (Col. Hoge) -- Here are the direct economic impact figures for ATCOM. The number of jobs generated by ATCOM reflects a very strong ripple effect. Also note that city earnings taxes are paid by all the ATCOM employees, regardless of where they live.

TRANSPARENCY #17 (Col. Hoge) -- Moving ATCOM from St. Louis would have severe impacts on its mission -- primarily because most of the civilian employees would NOT move. In similar moves of military commands, about 70 to 80 percent of the civilian workforce chose to remain "at home." Thus the command would lose critical skills. The transition turbulence would result in a grave risk of a return to the "hollow force" of the 1970s.

TRANSPARENCY #18 (Col. Hoge) -- In moving ATCOM, what would be the bottom line -- the cost??? Not only in dollars, but in force readiness and sustainability. How many years will it take to fully recover?

To conclude our briefing, I call upon Roger Peterson, chairman of the RCGA Military Affairs Committee.

TRANSPARENCY #19 (Col. Peterson) -- I would like to briefly summarize the compelling reasons why ATCOM should remain in the St. Louis region. A move would severely impact its mission, which is vital to the Army. Military activities are essential to the stability and future growth of the St. Louis region, and moving ATCOM would increase unemployment, especially in the minority community. St. Louis is the optimum location for this command, especially with the low rental costs and modern facilities. We believe the greatest asset of this location is the skilled civilian workforce, and most of these employees would not move from St. Louis.

TRANSPARENCY #20 (Col. Peterson) -- We believe that the BRAC analysis will conclude that the St. Louis region is ideally suited for expansion or consolidation of military activities.

TRANSPARENCY #21 (Col. Peterson) -- Possibilities for the expansion or consolidation include expanding the ATCOM mission to other branches of the service, and relocating to St. Louis the Defense Mapping Agency elements presently in the Washington, D.C., area. In the realignment of military functions, many other possibilities will emerge. The St. Louis region's strategic central location and other advantages should be taken into consideration.

Thank you. This concludes the briefing of the St. Louis Defense Task Force.

4

Does the National Interest Militate For Retaining Defense Installations in Urban Areas?

The first mission of our armed forces is the defense of our nation and the safety of the general public. This is cardinal to any discussion relations to the use of the armed forces to carry out other missions in this nations interest. However, accepting the premise that the defense mission of the armed forces is overriding does not preclude the use of the armed forces for other missions, if those other missions are either supportive of the armed forces primary defense mission or can be accomplished without significant degradation of the armed forces ability to carry out their defense mission.

An example of use of the armed forces components for other than strictly defense missions, which support and enhance the defense capabilities of the armed forces, is the civil works role of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps civil works mission provides an excellent vehicle to train its officers in peacetime to perform similar functions during wartime, while concurrently satisfying a definite civil works need of our nation. An example of the armed forces taking leadership in addressing certain of our nations needs, which are not directly related to defense, is the GED program of the armed forces wherein citizen soldiers who lacked a high school education were encouraged and provided the means to obtain a high school degree equivalency.

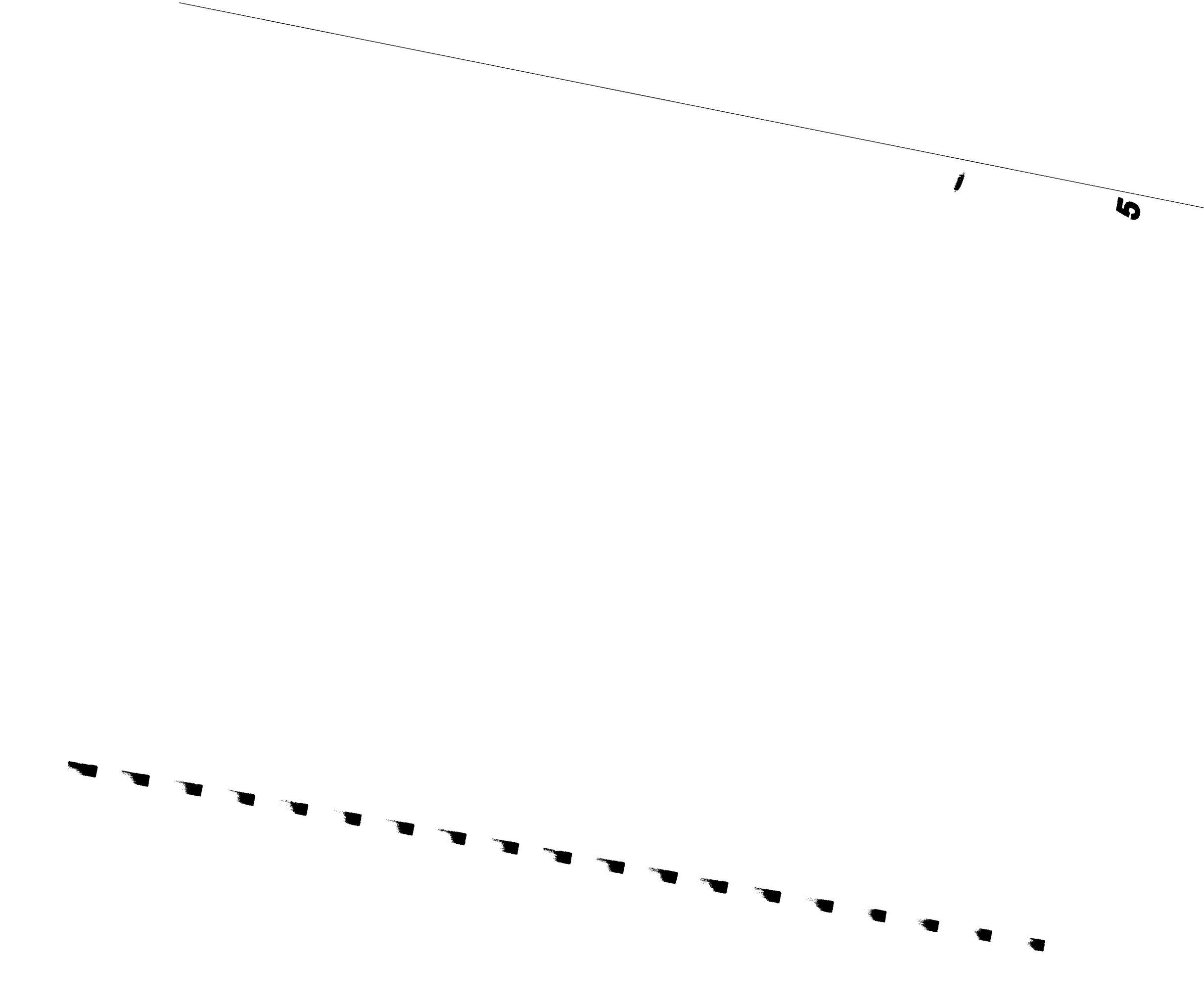
I submit that the concept of the armed forces being assigned to missions other than strictly defense or public safety is not a new concept, and it has been and is presently being used to the benefit of our nation and its citizens.

Without exterior direction, its only natural that the armed forces make decisions based solely on how those decisions impact their primary mission. Such is the case with the current Base Realignment And Closure action. The criteria which determine whether a base is restructured, moved, or closed are all geared toward the relationship of that action to the ability of the armed forces to perform their defense mission. It can be argued that these criteria need to be reviewed from a broader perspective when military installations in our major urban areas are considered during the BRAC process.

The military has been and continues to be a leader in two areas which have a significant impact on the well-being of our nation. These areas are the integration of and equal employment opportunities for minority segments of our citizenry and the personnel management system which the military has instituted to fairly hire its civilian workers and assist in their career progression. The military has excellent procedures in place for the hiring of its civilian employees, for the training for those employees, and for the promotion of those employees based on their demonstrated contributions. Further, the administration of personnel by the military as a very good track record as it relates to lack of irregularities such as financial fraud, nepotism, and prejudice.

Military installations located in urban areas which contain large minority populations and suffer high unemployment provide an excellent avenue for those relatively disadvantaged citizens to enter into a well structured, disciplined, and fairly administered work force. Is consideration of this factor important to our overall national interest? One can argue that it is very important, particularly if those who control the resources available to the armed forces recognize the marginal costs to the armed forces of these options such that their continuation has little, if any, impact on the primary defense mission of the armed forces.

Is it time for the Congress and the Executive Branch to take a broader view of the BRAC process as it related to military installations located in large urban areas? As presently constituted, the process for all intents and purposes discounts the broader concerns enunciated above because the armed forces are emphasizing, and will continue to emphasize without outside intervention, the impact of base closures on their primary military missions. One can argue that this is short-sighted and not truly in the national interest, but any change must be legislated and requires the cooperation of the Executive Branch and the initiation by the Congress.



St. Louis Defense Task Force

POINTS OF CONTACT

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314-444-1107 (FAX 314-444-1122)

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President and Chief Operating Officer
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Washington, DC 20007
202-333-4222 (FAX 202- 333-5872)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
United States
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
SOUTH DAKOTA									
Air Force									
ELLSWORTH AFB	BOX ELDER	57706	1	6416	775	7191	28106		28 WING
JOE FOSS FIELD AGS	SIOUX FALLS	57104	2	4	294	298	163		114 FIGHTER GROUP (ANG)
TENNESSEE									
Army									
DEFENSE DEPOT, MEMPHIS	MEMPHIS	38114	2	12	1699	1711	642		LOGISTICS DEPOT (DLA)
Navy									
NAS, MEMPHIS	MILLINGTON	38054	2	8339	1656	9995	3499		SKILL TRAINING
NAVAL HOSPITAL, MILLINGTON	MILLINGTON	38054	2	525	202	727	38		HEALTH CARE
Air Force									
MCGHEE TYSON AIRPORT AGS	ALCOA	37901	2	67	397	464	271		134 AIR REF GROUP (ANG)
ARNOLD AFB	MANCHESTER	37389	1	130	1743	1873	39081		R&D ACTIVITY
NASHVILLE METROPOLITAN APT AG	NASHVILLE	37217	2	5	371	376	85		118 AIRLIFT WING (ANG)
MEMPHIS IAP AGS	OAKVILLE	38118	2	11	259	270	85		164 AIRLIFT GROUP (ANG)
TEXAS									
Army									
CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT	CORPUS CHRISTI	78419	2	40	3747	3787	5		HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE
BLISS, FORT	EL PASO	79916	1	16055	4623	20678	125300		AIR DEFENSE CENTER & SCHOOL
HOOD, FORT	KILLEEN	76544	1	30877	3474	34351	217345		1ST CAVALRY/2ND ARMORED DIV
BULLIS, CAMP	SAN ANTONIO	78234	3	1250	38	1288	27880		RESERVE COMPONENT TNG
SAM HOUSTON, FORT	SAN ANTONIO	78234	1	9560	6772	16332	3150		MEDICAL TRAINING HQ
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	TEXARKANA	75507	2	53	4812	4865	19084		LOGISTICS DEPOT
Navy									
NAS, CHASE FIELD	BEEVILLE	78103	2	835	847	1682	9633	91 C	FLIGHT TRAINING
NAS, CORPUS CHRISTI	CORPUS CHRISTI	78419	2	2348	5476	7824	4400		FLIGHT TRAINING
NAS, DALLAS	DALLAS	75211	2	3934	542	4476	799		RESERVE AIR TRAINING
NS, INGLESIDE, TX	INGLESIDE	78419	2	1570	100	1670	100		NAVAL STATION
NAS, KINGSVILLE	KINGSVILLE	78363	2	853	935	1788	5582		FLIGHT TRAINING

SVCCD	INST_NAM	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM	ACTION_DTL
F	ELLSWORTH AFB	93	ONGOING	REALIGN	93 DBCRC: Ellsworth AFB effected indirectly by closure of K.I.Sawyer AFB,MI. B-1Bs move to Ellsworth from Grand Forks AFB, ND due to movement of KC-135s to Grand Forks from K.I.Sawyer. Also, 11 KC-135s would move to McConnell AFB, KS. Net Personnel moves are +240 Mil and-1 Civ.
F	JOE FOSS FIELD AGS				

ELLSWORTH AFB, SD (F-FXBM)

93 DBCRC:
Ellsworth AFB effected indirectly by closure of K.I.Sawyer AFB,MI. B-1Bs move to Ellsworth from Grand Forks AFB, ND due to movement of KC-135s to Grand Forks from K.I.Sawyer. Also, 11 KC-135s would move to McConnell AFB, KS.
Net Personnel moves are +240 Mil and-1 Civ.

ELLSWORTH AFB, SD (F-FXBM)

REGION STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA): N/A

ANNUAL INSTALLATION OPERATING COSTS:

PERSONNEL:

1.	MILITARY OFFICERS	616
2.	MILITARY ENLISTED	3385
3.	TOTAL MILITARY	
4.	CIVILIANS (DoD) (10 USC 2687)	
5.	CIVILIANS (Non Appropriated)	
6.	CONTRACT CIVILIANS	
7.	TOTAL CIVILIANS	
8.	TOTAL DIRECT ON BASE	
9.	AVERAGE STUDENT LOAD	
10.	ANNUAL STUDENT LOAD	

EMPLOYMENT:

1.	TOTAL DIRECT ON BASE (Total Military and Civilian)	
2.	TOTAL INDIRECT (OEA Multipliers)	0.00
3.	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	
4.	REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT IMPACT	

ESTIMATED COST TO CLOSE/REALIGN (In Millions)

SAVINGS:

6 YEAR (1994-1999)

ANNUAL AFTER IMPLEMENTATION

CASSIDY & ASSOCIATES

QUESTIONS

1. Page VII of Summary -- are these proceedings available? yes - transcripts AV

2. Page VII -- Is the Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) still operative? yes - DoD agency

3. Is the work of OEA (see above) available for reading? (page viii) probably w/ DoD

4. Where can I find the BRAC budget and their current financial situation (a congressional committee or OMB perhaps)?

5. Is there a list of the various state governments that governors have assigned to work on base closing?

6. How could a firm, or an individual find out the current situation of each one of the bases in the 1993 Report? Would one have to visit each base? Is there an inventory somewhere? Is there a status report?

7. The various services have solicited the input of interested civilian defense contractors in the many decisions surrounding base closures. Is there a list available of those defense contractors (particularly with reference to the "privatization-in-place" category)?

8. Are there any restrictions on the hiring of staff people who worked on the study or the current operations of base closings?

700 THIRTEENTH STREET, NW, SUITE 400
WASHINGTON, DC 20005
Telephone 202.347.0773 Fax 202.347.0785

8 November 1993

Memorandum for: Matt Behrmann
Ben Borden
Tom Houston
Bob Cook
Ed Brown
Alex Yellin

Thru: Frank Cirillo

Subj: Visit by "Utah Defense Community Action Team"

The "Utah Defense Community Action Team" will visit the Commission on **9 November at 1400** for a meeting on Hill AFB and Air Force Logistics Centers. Members of the Team include:

Maj Gen (USAF, Ret), Mike Pavitch	Executive Director (also, former Commander, McClellan)
Vicki McCall	Realtor
Scott Parkinson	Executive Director, Ogden Chamber of Commerce
Scott Trundle	Publisher, **Ogden Standard-Examiner**

Roger Houck

DRAFT

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Matt, Ben, Ed, Bob, Alex, Jamie, Tom, Caroline, Ginna, Roger

FROM: Frank Cirillo

DATE: November 8, 1993

SUBJECT: Proposed Meeting With Hughes Missile Systems

1. I received a call from Mr. Baer McCallister on AM/ November 8. He has been speaking to representatives from Hill AFB, Rockwell and Lockheed regarding Commission staff meetings. Mr. McCallister proposed that it might be a good idea for his outfit to meet with us in the near future as Hughes A/C and in specific the Missile Systems folks have a multitude of experience with depot work. He claims that Hughes has more presence on AF depots and does more types of depot work <u>for</u> the depots than any like company.. With this in mind he or other Hughes folks could give us added insight.

2. Mr. McCallister will send/fax me a draft proposal of a presentation he could give us. I explained that any pitch is unsolicited but we are an open process and thus available to hear any and all related info (especially in regards to depot capacity, etc.). I expect the info NLT Thurs of this week and propose we set a time to meet with Hughes in the near future as the sooner we and especially Roger hears all we can hear, the better the ongoing Depot Capacity effort can be.

3. I propose that I get him with Ginna to set up a meeting early the week of 15 November. I will insure addressees see the draft info as soon as it is received.

Frank Cirillo

PLEASE KEEP @ AF TEAM AND:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE LIAISON

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

REGARDING

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE'S

1995 BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS

MARCH 1 - APRIL 10, 1995

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 11, 1995

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Commission has requested that the Air Force provide copies of correspondence pertaining to the Secretary of Defense's 1995 Base Closure and Realignment recommendations. This information is provided at Tabs 1-13 and is dated March 1 - April 10, 1995. We will continue to keep the Commission updated on an incremental basis.

We trust the information is useful.

Sincerely,

CHARLES L. FOX
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Director
Legislative Liaison

Attachment

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARIZONA	Redirect of Armstrong Laboratory (Williams AFB)	TAB 1
CALIFORNIA	Los Angeles AFB Moffett Air Guard Station Onizuka Air Station	TAB 2
FLORIDA	Eglin AFB	TAB 3
MONTANA	Malmstrom AFB	TAB 4
NEW MEXICO	Kirtland AFB	TAB 5
NEW YORK	Rome Laboratory	TAB 6
NORTH DAKOTA	Grand Forks/Minot AFBs	TAB 7
OHIO	Springfield-Beckley MAAGS	TAB 8
PENNSYLVANIA	Greater Pittsburgh IAP	TAB 9
TEXAS	Bergstrom ARB Brooks AFB Dyess AFB Reese AFB	TAB 10
UTAH	Utah Test and Training Range	TAB 11
DEPOTS	McClellan AFB, California Tinker AFB, Oklahoma	TAB 12
GENERAL	Rep Fowler (FL) COBRA Data Little Rock AFB, Arkansas Dover AFB, Delaware Shaw AFB, South Carolina Fairchild AFB, Washington	TAB 13

Document Separator

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1010 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1010

3 APR 1995

Honorable Bill McCollum
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-0908

Dear Congressman McCollum:

This is in response to your letter of February 17, 1995, to Secretary Perry concerning the movement of the Armstrong Laboratory to Orlando, Florida. Specifically, you asked whether the Air Force would recommend a redirect to the BRAC 95 to keep the Armstrong Laboratory at the former Williams Air Force Base (AFB), Arizona.

As you know, on February 28, 1995, I submitted my recommendations for closure and realignment to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC), which included a recommendation that Armstrong Laboratory remain in-place at the former Williams AFB.

The 1991 DBCRC recommended the Armstrong Laboratory move to Orlando, Florida. However, assumptions supporting that action changed over the past several years. It was discovered that facilities required to support the move were not available at Orlando for the estimated cost. In addition, Navy actions in the 1993 BRAC reduced the pilot resources necessary for this facility's work. In light of these changes, the Air Force recommended, and I concurred, that the Armstrong Laboratory remain at the former Williams AFB.

The Armstrong Laboratory is well-suited to remain in a stand-alone configuration. Furthermore, nearby Luke AFB provides a ready source of fighter aircraft pilots who can provide support for the research activities at Armstrong Laboratory. Additionally, the present facilities at Williams are well situated to support the research activities.

The DBCRC will conduct a separate analysis of the Department of Defense recommendations. Although I recommended Armstrong Laboratory be retained at the former Williams AFB, this does not preclude the Commission from changing my recommendation if its analysis supports such a change.

I trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely,

John Deutch

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
95 MAR 31 PM 2: 34

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

MAR 30 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE, SHEILA E. WIDNALL
Prepared by Major Cynthia Snyder, SAF/LLP, X77950

SUBJECT: Congressional Inquiry - Armstrong Laboratory, Former Williams AFB, Arizona

PURPOSE: Request you sign the attached letter to Representative McCollum (R-FL) (Tab 1)

DISCUSSION:

On February 17, 1995, Congressman McCollum wrote to you concerning the movement of the Armstrong Laboratory from the former Williams AFB, Arizona, to Orlando, Florida. He specifically wanted to know if the Air Force would redirect this move to the BRAC 95 Commission (Tab 2). The response advises Congressman McCollum that since the 1991 DBCRC recommendation, assumptions supporting the move have changed. Therefore, the DoD recommendation to the 1995 DBCRC was that Armstrong Laboratory remain at the former Williams AFB. The DBCRC will conduct a separate analysis of the DoD recommendations and although Armstrong Laboratory was recommended to remain in place, this does not preclude the Commission from changing the recommendation if its analysis supports such a change.

COORDINATION: USD(A&T) ASD(LA) 3/24/95

RECOMMENDATION: Sign the attached letter at Tab 1.

Attachments:
1. Ltr for Signature
2. Ltr from Congressman McCollum, 17 Feb 95

Congressional

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROUTING SLIP	ACT COPY	INFO COPY			ACT COPY	INFO COPY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE				**MILITARY DEPARTMENTS**		
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE		X		SECRETARY OF THE ARMY		
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE		X		SECRETARY OF THE NAVY		
THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT		X	1	SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE	X	
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		X		**JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF**		
UNDER SEC FOR ACQUISITION & TECHNOLOGY		X		CHAIRMAN		
Director, Defense Research & Engineering				Director, Joint Staff		
ASD (Economic Security)		X		**DEFENSE AGENCIES**		
UNDER SECRETARY FOR POLICY				ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECT AGENCY		
ASD (International Security Affairs)				BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE		
ASD (International Security Policy)				CENTRAL IMAGERY OFFICE		
ASD (Special Operations/LIC)				DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY		
ASD (Strategy & Requirements)				DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY		
UNDER SEC FOR PERSONNEL & READINESS				DEFENSE FINANCE & ACCOUNTING SERVICE		
ASD (Force Management)				DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY		
ASD (Health Affairs)				DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY		
ASD (Reserve Affairs)				DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE		
COMPTROLLER				DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY		
Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation				DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY		
ASD (C3I)				DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY		
ASD (Legislative Affairs)		X		DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY		
GENERAL COUNSEL				DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY		
INSPECTOR GENERAL				NSA/CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE		
DIR, OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION				ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY		
DIR, ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT						
ATSD (Public Affairs)						

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

1	PREPARE REPLY FOR SEC OF DEF SIGNATURE		COMMENTS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS
	PREPARE REPLY FOR DEP SEC OF DEF SIGNATURE		INFORMATION AND RETENTION
	REPLY DIRECT *(Forward copy of reply to CCD, Room 3A948)*	X	COORDINATE REPLY WITH **LA USD/A&T**
	APPROPRIATE ACTION		

REMARKS

ACTION DUE DATE *(YYMMDD)*	ROUTING DATE *(YYMMDD)*	OSD CONTROL NUMBER	
950308	950222	U28618	

BILL McCOLLUM
8TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME

COMMITTEE ON
JUDICIARY

COMMITTEE ON
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0908

2266 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515–0908
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DISTRICT OFFICE:
SUITE 860
605 EAST ROBINSON STREET
ORLANDO, FL 32801
(407) 872-1962
TOLL FREE FROM KISSIMMEE
931-3422

February 17, 1995

The Honorable William Perry
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
The Pentagon
Room 3E966
Washington, D.C. 20301

Via Fax Transmission to (703) 697-9080

Dear Secretary Perry:

As you finalize the details of your 1995 closure and realignment recommendations and prepare to transmit those recommendations to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC), I would like to bring the issue of the relocation of Armstrong Laboratory's Aircrew Training Research Division (ATRD) to your attention. It is my understanding that the Secretary of the Air Force intends to request that you include a redirect on Armstrong in your 1995 recommendations.

I would respectfully request that your office review this matter carefully to ensure that the best interests of the Department's simulation technology are kept in mind before overturning any previous decisions of the 1991 BRAC process. As you know, Congress has concurred with military experts in concluding that military departments must work more closely with one another on projects of mutual concern and interest. A shining example of that cooperation exists in my Congressional District. The Naval Air Warfare Center - Training Systems Division (NAWC-TSD) and the Army's Simulation and Training Instrumentation Command (STRICOM) have worked side by side since 1965 to provide the research, development, acquisition and field support in simulation needed by today's military.

As you are aware, in 1991, the Department of Defense recommended that Williams Air Force Base, Arizona be closed and that all aircraft located at the installation be retired or redistributed. In addition, the Department recommended that the Aircrew Training Research Facility (ATRF) be relocated to Orlando, Florida. The 1991 DBCRC agreed with the Department's recommendation and stated that moving ATRF to Orlando "in addition to being the least expensive alternative for the relocation of the lab, also provides synergism by collocating Air Force and Navy elements working in the same area." This would allow Orlando to become the center for the development of all DoD simulation technology.

Since 1991, it is my understanding that the Air Force directed Air Force Materiel Command to conduct a study "to determine whether the mission of the Aircrew Training Research Division is essential, whether the laboratory's functions should be merged with another laboratory or remain separate, and what location best supports the Air Force mission." As a result of this study, the Air Force Chief of Staff agreed with the Commander of Air Force Materiel

28618

Command that the facility should remain in its present location at what is now Williams Gateway Airport (formerly Williams AFB).

Furthermore, it is my understanding that the Air Force has thus far complied with federal law in establishing an "operating location" in Orlando and the Department has until July 12, 1997 to complete the move directed by the DBCRC. However, in response to a letter of inquiry that I forwarded to Secretary Widnall, the Department of the Air Force implied that the 1991 decision would be forwarded to the 1995 DBCRC for reconsideration based upon the study mentioned above.

The joint commands of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps located in Central Florida have worked well with leaders in advanced distributed simulation to deliver cost effective research, development, acquisition and field support. Furthermore, this unique partnership arrangement extends well beyond our military departments and includes the academic world and industry. It is this mutually supported relationship that provides the synergy of shared resources, shared talents, and world class expertise. This is the only way today's military can expect to support its readiness while minimizing its costs.

The Air Force's absence from this important partnership represents a significant departure from the Department's and Congress' stated goals and initiatives. I urge you to review this matter and encourage the Air Force to continue with the relocation of the ATRD to Orlando as dictated by the 1991 DBCRC and to not include a redirect of ATRD in your 1995 recommendations to DBCRC.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. As always, should you require additional information regarding this situation, I am available to address any of your questions.

Sincerely,

BILL McCOLLUM
Member of Congress

BMcC:jma

BILL McCOLLUM
8TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME

COMMITTEE ON
JUDICIARY

COMMITTEE ON
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0908

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931-3422

TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL COVER PAGE

ORLANDO DISTRICT OFFICE

OF CONGRESSMAN BILL McCOLLUM

(407) 872-1944

[ ] If checked, please acknowledge receipt of this transmittal.

TO: The Honorable William Perry

FROM: Congressman Bill McCollum

DATE: February 21, 1995

TIME:

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 2

COMMENTS/MESSAGES:

Document Separator

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO LOS ANGELES AFB

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 10, 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 4, 1995, regarding two COBRA runs for Los Angeles Air Force Base (AFB), California. The answers to your specific questions are provided in the following question/answer format.

QUESTION: What assumptions were made or perhaps what new information became available that led to this sharp reduction?

ANSWER: Three significant factors led to the reduction of military construction costs from $204.710 million ($2.340 million at Hill AFB and $202.370 million at McClellan AFB) to $58,000 million ($2.340 million at Hill AFB and $55.660 million at McClellan AFB) for a total reduction of $146.710 million. First, the requirements for light Special Compartmented Intelligence Facilities (SCIF) changed from 132,900 square feet (SF) to 22,500 SF. This reduced the cost from $24.530 million to $4.150 million - a reduction of $20.380 million. Second, the requirements for heavy SCIF changed from 132,900 SF to 61,500 SF. This reduced the cost from $60.260 million to $27.880 million - a reduction of $32.380 million. Correspondingly, the requirement for administrative office space changed from 5,400 SF to 107,500 SF. This increased the cost from $0.940 million to $14.390 million - an increase of $13,450 million. Third, the requirement for Military Family Housing (MFH) went from 616 units at a cost of $91.360 million to no requirement for MFH units - a reduction of $91.360 million. These changes represent a net reduction of $130.670 million of the total reduction of $146.670 million. The remaining reduction is accounted for mostly by reduced planning costs associated with the reduced military construction costs.

QUESTION: Could these same assumptions be applied to the Los Angeles Space and Missile Systems Center move to Kirtland AFB scenario, which according to BCEG minutes had been the preferred LAAFB closure scenario until the air quality conformity issue arose in December?

RESPONSE: The revised estimates for light and heavy SCIF and administrative space could be applied to Kirtland AFB if it had been selected as the receiving installation. The revised estimates for MFH could not be applied to Kirtland AFB. MFH costs for Kirtland AFB would have to be based on the availability of housing in the Albuquerque area.

QUESTION: Finally, could you explain any other significant factors that led to the increased savings and reduced closure costs of the January 6 COBRA run compared to the December 27 run, and whether those also would apply to a focused update of the level playing field scenario involving Kirtland.

RESPONSE: No other significant factors led to the reduced closure costs and increased savings between the January 6, 1995, COBRA run and the December 27, 1994, COBRA run other than those factors explained above. Estimates from focused COBRAs cannot be used to update "level playing field" COBRAs which are accomplished in the initial analysis from which the tiering of bases is produced. This analysis assumes that only one base is closed and all units move to assumed gaining locations. The assumed gaining locations are selected based on preliminary capacity analysis and force structure alignments, but do not reflect consideration of operational constraints, environmental factors, and other potential moves.

We trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senator Domenici and Representative Schiff who joined you in your letter.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 10, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Domenici

This is in response to your joint letter of April 4, 1995, regarding two COBRA runs for Los Angeles Air Force Base (AFB), California. The answers to your specific questions are provided in the following question/answer format.

QUESTION: What assumptions were made or perhaps what new information became available that led to this sharp reduction?

ANSWER: Three significant factors led to the reduction of military construction costs from $204.710 million ($2.340 million at Hill AFB and $202.370 million at McClellan AFB) to $58,000 million ($2.340 million at Hill AFB and $55.660 million at McClellan AFB) for a total reduction of $146.710 million. First, the requirements for light Special Compartmented Intelligence Facilities (SCIF) changed from 132,900 square feet (SF) to 22,500 SF. This reduced the cost from $24.530 million to $4.150 million - a reduction of $20.380 million. Second, the requirements for heavy SCIF changed from 132,900 SF to 61,500 SF. This reduced the cost from $60.260 million to $27.880 million - a reduction of $32.380 million. Correspondingly, the requirement for administrative office space changed from 5,400 SF to 107,500 SF. This increased the cost from $0.940 million to $14.390 million - an increase of $13,450 million. Third, the requirement for Military Family Housing (MFH) went from 616 units at a cost of $91.360 million to no requirement for MFH units - a reduction of $91.360 million. These changes represent a net reduction of $130.670 million of the total reduction of $146.670 million. The remaining reduction is accounted for mostly by reduced planning costs associated with the reduced military construction costs.

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We trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senator Bingaman and Representative Schiff who joined you in your letter.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 10, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Steven Schiff
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Schiff

This is in response to your joint letter of April 4, 1995, regarding two COBRA runs for Los Angeles Air Force Base (AFB), California. The answers to your specific questions are provided in the following question/answer format.

QUESTION: What assumptions were made or perhaps what new information became available that led to this sharp reduction?

ANSWER: Three significant factors led to the reduction of military construction costs from $204.710 million ($2.340 million at Hill AFB and $202.370 million at McClellan AFB) to $58,000 million ($2.340 million at Hill AFB and $55.660 million at McClellan AFB) for a total reduction of $146.710 million. First, the requirements for light Special Compartmented Intelligence Facilities (SCIF) changed from 132,900 square feet (SF) to 22,500 SF. This reduced the cost from $24.530 million to $4.150 million - a reduction of $20.380 million. Second, the requirements for heavy SCIF changed from 132,900 SF to 61,500 SF. This reduced the cost from $60.260 million to $27.880 million - a reduction of $32.380 million. Correspondingly, the requirement for administrative office space changed from 5,400 SF to 107,500 SF. This increased the cost from $0.940 million to $14.390 million - an increase of $13,450 million. Third, the requirement for Military Family Housing (MFH) went from 616 units at a cost of $91.360 million to no requirement for MFH units - a reduction of $91.360 million. These changes represent a net reduction of $130.670 million of the total reduction of $146.670 million. The remaining reduction is accounted for mostly by reduced planning costs associated with the reduced military construction costs.

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We trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senators Domenici and Bingaman.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

FAX COVER SHEET

Office of Senator Jeff Bingaman
703 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

TO: COL Steve Bull
OFFICE: AF LL

FROM: NM Delegation
OFFICE: Office of Senator Jeff Bingaman
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

PAGES: 3 total (including cover sheet)

Comments...

Letters of request. Copies have also been faxed directly to MG Blume's office.

Sending to fax number: (703) 697-3520

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 4, 1995

Major General Jay D. Blume
HQ USAF/RT
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Dear General Blume:

We received the Air Force COBRA runs for Los Angeles Air Force Base (LAAFB) on March 29 from Colonel McLauthlin. This information raises several questions to which we would appreciate your responses.

For a McClellan and Hill AFB scenario, the LAAFB COBRA report generated on December 27, 1994 reveals a net 20-year savings of $140.827 million, a one time closure cost of $429.428 million, and a return on investment year of 2011. The same scenario LAAFB COBRA run generated on January 6, 1995 resulted in a net 20-year savings of $330.107 million, a one time closure cost of $306.299 million, and a return on investment year of 2006. The primary difference between the December and January runs is a substantial reduction in the milcon estimate at McClellan AFB for this move. The reduction was from $202.370 million on December 27 to $55.660 million in the January 6 McClellan-Hill option presented to the Secretary of the Air Force.

What assumptions were made or perhaps what new information became available that led to this sharp reduction? Could these same assumptions be applied to the Los Angeles Space and Missile Systems Center move to Kirtland AFB scenario, which according to BCEG minutes had been the preferred LAAFB closure scenario until the air quality conformity issue arose in December? Finally, could you explain any other significant factors that led to the increased cost savings and reduced closure costs of the January 6 COBRA run compared to the December 27 run, and whether those also would apply to a focused update of the level playing field scenario involving Kirtland.

We would appreciate your response to these questions by April 11 so that we can use the information in preparation for the April 20 BRAC field hearing in Albuquerque. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Pete Domenici
United States Senator

Jeff Bingaman
United States Senator

Steven Schiff
House of Representatives

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/28 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/losangelFE

APR 4 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-0504

Dear Senator Feinstein

This is in response to your letter of March 3, 1995, concerning comments made in 1990 that the Air Force would make Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB), New Mexico, the Air Force's "space center" by closing Los Angeles Air Force Base (AFB), California, and relocating the Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC) and Aerospace Corporation from Los Angeles to Kirtland AFB.

At the time this statement was to have been made, there was concern within the Air Force over living conditions for Air Force members assigned to Los Angeles AFB. The specific concern was over the availability, affordability, and quality of housing in the area. As a result of these concerns, the Air Force initiated a study, under then applicable law, to close Los Angeles AFB, with a move of SMC to Kirtland AFB.

As you are aware, in November 1990, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 was enacted. This law provided a structured process for the analysis of potential base closures, using certified data, and involving all Services and the Department of Defense. As a result of the enactment of this law, the previous study of the closure of Los Angeles AFB was abandoned.

We believe the intentions expressed by General McPeak were appropriate given the law under which the Air Force and Department of Defense were operating, and the situation that existed at the time. However, since the 1990 time frame, the housing resources for active duty members at Los Angeles AFB have improved remarkably with the acquisition of additional housing and

COORD SAF/AQT AF/RT DBCRC

extensive support from the State of California. It is also notable that the 1995 Air Force BRAC analysis concluded that both SMC at Los Angeles AFB and the Phillips Laboratory at Kirtland AFB were vital to Air Force research activities.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

SCOTT B. McLAUTHLIN
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief, Programs and
Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

DIANNE FEINSTEIN
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0504

March 3, 1995

Major General Normand G. Lezy
Director
Office of Legislative Liasion
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon, Room 1160
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear General Lezy:

I am writing to request that you investigate an important and time-sensitive matter that affects the 1995 BRAC process.

The New Mexico Congressional delegation has quoted former Air Force Chief of Staff, General Merrill McPeak, as saying (in December, 1990) that the Air Force would make Kirtland AFB the Air Force's "space center" by closing Los Angeles AFB and relocating the Space and Missile Systems Center and Aerospace Corporation from Los Angeles to Kirtland AFB.

Did General McPeak make this statement in December, 1990 or at any other time? If so, under what authority did General McPeak make this statement and what was his intention for implementation?

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Robert Mestman of my staff on (202) 224-2743. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Dianne Feinstein

Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator

DF:ram

SAFLLP/Major Snyder/cfm/77950/29 Mar 95
MOYER/bses95/COBRA24Mar

March 29, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Jeff Bingaman
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-3102

Dear Senator Bingaman

This is in response to your letter of March 24, 1995, requesting COBRA runs dating back to the Fall of 1994 for Los Angeles Air Force Base, California. The requested COBRA runs are attached.

We trust the information is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

SCOTT B. McLAUTHLIN
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief, Programs and
Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

COORD AF/RT DBCRC

JEFF BINGAMAN
NEW MEXICO

703 HART SENATE OFFICE BLDG.
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IN NEW MEXICO—1-800-443-8658
TDD (202) 224-1792
Senator_Bingaman@bingaman.senate.gov

United States Senate

March 24, 1995

COL Stephen D. Bull, III
SAF/LLP Room 5D927
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear COL Bull:

The information I recently requested from your office regarding Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB) was received on March 23rd. I thank you for providing this data which I have found to be very useful. However, to fully analyze the Air Force alternatives involving Kirtland AFB, I am requesting that all the COBRA data, similar to what you have provided for Kirtland, also be provided for Los Angeles AFB. Given the limited amount of time between now and the regional hearing before the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, I would appreciate if this data can be provided as soon as can be arranged. I thank you for your prompt attention to this request.

Sincerely,

Jeff Bingaman
United States Senator

JB/jjo

ALBUQUERQUE
(505) 766-3636

LAS CRUCES
(505) 523-6561

ROSWELL
(505) 622-7113

SANTA FE
(505) 988-6647

FAX COVER SHEET

Office of Senator Jeff Bingaman
703 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

TO: LT COL Mary Trippe
OFFICE: MG Blume

FROM: Joanne Ouillette
OFFICE: Office of Senator Jeff Bingaman
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

PAGES: 2 total (including cover sheet)

Comments...

Request for LA COBRA data. Also sent to SAF/LLP as you recommended. Please note the request is for all LA data, i.e. first COBRA runs last fall. Received a call from Boatright. Thanks for the recommendation. I am coordinating with the other NM delegation offices and will provide all data received from AF so you won't prepare data twice.
Thanks

Sending to fax number: (703) 693-9707

#269

JEFF BINGAMAN
NEW MEXICO

703 HART SENATE OFFICE BLDG.
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(202) 224-5521
IN NEW MEXICO—1-800-443-0888
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Senator_Bingaman@bingaman.senate.gov

United States Senate

March 24, 1995

COL Stephen D. Bull, III
SAF/LLP Room 5D927
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear COL Bull:

The information I recently requested from your office regarding Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB) was received on March 23rd. I thank you for providing this data which I have found to be very useful. However, to fully analyze the Air Force alternatives involving Kirtland AFB, I am requesting that all the COBRA data, similar to what you have provided for Kirtland, also be provided for Los Angeles AFB. Given the limited amount of time between now and the regional hearing before the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, I would appreciate if this data can be provided as soon as can be arranged. I thank you for your prompt attention to this request.

Sincerely,

Jeff Bingaman
United States Senator

JB/jjo

ALBUQUERQUE (505) 766-3636
LAS CRUCES (505) 523-6561
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SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/6 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/LAharman

MAR 09 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Jane Harman
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0536

Dear Ms. Harman

This is in response to your letter of February 8, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force regarding the future of Los Angeles Air Force Base (AFB), California.

The Air Force shares your vision of maintaining and strengthening our acquisition and development of space-based defense systems. Your assessment of Los Angeles AFB, its community support, and the availability of contractors to support the Air Force mission is most noteworthy.

As you know, the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) presented his recommended list of base closures and realignments to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) on February 28, 1995. Los Angeles AFB was not recommended for closure or realignment; however, the DBCRC has until July 1, 1995, to modify the SECDEF's base closure list if they determine more cost-effective solutions exist. During the upcoming months, the DBCRC will review all aspects of Secretary Perry's recommendations. The Air Force is confident that Los Angeles AFB will receive full and fair consideration during that process.

We appreciate your interest in defense matters and trust this information is useful.

Sincerely

SCOTT B. McLAUTHLIN
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief, Programs and
Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

COORD AF/RT

COORDINATED BY: SAF/MII
Snyder (7)
AF/R
Lt Col TRIPP for Gen B

JANE HARMAN
36TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

CO-CHAIR, CALIFORNIA DELEGATION TASK FORCE ON DEFENSE REINVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DEFENSE CONVERSION COMMITTEE OF THE SPEAKER'S WORKING GROUP ON POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0536

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LOS ANGELES, CA 90045
(310) 348-8220

TORRANCE
c/o TORRANCE CITY HALL
3031 TORRANCE BLVD.
TORRANCE, CA 90503
(310) 787-0767

February 8, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Widnall
Secretary of the Air Force
4E871 Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sheila:

You will soon make your recommendations to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission on the controversial subject of realigning or closing certain military bases. As you are well aware, I am keenly interested in the military mission and economic importance of the Los Angeles AFB.

Los Angeles AFB, the Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC), and its allied facility, the Aerospace Corporation, employ 7,000 persons directly and affect up to 80,000 persons indirectly. Its economic impact to the Southern California region is $5.4 billion annually with approximately $1.2 billion in purchasing power.

As you know, Los Angeles AFB/SMC serves a unique strategic role for the Department of Defense and is the critical asset to develop and procure space-based defense systems. Located in El Segundo and the heart of California's aerospace base, Los Angeles AFB/SMC is able to satisfy the military's need to acquire space-based assets by accessing the research and manufacturing capabilities of local industry. This symmetry assures maximum responsiveness to our national security needs.

I believe that a realignment or closing of Los Angeles AFB would be a grave mistake by the Air Force. Aside from the prohibitive cost (estimated between $450-$750 million) associated with moving the highly technical and classified assets that SMC has at its current facility, I believe that losing the close relationship between SMC and the local aerospace facilities would irreparably harm the military's ability to acquire advanced space-based assets.

In addition, the concern in the past that the Los Angeles AFB could not provide adequate housing for its personnel has been successfully resolved. The City of Los Angeles donated 20 acres of prime real estate at Fort MacArthur to the Air Force, a lease was signed, and military construction funds were appropriated in FY95 to begin building the 95 single family housing units required. The initial Environmental Impact Study and engineering work for the Upper Fort property is currently under way and construction is anticipated to begin by fall of 1995. All local issues have been dealt with and the housing issue is considered resolved by all parties involved. You and I toured the existing and proposed housing last October, and I trust the quality and degree of local support were apparent.

SAF/OS
4E871
7:73

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

A delegation of business leaders form the South Bay will be in Washington on February 15, and we look forward to meeting with the appropriate DoD, Air Force and BRAC officials. You and I are scheduled to follow up with a meeting on February 21, when you return to Washington. I want to be confident that our concerns are understood, and to be sure that the Department of Defense is using the most accurate data in making its judgments.

My thanks for your attention to this important matter.

Regards,

Jane Harman
Member of Congress

JH:mev

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO MOFFETT AIR GUARD STATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330

MAR 16 1995

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

The Honorable Anna Eshoo
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0514

Dear Ms. Eshoo

This is in further response to our February 28, 1995, telephone conversation regarding the recommended closure of Moffett Federal Airfield Air Guard Station (AGS), California, and the proposed relocation of the 129th Rescue Group to McClellan Air Force Base (AFB). You specifically requested more detail on the impact the proposed relocation would have on NASA.

Attachment 1 outlines the Base Operational Support (BOS) personnel requirement the Air National Guard (ANG) currently provides Moffett Federal Airfield AGS. Of the 40 firefighters currently employed at Moffett Federal Airfield AGS, 36 state employee crash, fire and rescue firefighter positions will not move with the 129th Rescue Group to McClellan AFB. The remaining four Title V civilians are grandfathered; however, the ANG will phase those positions out upon the incumbents' retirement. Since NASA currently reimburses the ANG for crash, fire, and rescue service, the cost to NASA for these support services will remain unchanged assuming NASA elects to maintain the 36 positions.

The ANG also provides 17 enlisted Active Guard Reservists (AGR) for aircraft ramp security at Moffett Federal Airfield AGS. These AGR positions are programmed to relocate with the 129th Rescue Squadron to McClellan AFB. Therefore, if NASA desires to maintain ramp security, it may contract or hire personnel for these positions based upon an appropriate level of ramp security. NASA would assume fiscal responsibility for the associated contract or salary costs; the current cost for ramp security personnel is $680,900 annually.

Air Traffic Control positions are also manned by ANG Title V civilians on a reimbursable basis from NASA. Since these positions would not move to McClellan AFB, NASA would have the option to retain them at an approximate annual cost of $650,000. In addition, the ANG provides two vehicle maintenance positions to maintain fire trucks supporting NASA, the annual cost of which is $91,500. Finally, NASA would absorb any BOS positions which the ANG did not move to McClellan AFB, as well as the ANG's $450,000 annual portion of joint use airfield management fees.

Since NASA currently reimburses the Air Force for $2.4 million of $3.5 million in annual costs, NASA's BOS costs would increase by $1.1 million annually as a result of the 129th Rescue Group relocating to McClellan AFB. The $15.2 million indicated on the BRAC recommendation (Attachment 2) represents projected non-recurring realignment costs for the 129th Rescue Group's relocation to McClellan AFB. These costs are independent of the annual recurring BOS costs indicated in the preceding paragraphs.

I trust this information is useful.

Thomas S. Moorman Jr.

THOMAS S. MOORMAN, JR.
General, USAF
Vice Chief of Staff

Attachments:
1. The BOS Impact on NASA
2. BRAC Recommendation

THE BOS IMPACT ON NASA
IF 129TH RESCUE GROUP LEAVES
MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD AIR GUARD STATION

		COST (in thousands)
FIREFIGHTERS		
-4 Title V	** Grandfathered Positions being phased out as Title V employees attrit *** Reimbursed by NASA	$ 186.1
-36 State Employees (Reimbursed by NASA)		$1470.1
SECURITY		
-17 Enlisted Active Duty Personnel		$ 680.9
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		
-13 Title V Employees (Reimbursed by NASA)		$ 650.0
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE		
-2 Positions (Reimbursed by NASA) ****To maintain 9 fire trucks currently in use		$ 91.5
JOINT SHARE OF AIRFIELD MANAGEMENT FEE		$ 450.0
TOTAL COST		**$3528.6**
REIMBURSED BY NASA		**$2397.7**
TOTAL COST TO ANG LESS REIMBURSEMENT FROM NASA		**$1130.9**

Atch 1

MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD AIR GUARD STATION, CALIFORNIA

Recommendation: Close Moffett Federal Airfield Air Guard Station. Relocate the 129th Rescue Group and associated aircraft to McClellan AFB, California.

Justification: At Moffett Federal Airfield, the 129th Rescue Group (RQG) provides manpower for the airfield's crash, fire and rescue, air traffic control, and security police services, and pays a portion of the total associated costs. The ANG also pays a share of other base operating support costs. These costs to the ANG have risen significantly since NAS Moffett realigned to Moffett Federal Airfield, and can be avoided if the unit is moved to an active duty airfield.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time costs to implement this recommendation is $15.2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of $4.4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $4.8 million with a return on investment expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $50.1 million.

Impact: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 507 jobs (318 direct jobs and 189 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Jose, California Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.5 percent of employment in the economic area. Review of demographic data projects no negative impact on recruiting. This action will have minimal environmental impact.

MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD

129 RESCUE GROUP AND NASA

- One page recommendation forwarded by USAF to DoD, the Commission, and Congress

  - $15.2 Million total one-time costs are the result of Cost of Base Realignment Actions model (COBRA)
  - Pertains only to the 129 Rescue Group (ANG) move from Moffett to McClellan AFB
  - Base Operating Support (BOS) costs that NASA will have to absorb (Attachment 2) as the result of the move are not factored in

    --- This guidance comes from DoD policy memo.
    --- DoD agencies do not have to factor realignment costs into COBRA for other Federal Government agencies

- BOS impact on NASA (Attachment 2)
  - Annual recurring costs that NASA will incur when the 129 Rescue Group moves to McClellan AFB
  - The total costs are those annual recurring costs incurred by the ANG - **$3.7M**
  - Reimbursed by NASA is an annual reimbursement NASA gives back to the ANG - **$2.4M**
  - Total cost to ANG **$1.3M**
    --- This is the difference NASA will have to make up in annual recurring BOS when the ANG moves. NASA already pays out the $2.4 million to ANG which they will have to continue to pay

- The Moffett one pager and the BOS impact on NASA have no correlation to each other
  - The one pager is one-time BRAC realignment costs
  - The BOS impact on NASA is annual recurring BOS costs

ATTCH 3

COSTS AND DEFINITIONS

RETURN ON INVESTMENT PARAGRAPH

ONE PAGE REPORT ON MOFFETT

- Return on Investment block of the Moffett one page recommendation

  -- Total One-Time costs to implement recommendation - **$15.2M**

  -- Net of all costs and savings during the implementation period
  --- Costs and savings defined as
  --- DoD net of all costs to savings between programmed start date to 2001, **$4.4 Million**
  --- Implementation period defined as the actual closure start date (money starts getting expended on the closure) until 2001

  -- Annual recurring savings after implementation - **$4.8 million**
  --- Defined as long-term annual savings that can be expected if the closure and moves are made, as compared to the status quo
  --- Expressed in constant dollars
  --- Actual number will vary with inflation and budgetary constraints

  -- Return On Investment Years **4 Years**
  --- Number of years after start of closure when costs have been recovered and savings start to occur

  -- Net Present Value of costs and savings over 20 years
  --- Single sum of money (Principal) that would have to be invested at current interest rates (discount rate) in order to produce income necessary to offset expenses or match savings
  --- Important to Commission because it eliminates artificial distinctions between projects based on inflation, while highlighting the effect of timing of different actions
  --- COBRA model uses a 20-year cash stream
  ---- Matches the DoD's usual period

ATTACH 4

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO ONIZUKA AIR STATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 10, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein

This is in response to your April 6, 1995, request for additional information concerning Onizuka Air Station (AS), California, and Falcon Air Force Base (AFB), Colorado. The list of missions unique to Onizuka and Falcon will be provided upon receipt.

We trust this information is useful.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND

30 January 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

FROM: AFSPC/CC
150 Vandenberg Street, Suite 1105
Peterson AFB CO 80914-4020

SUBJECT: Backup Satellite Control - POLICY DIRECTIVE

1. This policy provides guidance for developing backup satellite control capability for AFSPC satellite systems.

2. Backup control capabilities (telemetry, tracking and commanding for satellite platforms and payloads, and scheduling) will be established and function until primary control capabilities are restored following these guidelines:

a. **Level of backup operation:** Limited--provide for satellite operations excluding launch and early orbit operations.

b. **Responsiveness:** Warm backup--given the loss of the primary operations facility, alternative satellite command and control resources must be able to assume responsibility for conducting routine operations, and anomaly resolution and/or contingency operations. Although the actual responsiveness required will vary with specific mission requirements, procedures and data bases must be ready to implement with sufficient responsiveness to preclude lasting impact to mission capability.

c. **Separation:** Geographical separation required--sufficient to prevent simultaneous degradation to both a prime and backup capability that could have lasting impact to mission capability from the same threat.

3. Communications backup capabilities will be established and function in accordance with the following guidelines:

a. **Level of backup operation:** Full--the communications element will provide primary and alternate communication systems (command and control, links, switches, etc.) to assure operators and users interconnectivity to all elements within the ground segment of the satellite control system.

b. **Responsiveness:** Hot backup--equipment and personnel are in-place and operational 24 hours per day.

FALCON AFB MANPOWER
(as of FYQ 954)

	OPERATIONS	SUPPORT	TENANTS
OFFICER	690	25	55
ENLISTED	1275	244	62
CIVILIAN	247	96	22
subtotal	2212	365	139
CONTRACTOR	1668	199	0
total	3880	564	139

NSN 7540-01-317-7244 5090-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

** TOTAL PAGE.001 **
P.001
CCO 7819

HEADQUARTERS
AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS FOR SATELLITE CONTROL

28 October 1993

Prepared by:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS, AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND/DOPC
PETERSON AIR FORCE BASE, COLORADO 80914-4230

PREFACE

We developed this mission area Concept of Operations (CONOPS) to describe how Air Force Space Command (AFSPACECOM) will conduct future satellite control operations and provide enhanced capabilities in support of designated users. This overarching CONOPS will incorporate the concepts of Integrated Satellite Control (ISC), simplified and advanced satellite control, and the evolution of the Air Force Satellite Control Network (AFSCN) to a future operating capability that is endurable, flexible, and the "Network of Choice" for all DoD and other satellite control operations.

AFSPACECOM will develop separate CONOPS to address specific satellite programs and other mission areas such as spacelift operations. AFSPACECOM/DO will ensure consistency between the various CONOPS. In addition, the 50th Space Wing will develop system-specific Employment Concepts as needed to document their satellite control roles and responsibilities in support of and consistent with these CONOPS.

This CONOPS supersedes the Draft AFSCN Operations Concept (S) dated, 21 September 1990 and dovetails with policy and guidance identified in the most current version of the following documents: (Note: The date signifies the latest version; it does not indicate signature/approval.)

-- Mission Need Statement (MNS) for Satellite Operations (Draft)	20 October 1993
-- MNS for an Integrated Satellite Control (ISC)	7 October 1992
-- Air Force Satellite Control Network (AFSCN) Definition Document	23 February 1993
-- Program Management Directive (PMD), 9038 (18), for AFSCN	12 March 1992
-- PMD, 0042 (15), for Consolidated Space Operations Center	12 March 1992
-- PMD, 9267 (4), for Consolidated Space Test Center	12 March 1992
-- Space System Threat Environment Description, DST-2660F-727-91	8 March 1991
-- Air Force Manual 1-1, Volume 1	March 1992
-- Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum of Policy No. 37	14 May 1992
-- Satellite Control Operational Requirements Document (ORD) (Draft)	21 May 1993
-- *A Post Cold War Assessment of U.S. Space Policy* by the Vice President's Space Policy Advisory Board	December 1992
-- FY 1993 National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 5006 Sec. 154)	4th Quarter 1992
-- *Roles, Missions, and Functions of the Armed Forces of the U.S.* by Army General Colin Powell, Chairman JCS	February 1993
-- Blue Ribbon Panel on Space	January 1993

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CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

FOR

SATELLITE CONTROL

1.0 **Introduction.**

1.1 The Unified Command Plan assigns to the Commander in Chief (CINC) of US Space Command (USCINCSPACE) Combatant Command (COCOM) over space forces in support of Unified and Specified (U&S) CINCs. To effectively command and control these forces, Air Force Space Command (AFSPACECOM) provides vital support to space systems during peace, war, and all intermediate levels of conflict. Currently, AFSPACECOM uses resources of the Air Force Satellite Control Network (AFSCN) for this support. The Commander, AFSPACECOM is responsible for the AFSCN and has delegated responsibility for the operation and management of AFSCN resources to the Commander, 50th Space Wing (50 SPW). The 50 SPW provides satellite command and control, mission data dissemination, and other mission support services and/or resources designated by space programs and users.

1.2 It is envisioned that the current AFSCN will evolve into a fully integrated Satellite Control System (SCS), encompassing the elements of a Space Segment (SS) and a Ground Segment (GS). The future GS will evolve from the AFSCN's common-user and dedicated resources, and their associated interfaces to other systems. The future SS will consist of space-based systems for control of satellites and/or satellite control resources on-board all Department of Defense (DoD) COCOM satellite systems as well as selected National; Allied; Civil; Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E); or other satellite systems (non-DoD) that require support from the SCS.

2.0 **Scope.** This Concept of Operations (CONOPS) describes the SCS operations methodologies for AFSPACECOM programs and the resource environment provided to external users. It calls for evolution from today's AFSCN to less manpower intensive, more highly automated, and more standardized SCS configurations and operations designed and operated with the goal of truly becoming the "Network of Choice" for both DoD and non-DoD satellite systems. The CONOPS also characterizes goals for minimal SCS reconfiguration time; the capability to support operations with appropriate backup; the employment of flexible command, control, communications, and data processing; and the logistics support processes identified in Integrated Weapon Systems Management policies. NOTE: Although all future space systems may not be satellites, the term "satellite" is used in this CONOPS for all space systems requiring SCS support.

3.0 **Operating Environment.** The SCS will be composed of hardware, software, communications, and facility resources located on the ground and in space. The GS will encompass both common-user resources (available to multiple space programs and users) and mission specific resources (uniquely required by individual space programs). Sharing of resources will be encouraged to maximize utilization rates, lower costs, and provide flexibility in responding to user requirements. A worldwide communications element linking the GS to the various operators and users of the SCS will be composed of government owned/leased land lines,

undersea cables, microwave links, satellite transponders, etc. Potential operating environment considerations which could directly affect operations include geography, environmental compliance, and known operating constraints.

3.1 **Geography.** The GS will be composed of worldwide assets as required to meet mission requirements. These assets are managed and operated by AFSPACECOM and sustained by Air Force Materiel Command. The space programs to be supported by the SCS are documented in the AFSCN Definition Document and the AFSPACECOM National Mission Model Manifest and will be operated by AFSPACECOM and other organizations.

3.2 **Environmental Compliance.** CONUS SCS sites and operations will ensure compliance with federal, state, local, and Air Force (AF) environmental protection requirements by actively implementing AF Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Programs (ECAMPs). Overseas SCS sites and operations will ensure environmental compliance by adhering to the provisions contained in the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (DoD Overseas Environmental Task Force, October 1992). In addition, SCS sites and operations will strive to reduce environmental compliance requirements by initiating actions to minimize the use of hazardous materials (including ozone depleting chemicals) and the generation of hazardous wastes and solid wastes. The SS is covered by an Environmental Compliance Treaty prohibiting hazardous materials in space.

3.3 **Operating Environment Constraints.** The SCS will be able to provide continuous operational support in peace, war, and all intermediate levels of conflict. It will also operate under national and state regulatory and natural phenomena constraints, geographic and topographic limitations, international treaty conditions, applicable security requirements, specification standards, and test article performance demands. SCS elements will be operationally certifiable, and have all-weather capability including the ability to operate the SS and GS with minimal disruption from terrestrial or space interference sources.

3.3.1 The SCS will be compliant with treaties and agreements such as: (1) the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (1978 Agreed Statement and Compliance Review Group rulings) which dictates restrictions on the use of certain RF emitters and (2) the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) which allows for on-site inspection of declared assets. Areas of the SCS may become subject to START inspection procedures. Other provisions limit the number of treaty accountable launch support facilities, etc.

3.3.2 The goal of the SCS is to support DoD's requirement for on-demand support of national Test and Evaluation activities. Availability of resources will determine the capability for providing on-demand support.

3.3.3 Individual GS facilities may be subjected to a variety of constraints driven by indigenous conditions. The operational realities of multiple launch trajectories and orbital characteristics, as well as mission support and data dissemination requirements, resulted in the geographic dispersion of the network facilities. The wide variety of terrain (mountainous, heavily vegetated, coastal, etc.) encompasses many levels of environmental sensitivity subject to local and national restrictions. Some SCS sites have the potential of being subjected to severe seismic activity, which requires appropriate design and installation considerations, as does the proximity of instrumentation to corrosive sea spray and salt air. Local operations will be prepared for

meteorological conditions including severe thunderstorms, lightning, tornadoes, hurricanes (typhoons), fog, temperature variations and changing wind conditions. Calculations for SS accessibility will account for terrain constraints such as line-of-sight, obscura, and multipath refraction. Space operations will be prepared for the effects of space environmental conditions including solar flares, solar wind, radiation, electromagnetic interference, eclipses, space debris, etc.

3.3.4 The SCS is expected to operate in support of U.S. forces, policies, strategies, and interests worldwide during peacetime, war, and all intermediate levels of conflict. In addition, the SCS operational survivability will be commensurate with forces supported as specified in applicable AFSPACECOM requirements documents and war plans. This survivability will be dependent upon specific space vehicle (SV) missions; the extent of autonomy, hardening, or proliferation of supported SVs; and the use of mobile/transportable TT&C and mission GS terminals.

3.3.5 Hostile foreign threat information is contained in the classified Air Force Intelligence Command, Foreign Aerospace Science and Technology Center *Threat Environment Description* (TED) *for Space Systems*. Threats from terrorists, criminals, or espionage are contained in the classified Air Force Office of Special Investigation *Multi-Disciplinary Intelligence (MDI) Threat Assessments*. This CONOPS will be revised as necessary when updates to the TED or MDIs are received.

4.0 **Mission.** The 50 SPW will operate and manage the SCS to effectively and efficiently control space systems and to distribute space system information in support of U&S CINC warfighting requirements as well as the Mission Areas (MAs) of other designated space systems and users. The MAs for satellite control as established by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, are Space Launch and Orbital Support (MA 410) and Defense-Wide Mission Support Programs (MA 400).

4.1 **Mission (Expanded).** Satellite Control operations are a Force Support mission integral to the success of the Force Enhancement, Force Application, and Aerospace Control missions. Operational crews, who will employ ground and space segment resources of the SCS, perform satellite control. Section 5.0 describes the SCS segments and elements as well as their operational roles. The SCS enables command and control operations and mission support operations throughout the space systems' programmed life (Pre-Launch, Launch, Checkout, On-orbit Operations, and End-of-Life Disposition). The SCS will be used to exercise Satellite Control Authority (SCA) which is defined as the authority to direct, approve, perform, and/or delegate the execution of satellite command and control procedures on a specific satellite (e.g., to maintain the satellite in a safe operating configuration, to take necessary actions to safe the satellite, and to implement approved satellite hardware and flight software configurations). The 50 SPW will perform AFSPACECOM SCA activities and other support to satellite systems as required or tasked by a wide variety of customers. These customers include US Air Force, Army, Navy, Marine, RDT&E, National, Allied, Civil, and Commercial agencies.

4.2 **Mission Scenario.** For each new SV, the mission scenario performed by satellite control operations begins with planning for support to the launch, checkout, and on-orbit activities for the vehicle. Detailed support requirements and system characteristics are analyzed to define the specific satellite command and control and payload processing capabilities required. Hardware and software are developed and procured IAW the standards established for the SCS. Procedures

and training are then developed and tailored, with the inherent flexibility of the SCS, to ensure SV and mission requirements can be satisfied. Next, exercises and rehearsals are conducted to demonstrate all assigned resources are ready to support each lifecycle phase (Prelaunch, Launch, On-Orbit, Contingencies, etc.). Finally, as the SV actually proceeds through its lifecycle phases and requires support, the SCS will be used to satisfy mission objectives as well as to assess and report results. At end-of-life for the vehicle, the SCS will be used for disposition activities.

4.3 **Requirements Drivers.** Multiple Air Force and AFSPACECOM Mission Need Statements (MNSs) document the basic Mission Area 400 and 410 Force Support needs. Specific spacecraft/payload/sensor requirements can be found in individual satellite program Operational Requirements Documents (ORDs) or other comparable documentation as well as taskings from U&S CINCs, theater CINCs, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, National Command Authorities, etc. Satellite Control operations consist of two activities: command and control, and mission support. Satellite command and control activities include: planning, management, and maintenance of a specific SV's health, position, attitude, consumables, and configuration by performing Telemetry, Tracking, and Commanding (TT&C) operations, while ensuring payload operations and data distribution are accomplished as specified by the payload manager (management of the payload may be organizationally separate from management of the platform). Specific mission support activities include: planning payload activities in response to requirements of customers, users, vehicle managers/operators and/or U&S CINC taskings; controlling the payload; distributing raw or processed payload data to using forces or organizations; and reporting platform and payload status, trends, etc., as tasked by higher or lateral echelons.

4.3.1 AFSPACECOM's objective is to provide vital support from space during peace, transition to war, and throughout all levels of conflict through a robust, flexible, responsive, and enduring satellite control capability. This includes standardized space/ground segment datalinks, data processing elements, interfaces, and support infrastructure; secure communications; data dissemination connectivity; and backup resources to eliminate single failure points. In order to perform satellite control missions in a changing world, an aggressive approach and vision for operating and maintaining the future SCS is required. To promote constructive and efficient change, the tenets of the Integrated Satellite Control (ISC) MNS, DoD policies, and congressional direction are to be incorporated.

4.3.2 Over the next 5-20 years, the goal is to transition to a SCS less reliant on overseas sites, operates with significantly less operator/maintainer intervention, is more reliable yet cost-effective, takes advantage of newly developed technologies, and requires lower skill level manning than today's AFSCN while supporting continuing and future users. The conceptual approach is to evolve the current AFSCN into the future SCS. The strategy is to exploit evolving technology to substantially reduce the cost and personnel required for space operations. AFSPACECOM's goal for the SS is to influence the development of new spacecraft with autonomy, crosslinking, and a higher degree of commonality, including standard interfaces. This influence may result in a more cost effective balance of spacecraft size/weight and ground segment complexity. AFSPACECOM's goal for the GS is to simplify operations through the use of autonomy and standardized systems, procedures, and support documentation. This will allow for less real-time human analysis and lead to human intervention on a "by exception" basis.

4.3.3 Congressional Direction within the FY 1993 National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 5006) directs the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy for achieving substantial reductions

in the cost of developing, acquiring, and supporting space operations. Specifically, the goal is to achieve cost reductions of up to 25 percent by the year 2000.

5.0 **Operational System.** Satellite control will be performed through the employment of an integrated, interoperable system consisting of both SS and GS elements (Figure 1). The SCS will be a robust and responsive mix of facilities, equipment, software, communications, and support resources that are integrated to perform launch support and satellite control operations for DoD and non-DoD space systems. The SCS will be operated through an appropriate mix of fixed and mobile/transportable ground facilities equipped with sufficient capabilities to provide satellite control operations for all supported satellite systems across the spectrum of possible conflicts. The SCS capabilities will be developed/upgraded in an evolutionary manner with the objective of eliminating unique or dedicated SCS elements, hardware, software, procedures, and interfaces. Satellite control operations will be standardized to allow a responsive reconfiguration of network resources (when required), to reduce the life-cycle cost of GS activities, and to provide a robust set of support services. The SS and GS will be flexible to rapidly incorporate new concepts of operations and architectures driven by changes in mission need and/or threat, or advances in technology that could increase mission performance and/or reduce operating costs. At the same time, new satellite programs requiring SCS support will be compatible with standard SCS interfaces and procedures. External users and their systems will also utilize the SCS standard interfaces for communications and systems compatibility. The SCS will offer a set of standards with flexibility to meet the needs of both the DoD and non-DoD space communities. Finally, the SCS will implement a communications architecture that will support AFSPACECOM and other user's satellite control operations and mission data collection/processing/dissemination with flexible connectivity throughout all levels of conflict, in an effective and cost-efficient manner (from either SCS primary or backup resources).

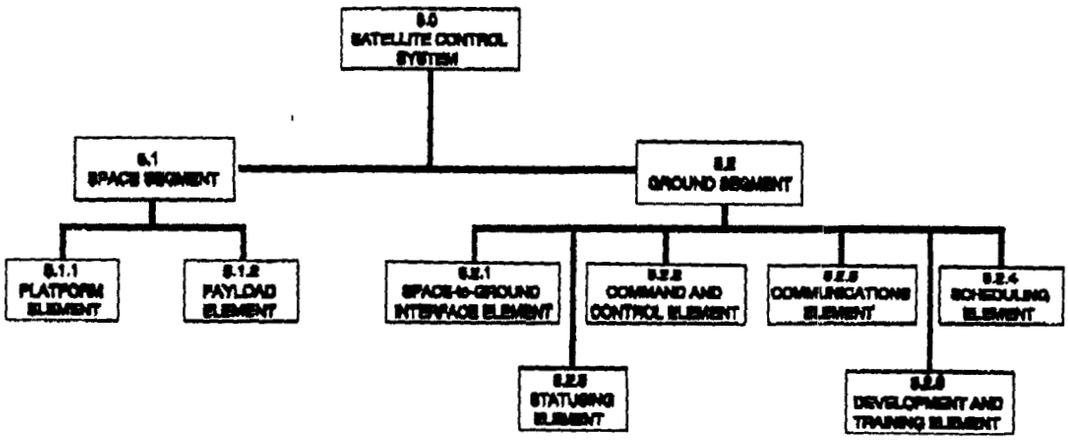


Figure 1

5.1 **Space Segment.** The SS consists of platform and payload elements aboard SVs or SV constellations. The platform is that part of a SV which serves as a host for the specific payload(s) and provides essential support systems (power, fuel, communications, etc.) that allow a SV to operate throughout its lifetime. A payload is that part of a SV which performs a specific mission and provides specific mission data or capabilities to the customer(s). New DoD SVs to be operated by the SCS will be designed and procured to be compatible with continuing or planned

SCS capabilities and standards. In this way the SCS will not require unique modifications for common function support to individual SVs. Non-DoD SVs requiring SCS support must also be compatible with continuing or planned SCS capabilities, standards, and interfaces.

5.1.1 **Platform.** This SS element provides station-keeping and environment control services for individual SVs. The SCS receives TT&C data from and sends instructions to a SV to manage the platform according to constellation, vehicle, and operational mission objectives. Examples include battery reconditioning, attitude control, positional maneuvers, safeing, etc. The development/establishment and use of Mil-Standards for SV platforms (and platform components) for TT&C and data processing functions, coupled with increased SV autonomy (such as auto-navigation, Miniaturized Satellite Threat Reporting System, etc.), will provide for a more simplified, flexible, and endurable SCS by reducing unique GS software and procedures, number of personnel, and skill levels for satellite control operations across multiple space systems. The platform design will also optimize the integration of selected traditional GS functions (i.e., state of health/configuration management, communication links, payload processing, etc.) onto the SV.

5.1.1.1 Platforms will use on-orbit techniques such as crosslinking (SV to SV communications within one satellite program) and crossbanding (SV to SV communications across satellite programs or broadcast communications) to reduce dependence on overseas ground stations for performing satellite contacts. Crosslinking and crossbanding allow for downlink and uplink communication to be centralized at Falcon AFB as well as for all vehicles of satellite constellations to be accessible from any mobile or backup location.

5.1.1.2 SVs will utilize proven technology to maximize autonomy in order to reduce routine GS satellite control operations and the associated costs for operations and maintenance (O&M) activities. On-board processing of state-of-health and position data will reduce the number of satellite contacts required, simplify anomaly resolution, and allow for standardized and simplified ground-based satellite control operations. On-board autonomy regimes will permit satellite constellations to be more endurable and reliable in wartime scenarios. SVs will employ an integrated satellite control package, as a standard platform subsystem to accomplish on-orbit satellite control functions and to connect with the GS via the standardized space-to-ground interface element.

5.1.2 **Payload.** This SV element is unique to the mission(s) of the individual SV or constellation of SVs and accomplishes military, commercial, or scientific functions (Navigation, Weather, Communications, Warning, Surveillance, Intelligence, RDT&E, etc.) in accordance with user requirements, vehicle design, and programmed instructions. Although the SCS may configure and/or allocate the payload in accordance with mission requirements, the SCS may not be the sole system operator or may not be a user of mission data. Each space system's concept of operations uniquely determines the extent to which the SCS may monitor, receive, process, and/or distribute mission data.

5.2 **Ground Segment.** This segment consists of the non-space (fixed and mobile/transportable) space-to-ground interface, command and control, communications, and support resources utilized to transmit, receive, and process satellite information/data for all assigned space systems. The GS enables operators to control space systems through all life cycle phases (Pre-Launch, Launch, Checkout, On-orbit Operations, and End-of-Life Disposition) as required. GS resources will

employ automation and standardized systems, procedures, and interfaces to increase SCS efficiency and performance in a cost-effective manner.

5.2.1 **Space-to-Ground Interface Element.** This element receives space system downlinks (telemetry and position data), transmits uplinks (commands), and generates tracking information. Interfaces with command and control, and communications elements allow appropriate collection and routing of space system platform and/or payload data to satisfy operational objectives. As much as is operationally judicious, antennas used throughout the GS will be standard in capability, power, wave form, hardening requirements, anti-jam capability, and operational procedures by type (SGLS, EHF, etc.) and size (10M, 46ft, etc.). To the greatest extent practical, the space-to-ground interface element will be remotely operated and only require a minimal site maintenance crew.

5.2.2 **Command & Control Element (CCE).** This element is implemented in the Satellite Operation Center (SOC) or equivalent facility which processes space system downlink data and generates uplink commands to satisfy operational requirements. Functions performed may include data archival, processing, display, analysis, and distribution; commanding of satellites, either real-time (execute on receipt) or stored (execute later); over-the-air rekey; orbit, position, and orientation determination; equipment configuration; payload management planning; and status reporting. This element forms the hub of satellite control operations by interfacing to the other internal and external elements, as well as external networks. Automation, a distributed architecture, and improved Human Computer Interfaces (HCI) coupled with standardized satellite control procedures and support documentation at the SOCs will improve cost and operational effectiveness, decrease training and operations control timelines, allow for operator intervention on a "by exception" basis, and provide greater flexibility in operations. Multiple satellite control functions will be conducted simultaneously; such as telemetry analyses, orbit analyses, commanding, mission data processing activities, mission planning, rehearsals, exercises, and training; without degradation to the overall CCE or satellite operations performance. A distributed architecture will also support rapid modification of hardware/software (concurrent development with operations and/or timely integration of mission specific hardware/software) as well as efficient expansion for increased loading or backup scenarios (portability of software across hardware platforms as well as allocation and assignment of additional resources). The SCS will employ HCIs that allow combined operator functions and data displays as a series of graphical user interface windows. The SCS will be designed to provide satellite control operations for DoD programs currently using dedicated networks and system elements. Whenever feasible, unique or redundant ground resources will be phased out, thus standardizing and improving interoperability across assigned missions.

5.2.3 **Communications Element (Comm).** This element encompasses the use of government owned/leased communications resources to connect SCS elements and route data, voice, and video information as required by SCS operators and users. It will maximize use of the Digital Integrated System Network (DISN) where technically plausible, in order to take advantage of its inherent redundancy at a reduced cost. The Comm element configures equipment; provides communications services; monitors end-to-end communications performance; and records, processes, and distributes information as needed to meet mission requirements. External connectivity will support the transfer of entire databases, including multi-media databases and files (e.g., text, video, graphics, imagery, audio, data, and simulations) between SCS operational SOCs or equivalent facilities, external users, and backup resources. The SCS will support both

classified and unclassified communication connectivity simultaneously. Bandwidth on demand concepts will be used to maximize bandwidth utilization. Automation, full-period Fault Detection/Fault Isolation (FD/FI), and tailorable levels of operator intervention will create a more cost-effective, flexible, and less manpower-intensive system. The overall level of automation will include interconnection and integration of GS elements. In this way, many currently distributed tasks such as scheduling, command and control, communications, etc., may be consolidated into a single operational crew position. The comm element will receive comm resource requests electronically, with no operator intervention required, and automatically provide connectivity. Status of the comm links, schedules, and configuration will be available at any time to comm, scheduling, and/or satellite command and control personnel. The comm element will involve the use of both military and commercial non-dedicated services.

5.2.4 **Scheduling Element.** This element performs SS and GS resource scheduling in response to operations, maintenance, and acquisition requirements. Operations generally receive the highest priority, ranked further by mission and operational status of the individual space system. This element will schedule and distribute schedules for all GS and SS resources as well as any requested non-SCS (e.g., Navy, NASA, Army, etc.) resources. This scheduling process includes SS visibility, GS and SS resource selection, conflict identification, conflict resolution, and notification to scheduling authorities. To the greatest extent practical, the scheduling element will be automated and integrated to automatically configure/test the other elements. Manual intervention in scheduling operations will be minimized.

5.2.5 **Statusing Element.** This element provides and distributes SS and GS status information to appropriate personnel and elements. This information is distributed to and used by other SCS GS elements as well as SCS operators, various command authorities and designated SCS users/customers. Mission tasking and mission data are transferred to/from SCS customers or organizations requiring this information. Integrated status reporting systems will provide automated reporting from both the SS and GS elements. Human interaction will be limited to providing proper follow-up responses to SCS status changes and/or performing exercise or real-world tasking scenarios.

5.2.6 **Development and Training Element.** This element provides modeling, simulation, evaluation, and infrastructure development/maintenance tools to appropriate personnel. These capabilities are used for initial and follow-on training, rehearsals, anomaly resolution, trending, capacity management, and testing of new and existing capabilities. Automation and advanced HCI will provide more cost-effective, flexible, and less manpower-intensive resources. This element will be integrated with and available to CCE and Comm element personnel. Proper isolation and identification of simulations and non-satellite control activities will preclude interference with real-time SCS operations.

6.0 **Employment.** This section describes the intended employment of the SCS in terms of approach, characteristics, mission operations, and general support. The SCS will satisfy the responsiveness, capacity, flexibility, and robustness requirements for satellite control operations and, at the same time, provide cost-effective and supportable services and resources. To do this, new technology will be proven and inserted into the SCS configuration in an evolutionary manner; standards for operation and maintenance of the SCS will be developed and implemented; and SCS resources will be made interoperable, reconstitutable, and supportable.

6.1 **Approach.** SCS employment will provide an architecture that maximizes use of standard interfaces, procedures, and data displays for use by operators. This architecture is based upon standardized common-user components/elements eliminating the need for any unique, stand-alone ground- or space-based instrumentation or communication capabilities for common satellite control functions. Decisions as to the evolution of this architecture will be based on proven new technologies, individual and/or aggregate program requirements for mission data, optimization of automation to reduce manpower utilization, and funding levels.

6.1.1 The SCS architecture is intended to influence the design of future satellites with regard to autonomy, crosslinking/crossbanding, standard TT&C interfaces, and processing to include standard platform architectures and payload interfaces. Flexibility will be designed into SCS to allow for easy access by future space-based systems. Once this SCS architecture is in place, Falcon AFB will primarily conduct AFSPACECOM satellite control operations without the need for numerous TT&C sites dispersed throughout the world. At each operational facility, crew operations will be centralized for efficiency and cost effectiveness. A dedicated dual node SCS capability is not required for backup operations, however the SCS will be capable of performing selected satellite control operations from one or more possible geographically dispersed backup locations. Survivability of satellite control operations may be satisfied through mobile/transportable ground elements which could also be used for backup operations. Such mobile/transportable ground elements will be standardized and interoperable with each other and with their fixed counterparts.

6.1.2 All elements of the GS will be designed and operated for common-use and will be deployed at a minimum number of locations. Decisions on how to design and modify the ground architecture will be made based upon new and continuing mission requirements, required O&M capabilities, approved standards, and advances in technology which will optimize O&M costs. SCS interfaces and capabilities will influence the design of new space systems and programs. Flexibility will be designed into the SS and GS in order to adapt to new requirements (such as alternative frequencies) and technology (e.g., expert systems) as well as to provide continued support to existing on-orbit SVs. SCS employment will consider standardization where increased mission effectiveness and/or reduced costs will be realized. Flexible elements and standard interfaces will facilitate use of the SCS as a National common-use system.

6.2 **Characteristics.** SCS functionality will be an evolutionary successor to today's satellite control capabilities through a phased approach towards the acquisition and infusion of proven technology. The system will provide a broader range of capabilities, in order to support both previously established satellite program needs (SVs in production prior to 1995, yet still performing their missions), and the validated needs of newer space missions. The system will be flexible enough to meet changes in tasks based on mission requirements or the political environment. The system will optimize use of standard operating procedures and interfaces for a majority of users, yet the system will also be able to meet unique space mission needs (e.g., research and development missions, one-time tests, etc.). In order to support the SCS employment approach, satellite control elements will meet the following characteristics:

6.2.1 **Availability.** Satellite control capability will be available at all times to all satellites assigned. This means that through the use of multi-paths, interoperability, and crosslinking/crossbanding, as well as rescheduling of SCS resources, TT&C data from any assigned satellite can be continuously available at a SOC (or equivalent facility). Future DoD SVs

will be designed so satellite contacts can be performed on a "by exception" basis. In addition, satellite on-board processing will automatically notify the ground station when an anomalous condition requires SV interaction. SV interaction will be performed on a real-time basis without regard to satellite location.

6.2.2 **Reliability.** The SCS will employ modular, easily maintainable, and highly reliable systems. Reliability will be designed into the system to ensure the availability described above is achievable. Redundancy, fault detection and fault isolation capabilities, and auto-failover capabilities will be built into individual equipment items, thus reducing the requirement for redundancy of equipment items and enhancing their reliability and availability. The fundamental SCS policy is that reliability design will be such as to assure that no single point failure will degrade SCS performance.

6.2.3 **Maintainability.** GS equipment will be field maintainable through the maximum use of line replaceable units (LRUs). Critical spares will be minimized and pre-positioned for in-field replacement. A two-level maintenance program will be employed in accordance with established command policies. SS and GS components will be configured for high reliability with backup for FD/FI, auto-failover, and increased availability. Software maintenance will be consistent with software normalization and Integrated Weapon System Management (IWSM).

6.2.4 **Robustness.** A wide range of users will use the SCS, from the RDT&E designers and engineers for short life test missions, to uniformly trained "bluesuit" forces for operational missions. The SCS will have the capacity, capability, and flexibility to accommodate mission unique requirements (schedules, communication links, data rates, command and control activities, data processing/reduction, etc.) yet also maintain a cost and operationally effective baseline. Both the SS and GS of the SCS will be fault tolerant, operator tolerant, and environmentally tolerant to the degree required in order to accomplish the mission and make terrestrial and space weather conditions, scintillation, jamming effects, electro-magnetic disturbances or loss of the SOC (or equivalent facility) undetectable to the users.

6.2.5 **Interoperability.** Interoperability between designated GS elements, SS elements, and space-to-ground links will facilitate robust SCS operations in any mission scenario. SCS interoperability will also extend to other networks so that one network can access and support another network's SVs. Up/down link compatibilities, back-up capability, schedule coordination, contact requirements exchange, direct communications between elements, and sharing of SV data are key interoperability parameters. Interoperability will be achieved by standardization of software interfaces, hardware interfaces, selected hardware/software elements, coordination procedures, etc.

6.2.6 **Standardization:** The SCS will be used for a wide range of functions, from standard, routine tasks for Air Force managed space systems, to unique one-time-only space test activities. The main areas of satellite control to be standardized across programs are: (a) launch support for payloads and upper stages deployed from expendable launch vehicles and the space shuttle; (b) satellite station-keeping and command and control of on-orbit space systems and their associated payload links; (c) mission data processing services and data dissemination to the users and (d) the required infrastructure to sustain the SCS and space test capabilities under both normal and stressed conditions. Communication links for routine data exchanges will be standardized. Data formats, naming conventions, coordinate frames, timing systems, and other factors (i.e., HCI) will be standardized to achieve structured input and output of commonly

exchanged data. Standardized SCS access will be available (by priority) to all users, while maintaining security requirements.

6.3 **Mission Operations.** Operation of the SCS will be conducted in three phases: generation, execution, and recovery. The SCS will have the flexibility to operate in all phases simultaneously, as well as the capacity to operate multiple mission scenarios for assigned satellite programs concurrently. Depending upon the specific mission scenario, an individual SOC (or equivalent facility) may simultaneously support more than one SV, satellite program, and/or phase.

6.3.1 **Generation Phase.** This phase encompasses those activities required in preparation for the execution phase. This includes operational training, rehearsals, scheduling, planning, and operational testing of assets.

6.3.1.1 **Training.** AFSPACECOM will chair a Training Planning Team (TPT) to develop a System Training Plan (STP) IAW AFP 50-11. The STP will define the training concept and ensure the training system is maintained throughout the life cycle of the operational system. The training system must be upgraded and maintained concurrently with the operational system. Specific training system configuration will be based on results of a Training System Requirements Analysis (TSRA).

6.3.1.1.1 **Type 1 Training.** The prime contractor(s) will provide training to an initial cadre of Air Force personnel. The training will be developed using the Instructional System Development (ISD) process and be in a format that meets AFSPACECOM requirements according to MIL STD 1379D. Contractors will also provide detailed operational/maintenance procedures and equipment descriptions in the form of Technical Orders (T.O.s). These T.O.s will be updated as the system changes throughout the program life cycle.

6.3.1.1.2 **Air Force Training.** AFSPACECOM satellite command and control operators will attend Undergraduate Space and Missile Training (USMT) (for officers) or Space Systems Operations Specialist Training (for enlisted) where they will receive basic training for the space operations career field. Operators will then attend AETC Initial Qualification Training (IQT) to prepare them for assignment. At the unit, operators will receive Unit Qualification Training (UQT) and be evaluated prior to certification as "mission ready." All mission ready personnel will receive recurring training per AFSPACECOM policy.

6.3.1.2 **Pre-Launch and Early Orbit (LEO)/Rehearsals.** Prior to Launch and Early Orbit (LEO) operations and Contingency LEO operations, the SOC (or equivalent facility) crews conduct end-to-end SCS compatibility testing (SOC or equivalent facility to the satellite at the factory) to validate the SW/database. Additionally, the SOC (or equivalent facility) crews conduct interactive standalone or end-to-end (SOC or equivalent facility to launch vehicle/satellite) rehearsals to simulate all pre-launch, launch, and early-orbit checkout crew procedures. As appropriate, rehearsals involve participation and planning with the launch and user organizations to ensure proper information flow and communications configurations for these operations.

6.3.1.3 **Scheduling.** An integrated automated scheduling element will be employed resident in and/or accessible from each SOC (or equivalent facility). A centralized scheduling office will accept inputs and control scheduling changes. Scheduling conflicts will be minimized as a result

of crosslinking/crossbanding and autonomous capabilities allowing for reduced SV contacts and SV intervention on a "by exception" basis. Development, testing, and maintenance activities requiring SCS resource support will be deconflicted against operational requirements.

6.3.1.4 **Planning.** Mission planning determines future activities required to support individual SVs. On-orbit requirements, analysis of previous satellite contacts, user taskings, and SCS resource constraints determine future requirements. Planning includes interfaces to the scheduling element and the CCE for generation of individual satellite contact plans.

6.3.1.5 **Operational Testing.** Any changes, modifications or upgrades to SCS elements, after Initial Operational Capability, will be reviewed by the agency implementing the change to determine how much operational testing is required.

6.3.2 **Execution Phase.** This phase encompasses those satellite control activities that must be executed in order to meet mission objectives. This includes actual tracking of a satellite, receipt of telemetry, and the uplink of platform or payload commands. The SOC (or equivalent facility) performs configuration and manipulation of the SCS in order to gain access to the satellite of choice. The SCS will have full-period space/ground segment connectivity and may seldom need reconfiguration. Additionally, satellite control support will be provided to some SVs continuously with a non-interruptable priority.

6.3.2.1 **Launch and Early Orbit Operations (LEO).** These operations start with end-to-end SCS compatibility testing (SOC or equivalent facility to launch vehicle/satellite), after SV integration with the launch vehicle. When the launch sequence (ignition/lift-off) begins, the SCS monitors track of the launch vehicle and receives, records, and processes applicable launch vehicle telemetry. This process continues through launch vehicle-SV separation (i.e., when the SV is injected into its prescribed orbit). SCS activity during the early-orbit phase includes orbital maneuver commanding to transfer the SV to its final (operational) orbit; transmission of commands to deploy SV systems (e.g., antennas and solar arrays); testing/checkout of the SV platform/payload to verify performance; and anomaly resolution, as necessary. This phase of operations is the most critical, time consuming, and manpower intensive non-contingency SCS mission scenario.

6.3.2.2 **Contingency Launch and Early Orbit Operations.** These operations are similar to nominal LEO except they are accelerated, minimized, or deleted in order to declare a satellite "operational" in minimum time. This "launch on need" operation would be conducted when the world situation is such that a replacement SV launch, check out, and "fully operational" declaration is urgently required in order to support a U&S or theater CINC's operations.

6.3.2.3 **Constellation Management and Real-time Operations (CMRO).** These operations represent the day-to-day activities conducted by the operations crews in order to operate and maintain assigned satellite constellations according to planned schedules and vehicle requirements. AFSPACECOM CMRO activities include automated telemetry processing (platform and payload), commanding, tracking, station-keeping, and status reporting for routine support to non- or semi-autonomous SVs, as well as notification to personnel when anomalous conditions are detected. When fully autonomous SVs are supported, the SV will contact the SOC upon detection of a fault which its on-board processor cannot correct. If the SV autonomously corrects a detected fault, the SV will contact the SOC for notification of the event. Contact will

be through a message downlinked or relayed to a universal receive antenna at Falcon AFB. In either case, crew members will be alerted by an on-screen prompt identifying which SV is transmitting a fault indication, its location, and the fault in question. A designated crew member will then be able to access data screen(s) which provide the entire status of the focus SV, to include orientation, status of on-board systems, payloads, the communication links, etc. The crew member will then process the fault indications via fault procedure checklists. After correcting the fault, the crew member will terminate communications with that SV, perform reporting as necessary, and wait for the next SV contact activity. In situations where a fault procedure checklist has not been developed or is unable to correct the fault, the crew member will notify the satellite engineer. The engineer will then direct the appropriate corrective action. For all SVs requiring extra attention, due to one or more recurring subsystem discrepancies, CMRO activities may increase in order to ensure mission objectives continue to be met.

6.3.2.4 **Satellite Disposition Operations.** These operations occur when a SV is not controlled through day-to-day routine operations. A typical scenario involves a partially deactivated SV (e.g., operational spares, payload partially inoperative, etc.) requiring support less often by the regular SOC (or equivalent facility). Another scenario involves totally deactivated SVs (e.g., payload inoperative, platform operative) supported by Test and Checkout (TACO) operations with non-standard procedures or via an alternate SOC (or equivalent facility). A final scenario involves a SV near its end-of-life due to anomaly resolution supports becoming ineffective, the SV is unable to maintain proper state-of-health for routine satellite control operations, or consumables/redundant components reach minimal levels. In this end-of-life case, the organization with SCA and the user will determine the SV's disposition process. This will either be to completely shut the SV off in place, or boost/deboost the SV to an unusable orbit (e.g., super synchronous orbit, re-entry into the atmosphere, etc.). For boost or deboost scenarios, the SOC (or equivalent facility) will provide non-standard operations/tracking until the SV is clear of the operational space orbits. Satellite disposition operations are usually time consuming and manpower-intensive.

6.3.3 **Recovery Phase.** This phase encompasses the reconfiguration of the SV and GS back to nominal configurations, if changed. It also includes all post-execution phase tasks such as data reduction, data analysis, data playback, and data dissemination. In the future, all types of mission data will be provided in a standard format via a standard interface to the particular users. To the greatest extent possible, this aspect of the operations will be fully automated requiring minimal human interface.

6.4 **General Support.** O&M support functions are to be performed using integrated systems and standardized procedures and support documentation to the greatest extent feasible. This approach should result in more effective and cost-efficient mission accomplishment, with less risk and disruption to the mission.

6.4.1 **Operations.** The SCS maintenance concept will provide planned methods to be employed in order to sustain the SCS at a level of readiness adequate to support operational requirements. The maintenance concept will guide the formulation of maintenance design characteristics needed to achieve the optimum balance between operational effectiveness and logistical support costs. Maintenance concepts will be updated to consider practical, low-risk trade-offs between operational requirements and engineering designs.

6.4.2 **Maintenance.** An appropriate mix of bluesuit and contractor maintenance capabilities for support of in-place equipment, future equipment, and equipment modifications is required. There will be two levels of maintenance: organizational and depot and two categories of maintenance: on-equipment and off-equipment. Maintenance will be conducted in accordance with applicable maintenance regulations, policy directives, instructions, and publications.

6.4.2.1 The organizational level maintenance program will be conducted to ensure all SCS elements are serviceable, safe to operate, properly configured, and available for use/call-up within specified requirements. Preventative maintenance tasks will be performed to avoid premature equipment failure by sustaining the inherent reliability designed and manufactured into the equipment. Corrective maintenance will be performed to restore equipment to a fully operational status. SCS systems will use the AF standard Core Automated Maintenance System (CAMS) to schedule routine maintenance and to record maintenance history, to include tracking space vehicles where appropriate. Where practical, hardware interfaces with CAMS will be designed into new elements enabling automated status, diagnostics, and reporting. Built-in test equipment will be used where practical. Site O&M personnel perform organizational maintenance and accomplish preventative and corrective maintenance tasks using Preventative Maintenance Inspections, fault diagnostic routines, designated support equipment, and supply assets. Corrective maintenance entails removing and replacing LRUs and verifying system restoration. The LRUs are evacuated off-site for depot maintenance. In limited cases, off-equipment maintenance will be performed on site.

6.4.2.2 Internal functions not providing direct operational support will be scheduled with mission operations and/or performed on a non-interfering basis. These functions include sustaining maintenance, maintenance production, engineering, training, analysis, software maintenance and modification, integration and testing of new capabilities, and configuration control.

6.4.3 **Acquisitions and Modifications.** An evolutionary acquisition concept will provide support to the SCS throughout its life cycle. The SCS will continuously evolve as new missions, new tasking for current missions, responses to SV anomalies, etc., drive changes to SCS elements and procedures. New SCS acquisitions and major modifications will use acquisition and provisioning concepts specified in applicable acquisition regulations, policy directives, instructions, and publications. Modification activities will be fully integrated and designed to be turn-key with no reduction in overall SCS operations capability. The SCS infrastructure has two roles in support of operations. The first role is to maintain satellite control resources to ensure continuous, non-degraded mission operations through rapid responsiveness and flexible interfaces allowing new elements to be integrated with existing elements. The second role is to develop standard satellite control capabilities in response to changes in standards and requirements while ensuring integrity of currently supported capabilities. Maintenance, training, and logistics support will also be easily adapted as satellite control resources evolve.

6.4.4 **Capacity Management/Modeling.** SCS capacity management tools and models will be designed to be useful to all levels of managers, developers, operators, and maintainers. Although there is no single measure of capacity and performance for the SCS, the combined set of capacity management tools will provide appropriate estimations and projections at multiple levels. Planners will be able to obtain capacity information in terms of overall program support, to determine the ability to meet future AFSPACECOM mission model requirements, and to make recommendations in terms of SCS upgrades to meet all user requirements. Operators must

understand SCS capacities in order to accurately plan and implement SV supports and to project requirements for workarounds/new capabilities.

6.4.5 **Documentation.** Standardized operations and support documentation (Ops plans, control plans, procedures, etc.) will be developed. These documents will be developed to meet satellite control, user, and support requirements by utilizing initially the current Universal Documentation System and then transitioning later to a more efficient and integrated on-line computer capability. The SCS will utilize the Core Automated Maintenance System (CAMS) to meet the requirements for a Maintenance Data Collection (MDC) system that can define supply support requirements and all other supportability concerns for maintenance. CAMS will be used as a database for the Reliability and Maintainability Information System (REMIS) which will tie into the Weapons Systems Management Information System to forecast force projection for operational concepts and operations as well as identify supportability concerns for the maintenance concept.

6.4.6 **Personnel.** DoD personnel (bluesuit/civilian) will provide contractor oversight in the areas of contract compliance, quality assurance, mission planning and mission execution. Configuration control of the SCS will be the responsibility of AFSPACECOM personnel. Bluesuit/contractor teams (depending on location, mission, and cost) will perform SCS O&M. AFSPACECOM personnel will review and approve operations checklists and procedures for COCOM elements. Elements of the SCS will be configured for use by operators and technicians rather than by engineering teams. Automation will be utilized wherever practical to limit the manpower and skill levels required to operate, maintain, and configure operational systems. Operator functions for routine operations/maintenance will be integrated and combined where practical.

7.0 **Security**. National and DoD space policy requires the highest degree of security for operational resources critically important to national security. Early attention to security for SCS resources, in their acquisition and modification stages, is essential. User, Air Force, and DoD requirements derive top level security requirements. Safeguarding all SCS operations is necessary to maintain the overall effectiveness of U.S. pre-launch, launch, and post-launch operations. Capability to support classified and unclassified operations simultaneously without compromise will be maintained. Multi-level secure systems will be utilized to minimize duplication of systems solely due to security constraints. Satellite control operations and the SCS must comply with applicable security regulations, policy directives, instructions, publications, and security classification guides to include physical security, emanation security, communications security, operations security, computer security, and industrial security. In addition, SCS systems and procedures must prevent disclosure of mission plans, status, and payload information commensurate with the security requirements of the space programs and users supported.

8.0 **Safety.** Safe and controlled operations are mandatory for successful mission accomplishment. DoD 3200.11 designates the Wing Commander as the final authority for safety in the SCS. The 50 SPW's safety regulations will delineate flight safety policy and procedures. The objective of Wing Safety is to ensure all phases of operations are performed within acceptable safety limits consistent with mission requirements and national needs.

9.0 **Logistics Support.** Logistics support of the SCS will utilize the Integrated Weapon System Management logistics structure. This logistics concept will provide integrated support to the SCS through the entire life cycle of its elements.

9.1 **Supply.** Contractor supply support will use the Standard Base Supply System wherever practical for bench stock, supply point, spares, etc.

9.2 **Transportation Management.** Requirements for transportation of SCS GS elements and for SCS logistics support will require effective cargo and passenger movement via military and commercial modes. Air Force traffic management policy is to procure safe, secure, and reliable commercial transportation services that meet Air Force requirements at the lowest overall cost. All DoD shipments are subject to the Uniform Material Movement and Issue Priority System. U.S. flag carriers are directed for use when available. Primarily, the policy is to develop plans and strategies to ensure that DoD short-term and long-term transportation needs are met. Secondarily, the policy for material acquisition is to ensure that transportability factors, costs, and constraints are considered. Specific duties and responsibilities are directed in AFR 75-1.

9.3 **Vehicle Management.** Air Force motor vehicle support resources to SCS operations must be controlled and used efficiently and economically. Air Force policy is to maximize the use of each vehicle in the fleet, and reduce the size of the fleet to the minimum number essential to meet mission requirements. O&M costs must be kept to a minimum without reducing vehicle reliability or quality of maintenance. Specific duties and responsibilities are directed in AFM 77-310.

10.0 **Long Range Planning.** To sustain mission effectiveness and mission accomplishment, AFSPACECOM will perform long-range planning to guide future modernization efforts. This planning process will be performed annually culminating in the production efforts for the next 25 years.

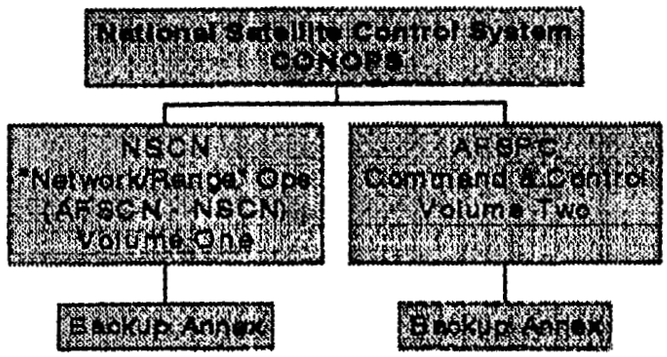
10.1 The Mission Area Plan (MAP) documents the strategy-to-task and task-to-need processes, which form the basis for a roadmap of future development efforts. This MAP is intended to focus the efforts of both the SPOs and the Laboratories, with the roadmap and key supporting technologies the primary requirements to the Biannual Planning Programming and Budgeting System (BPPBS) process for each mission area. As necessary, the MAP process will result in the creation of MNS/ORDs.

10.2 Once new technologies have been identified as advantageous force enhancements, they will be applied within appropriate windows of opportunity to new requirements documented in the appropriate ORD or comparable documentation and implemented as retrofits to existing elements. The application of new technologies must result in the reduction of overall SCS life cycle costs or enhancement of satellite control performance.

ROBERT W. PARKER
Major General, USAF
Director of Operations

Annex A
to the
Concept of Operations
for
Air Force Satellite Control
Volumes I and II
"Backup Operations"

This document supplements the mission Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for Air Force Satellite Control, and provides guidance in implementing Air Force Space Command (AFSPC) procedures for backup satellite operations. The construct of the mission CONOPS is as follows:



Note: The overarching CONOPS detailed above is in draft. The current approved CONOPS (signed 28 Oct 94) is not separated in volumes.

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References

(a) USCINCSPACE Operation Plan (OPLAN) 3500-95, "Space Campaign Plan"

(b) AFDD 4, "Space Doctrine"

(c) AFSPC/CC Policy Directive, "Backup Satellite Control," 30 Jan 95

(d) HQ AFSPC/DRSN Operational Requirements Document (ORD), "Satellite Control"

(e) AFI 31-101, "The Physical Security Program"

(f) Joint Pub 0-2, "Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF)"

(g) Integrated Program Office (IPO) CONOPS for the "National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS), Volume I, Transitional Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP)" (Draft)

(h) 21 SW and 50 SW, "Satellite Support Agreement for Defense Support Program"

(i) HQ AFSPC/DOXC CONOPS for the "Warning and Attack Assessment Consolidated Ground Segment" (Draft)

(j) "Memorandum of Understanding Between Air Force Space Command and Naval Space Command," 4 Aug 94

(k) HQ AFSPC/DOXC CONOPS for the "Space Based Infra-Red System (SBIRS)" (Draft)

(l) IPO CONOPS for the "NPOESS, Volume III, Final NPOESS Operations" (Draft)

SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background. AFSPC is responsible for deploying, sustaining, and augmenting space systems per USCINCSPACE OPLAN 3500-95, reference (a). Currently, AFSPC uses resources of the Air Force Satellite Control Network (AFSCN) to meet these objectives. It is envisioned that the current AFSCN will evolve into the single, worldwide, fully integrated, common user, National Satellite Control Network (NSCN). The network, as a space system, consists of three elements: a space element (SE), a terrestrial element (TE), and a link element (LE) as defined in draft AFDD 4, reference (b). The future SE should consist of space-based systems for control of satellites and/or satellite control resources on-board all Department of Defense (DoD) COCOM satellite systems as well as selected National; Allied; Civil; Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E); or other satellite systems (non-DoD) that require support from the NSCN. The future TE and LE will evolve from the AFSCN's common-user and dedicated resources into a fully integrated, "plug and use" system, with the goal of truly becoming the "Network of Choice" for both DoD and non-DoD satellite systems. This envisioned system will include the capability to support operations with appropriate backup.

1.2. Purpose. This document describes the use, employment, deployment, and redeployment of existing and envisioned satellite control backup capabilities. This CONOPS annex includes descriptions of the structure, employment, basing, and interoperability of primary and backup satellite control systems, and includes organizations, command relationships, and interfaces among units. It also describes the realignment of Onizuka AS missions to comply with the Secretary of Defence's Base Realignment and Closure decision, while maintaining uninterrupted satellite operations for <u>all</u> users of the AFSCN.

1.3. Scope. This annex describes the backup operations methodologies for the Terrestrial Element, and in particular the common user Network Operations and AFSPC Command and Control sub-elements (see figure 1).

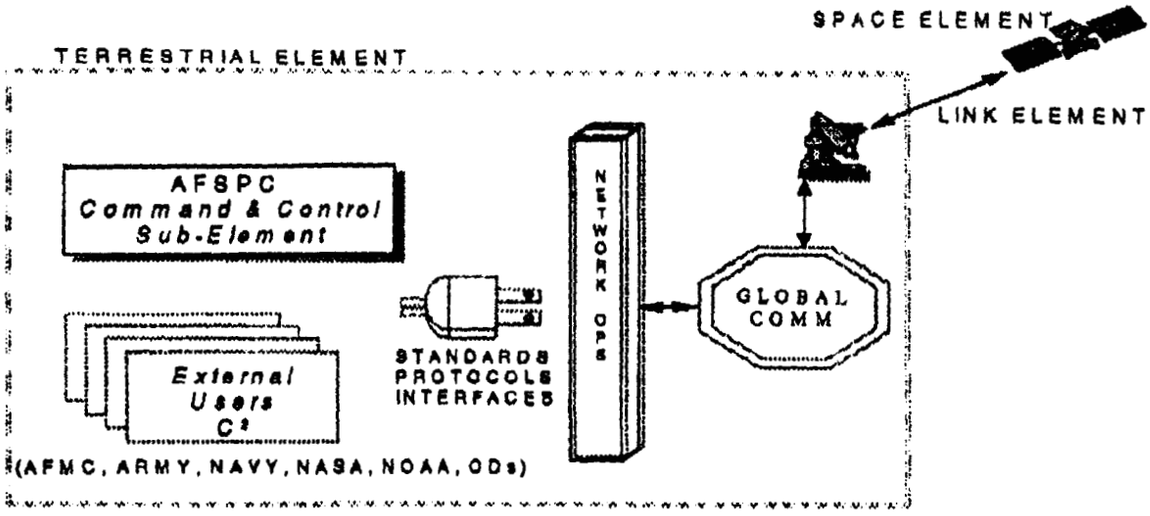

Figure 1. Air Force Satellite Control System

It implements the backup capability guidelines provided in the current AFSPC backup policy directive, reference (c), and accordingly does not address the backup capabilities of external users. This CONOPS annex is concerned with extended loss of mission operations capabilities at a primary facility. If a primary facility experiences a limited or short-term outage, activation of a backup facility may not be warranted. The implementation/approval authority will rest with the appropriate squadron/wing commander respectively. The appropriate operational wings will develop employment concepts and/or implementation plans to describe the operator's vision of satellite control backup capability. HQ AFSPC/DOO, Current Operations Division, will develop generation designed operational capability (DOC) statements for each backup control capability.

1.4. Threat. Per the ORD, reference (d), the AFSCN is susceptible to three system specific threats: information collection threats, denial of service threats, and environmental threats. For purposes of this document, the last two threat categories are applicable.

1.4.1. Denial of Service Threat. Denial of satellite control system capabilities can be accomplished by degrading the integrity and/or availability of communications - computer processing; by spoofing or jamming these systems; and by preventing the use of system facilities or components through intentional or unintentional damage, destruction or obstruction of these elements. Satellite control availability and integrity can be denied through both internal and external threat agents.

1.4.1.1. Internal Threat. Trusted individuals present the most significant denial of service threat. Those with authorized access to system hardware, software, computers, communications, utilities, tools, and essential facilities have the opportunity and ability to intentionally or unintentionally manipulate system operations and software development, and to damage critical components. Any authorized user could intentionally or unintentionally interrupt, degrade, or damage critical system elements.

1.4.1.2. External Threat. External threats stem from protesters; political, economic, or industrial agents; criminals; and, in periods of increased international tension or war, terrorist or paramilitary operations. They may use attack methods that include penetration and damage to restricted areas or antennae; interruption of communication links through signal spoofing or jamming; microwave attack; and use of chemical, biological, radiological, or conventional weapons. The physical security threat is defined in Air Force Instruction (AFI) 31-101, reference (e), and the AFOSI MDI Threat Assessment - AFSCN.

1.4.2. Environmental Threat

1.4.2.1. The locations of satellite control system assets, Continental US (CONUS) and overseas, subject the system to environmental threats of many types. These include earthquakes, floods, thunderstorms, lightning, heavy snows, tropical storms, tornadoes, and corrosive sea spray and salt air. Satellite control communications links are

susceptible to these environmental threats and numerous types of atmospheric and solar disturbances.

1.4.2.2. Various types of support activities may also create environmental hazards. Facility power outages; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning maintenance; and minor construction activities can cause power fluctuations, adverse temperature environments, air pollution, or other conditions that can impact continuity of system operations.

1.4.2.3. Emergency situations in one module can impact other resources in the same building. Fire, toxic fumes from chemicals, or water from sprinkler systems or blocked drainage systems can lead to system outages.

SECTION II - MISSION & SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

2.1. Roles and Mission. Per draft AFDD 4, reference (b), the roles of space forces center upon controlling the space environment, applying force, conducting enabling and supporting operations for terrestrial forces, and supporting the space force. Satellite control is an example of space force support.

2.1.1. Space Force Support. The objective is sustaining, surging, and reconstituting elements of a military space system or capability. These activities improve or sustain space vehicles in space, direct missions, and support other government or civil organizations.

2.1.2. Satellite Control. The AFSCN currently, and the NSCN in the future, provides the means to maneuver, support, and sustain on-orbit forces. The mission of the AFSCN (NSCN) is to enable operators to command and control space systems and to distribute space system information in support of operational Department of Defense (DoD) missions, Research, Development, Test , and Evaluation programs, and other designated AFSCN (NSCN) users.

2.2. Command Relationships. Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 164 assigns to the Commander in Chief (CINC) of US Space Command (USCINCSPACE) Combatant Command (COCOM) over space forces in support of Unified and Specified (U&S) CINCs. USCINCSPACE exercises COCOM through COMSPACEAF. USCINCSPACE has delegated operational control (OPCON) to COMSPACEAF, who exercises OPCON through the SPACEAF Battle Staff (when activated). COCOM and OPCON definitions are in Joint Pub 0-2, UNAAF, reference (f). The following organizational chart provides the high level organizations, command relationships, and interfaces among units performing the satellite control mission:

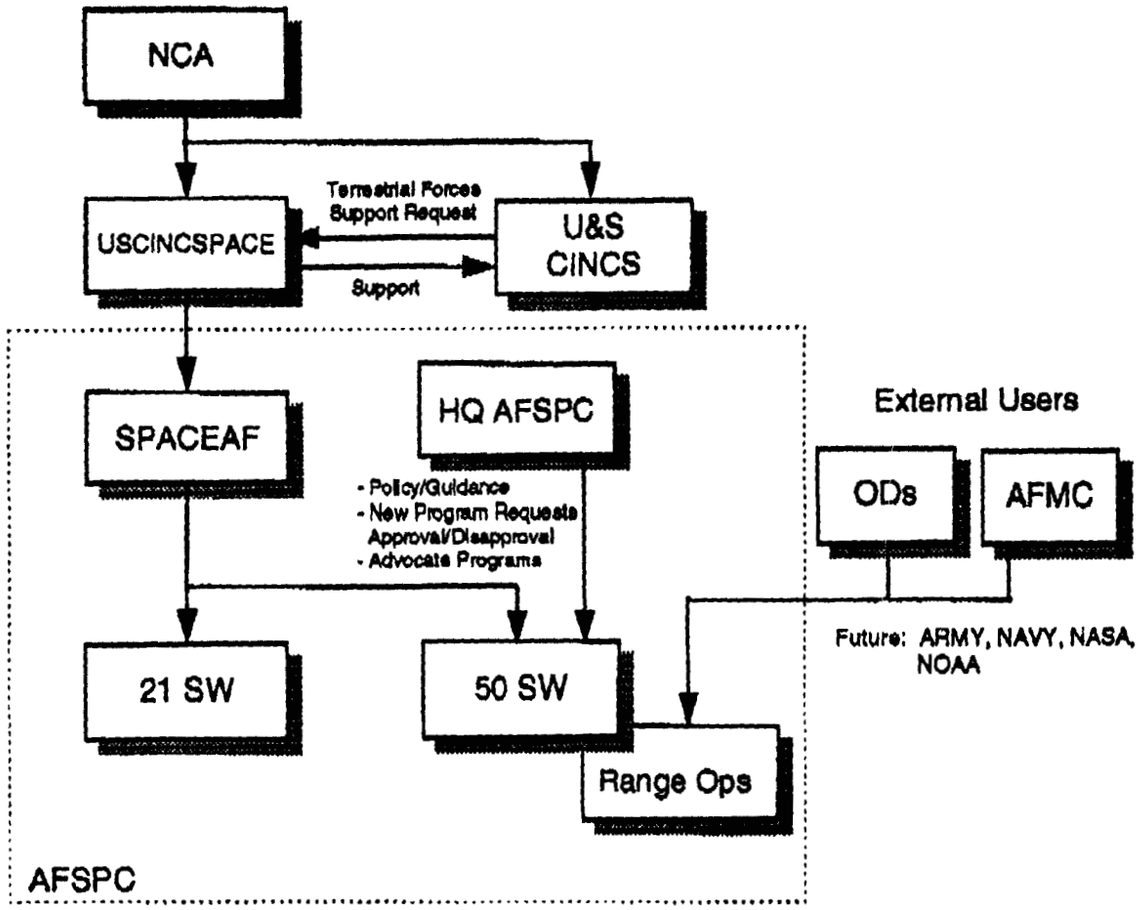

Figure 2. AF Satellite Control System Organization

2.3. Operational System.

2.3.1. Network Operations. This sub-element includes the scheduling, Interrange Operations, network pre- and post-support configuration and checkout, resource control and monitor, statusing, and space-to-ground link interface functions.

2.3.1.1. Scheduling. This function includes network TE (and potentially SE) resource scheduling in response to operations, maintenance, and acquisition requirements. This function will develop and distribute schedules for all network resources as well as coordinate the scheduling of any requested non-NSCN (e.g., Navy, NASA, Army, etc.) resources. This scheduling process includes SE visibility, network TE and SE resource selection, conflict identification, conflict resolution, and notification to scheduling authorities.

2.3.1.2. Interrange Operations (IRO). This office is the liaison for external users/agencies, providing them with a single operational interface for requesting NSCN support. IRO obtains early orbit determination and computation of miss between orbit data from the Space Control Center (SCC), provides predictive avoidance data support

to SCC, and performs satellite vehicle management support through radio frequency interference (RFI) analyses and predictions.

2.3.1.3. Network Pre- and Post-Support Configuration and Checkout, and Resource Control and Monitor. These functions will be performed in a centralized location, and include network pre- and post-support configuration and testing, communication services, network control, monitoring of end-to-end performance, and recording, processing (multiplexing, demultiplexing, and switching), and distributing information as needed to meet mission requirements. Communication service encompasses the use of government owned/leased communications resources (fixed and SATCOM) to connect NSCN TE sub-elements and route data, voice, and video information as required by NSCN operators and users.

2.3.1.4. Statusing. This function provides and distributes TE resource status information to appropriate personnel and sub-elements. This information is distributed to and used by other NSCN TE sub-elements as well as NSCN operators, various command authorities and designated NSCN users/customers.

2.3.1.5. Space-to-Ground Interface. This function consists of antennas receiving space system downlinks (telemetry and position data), transmitting uplinks (commands), and generating tracking information. Interfaces with command and control, and communications functions allow appropriate collection and routing of space system platform and/or payload data to satisfy operational objectives.

2.3.2. AFSPC Command & Control. This sub-element is implemented in AFSPC Space Operation Centers (SOCs) which process space system downlink data and generate uplink commands to satisfy operational requirements. Functions performed may include data archival, display, analysis, and distribution; commanding of satellites, either real-time (execute on receipt) or stored (execute later); over-the-air rekey; orbit, position, and orientation determination; equipment configuration; payload management planning; and status reporting. These functions are performed for nominal (day-to-day and in-procedure) operations, and stressed operations (nominal operations plus a vehicle safing/major anomaly resolution operation, and/or a launch and early orbit operation).This sub-element forms the hub of AFSPC satellite control operations by interfacing to the other internal and external sub-elements, as well as external networks.

SECTION III - OPERATIONS

3.1. Employment. This document indicates the expected location of primary and backup capabilities during three time phases: Current, CY96-98, and CY98-04. It presumes the backup capability will be activated to provide an average period of support lasting approximately 72 hours. Backup capabilities should be sufficient to provide support for at least seven days, and for an indefinite period with augmentation.

3.1.1. Definitions.

3.1.1.1 Level of backup operations:

3.1.1.1.1. Full. Provides capabilities for nominal and stressed (Anomaly Resolution and Launch and Early Obit) operations.

3.1.1.1.2. Limited. Provides for nominal and anomaly resolution operations.

3.1.1.1.3. Life-line. Provides for vehicle safing operations only.

3.1.1.2. Responsiveness:

3.1.1.2.1. Hot. Immediate recovery.

3.1.1.2.2. Warm. Nominal time (1-4 hours) to reestablish operations.

3.1.1.2.3. Cold. 24-48 hours to reestablish operations.

3.1.1.3. Separation:

3.1.1.3.1. CONUS dispersed. Backup capability provided by one or more facilities spread throughout the continental United States.

3.1.1.3.2. Regionally dispersed. Backup capability provided by one or more facilities spread throughout a region (e.g., I-25 corridor: Kirtland to Denver)

3.1.1.3.3. Collocated. Backup capability provided by one or more facilities at the same location as the primary capability.

3.1.2. Guidelines. NSCN backup operations will be performed through the employment of capabilities according to the AFSPC backup policy directive, reference (c). *All capabilities require geographical separation sufficient to prevent mission degradation to both a prime and backup capability from the same threat.*

3.1.2.1. Network Operations.

3.1.2.1.1. Network Pre- and Post-Support Configuration and Checkout, and Resource Control and Monitor.

3.1.2.1.1.1. Level of backup operation: Full. The backup capability will provide primary and alternate communication systems (links, switches, etc.) and configuration, checkout, control, and monitor systems to assure operators and users interconnectivity to all sub-elements within the terrestrial element of the satellite control system. This does not imply that each site requires a redundant communication services node. Rather, with the current communications architecture, there will be primary and backup centralized access to all space-to-ground interface antennas.

3.1.2.1.1.2. Responsiveness: **Hot**. Equipment and personnel are in-place and operational 24 hours/day. Note: Accomplishment of this capability requires FOC of the SMC/CW Communications Upgrade phase II, a complement of resource controllers at the backup facility, or operations without resource controllers for a limited period of time.

3.1.2.1.2. Scheduling, IRO, and Statusing

3.1.2.1.2.1. Level of backup operation: **Full**. Note: The backup scheduling, IRO, and statusing capability will be austere (limited equipment and manning employed/deployed), but will endeavor to provide full capabilities (scheduling, IRO, and statusing in support of launch and early orbit operations as required).

3.1.2.1.2.2. Responsiveness: **Warm backup.** Given the loss of the primary operations capability, alternative scheduling, IRO, and statusing resources must be able to assume responsibility for operations within a nominal time (1-4 hours).

3.1.2.1.3. Space-to-Ground Interface. Due to the global extent of the SCS's operational and test assets, a backup capability is not required for any particular component.

3.1.2.2. AFSPC Command & Control.

3.1.2.2.1. Level of backup operation: **Limited**.

3.1.2.2.2. Responsiveness: **Warm backup**. Given the loss of the primary operations facility, alternative satellite command and control resources must be able to assume responsibility for conducting limited operations. Although the actual responsiveness required will vary with specific mission requirements, procedures and data bases must be ready to implement with sufficient responsiveness to preclude lasting impact to mission capability.

3.1.2.2.3. AFSPC wings/SOCs may choose to mitigate risk by establishing interoperable collocated SOCs. Such SOCs would allow "parallel ops" during critical operations such as launch and early orbit.

3.1.3. Basing.

3.1.3.1. Network Operations.

3.1.3.1.1. Network Pre- and Post-Support Configuration and Checkout, and Resource Control and Monitor.

Mission	Organization	Current Primary	Current Backup	1996-1998 Primary	1996-1998 Backup	1998-2004 Primary	1998-2004 Backup
Comms	AFSPC	FAFB/OAS	FAFB/OAS	FAFB/OAS	FAFB/OAS	FAFB/OAS	FAFB/OAS
Resource 00	AFSPC	FAFB/OAS	FAFB/OAS	FAFB/OAS	FAFB/OAS	N/A	N/A

Table 1.

Current communication functions and resource control functions are performed at Communications Control Complexes (CCCs) and Resource Control Complexes (RCCs) respectively. These complexes currently reside at both Falcon AFB and Onizuka AS (C/RCC-F & C/RCC-O). Implementation of SMC/CW's Communication Upgrade project, Phase I (in particular the Wide Area Network Interface and Centralized Control & Monitor sub-projects), will combine the RCC functions with the CCC functions. The comms node at OAS will remain through all phases of this CONOPS (2004) to support fly-out of missions currently using the Onizuka node. Comms node operation may continue at OAS following fly-out to support potential commercial ventures using lease agreements for Onizuka facilitites, and to provide continued backup comms to government space operations. Implementation of the Communication Upgrade project, Phase II, Operations Traffic Switching System replacement, will locate automated switching functions capable of higher data rates at Falcon AFB and Onizuka AS. These upgraded comm nodes will provide communications capacity sufficient to support all NSCN satellite control operations no matter where the satellite control operation is being performed.

3.1.3.1.2. Scheduling, IRO, and Statusing Elements.

Mission	Organization	Current Primary	Current Backup	1996-1998 Primary	1996-1998 Backup	1998-2004 Primary	1998-2004 Backup
Scheduling	AFSPC	FAFB/OAS	FAFB/OAS	FAFB	OAS	FAFB	OAS
Statusing	AFSPC	FAFB/OAS	FAFB/OAS	FAFB	OAS	FAFB	OAS
IRO	AFSPC	OAS	FAFB	OAS	FAFB	FAFB	OMAS

Table 2.

3.1.3.1.2.1. Scheduling and statusing functions currently being performed in a dual node concept will transition in the 1996-1998 time period to a prime capability at Falcon AFB, and a limited backup capability at Onizuka AS (the level of limited or austere capability will be defined in a DOC statement). The OAS backup capability will be warm (i.e., the required ASTRO terminals will not be on and/or staffed unless required to support backup operations).

3.1.3.1.2.1. Primary IRO functions will remain at Onizuka AS with a backup capability at Falcon AFB through current OAS mission fly-out. Following fly-out, IRO functions will transition to a prime capability at Falcon AFB and backup capability at Cheyenne Mountain AS (some IRO functions may transition earlier based on 50 SW analysis).

3.1.3.2. AFSPC Command & Control.

3.1.3.2.1. Present Missions.

Mission	Organization	Current Primary	Current Backup	1996-1998 Primary	1996-1998 Backup	1999-2004 Primary	1999-2004 Backup
Ballistic	AFSPC	SOC-39	NONE	COOK/HULA	NONE	COOK/HULA	NONE
Boosters	AFSPC/AFMC	SOC-39	NONE	GUAM/HULA	NONE	GUAM/HULA	NONE
DMSP	AFSPC	SOC-35	SOC-36	SOC-35 / NOAA	SOC-9X	NOAA	SOC-9X
DSCSIII - Network	DISA	DISA		DISA		DISA	
- Payload	ARMY	OC		OC		OC	
- TT&C	AFSPC	SOC-33	SOC-38	SOC-33	SOC-38	SOC-33	TBR
DSCSII - Network	DISA	DISA		DISA		DISA	
- Monitoring	ARMY	OC		OC		OC	
- TT&C	AFSPC	SOC-39	SOC-33	SOC-39	SOC-33	SOC-39	SOC-33
DSP - MSN	AFSPC	Dedicated GS	MGS	BANGS	MGS	BANGS	MGS
- TT&C	AFSPC	DGS/SOC-31	SOC 31/39	MCS/SOC-31	SOC 31/39	MCS/SOC-31	TBR
FLTSAT	NAVSPACOM	SOC-33	SOC-38	NAVY	NAVY	NAVY	NAVY
GPS - MSN	AFSPC	SOC-32	Contractor	SOC-32	Contractor	SOC-32	VAFB
- TT&C	AFSPC	SOC-31 A/B	SOC-38	SOC-31	SOC-38	SOC-32	VAFB
IUS	AFSPC	SOC-39	NONE	SOC-39	NONE	SOC-39	NONE
Milstar - MSN	AFSPC	SOC-40	Mobile	SOC-40	Mobile	SOC-40	Mobile
- TT&C	AFSPC	SOC-40	Mobile	SOC-40	Mobile	SOC-40	Mobile
NATO		UK OC	SOC-38	UK OC	SOC-XX	UK OC	SOC-XX
SKYNET	UK	UK OC	SOC-38	UK OC	SOC-XX	UK OC	SOC-XX
STS / TDRSS	NASA	NASA	SOC-39/38	NASA	SOC-XX	NASA	SOC-XX

Table 3.

3.1.3.2.1.1. Ballistics/Boosters. The current mission is performed in Space Operations Center (SOC) 39, Onizuka AS. The mission tasks of recording telemetry data and shipping to appropriate customers will transition to the Vandenberg Tracking Station (VTS; call sign COOK) and Hawaii Tracking Station (HTS; call sign HULA) for ballistics in the 1996-1998 time period, and to the Guam Tracking Station (GTS; call sign GUAM) and Hawaii Tracking Station for boosters in the 1996-1998 time period.

3.1.3.2.1.2. DMSP. The current mission (including TT&C) is performed in SOC 35, Offutt AFB (primary), and SOC 36, Fairchild AFB (backup). The IPO CONOPS, reference (g), calls for the primary SOC for DMSP operations to be located at a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration facility, with a backup SOC to be located at Falcon AFB, CO.

3.1.3.2.1.3. DSCS III. The current network planning mission is performed by the Army, with the ARMY also providing primary payload commanding (SOC 33, Falcon AFB provides a limited backup). The platform TT&C mission is performed in SOC 33, Falcon AFB (primary), and SOC 38, Onizuka AFB (backup), except for launch and early orbit operations, which is perfomred in SOC 38. Launch and early orbit operations will transition to SOC 33 in the 1996-1998 time period. The USSPACECOM Future Integrated TT&C Architecture Study (FITAS) is investigating AFSPC/USARSPACE DSCS control responsibilities, and recommends the Army begin providing warm backup

TT&C capability under the direction of SOC-33 during the 1999-2004 time period. This capability vice a TT&C backup capability as part of AETC training operations will be evaluated in the future. Network and payload mission responsibilities will remain with USARSPACE (DISA).

3.1.3.2.1.4. DSCS II. The current mission (to include TT&C) is performed in SOC 38, Onizuka AS (primary), and SOC 33, Falcon AFB (backup). All tasks for DSCS II will transition to SOC 33 with SOC 34 (also at Falcon AFB) providing a backup capability. While this does not meet the geographical separation requirement for prime and backup capabilities, it is acceptable for the remaining DSCS II mission until program termination.

3.1.3.2.1.5. DSP. The current mission is performed by the Dedicated Ground Stations (DGSs) at Buckley ANGB and Woomera AS (primaries). The TT&C mission is shared between the DGSs and SOC 31 as defined in a Satellite Support Agreement, reference (h), stating the 50 SW (SOC 31) is responsible for performing state-of-health, commanding, and maintaining the operational capability of any satellite for which Satellite Control Authority (SCA) has been received and also for non-SCA satellite commanding at 21 SW request. Backup mission capability is provided by the Mobile Ground System (MGS), backup TT&C capability is provided by SOC 31, Falcon AFB, for satellites the 21 SW has SCA on, and backup TT&C capability is provided by SOC 39, Onizuka AS, for satellites 50 SW has SCA on. Per the AFSPC/DO CONOPS, reference (i), all missions will be consolidated at the Mission Control Station (MCS), Buckley ANGB, and this transition will include establishing access to AFSCN (NSCN) network sub-elements. Mission backup will continue to be provided by the MGS, and backup TT&C operations will be provided by either the MCS, Buckley ANGB, or SOC 31, Falcon AFB depending on which organization has SCA.

3.1.3.2.1.6. FLTSAT. The current mission is performed in SOC 33, Falcon AFB (primary), and SOC 38, Onizuka AFB (backup). Per the MOU between AFSPC and NAVSPACECOM, reference (j), NAVSPACECOM will assume primary and backup responsibility for conducting day-to-day operations (to include anomaly identification and resolution) for FLTSAT during the 1996-1998 time period.

3.1.3.2.1.7. GPS. The current mission and nominal TT&C is performed in SOC 32, Falcon AFB (primary), and launch and major anomaly resolution operations are performed in SOC 31, Falcon AFB (primary). Backup capabilities are provided by a contractor and by SOC 38, Onizuka AS, respectively. Backup launch and major anomaly resolution operations will transition to SOC 32 in the 1996-1998 time period. Launch and major anomaly resolution operations will reside in SOC 32 by the 1998-2004 time period, with limited backup capability continuing to be provided by a contractor.

3.1.3.2.1.8. IUS. The current mission is performed in SOC 39, Onizuka AS, with no backup capability required. The IUS mission will transfer to SOC 31, Falcon AFB, during the 1996-1998 time period with no backup capability required.

3.1.3.2.1.9. Milstar. The current mission and EHF TT&C is performed in SOC 40, Falcon AFB, with mobile assets providing an EHF backup capability, and SOCs 34/33 providing launch and major anomaly resolution (S-band) capabilities. This relationship will continue through all phases.

3.1.3.2.1.10. NATO/SKYNET. Current mission is performed in the United Kingdom Operations Center (UK OC) (primary), and SOC 38, Onizuka AS (backup). Primary mission capabilities will continue to reside in the UK OC, with the backup capability transitioning to SOC 33 in the 1996-1998 time period.

3.1.3.2.1.11. STS/TDRSS. Current mission is by NASA (primary), and SOC 39/38 respectively, Onizuka AS (backup). Primary mission capabilities will continue to reside with NASA, with the backup capability transitioning to SOC 31/33 respectively in the 1996-1998 time period.

3.1.3.2.1.12. UFO. The current mission and TT&C are performed in SOC 33, with the Navy providing a backup capability for mission and the Operational Software Maintenance Complex (OSMC), Falcon AFB, providing a collocated backup TT&C capability. Per the MOU between AFSPC and NAVSPACECOM, reference (j), NAVSPACECOM will assume responsibilities for anomaly identification and resolution operations of each UFO satellite upon acceptance of that satellite from the contractor by the Navy. Upon acceptance of the last UFO satellite, NAVSPACECOM will assume responsibilities for day-to-day operations. Launches are currently projected to extend through 1999.

3.1.3.2.2. Future Missions.

Mission	Organization	Current Primary SOC	Current Backup SOC	1996-1998 Primary SOC	1996-1998 Backup SOC	1999-2004 Primary SOC	1999-2004 Backup SOC
SBIRS -MSN	AFSPC					BANGB	TBD
-TT&C	AFSPC					BANGB	TBD
BE - MSN	AFSPC					BANGB	Mobile
- TT&C	AFSPC					BANGB	SOC-31
NPOESS	NOAA					NOAA	SOC-3X
GFO	NAVY					NAVY	NAVY

Table 4.

3.1.3.2.2.1. SBIRS. Per the AFSPC/DO CONOPS, reference (k), all mission, nominal TT&C, and launch and major anomaly resolution operations will be consolidated at the Mission Control Station, Buckley ANGB. Mission backup will be provided by mobile assets, and backup TT&C and launch and major anomaly resolution operations will be provided by SOC 31, Falcon AFB.

3.1.3.2.2.2. BE. Per the AFSPC/DO CONOPS (Draft), reference (i), all Brilliant Eyes (BE) mission, nominal TT&C, and launch and major anomaly resolution operations will be consolidated at the Mission Control Station, Buckley ANGB. Mission backup will be provided by mobile assets, and backup TT&C and launch and major anomaly resolution operations will be provided by SOC 31, Falcon AFB.

3.1.3.2.2.3. NPOESS. Per the IPO CONOPS, reference (l), the primary SOC for NPOESS operations will be located at a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration facility, with a backup SOC to be located at Falcon AFB, CO.

3.1.3.2.2.1. GFO. NAVSPACECOM will have primary and backup responsibility for conducting day-to-day operations for the Geosat Follow-On (GFO) program.

3.2. Deployment. For all capabilities not requiring a hot backup, personnel and resources sufficient to operate the backup capability for at least seven days will deploy at the direction of the appropriate wing/squadron commander. A Transportable Space Test and Evaluation Resource (TSTR) can also be deployed to provide a relocatable capability for either test or contingency remote space-to-ground interface ground facility operations.

SECTION IV - LONG TERM PLANNING.

To sustain mission effectiveness and mission accomplishment, AFSPC will perform long-term system planning to guide future backup operations capability efforts. This planning process will be performed annually culminating in the procurement efforts for the next 25 years.

Glossary

AFSCN	Air Force Satellite Control Network
AFSPC	Air Force Space Command
CCC	Communication Control Complex
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
CONUS	Continental United States
CY	Calendar Year
DoD	Department of Defense
NSCN	National Satellite Control Network
IRO	Interrange Operations
LE	Link Element
NAVSPACECOM	Naval Space Command
RCC	Resource Control Complex
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SCA	Satellite Control Authority
SCC	Space Control Center
SCS	Satellite Control System
SE	Space Element
SMC/CW	Satellite and Launch Control Systems Program Office
SOC	Space Operations Center
TE	Terrestrial Element
TT&C	Telemetry, Tracking and Commanding
USARSPACE	US Army Space Command

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moyer/bases95/onizukaFEI

March 31, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-0504

Dear Senator Feinstein

This is in response to your letters of February 2 and March 9, 1995, to the Department of Defense (DoD) in behalf of Mr. Richard Kistler regarding the possible closure of Onizuka Air Station (AS), California. We apologize for the delay in responding to your inquiry.

On February 28, 1995, the Secretary of Defense recommended Onizuka AS for realignment not closure. It was chosen for realignment because it ranked lower than the other base in its sub-category when evaluated against all eight DoD criteria. The Air Force determined, through the Base Closure Process, that only one Satellite Control node is required to meet future Air Force satellite control requirements.

Under this realignment plan, if approved by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC), two functions are programmed to leave Onizuka AS. First, the 750th Space Group which operates the Satellite Control Node will inactivate and its functions will be relocated to Falcon Air Force Base (AFB), Colorado. Second, Detachment 2, Space and Missile Systems Center, which was previously programmed to relocate, is still relocating. The remainder of the mission at Onizuka AS will remain in place into the foreseeable future.

The Air Force shares Mr. Kistler's vision of maintaining high quality Satellite Control installations that support United States military and intelligence space operations and is committed to doing what is best for the defense of the United States.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is estimated at $124.2 million. The net of all cost and savings during the implementation period is $125.7 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $30.3 million with a return on investment expected in eight years. The net present value of the cost and savings over 20 years is a savings of $181.6 million.

COORD AF/RT ASD(LA) OSD FILE CY # U28139
OSD FILE CY # U30469

The DBCRC will conduct a separate analysis of the DoD recommendations and will make its recommendations to the President by July 1, 1995. Although Onizuka AS was included in the DoD recommendations to the DBCRC, this does not preclude the Commission from removing an installation from its listing if its analysis supports such a recommendation.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

SCOTT B. McLAUTHLIN
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief, Programs and
Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

Congressional

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROUTING SLIP	ACT COPY	INFO COPY			ACT COPY	INFO COPY
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE			**MILITARY DEPARTMENTS**		
	SECRETARY OF DEFENSE			SECRETARY OF THE ARMY		
	DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE			SECRETARY OF THE NAVY		
	THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT		1	SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE	X	
	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY			**JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF**		
	UNDER SEC FOR ACQUISITION & TECHNOLOGY			CHAIRMAN		
	Director, Defense Research & Engineering			Director, Joint Staff		
	ASD (Economic Security)			**DEFENSE AGENCIES**		
	UNDER SECRETARY FOR POLICY			ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECT AGENCY		
	ASD (International Security Affairs)			BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE		
	ASD (International Security Policy)			CENTRAL IMAGERY OFFICE		
	ASD (Special Operations/LIC)			DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY		
	ASD (Strategy & Requirements)			DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY		
	UNDER SEC FOR PERSONNEL & READINESS			DEFENSE FINANCE & ACCOUNTING SERVICE		
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	ASD (Health Affairs)			DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY		
	ASD (Reserve Affairs)			DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE		
	COMPTROLLER			DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY		
	Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation			DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY		
	ASD (C3I)			DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY		
	ASD (Legislative Affairs)	X		DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY		
	GENERAL COUNSEL			DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY		
	INSPECTOR GENERAL			NSA/CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE		
	DIR, OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION			ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY		
	DIR, ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT					
	ATSD (Public Affairs)					

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	PREPARE REPLY FOR SEC OF DEF SIGNATURE		COMMENTS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS
	PREPARE REPLY FOR DEP SEC OF DEF SIGNATURE		INFORMATION AND RETENTION
1	REPLY DIRECT *(Forward copy of reply to CCD, Room 3A948)*		COORDINATE REPLY WITH
	APPROPRIATE ACTION		

REMARKS
REFERENCE OSD #U28139

INFORMATION

ACTION DUE DATE *(YYMMDD)*	ROUTING DATE *(YYMMDD)*	OSD CONTROL NUMBER	
950407	950317	U30469	

DIANNE FEINSTEIN
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0504

95 MAR 17 PM 2:36

March 9, 1995

Ms. Sandra Stuart
Assistant To the Secretary of Defense For Legislative Affairs
U.S. Department of Defense
The Pentagon, Room 3E966
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Ms. Stuart:

I am writing to follow up on my letter of February 2, 1995 on behalf of my constituent, Richard Kistler. It has been several weeks since I forwarded my constituent's letter to you. It is a priority for me to respond to the questions and issues raised by my constituents in a timely manner. I would therefore appreciate receiving your prompt reply to the concerns I enclosed in my previous letter, a copy of which is attached.

Sincerely,

Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator

DF:krf
Enclosure

30469

del. xlx

805203

January 3, 1995

Senator Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

I am writing to you about Onizuka Air Force Station in Sunnyvale. As I'm sure you and your staff are aware, the BRAC Commission is considering Onizuka for the 1995 base closure list. Selection to this list would delight many of the Air Force officers in the Air Force Space Command (AFSPC) headquarters at Peterson AFB in Colorado as they have been talking about closing Onizuka for the past couple years. They have performed several studies purporting to show the cost savings that could be gained; however, these studies have been severely flawed in that they ignored the overall costs to the American taxpayer that would be incurred by forcing other non-AFSPC organizations to move from Onizuka. The cost of replicating the satellite control capability for the R&D and classified satellite programs currently located at Onizuka to some other location would be tremendously expensive (probably in the hundreds of millions of dollars); but since the costs would not come out of the AFSPC budget, they would be able to reduce their operations and maintenance budget, and thus show an AFSPC cost reduction. The studies had been performed while General Horner was the AFSPC Commander, but General Ashy, the new Commander, recently visited here and after seeing what is accomplished at Onizuka, he said before he left that it would be very difficult for anyone on his staff to convince him that he should close Onizuka.

The Air Force Materiel Command R&D programs are currently planning to relocate their satellite control operations to Kirtland AFB in New Mexico. The move of Air Force personnel and the development of a control center are scheduled to begin during 1995. This will be at a cost of tens of millions of dollars to create a satellite command and control capability at Kirtland, and it will eliminate several hundred jobs in the Sunnyvale area. There is no technical, operational, or economic reason to move to Kirtland; it is being done primarily based on the assumption that AFSPC is going to close Onizuka.

Recently, there has been a considerable amount of activity by the AFSPC personnel at Onizuka preparing answers to questions from the BRAC Commission about the comparison of Falcon AFB in Colorado Springs with Onizuka. One rumor in Sunnyvale was that your office had asked the BRAC to consider the impact of closing Falcon AFB instead of Onizuka. Another rumor was that AFSPC was considering

closing Cheyenne Mountain because it is so expensive to maintain, and that they were thinking about moving the current satellite command and control functions from Falcon back to Onizuka so that they could then relocate the NORAD operations to Falcon. In any case, the data processing and communication capacities of Onizuka and Falcon were compared. The comparisons showed that Falcon has only a fraction of the capacity of Onizuka. This is not surprising when one considers that the mission control centers at Onizuka perform 60 to 70 percent of the daily satellite control work of the Air Force Satellite Control Network.

One of the reasons used in considering Onizuka for closure is its vulnerability because it is located in earthquake territory. However, it has been functioning in this location for nearly 35 years and has successfully withstood many temblors, including the 1989 7.1 Loma Prieta quake. Falcon AFB has yet to test its survivability in a tornado, but this potential threat usually is not mentioned in the Onizuka closure studies even though it is very real. Falcon AFB was originally built to be a backup to Onizuka, but in the years since AFSPC has started controlling some of the satellites from mission control centers at Falcon, there have been many instances where Onizuka has taken back control because of problems at Falcon, and there have been very few, if any, instances where Falcon has filled in for Onizuka.

If the closure made sense technically, operationally, and economically then I would not be spending my time writing this letter and asking you to spend your time. However, it is because the potential closure of Onizuka is primarily political that I am writing this letter. From an overall economic impact the closure of Onizuka and the subsequent moving of satellite control operations to other locations would be very costly to the American taxpayer. The overall cost to the various federal government's organizations to move their satellite control from Onizuka would probably be close to a billion dollars.

Locally, this is not just a problem for the Sunnyvale area. There are several thousand people that are employed in support of the operations at Onizuka. These people live all over the Bay Area and in general are fairly well-paid. The total annual payroll is probably several hundred million dollars. The economic impact by the loss of this payroll would be felt over the whole area. It would be one more blow to California and a prize to the congressional delegations of Colorado, New Mexico, and the other states where the satellite control facilities would be relocated.

The following are some thoughts about Onizuka listed for me by a colleague during the recent capacity discussions.

1. It is a modernized facility which in 1985 was handling the total Air Force Satellite Control Network load of current programs (other than Milstar). It is currently underutilized and has the capability of handling a larger load of satellite control.

2. It has an extensive supporting civilian infrastructure such as the power, communications, stores, housing, and other amenities of a major metropolitan area.

3. It has ready and immediate access to major air, train, truck, and sea transportation services with a full suite of capabilities.

4. It is collocated with major technological support and an industrial center of expertise for communications, computing systems, and space vehicles - both satellites and boosters.

5. In the immediate Sunnyvale area there is a considerable amount of vacant industrial and office building space as well as spacecraft engineering and manufacturing facilities which is readily available.

6. There is an extensive core of personnel in the immediate area with many years of in-depth experience in satellite control operations, including complex engineering resolutions of on-orbit satellite anomalies.

7. There is a large cadre of retired and formerly associated, but currently employed elsewhere, operators, technicians, and engineers within the local metropolitan area.

8. It is collocated with a major NASA research center for space with access to the former Moffett Naval Air Station infrastructure and facilities including military housing, medical clinic, base exchange, warehousing, and a full service runway.

9. It is located in a Mediterranean climate which allows for 365 day a year, 24 hour a day uninterrupted operations without concern of "weather" outages such as the snow days in Colorado.

10. It has shown the capability to continue operations in the case of a major earthquake. There were no satellite control problems as a result of the Loma Prieta quake and support was provided to a NASA Shuttle launched within 72 hours after the temblor.

My personal position is that I will be retired before other satellite control facilities could be built and Onizuka could be closed; however, as a taxpayer I don't wish to see my taxes paying for the development in other states of facilities that are really unnecessary technically and operationally. Also, there are several thousand very talented people working in support of Onizuka who are dedicated to providing the best satellite control system in the world. It would not be in the best interests of our nation to try to recreate this capability elsewhere.

Thank you for whatever help you can provide in Washington in support of the United States future in space.

Sincerely,

Richard Kistler
364 Avenida Arboles
San Jose, CA 95123

Congressional

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROUTING SLIP	ACT COPY	INFO COPY			ACT COPY	INFO COPY
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE			**MILITARY DEPARTMENTS**		
	SECRETARY OF DEFENSE			SECRETARY OF THE ARMY		
	DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE			SECRETARY OF THE NAVY		
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	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY			**JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF**		
	UNDER SEC FOR ACQUISITION & TECHNOLOGY			CHAIRMAN		
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	ATSD (Public Affairs)					

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

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1	REPLY DIRECT *(Forward copy of reply to CCD, Room 3A948)*	X	COORDINATE REPLY WITH LA
	APPROPRIATE ACTION		

REMARKS

ACTION DUE DATE *(YYMMDD)*	ROUTING DATE *(YYMMDD)*	OSD CONTROL NUMBER
950308	950214	U28139

SD FORM 14, MAY 94 PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE. Designed using Perform Pro, WHS/DIOR, May 94
Overprint approved by OSD/WHS/DIOR, May 94

DIANNE FEINSTEIN
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0504

95 FEB 14 AM 11:18

February 2, 1995

Ms. Sandra Stuart
Assistant To the Secretary of Defense For Legislative Affairs
U.S. Department of Defense
The Pentagon, Room 3E966
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Ms. Stuart:

Enclosed is a letter from my constituent Richard Kistler regarding base closure. In order to fully respond to my constituents, it is important to have your position and views of the question(s) raised.

Since my office receives a large volume of mail, please refer your return correspondence to Andy Krakowski in my Washington office. If you have any further questions, Andy can be reached at (202) 224-9341.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Dianne Feinstein

Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator

DF:ajk

28139

del. xxx

805203

January 3, 1995

Senator Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

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Thank you for whatever help you can provide in Washington in support of the United States future in space.

Sincerely,

Richard Kistler
364 Avenida Arboles
San Jose, CA 95123

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/28 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/ques14Mar

March 28, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein

This is in response to your March 15, 1995, request for additional information concerning Onizuka Air Station (AS), California, and the Department of Defense (DoD) BRAC 95 recommendations.

QUESTION 1: Are Onizuka AS and Falcon Air Force Base (AFB) the only satellite control bases within the Air Force?

RESPONSE: Yes.

QUESTION 2: Currently, what is the percentage breakdown of workload at Air Force and other Defense Department (if any) satellite control bases?

RESPONSE: Due to the classified nature of the data, the Air Force was not able to determine the percentage breakdown of workload during the analysis process. It was determined that both Falcon and Onizuka had sufficient capability to accomplish all core mission requirements, although relocated or additional equipment was required at Falcon.

QUESTION 3: The BRAC 95 realignment of Onizuka AS calls for the inactivation of the 750th Space Group and its functions relocating to Falcon AFB. Will this realignment, when fully implemented, leave Falcon AFB as the only satellite control base?

RESPONSE: Yes.

QUESTION 4: What are the national security implications of having all Air Force satellite control functions located at one installation? Is a redundant or back-up capability required and/or preferred for national security reasons to address the threat of natural disaster, sabotage, etc.? Were these considerations addressed in the Air Force's BRAC 95 recommendation process?

COORD AF/RT DBCRC

RESPONSE: The current Air Force Space Command Concept of Operations (which considers threats and possible natural disasters) no longer calls for dual satellite control nodes. This assessment is contained in the Air Force Space Command capacity analysis which was briefed to the Base Closure Executive Group.

QUESTION 5: What is the exact breakdown of Air Force and other tenant personnel that will be impacted by the realignment of Onizuka AS? How many personnel will relocate to Falcon AFB or other installations, how many will remain at Onizuka AS, and how many positions will be eliminated?

RESPONSE:

	Officers	Airman	Civilian	Contractor
Leaving Onizuka AS	83	163	95	468
Remaining at Onizuka AS	46	0	232	1,402
Positions eliminated	74	339	-4	

NOTE: 118 Airman positions remaining at Onizuka will convert to civilian, showing a net increase in civilian jobs.

QUESTION 6: Please describe the coordination and/or communication between the Air Force and other tenant activities at Onizuka AS during the Air Force's BRAC 95 recommendation process? Is there any record of this coordination and/or communication similar to the minutes of AF/BCEG meetings?

RESPONSE: Most of the discussions regarding tenant missions at Onizuka AS were held on a working level basis between the BRAC staff and organizations in the Washington, DC, area responsible for the tenant units at Onizuka. No records of this coordination were kept.

QUESTION 7: During the BRAC 95 recommendation process, was the Air Force aware of any future force structure or other infrastructure changes that other tenant activities at Onizuka AS were considering? Did this play a role in the Air Force's BRAC 95 recommendation to realign Onizuka AS?

RESPONSE: Yes. Question I.2.K.1.b provided an estimate of the projected increase or decrease of Air Force and Tenant missions over the next 10 years. It was used in criteria subelement I.3.A.1 which was approximately 17 percent of the criteria I grade.

QUESTION 8: In the BRAC analysis, why is air quality weighted at 40 percent in its subcategory when Onizuka AS is not an operational air station, has no flying mission, and air quality has no impact on the functions or mission of Onizuka AS as a satellite control base?

RESPONSE: Although air quality does not have a significant impact on current operations, the presence of air quality problems is a major factor affecting realignments and the transfer of additional functions and personnel into an area. Therefore, the Base Closure Executive Group decided to maintain the 40 percent weighting for air quality for all subcategories, including non flying subcategories such as Satellite Control and Product Centers and Laboratories.

QUESTION 9: Would any of the following have an impact on the tiering of satellite control bases or impact Onizuka's "Tier III" status:

a. if air quality was not a factor?

b. if air quality was rated at a lower level?

c. if Onizuka's score on air quality was higher?

RESPONSE: It is impossible to predict the effect of these scenarios on the voting of the 13 Base Closure Executive Group members; however, since Falcon AFB consistently scored higher across the board in category II, scenarios a and b would probably not have affected the overall tiering. With regard to scenario c, even if Onizuka received a (GREEN) rating, the overall rating (YELLOW +) would rank below Falcon's overall (GREEN-).

QUESTION 10: Under the Air Force realignment recommendations for Onizuka AS, Detachment 2 of SMC/CU (Space and Missile Systems Center) will relocate to Falcon AFB. Why is it necessary that this activity relocate to Falcon AFB? Was the option keeping Det 2 at Onizuka explored? Was the option of consolidating Det 2 to another installation in California with similar SMC/SU functions explored? If so, what were the cost/savings implications for other options?

RESPONSE: Only portions of the SMC that directly support satellite control operations will relocate to Falcon. This move will provide a more efficient satellite control operation for the Air Force. We did consider keeping the satellite control functions at Onizuka but believe the move to Falcon would be more efficient. Consolidating Det 2 at another installation in California was not explored.

We trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

SCOTT B. McLAUTHLIN
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief, Programs and
Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

FROM: Senator Diane Feinstein (D-CA)

POC: Mr. Robert Mestman (202) 224-3841

TO: AF/RT

SUBJECT: Questions Concerning BRAC'95 Recommendations

RECEIVED: 15 March 1995

ACTION OFFICER: Major Cynthia Snyder, SAF/LLP, 71623

SUSPENSE: 17 March 1994

Mr. Mestman has requested responses to the attached questions. If the suspense cannot be met, please provide whatever responses you have so we can give him an interim reply.

If you have additional questions, please give me a all at 75322/1623. Thanks.

Cynthia G. Snyder

CYNTHIA G. SNYDER, Major, USAF
Programs and Legislative Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Senator Dianne Feinstein

of California

FAX COVERSHEET

DATE: 3/14/95 TIME: 4:05 pm

TO: Cynthia Snyder

FAX: 703/697-3520 PHONE:

FROM:

ROBERT A. MESTMAN
Legislative Assistant
Office of Senator Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0504
(202) 224-2743 <direct>
(202) 224-3841 <main>
(202) 228-3954 <fax>

COMMENTS:

Following answers to these questions, can I please get a Space Command briefing to discuss some of these issues?

Thanks

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (including coversheet): 3

NOTE: The information contained in this facsimile is confidential. If you receive this transmittal in error, please notify sender immediately.

MEMORANDUM **DATE:** March 13, 1995

TO: Major Cynthia Snyder
Air Force Legislative Liaison

FR: Robert Mestman
Office of Senator Dianne Feinstein

RE: Questions concerning Onizuka Air Station (AS) and BRAC

---

1) Are Onizuka AS and Falcon AFB the only satellite control bases within the Air Force?

2) Currently, what is the percentage breakdown of workload at Air Force and other Defense Department (if any) satellite control bases?

3) The BRAC 95 realignment of Onizuka AS calls for the inactivation of the 750th Space Group and its functions relocating to Falcon AFB. Will this realignment, when fully implemented, leave Falcon AFB as the only Air Force satellite control base?

4) What are the national security implications of having all Air Force satellite control functions located at one installation? Is a redundant or back-up capability required and/or preferred for national security reasons to address the threat of natural disaster, sabotage, etc.? Were these considerations addressed in the Air Force's BRAC 95 recommendation process?

5) What is the exact breakdown of Air Force and other tenant personnel that will be impacted by the realignment of Onizuka AS? How many personnel will re-locate to Falcon AFB or other installations, how many will remain at Onizuka AS, and how many positions will be eliminated?

6) Please describe the coordination and/or communication between the Air Force and other tenant activities at Onizuka AS during the Air Force's BRAC 95 recommendation process? Is there any record of this coordination and/or communication, similar to the minutes of AF/BCEG meetings?

7) During the BRAC 95 recommendation process, was the Air Force aware of any future force structure or other infrastructure changes that other tenant activities at Onizuka AS were considering? Did this play any role in the Air Force's BRAC 95 recommendation to realign Onizuka AS?

8) In the BRAC analysis, why is air quality weighted at 40% in its subcategory when Onizuka AS is not an operational air station, has no flying mission, and air quality has no impact on the functions or mission of Onizuka AS as a satellite control base?

9) Would any of the following have an impact on the tiering of satellite control bases or impact Onizuka AS's "Tier III" status: (a) if air quality was not a factor; (b) if air quality was weighted at a lower level; or (c) if Onizuka AS's score on air quality was higher.

10) Under the Air Force's realignment recommendation for Onizuka AS, Detachment 2 of SMC/CU (Space and Missile Systems Center) will relocate to Falcon AFB. Why is it necessary that this activity relocate to Falcon AFB? Was the option of keeping Det 2 at Onizuka AS explored? Was the option of consolidating Det 2 to another installation in California with similar SMC/CU functions explored? If so, what were the cost/savings implications for other options?

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/17 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/ONIZfein

March 17, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein

This is in response to your March 10, 1995, telephone request for additional information concerning Onizuka Air Force Station and Los Angeles Air Force Base, California. These additional questions are the result of our March 10 meeting with you to discuss the Department of Defense (DoD) BRAC 95 recommendations impacting the referenced bases. The following responses are provided per your request.

QUESTION: Provide the total number of personnel and organizations leaving or staying at Onizuka.

RESPONSE: Personnel scheduled to leave Onizuka: 88 Officers, 163 Airmen, 95 Civilians, 468 Contractor. Personnel remaining at Onizuka: 46 Officers, 118 Airmen, 114 Civilians, 1402 Contractor. Please note, these numbers may fluctuate slightly up or down as the results of our site survey are compiled.

QUESTION: Explain how the Aerospace Corporation personnel (at Los Angeles Air Force Base) were costed (in other words, were the Aerospace Corporation personnel figures included in the Air Force COBRA computations?).

RESPONSE: Aerospace Corporation personnel (at Los Angeles Air Force Base) were included in all Air Force COBRA model computations relating to Los Angeles Air Force Base. The cost associated with the Aerospace Corporation is $148.8 million.

QUESTION: Provide the net cost savings for Los Angeles (refer to chart supplied).

COORD AF/RT

RESPONSE: The Net Cost/Savings for Los Angeles Air Force Base (after six-year implementation period) is +375.8 million. This figure replaces the +$500 million estimate currently in the Los Angeles Air Force Base column.

We trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

KIRTLAND AFB VS. LOS ANGELES AFB
COST COMPARISON

	KIRTLAND	LOS ANGELES
ONE TIME COSTS	$277.5 M	$450 M
NET COSTS/SAVINGS[1]	+$158.8 M	+$500 M (est.) $375.8
RECURRING SAVINGS[2]	$62 M	$50 M
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	3 years	10 years
NET PRESENT VALUE[3]	save $464.5 M	save $142 M

BOTTOM LINE ON COSTS: IT MAKES NO SENSE TO COMPARE KIRTLAND WITH LOS ANGELES.

* It costs almost twice as much to close Los Angeles AFB than to realign Kirtland AFB ($450M vs. $277.5M);
* Savings to realign Kirtland AFB are more than three times greater than to close Los Angeles AFB ($464.5M vs. $142M);
* Recurring annual savings at Kirtland AFB are more than the recurring savings at Los Angeles AFB ($62M vs. $50M);
* With Kirtland AFB, savings are recouped quicker -- within 3 years -- whereas savings with Los Angeles AFB are recouped within 10 years;

---

[1] After six year implementation period.

[2] After six year implementation period.

[3] Net costs/savings after 20 years.

FROM: Senator Diane Feinstein (D-CA)

POC: Mr. Robert Mestman (202) 224-3841

TO: AF/RT

SUBJECT: Questions From 10 March Meeting

RECEIVED: ~~10~~ March 1995 13 Mar

ACTION OFFICER: Major Cynthia Snyder, SAF/LLP, 71623

SUSPENSE: 14 March 1994

Mr. Mestman has requested responses to the following questions:

1. Provide the total number of personnel and organizations leaving or staying at Onizuka.

2. Explain how the Aerospace Corp personnel were costed.

3. Provide the net cost savings for Los Angeles (see attached)

If you have additional questions, please give me a all at 75322/1623. Thanks.

Cynthia G. Snyder

CYNTHIA G. SNYDER, Major, USAF
Programs and Legislative Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

RT # 224

Document Separator

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/24 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/eglinSCAR

MAR 24 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Joe Scarborough
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0901

Dear Mr. Scarborough

This is in response to your letter of March 14, 1995, concerning the BRAC recommendation for Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), Florida, and the recommended relocation to Eglin AFB of the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (AFOTEC), currently located at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico.

In your letter, you requested the Air Force identify specific nomenclature for the emitters which were recommended to remain in operational status at Eglin AFB. The EMTE lists used during the Air Force's BRAC analysis were preliminary based upon general projections of what needed to be moved and what should remain at Eglin AFB. A follow-up site survey team will subsequently determine what will remain and what will move; therefore, the following listing may vary slightly from what will be finalized.

<u>Nomenclature of EMTE systems to move</u>

Simulated Air Defense System (SADS) VI-M

SADS VIII-R

SADS XI

SADS XI-M

Weapons Effectiveness Simulated Threat (WEST) X-R

WEST XI-R1

WEST XI-R2

Flycatcher

I-Hawk Airborne Pod

SADS VI Airborne Pod

Denton 24 Mar

COORD AF/RT

Nomenclature of EMTE systems to remain operational at Eglin AFB

Track While Scan (TWS)-1

TWS-2

TWS-3

MLQ-T4

High Power Illuminating Signal Source (HPISS)

SADS IV-SS

SADS X

SADS XII-SS

SADS VIIIR (CHICKEN LITTLE support)

WEST IB

WEST IC

WEST XA

QRC-554

The Secretary of Defense recommended to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission that the AFOTEC at Kirtland AFB and all associated responsibilities be completely relocated to Eglin AFB. It is important to note that the AFOTEC itself does not have any EC-related functions.

Attached is a summary of the scope of contracts administered by the AFOTEC contracting office at Kirtland AFB. AFOTEC is supported by direct contractors on the order of 125 manyear equivalents. Also attached are copies of the relevant slides and talking points associated with the March 9, 1995, Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) meeting minutes. Mr. Bart Roper of your staff requested we provide these with our response.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

JOE SCARBOROUGH
1ST DISTRICT, FLORIDA

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0901

March 14, 1995

Colonel Vince Evans
Director, Air Force Legislative Liaison
B-322 Rayburn HOB
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Colonel Evans:

I am currently reviewing data on the Secretary of Defense's recommendation to the BRAC Commission concerning the consolidation of facilities to and from Eglin Air Force Base. To help assist me in my detailed analysis, I am submitting the following questions for an immediate reply:

1. What is the specific nomenclature for the 8 threat simulators and 2 EC pods scheduled to move west, and what is the specific nomenclature for the emitters that are proposed to remain in operational status at Eglin?

2. Is all of the Air Force Test and Evaluation Center, currently located at Kirtland AFB, to move to Eglin? Will this include EC related functions?

3. Please characterize number and magnitude of contracts administered by the AFOTEC contracting office at Kirtland AFB? What is the magnitude of direct contractor support of AFOTECS's Kirtland AFB offices?

If there are any questions concerning these matters, please contact Bart Roper of my staff at x4136. Thank you for your prompt attention.

Sincerely,

Joe Scarborough
Member of Congress

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

March 29, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Joe Scarborough
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Scarborough

This is in response to your request of March 28, 1995, for additional information concerning the BRAC recommendation for Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. The Part I and Part II briefing and slides for Air Force BRAC 95 analysis of T&E infrastructure are provided per your request.

We trust the information is useful.

Sincerely

SCOTT B. McLAUTHLIN
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief, Programs and
Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

DATE	TIME	FROM	SUBJECT	CODES
28/95	2:27 pm	Bart Roper	RE: Recent delivery of a	[ ]

From: Bart Roper To: smclauth,moyer
Company: Joe Scarborough
Phone: 225-4136 Extension:

Subject: RE: Recent delivery of a New: [ ] Codes: [ ]
Message: briefing and slides for AF BRAC 95 analysis of T&E infrastructure. He recived only Part III - needs Part 1 and II and need it by tomorrow morning. Will not be in until around 4:30 or 5:00. Imperative that he gets this.

[*] Telephoned [ ] Please Call [ ] Urgent
[ ] Visited [ ] Will call again
[ ] Wants to see you [ ] Returned your call

Operator: jones@saf1

Document Separator

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

29 MAR 1995

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

Dear Senator Baucus

This is in response to your March 27, 1995, telephone conversation with General Fogleman concerning the analysis done during BRAC 1995 for movement of KC-135 aircraft. Besides Malmstrom AFB, one additional alternative was considered for relocating KC-135 aircraft. A COBRA run, which was considered by the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) on December 7, 1995, for the closure of Grand Forks Air Force Base (AFB), is attached.

In this scenario, the 48 KC-135 aircraft from Grand Forks AFB are moved by squadron (12 aircraft each) to Charleston AFB, Malmstrom AFB, McConnell AFB, and Edwards AFB. From a financial perspective, the Return on Investment (ROI) was calculated at four years, there would be extensive Military Construction of $113 million required to beddown the aircraft in the new locations.

I trust this information is useful for your analysis.

Sincerely

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

Attachment:
Grand Forks Closure COBRA run

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.04) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 14:07 12/03/1994, Report Created 14:09 12/06/1994

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Grand Forks Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\GRA31802.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\FOCUSED.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 2002 (4 Years)

NPV in 2015($K): -387,980
1-Time Cost($K): 168,752

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	2,818	92,905	0	0	0	0	95,723	0
Person	0	4,166	-5,719	-28,274	-28,274	-28,274	-86,374	-28,274
Overhd	785	9,004	-5,134	-12,994	-12,994	-12,994	-34,327	-12,994
Moving	0	13,801	1,584	0	0	0	15,385	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1,222	20,269	0	0	0	21,491	0
TOTAL	3,603	121,099	11,000	-41,268	-41,268	-41,268	11,898	-41,268

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
Enl	0	0	743	0	0	0	743
Civ	0	0	184	0	0	0	184
TOT	0	0	945	0	0	0	945
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	410	0	0	0	0	410
Enl	0	1,570	0	0	0	0	1,570
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	252	0	0	0	0	252
TOT	0	2,232	0	0	0	0	2,232

Summary:

Close Grand Forks AFB in 99/4. 12 135's to Charleston, 12 to Malmstrom, 12 to McConnell, 12 to Edwards.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.04) - Page 2/2
Data As Of 14:07 12/03/1994, Report Created 14:09 12/06/1994

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Grand Forks Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\GRA31802.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\FOCUSED.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	11,318	101,862	0	0	0	0	113,180	0
Person	0	4,166	11,982	7,127	7,127	7,127	37,530	7,127
Overhd	785	12,257	13,037	8,430	8,430	8,430	51,369	8,430
Moving	0	16,910	1,584	0	0	0	18,494	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1,222	20,269	0	0	0	21,491	0
TOTAL	12,103	136,418	46,872	15,557	15,557	15,557	242,065	15,557

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	8,500	8,957	0	0	0	0	17,457	0
Person	0	0	17,701	35,401	35,401	35,401	123,904	35,401
Overhd	0	3,253	18,171	21,424	21,424	21,424	85,696	21,424
Moving	0	3,109	0	0	0	0	3,109	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8,500	15,318	35,872	56,825	56,825	56,825	230,166	56,825

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.04)
Data As Of 14:07 12/03/1994, Report Created 14:09 12/06/1994

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Grand Forks Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\GRA31802.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\FOCUSED.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	113,180,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		113,180,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	694,906	
Civilian Early Retirement	156,877	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	4,444,979	
Unemployment	144,072	
Total - Personnel		5,440,834
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	1,816,501	
Mothball / Shutdown	8,330,000	
Total - Overhead		10,146,501
Moving		
Civilian Moving	4,191,733	
Civilian PPS	1,584,000	
Military Moving	10,220,574	
Freight	2,497,764	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		18,494,072
Other		
HAP / RSE	791,150	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	20,700,000	
Total - Other		21,491,150
Total One-Time Costs		168,752,557
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	8,500,000	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	8,957,000	
Military Moving	3,108,600	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		20,565,600
Total Net One-Time Costs		148,186,957

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.04)
Data As Of 14:07 12/03/1994, Report Created 14:09 12/06/1994

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Grand Forks Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\GRA31802.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\FOCUSED.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
GRAND FORKS	0	0	0	-17,457	-17,457
CHARLESTON	10,730	0	0	0	10,730
MALMSTROM	1,820	0	0	0	1,820
BASE X	0	0	0	0	0
MCCONNELL	49,560	0	0	0	49,560
EDWARDS	51,070	0	0	0	51,070
Totals:	113,180	0	0	-17,457	95,723

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.04) - Page 1/3
Data As Of 14:07 12/03/1994, Report Created 14:09 12/06/1994

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Grand Forks Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\GRA31802.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\FOCUSED.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	11,318	101,862	0	0	0	0	113,180
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	408	287	0	0	0	695
Civ Retire	0	94	63	0	0	0	157
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	382	0	0	0	0	382
POV Miles	0	29	0	0	0	0	29
Home Purch	0	1,583	0	0	0	0	1,583
HHG	0	1,084	0	0	0	0	1,084
Misc	0	104	0	0	0	0	104
House Hunt	0	330	0	0	0	0	330
PPS	0	0	1,584	0	0	0	1,584
RITA	0	680	0	0	0	0	680
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	181	0	0	0	0	181
Freight	0	1,326	0	0	0	0	1,326
Vehicles	0	750	0	0	0	0	750
Driving	0	240	0	0	0	0	240
Unemployment	0	84	59	0	0	0	144
OTHER							
Program Plan	785	589	442	0	0	0	1,816
Shutdown	0	4,165	4,165	0	0	0	8,330
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	829	0	0	0	0	829
POV Miles	0	471	0	0	0	0	471
HHG	0	7,534	0	0	0	0	7,534
Misc	0	1,386	0	0	0	0	1,386
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	4,445	0	0	0	4,445
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	522	269	0	0	0	791
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	700	20,000	0	0	0	20,700
TOTAL ONE-TIME	12,103	125,335	31,314	0	0	0	168,752

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.04) - Page 2/3
Data As Of 14:07 12/03/1994, Report Created 14:09 12/06/1994

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Grand Forks Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\GRA31802.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\FOCUSED.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	927	927	927	927	3,709	927
BOS	0	7,503	7,503	7,503	7,503	7,503	37,514	7,503
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	3,580	7,127	7,127	7,127	7,127	32,089	7,127
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	11,083	15,557	15,557	15,557	15,557	73,312	15,557
TOTAL COST	12,103	136,418	46,872	15,557	15,557	15,557	242,065	15,557

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	8,500
Fam Housing	0	8,957	0	0	0	0	8,957
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	3,108	0	0	0	0	3,108
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	8,500	12,066	0	0	0	0	20,566

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	2,578	7,734	10,312	10,312	10,312	41,248	10,312
O&M								
RPMA	0	675	2,024	2,699	2,699	2,699	10,796	2,699
BOS	0	0	8,413	8,413	8,413	8,413	33,652	8,413
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	3,564	7,127	7,127	7,127	24,945	7,127
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	708	1,416	1,416	1,416	4,956	1,416
Enl Salary	0	0	13,429	26,858	26,858	26,858	94,003	26,858
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	3,253	35,872	56,825	56,825	56,825	209,601	56,825
TOTAL SAVINGS	8,500	15,318	35,872	56,825	56,825	56,825	230,166	56,825

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.04) - Page 3/3
Data As Of 14:07 12/03/1994, Report Created 14:09 12/06/1994

Department : Air Force
Option Package : Grand Forks Focused
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\GRA31802.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FOCUS95\FOCUSED.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	2,818	101,862	0	0	0	0	104,680
Fam Housing	0	-8,957	0	0	0	0	-8,957
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	502	350	0	0	0	852
Civ Moving	0	6,689	1,584	0	0	0	8,273
Other	785	4,839	4,666	0	0	0	10,290
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	7,112	4,445	0	0	0	11,557
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	522	269	0	0	0	791
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	700	20,000	0	0	0	20,700
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	3,603	113,269	31,314	0	0	0	148,187

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	-2,578	-7,734	-10,312	-10,312	-10,312	-41,248	-10,312
O&M								
RPMA	-0	-875	-1,097	-1,772	-1,772	-1,772	-7,087	-1,772
BOS	0	7,503	-910	-910	-910	-910	3,862	-910
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-3,564	-7,127	-7,127	-7,127	-24,945	-7,127
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-14,137	-28,274	-28,274	-28,274	-98,959	-28,274
House Allow	0	3,580	7,127	7,127	7,127	7,127	32,089	7,127
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	7,830	-20,315	-41,268	-41,268	-41,268	-136,288	-41,268
TOTAL NET COST	3,603	121,099	11,000	-41,268	-41,268	-41,268	11,898	-41,268

Document Separator

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 10, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Steven Schiff
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Schiff

This is in response to your joint letter of March 31, 1995, regarding air quality conformity relating to Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB), New Mexico. Specifically, you requested we respond to the additional questions concerning air quality conformity in the Albuquerque Metropolitan Area. First, we need to ensure that you understand the limited impact conformity analysis had in the Air Force analysis process. When considering scenarios for closure or realignment of Air Force installations (usually those in the middle of lower tiers), receiver bases were selected. The selection of those receiver bases was based on a number of factors, including common mission or force structure, identified excess capacity, or other mission needs. An additional consideration was the estimated ability of receiver bases to accommodate air emissions associated with the relocating mission. While Kirtland AFB was hot used as a potential receiver in some closure scenarios due to air quality concerns, this factor was not a determinant of the recommended realignment. In fact, neither of the bases for which Kirtland was used as a notional receiver in earlier analysis (Los Angeles AFB, California, and Scott AFB, Illinois) were recommended for closure in the BRAC 95 process.

The realignment of Kirtland AFB was recommended after a determination was made that the closure of Phillips Laboratory, the major Air Force activity at Kirtland, was not in the best interests of the Air Force. As a result, the air quality considerations for closure scenarios did not, in any way, contribute to the recommendation to realign Kirtland AFB. Responses to your questions are as follows:

QUESTION: Did the Air Force conduct an air quality analysis (including or in addition to conformity and attainment analysis) specifically for study of expansion or realignment of activities or personnel at Kirtland Air Force Base? If so, when was this done? Please supply us with the results and conclusions drawn, methodologies employed, input data used, and any assumptions used to reach conclusions.

RESPONSE: We used the Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM) to calculate conformity-related emissions from closure scenarios, some of which considered Kirtland AFB as a potential receiver option. The ACAM model screens the selected realignment scenario on the general conformity applicability criteria outlined in the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the Federal General Conformity Rule. It allowed us to estimate the probability of a realignment scenario achieving positive conformity. The ACAM model calculated the difference between the 1990 emission baseline and the net emissions from projected 1997 operations plus proposed Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) actions. The 1990 baseline was used in accordance with the CAA Federal General Conformity regulation. The 1990 and 1997 baselines were constructed using actual and classified planning data for personnel, aircraft, and new facilities.

We performed air quality analyses for two proposed realignment scenarios that included Kirtland AFB as a receiver option. The first scenario assessed relocating 635 personnel from Scott AFB. This analysis concluded that the emissions were within a moderate range of the 1990 baseline. The second scenario assessed adding 2,600 personnel from a closure scenario involving Los Angeles AFB. This analysis concluded that the emissions were significantly greater than the 1990 baseline, to the extent that demonstrating positive conformity would be extremely difficult or impossible. Both of these analyses were performed in the December 1994 timeframe.

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cases where a base was rated "Red" in subcategory II.4.C and yet received significant net inbound personnel? If so, how was such growth accommodated in those other cases?

RESPONSE: Green County Air Quality Management District (AQMD), in which Wright-Patterson AFB is located, is a nonattainment for ozone. Under the CAA General Conformity Rule, conformity analysis is mandated only for the criteria pollutants, for which the area is in nonattainment. Thus, our air quality review of BCEG scenarios into this area assessed the action's ability to comply with the Federal Conformity Rule for ozone. Our analysis for ozone (specifically, the ozone precursors of nitrous oxides and volatile organic compounds) suggested that the action had a high probability of achieving positive conformity since the emissions were less than or equal to the 1990 baseline. There was no requirement to assess the action's impact on CO levels since the area is not in nonattainment for that criteria pollutant.

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QUESTION: Since this is a very complex subject, would you please provide us with the name(s) of officer(s) within the Air Force with whom we can further discuss the technical aspects of the question?

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Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 10, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Jeff Bingaman
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 10, 1995

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1160 Air Force Pentagon
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United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

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Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

MAJ IL

SEN. PETE V. DOMENICI
SEN. JEFF BINGAMAN

REP. JOE SKEEN
REP. BILL RICHARDSON
REP. STEVE SCHIFF

Congress of the United States

March 31, 1995

The Honorable Sheila E. Widnall
Secretary of the Air Force
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

Dear Madam Secretary:

Minutes of the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) indicate that further consideration of re-locating other units or missions to Kirtland AFB were halted because of reported air quality conformity problems in the Albuquerque metropolitan area.

Since this subsequently may have contributed to the decision to re-align units from Kirtland, it is important that we all understand the basis on which the decision was made. Even though we have obtained information on an informal basis from Air Force personnel, we request written answers to the following questions:

1. Did the Air Force conduct an air quality analysis (including or in addition to conformity and attainment analysis) specifically for study of expansion or realignment of activities or personnel at Kirtland Air Force Base? If so, when was this done? Please supply us with the results and conclusions drawn, methodologies employed, input data used, and any assumptions used to reach conclusions.

2. Does the Air Force intend to present additional analysis, data and/or conclusions to the BRAC regarding air quality in Albuquerque/Bernalillo county in support of the recommendation to re-align missions from Kirtland? If so, we request copies of materials to be presented to the Commission be provided to us when they are submitted.

3. According to the Department of the Air Force Analyses and Recommendations (Volume V), Wright Paterson Air Force Base (WPAFB) was rated red in subcategory II.4.C (Future Growth) of category II.4 (Air Quality). Nevertheless, WPAFB is proposed to receive significant units from other bases. How were air quality problems dealt with in this instance? Are there other cases where a base was rated "red" in subcategory II.4.C and yet received significant net inbound personnel? If so, how was such growth accommodated in those other cases?

4. Since this is a very complex subject, would you please provide us with the name(s) of officer(s) within the Air Force with whom we can further discuss the technical aspects of this question?

Your immediate attention to this request is appreciated. A reply by April 7th is essential so that our constituents may review the information prior to the site visit and regional hearing by the BRAC. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

Jeff Bingaman
United States Sentaor

Steve Schiff
Member of Congress

INDUSTRIAL/TECHNICAL SUPPORT - PRODUCT CENTERS and LABORATORIES Subcategory

II.4 AIR QUALITY

Base Name	II.4.A Attainment Status	II.4.B Restrictions	II.4.C Future Growth	II.4 Air Quality
Brooks AFB	Green	Yellow	Green	Green -
Hanscom AFB	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow +
Kirtland AFB	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow +
Los Angeles AFB	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow -
Rome Lab	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow +
Wright-Patterson AFB	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow -

New York (cont)

Stewart International Airport Air Guard Station

Inbound

213th Electronic Installation Group (ANG) ..... From Roslyn AGS
274th Combat Communications Group (ANG) ..... From Roslyn AGS

North Dakota

Grand Forks Air Force Base

Outbound

321st Missile Group ..... Inactivate
Minuteman III missiles ..... To Malmstrom AFB, Montana or retire

Remain

319th Air Refueling Wing/assigned aircraft ..... In place

Ohio

Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport Air Guard Station

Outbound

178th Fighter Group/assigned aircraft (ANG) ..... To Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
251st Combat Communications Group (ANG) ..... To Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
269th Combat Communications Squadron (ANG) ..... To Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

Inbound

Human Systems Center ..... From Brooks AFB, Texas
Armstrong Laboratory ..... From Brooks AFB, Texas
178th Fighter Group/assigned aircraft (ANG) ..... From Springfield-Beckley Airport AGS, Ohio
251st Combat Communications Group (ANG) ..... From Springfield-Beckley Airport AGS, Ohio
269th Combat Communications Squadron (ANG) ... From Springfield-Beckley Airport AGS, Ohio

Pennsylvania

Greater Pittsburgh IAP Air Reserve Station

Outbound

911th Airlift Wing (AFR) ..... Inactivate
C-130Hs (AFR) ..... To Dobbins ARB, Georgia and Peterson AFB, Colorado

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 7, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Domenici

This is in response to your joint letter of March 30, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force requesting the immediate release of the revised cost data regarding Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB), New Mexico.

The site survey for Kirtland is not yet complete. When the survey is complete, it will require Major Command (Air Force Materiel Command) validation, and Base Closure Executive Group review. This review is an integral part of the process and we understand your desire to get information as early as possible. However, these procedures are designed to ensure that the information provided by the Air Force is as accurate as possible. All refined costs and appropriate data associated with the proposed Kirtland AFB realignment will be provided at the very earliest opportunity.

We trust this information is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senator Bingaman and Representative Schiff who joined you in your letter.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

March 30, 1995

The Honorable Sheila E. Widnall
Secretary of the Air Force
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

Dear Madam Secretary:

We have learned that a team of functional experts from AFMC recently completed a site survey of Kirtland AFB. We understand this team is now examining their findings so that the original Air Force cost estimates of the Kirtland AFB realignment can be more realistically determined. We're acquiring mounting information that raises serious concerns regarding these costs, and we request that the cost data gathered by the AFMC team be provided immediately.

We feel this request is consistent with the BRAC open process set forth by the Secretary of Defense. Also, given limited time between now and the regional hearing before Base Closure and Realignment Commission, we have an urgent need for this new cost data.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this request.

Sincerely,

Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

Jeff Bingaman
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Steven Schiff
House of Representatives

AJB 3 APR 95

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 7, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

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We have contacted Mr. Twining and are working with him to validate the cost elements for both the one-time and recurring costs. We are scheduled to meet with the DOE representatives on Tuesday, April 11, at Kirtland AFB to physically look at the functions DOE has identified as requiring new construction or facility modification to support their mission and discuss these costs, and to ensure that the Air Force and DOE estimates are accurate, consistent, and do not "double count" costs. Attempting to use DOE cost estimates in the DoD COBRA model requires a consistent approach to the establishment of those cost elements. This approach will ensure your staff and the community have the best available data to perform their analysis. Consequently, we are unable to meet your April 10, 1995, deadline. However, we believe our analysis should be completed not later than April 12, 1995, and the results will be provided to your office not later than April 14th. This was communicated to Mr. Gentry of Senator Domenici's staff today.

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United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 4, 1995

Major General Jay D. Blume
HQ USAF/RT
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Dear General Blume:

Yesterday you heard the Department of Energy witnesses testify to the Senate Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee on the increased one-time and recurring costs which that department expects to incur in operating the 50,000 acres of Kirtland AFB that will remain under DOE control under the Air Force realignment proposal. As you know, their estimates were $64.1 million in one-time costs and $30.6 million in annual operating costs.

The witnesses were unable to convert those costs to a 20-year present value estimate of total costs under Air Force COBRA discount rate and inflation assumptions. Mr. Twining promised to try to make this conversion as soon as possible in coordination with the Air Force. We request that you work with Mr. Twining to get us that estimate as soon as possible, and in no case later than Monday, April 10. It would also be useful to get a return on investment year for the Kirtland realignment including the DOE costs.

If, as would appear to be the case, the DOE defense program costs wipe out the Air Force 20-year savings and move the return on investment year beyond 2015, we believe the Base Closure and Realignment Commission and the General Accounting Office will be very interested in the results. It is absolutely clear from yesterday's hearing that the Department of Defense's decision not to include costs to other departments and agencies in its selection criteria for BRAC 95 on the grounds that accurate estimates would be difficult to obtain and would be a small fraction of service savings was a grave mistake.

We thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Pete Domenici
United States Senator

Jeff Bingaman
United States Senator

Steven Schiff
House of Representatives

SAFLLP/LT COL KENNEDY/CFM/77950/4 APR 95
moyer/bsees95/58SOW

APR 07 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Domenici

This is in response to your inquiry of February 16, 1995, to the Deputy Secretary of Defense concerning Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB), New Mexico, and relocation of the 58th Special Operations Wing (SOW). The Secretary of Defense has recommended to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) that the 58th SOW remain in New Mexico and relocate to Holloman Air Force Base (AFB). With respect to your specific questions, the following information is provided:

QUESTION: Has USSOCOM validated the Air Force's proposed relocation of the 58th?

RESPONSE: The Air Force consulted with special operations personnel at Kirtland AFB prior to the Kirtland realignment recommendation. A special preliminary site survey was instituted within 24 hours of the public announcement to refine costs and identify and resolve issues associated with the 58th SOW's move to Holloman. This special site survey team consisted of members from the Air Staff, Headquarters Air Education and Training Command (AETC), and the 58th SOW. It is important to note that the 58th is a training unit not an operational unit.

QUESTION: New Mexico and the surrounding areas include a wide variety of training opportunities: low level routes over unpopulated areas, landing zones, drop zones, radar test sites, and outstanding weather. How does the proposed location compare?

RESPONSE: The relocation of the 58th SOW to Holloman AFB will allow the wing to continue to have access to the valuable New Mexico assets listed above. Holloman AFB compares very favorably with the 58th's current location at Kirtland AFB.

COORD AF/RT ASD(LA) OSD FILE CY #U28613 DBCRC

QUESTION: Has there been an operational evaluation of the proposed location?

RESPONSE: The Air Staff, along with representatives from the 58th SOW, conducted a preliminary visit to Holloman AFB to determine the feasibility of relocating the 58th to Holloman. The preliminary assessment from that visit indicates the 58th's needs will be met.

QUESTION: We understand the Air Force has a plan designated as "Commando Vision," which is the relocation of Pacific Theater SOF assets to a West Coast base. Does the Air Force plan to collocate the operational unit from the Pacific with the 58th? If the Air Force plans on merging or collocating the operational special operations unit from the Pacific with the 58th, how does this relate to the earlier Air Force decision to separate operations and initial qualification training? Hasn't the Air Force found over the years that it is best to separate the operational units from qualification training?

RESPONSE: "Commando Vision" is not an Air Force initiative but rather is initiated by USSOCOM to reorient Air Force Special Operations Forces for the future. To date, Commando Vision has not included collocating the 58th Special Operations Wing with the proposed West Coast wing.

QUESTION: The Air Force has considerable investment in simulator/weapons system trainer facilities for the 58th and other units at KAFB. How much would it cost to move such devices? Are these facilities currently available at the Air Force proposed location? How long would it take to build the facilities? At what costs in terms of resources and lost training?

RESPONSE: Facilities to house the 58th SOW's simulators do not currently exist at Holloman AFB. The survey team projected a cost of $5.95 million for new construction of simulator facilities at Holloman. An additional $9.6 million is programmed for facility construction at Kirtland, and will be transferred to Holloman. The cost to move the simulators to Holloman from Kirtland is estimated to be $3 million. The specific costs to move the simulators and construct simulator facilities, and training continuity issues will continue to be refined during the site survey process currently under way.

QUESTION: Currently, the Air Force has an excellent operating agreement with the City of Albuquerque. The Air Force pays the city $50,000 a year for the use of the runways and taxiways. What would be the increased operations and maintenance costs for the Air Force to move the 58th to another base and assume runway and taxiway sweeping and maintenance, navigation aid maintenance, snow removal capability, and air traffic control services on a 24-hour basis?

RESPONSE: The realignment of the 58th SOW to Holloman AFB will not add any additional cost to the operation of Holloman's airfield since Holloman already has in place the services mentioned above and the airfield is currently in operation 24 hours per day.

QUESTION: The 58th is the only active Air Force flying unit at KAFB and enjoys outstanding base operating support from the 377th Air Base Wing. Further, following inactivation of the Naval Weapons Evaluation Center, the 58th probably has the best hangar and apron facilities in the Air Force. Does the proposed relocation have hangars immediately available which permit covered maintenance on sophisticated SOF aircraft?

RESPONSE: Holloman AFB does not currently have hangar facilities available for the 58th's aircraft; however, these facilities will be in place prior to the 58th's move from Kirtland.

QUESTION: Given the overall advantages of KAFB and New Mexico for the Air Force Special Operations training, why would the Air Force consider moving the 58th?

RESPONSE: The Secretary of the Air Force decided on the realignment of Kirtland AFB after reviewing the extensive analysis of the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group. Movement of the 58th SOW is consistent with the objective of limiting the number of active duty at Kirtland, thereby eliminating the need for the considerable support structure associated with active duty military personnel. The decision to move the 58th to Holloman AFB was based in part of the advantages of special operations training in New Mexico.

We appreciate your interest in Kirtland AFB and trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Congressional

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROUTING SLIP	ACT COPY	INFO COPY			ACT COPY	INFO COPY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE				**MILITARY DEPARTMENTS**		
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE		X		SECRETARY OF THE ARMY		
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE		X		SECRETARY OF THE NAVY		
THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT		X	1	SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE	X	
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		X		**JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF**		
UNDER SEC FOR ACQUISITION & TECHNOLOGY				CHAIRMAN		
Director, Defense Research & Engineering				Director, Joint Staff		
ASD (Economic Security)				**DEFENSE AGENCIES**		
UNDER SECRETARY FOR POLICY				ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECT AGENCY		
ASD (International Security Affairs)				BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE		
ASD (International Security Policy)				CENTRAL IMAGERY OFFICE		
ASD (Special Operations/LIC)				DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY		
ASD (Strategy & Requirements)				DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY		
UNDER SEC FOR PERSONNEL & READINESS				DEFENSE FINANCE & ACCOUNTING SERVICE		
ASD (Force Management)				DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY		
ASD (Health Affairs)				DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY		
ASD (Reserve Affairs)				DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE		
COMPTROLLER				DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY		
Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation				DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY		
ASD (C3I)				DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY		
ASD (Legislative Affairs)		X		DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY		
GENERAL COUNSEL				DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY		
INSPECTOR GENERAL				NSA/CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE		
DIR, OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION				ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY		
DIR, ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT						
ATSD (Public Affairs)						

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	PREPARE REPLY FOR SEC OF DEF SIGNATURE		COMMENTS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS
	PREPARE REPLY FOR DEP SEC OF DEF SIGNATURE		INFORMATION AND RETENTION
1	REPLY DIRECT *(Forward copy of reply to CCD, Room 3A948)*	X	COORDINATE REPLY WITH LA
	APPROPRIATE ACTION		

REMARKS

ACTION DUE DATE *(YYMMDD)*	ROUTING DATE *(YYMMDD)*	OSD CONTROL NUMBER	
950307	950221	U28613	

95 FEB 22 AM 7:30

Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

TELECOPIER DATA SHEET

From the Washington, D.C., office of

U.S. Senator Pete V. Domenici, R-N.M

Telephone number: 202-224-6621

DATE: 2·16·95 TIME: 4:50 pm

PERSON SENDING: Sen. Pete V. Domenici

PERSON RECEIVING: Sec. John Deutch

ORGANIZATION:

RECEIVING PERSON'S TELEPHONE NUMBER:

RECEIVING PERSON'S TELECOPIER NUMBER:

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS SHEET: 3

NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
16 February 1995
1900

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Senator Domenici Paper received 16Feb

Copy of the attached Paper faxed to Mr. Deutch by Senator Domenici this afternoon. is provided per Dr. Cavaiola's instructions.

cc: Rudy deLeon, USecAF - Phone 1920

Just came in result of today's meeting? VR/Air
COMPTROLLER

PK 16

DR. Cassidy 2/16

Background. The 58th Special Operations Wing's predecessors were the 1550th Aircrew Training Wing and the 1550 Combat Training Wing -- Air Force rescue units. With the revitalization of Special Operations in the mid-80s, the Air Force decided that it was no longer feasible to expect the 1st Special Operations Wing at Hurlburt Field, Florida to maintain operational readiness and be in a position to respond to world-wide crises while conducting initial combat crew training for AF special operations forces. The weapons systems that were impacted significantly in this regard were the following: HC-130s, MC-130s, and the MH-53s.

Congress directed the DoD to establish the US Special Operation Command (activated April 1987). During 1987-88, USSOCOM, in concert with the Air Force, conducted an exhaustive, year long evaluation of 1550th as a potential location for AF special operations training. The culmination of this evaluation was an intense international exercise at KAFB in June of 1988. The success of that exercise convinced USSOCOM that KAFB was an optimum location and the Air Force was able to reorient the 1550th to the special operations mission. Subsequently, the 1550th was redesignated the 542nd Crew Training Wing, and in recognition of its primary mission, is now designated the 58th Special Operations Wing.

Q: Has USSOCOM validated the Air Force's proposed relocation of the 58th?

Q: NM and the surrounding areas include a wide variety of training opportunities: low level routes over unpopulated areas, landing zones, drop zones, radar test sites, and outstanding weather. How does the proposed location compare?

Q: Has there been an operational evaluation of the proposed location?

Q: We understand the AF has a plan designating as "Commando Vision," which is relocation of Pacific Theater SOF assets to a West Coast base. Does the AF plan to collocate the operational unit from the Pacific with the 58th? If the Air Force plans on merging or collocating the operational special operations unit from the Pacific with the 58th, how does this relate to the earlier Air Force decision to separate operations and initial qualification training? Hasn't the Air Force found over the years that it is best to separate the operational units from initial qualification training?

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Q: Given the overall advantages of KAFB and New Mexico for the AF Special Operations training, why would the AF consider moving the 58th?

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77590/4 APR 95
moyer/bases95/kirt29mar

APR 04 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Domenici

This is in response to your joint letter of March 29, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force concerning facility condition codes and their audits and review during the 1995 Air Force BRAC analysis process.

As you noted, during the review of Criterion II grading for Lab subcategory bases on September 20, 1994, the Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) questioned the grades for Facility Condition at Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB), New Mexico. This grade is based on facility condition codes. As a result of this, Kirtland AFB was asked to review its data. The results of that review were briefed to the BCEG on October 19, 1994. Although the BCEG accepted the corrections, the BCEG questioned why such errors were not caught in the normal review process. As a result, the BCEG orally requested the Air Force Audit Agency conduct a sample audit, and also requested Headquaraters Air Force Civil Engineers (AF/CE) to look into the error rate at Kirtland AFB.

The Audit Agency reported its findings on December 22, 1994, by letter to the BCEG Co-Chairmen (Attachment 2). They identified some errors, and noted that a sensitivity analysis would be performed to determine whether these errors, if assumed to occur on a widespread basis, would result in material impact to base rankings. On January 26, 1995, AF/CE provided a sensitivity analysis (Attachment 1). Based on their review, the BCEG Co-Chairmen determined that no material impact on base rankings resulted from the errors, even under a worst-case scenario. That position was conveyed to the Air Force Audit Agency by letter dated March 3, 1995 (Attachment 3).

AF/CE also examined the circumstances surrounding the Kirtland AFB errors. The conclusions of the Headquarters Air Force Materiel Command (HQ AFMC) were that the errors resulted

COORD AF/RT DBCRC

from the transfer of Kirtland AFB from its former command to its current command, as well as an outdated property record (Attachment 4). As a result of both the audit report and analysis and AF/CE's examination of the situation, no change to the Air Force process of analysis was implemented. Based on careful scrutiny of the situation, no material effect on the overall analysis was deemed likely. This was particularly true given the low impact that a change in any single subelement within the analysis process would have on the overall criterion-level grade of an installation.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senator Bingaman and Representative Schiff who joined you in your letter.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77590/4 APR 95
moyer/bases95/kirt29mar

APR 04 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Jeff Bingaman
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

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COORD AF/RT DBCRC

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Sincerely,

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

APR 04 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Steven Schiff
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Schiff

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Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

26 January 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR AF/RTR

FROM: AF/CEPP (Mr Myers, Base Closure Working Group Member)

SUBJECT: Sensitivity Analysis of Facility Condition Code Changes Identified by the AFAA (SAF/AG letter, 22 Dec 1994, Advisory Audit Results, Facility Condition Codes Reported for the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure, Project 95052026)

Mr Boatright asked AF/CE to perform a sensitivity analysis of facility condition code data collected by the Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA) at randomly selected bases during October and November 1994. The audit was performed at the oral request of Mr Boatright to the AFAA to assess the reliability of base-reported facility condition code data for inclusion in the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure database (AFAA audit results are at Atch 1). Purpose of the AF/CE sensitivity analysis was to determine whether the incorrect facility condition codes identified by the AFAA (Atch 1) materially impacted ranking of bases for closure or realignment consideration (at Atch 2 is raw data provided by the AFAA).

The sensitivity analysis revealed that of the 15 bases we analyzed, only three sub-element ratings for ***Facility Condition*** changed:

- Bergstrom: from "Yellow +" to "Yellow -"
- Los Angeles: from "Red +" to "Yellow"
- McClellan: from "Yellow +" to "Yellow".

Of these three changes, none resulted in a change to the next level up, ***FACILITY BASE*** (see Atch 3 for schematic of Criterion II, Availability and Condition of Land, Facilities and Associated Airspace, weights). Using actual data, these results reinforce an AF/RTR excursion into the significance of the error rate of facility condition codes identified by the AFAA in referenced letter (Atch 5). AF/RTR found that fifteen percent of the base facility code data would have to change to cause a different sub-element rating. In addition, even if every condition code sub-element grade were to change by one half step (up or down), only 11 of 45 bases' overall Criterion II grade would change. "Although this is seemingly a big number, the possibility of theses 11 bases being the same bases with the required number of errors (15%) would also be a very low number."

ATCH 1

Bottom line, the rate of error in reporting condition codes is not significant; does not warrant further investigation, and the issue should be closed. At Atch 4 is our sensitivity analysis for your use and information. If you have questions concerning our sensitivity analysis, please call our action officer: Maj Steve Lillemon, AF/CEPP, DSN: 227-2434.

G. HAMMOND MYERS, III
Chief, Plans & Policy Division
Directorate, Plans & Programs

Attachments:
1. SAF/AG letter, 22 Dec 1994
2. Audit Raw Data
3. Criterion II Weights
4. Sensitivity Analysis
5. AF/RTR Memo to RTR, 17 Nov 1994

cc:
SAF/MII

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

22 December 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR ~~SAF/MII~~ AF/RT

Has Seen 12/29

FROM: SAF/AG

SUBJECT: Advisory Audit Results, Facility Condition Codes Reported for the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (Project 95052026)

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Installations) orally requested the Air Force Audit Agency assess the reliability of base-reported facility condition code data for inclusion in the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure database. The facility condition code is used to describe the physical capability of a facility to accommodate its currently approved activity or function. The Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) uses this database to assist in determining which bases to recommend for closure or realignment.

Our overall objective was to determine the accuracy of base-reported facility condition code data. To accomplish this objective, we determined whether bases reported correct facility condition code percentages for all facility categories as of 28 February 1994. We also assessed the accuracy of selected facility condition codes recorded on real property records. The audit was performed at 20 randomly selected bases during October and November 1994 and included a random sample of 571 facility condition codes in real property records. The audit was accomplished in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

We found that reported facility condition code data contained some data that were either incorrect or questionable (Attachment). Specifically:

a. Ninety-two of 386 (24 percent) of the reported facility condition code percentages were incorrect. Our analysis showed that administrative errors and incorrect categorization of facilities caused 21 percent of the errors. The other remaining errors occurred because of incorrect changes made by major command or Air Staff personnel.

Atch 2

b. Forty-five of 571 (8 percent) of facility condition codes recorded on the real property records reviewed were questionable. This condition occurred primarily because local civil engineering personnel misunderstood how to apply condition code criteria and were not updating the codes as facility conditions changed.

Because of audit results, management decided to perform a sensitivity analysis of facility condition code data to determine whether the incorrect facility condition codes materially impact ranking of bases for closure or realignment consideration. Accordingly, any further action is dependent on the results of the analysis.

Please keep us advised of the analysis results and any actions taken on use of facility condition code data in the BCEG analysis. If you need additional information, please contact me or my Assistant Auditor General, Mr. Ron Speer at DSN 947-7011.

JACKIE R. CRAWFORD
The Auditor General

Attachment:
Facility Condition Codes

cc:
SAF/AGA
AF/RTR

FACILITY CONDITION CODES

Command/ Base	Facilities Reviewed	Questionable Facility Condition Codes	Facility Categories Reviewed	Facility Category Condition Code Errors
Air Combat Command				
Beale	26	3	18	15
Ellsworth	31	0	21	0
Holloman	34	3	25	0
Langley	31	6	19	5
Minot	28	0	20	2
Offutt	24	0	21	1
Shaw	30	1	21	7
Total	204	13 (6%)	145	30 (21%)
Air Mobility Command				
Charleston	33	2	20	8
Dover	34	1	19	0
Grand Forks	29	3	19	0
March	25	6	14	4
Total	121	12 (10%)	72	12 (17%)
Air Force Materiel Command				
Los Angeles	14	4	15	6
McClellan	47	0	24	9
Wright-Patterson	33	1	24	8
Total	94	5 (5%)	63	23 (37%)
Air Force Special Operations Command				
Hurlburt	22	0	17	12 (71%)
Air Force Space Command				
Peterson	30	4 (13%)	21	5 (24%)

Command/ Base	Facilities Reviewed	Questionable Facility Condition Codes	Facility Categories Reviewed	Facility Category Condition Code Errors
Air Force Reserve				
Bergstrom -	15	6	11	6
Dobbins -	26	2	16	3
Total	41	8 (20%)	27	9 (33%)
Air Education and Training Command				
Randolph	30	0	19	0
Tyndall -	29	3	22	1
Total	59	3 (5%)	41	1 (2%)
TOTALS:	**571**	**45 (8%)**	**386**	**92 (24%)**

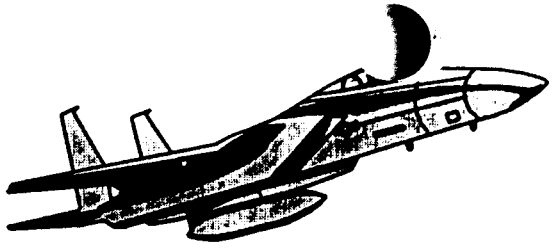
CONDITION CODE VARIANCES BY BASE AND CATEGORY CODE

Base	Category Code	Percent Condition Code 1 Air Staff	Percent Condition Code 1 Records	Percent Condition Code 2 Air Staff	Percent Condition Code 2 Records	Percent Condition Code 3 Air Staff	Percent Condition Code 3 Records
Beale	131	95	71	5	29	0	0
	141	85	97	10	0	5	3
	171	0	100	0	0	100	0
	211	95	99	4	0	1	1
	214	75	39	25	52	0	9
	217	0	52	0	48	100	0
	219	75	47	25	53	0	0
	422	93	100	7	0	0	0
	442	100	85	0	8	0	7
	510	75	0	20	82	5	18
	540	100	6	0	94	0	0
	610	50	37	25	37	25	26
	721	0	90	0	0	100	10
	730	90	37	5	17	5	46
	740	90	68	10	30	0	2
Bergstrom	211	65	62	34	37	1	1
	214	95	28	5	72	100	0
	217	100	98	0	0	0	2
	219	0	100	0	0	0	0
	411135	100	0	0	0	0	0
	610	100	5	0	95	0	0
Charleston	214	100	76	5	24	0	0
	219	39	39	14	19	42	42
	422	100	87	0	13	0	0
	530	100	0	0	100	0	0
	610	39	46	59	52	2	2
	724	37	27	73	73	0	0
	730	27	27	50	60	13	13
	411135	86	100	14	0	0	0

Base	Category Code	Percent Condition Code 1 Air Staff	Percent Condition Code 1 Records	Percent Condition Code 2 Air Staff	Percent Condition Code 2 Records	Percent Condition Code 3 Air Staff	Percent Condition Code 3 Records
Dobbins	141	86	93	0	0	14	7
	442	64	64	0	27	36	9
	610	94	94	0	3	6	3
Hurlburt	131	37.9	59.3	0	40.7	62.1	0
	141	88.4	94.8	5.8	4.0	5.8	1.2
	171	68.4	90.3	31.6	9.7	0	0
	211	56.2	59.6	43.8	40.4	0	0
	217	94.0	94.7	6.0	5.3	0	0
	219	69.0	98.6	3.0	0	28.1	1.4
	442	97.0	99.0	2.4	0	0.6	1.0
	550	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
	721	74.0	82.0	15.0	11.0	11.0	7.0
	724	72.0	76.0	27.0	24.0	1.0	0
	730	87.0	71.6	6.0	22.7	7.0	5.7
	740	88.0	81.7	10.0	17.0	2.0	1.3
Langley	141	91	95	9	5	0	0
	171	78	78	22	0	0	22
	217	98	86	1	14	0	0
	219	37	36	58	60	5	4
	740	90	89	8	8	2	3
Los Angeles	131	29	93	71	7	0	0
	442	12	5	88	29	0	66
	510	76	77	24	23	0	0
	610	55	56	30	31	15	13
	721	0	99	0	0	100	1
	730	1	16	81	8	18	76
March	171	82	83	18	17	0	0
	724	100	69	0	31	0	0
	730	34	39	66	61	0	0
	740	83	83	17	0	0	17

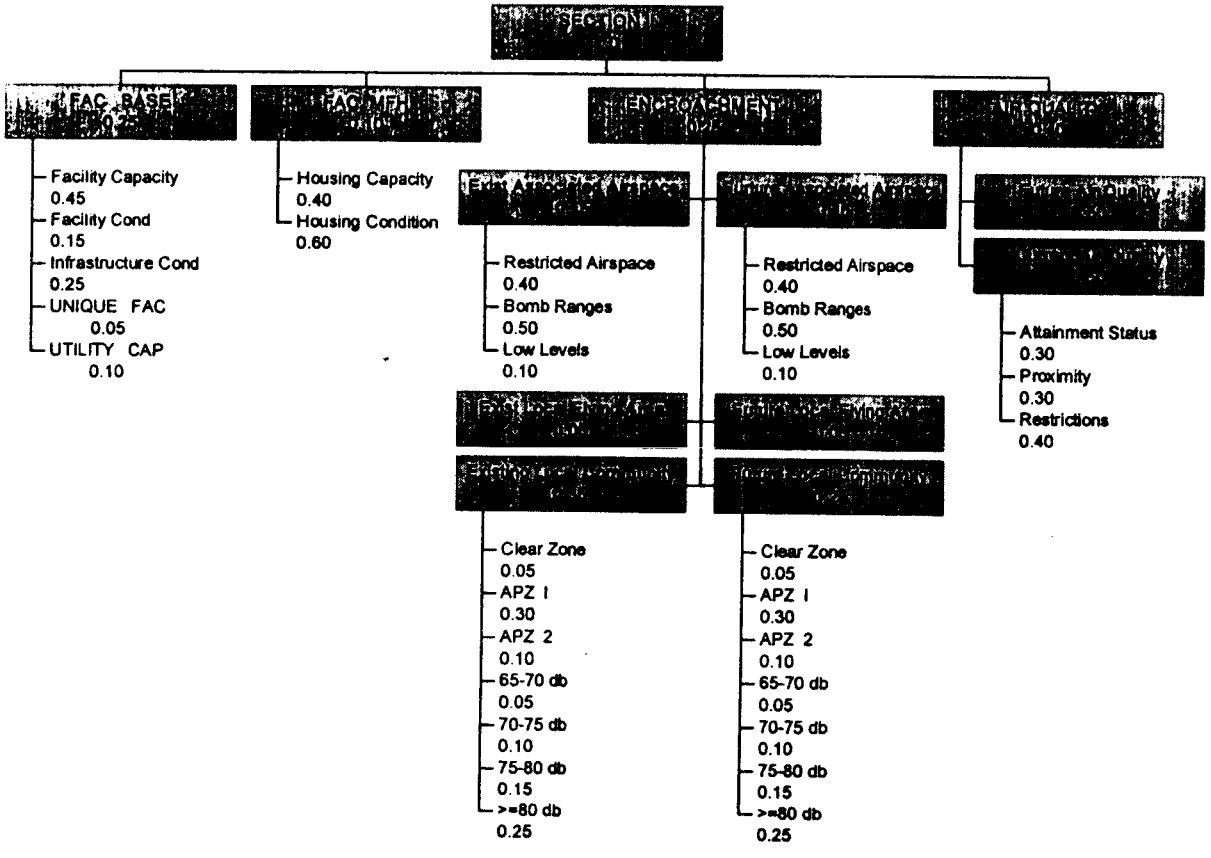
Base	Category Code	Percent Condition Code 1 Air Staff	Percent Condition Code 1 Records	Percent Condition Code 2 Air Staff	Percent Condition Code 2 Records	Percent Condition Code 3 Air Staff	Percent Condition Code 3 Records
McClellan	141	100	47	0	32	0	21
	211	61	42	36	55	3	3
	214	63	96	34	0	3	4
	219	66	57	7	19	27	24
	411135	49	19	0	0	51	81
	442	8	27	76	68	16	5
	510	100	89	0	11	0	0
	721	86	91	14	9	0	0
	740	80	76	14	20	6	4
Minot	442	0	100	0	0	100	0
	730	100	85	0	0	0	15
Offutt	312	0	100	0	0	100	0
Peterson	141	90	84	10	16	0	0
	171	82	70	17	29	1	1
	442	0	7	37	31	63	62
	610	60	62	29	29	11	9
	740	64	62	30	33	6	5
Shaw	131	78	44	19	55	3	1
	171	98	65	1	32	1	3
	214	100	97	0	3	0	0
	217	100	95	0	0	0	5
	411135	75	0	25	100	0	0
	442	68	71	28	26	4	3
	510	88	88	8	8	0	4

Base	Category Code	Percent Condition Code 1 Air Staff	Percent Condition Code 1 Records	Percent Condition Code 2 Air Staff	Percent Condition Code 2 Records	Percent Condition Code 3 Air Staff	Percent Condition Code 3 Records
Tyndall	740	77	82	10	10	13	8
W-Patterson	141	24	19	75	78	1	1
	171	78	57	21	40	1	1
	214	50	39	50	61	0	0
	310	43	42	56	58	1	0
	311	34	31	62	63	4	5
	442	71	62	24	23	5	5
	610	73	64	26	34	1	0
	724	34	32	66	68	0	0



Drill Down Weights - Section II

BRAC '95



Atch 3

Advisory Audit Results, Facility Condition Codes Reported for BRAC '95

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bergstrom AFB	0.182	11	Yellow +	0.33	0	-1	46	-1	92	1	65	0		NA	95	1	100	1	0	-1		NA
Bergstrom AFB - AFAA	-0.182	11	Yellow -	-0.33	0	-1	46	-1	92	1	62	0		NA	28	-1	98	1	100	1		NA
Dobbins ARB	0.688	16	Green -	0.67	88	1	86	1	62	0	100	1		NA	89	1	100	1	87	1		NA
Dobbins ARB - AFAA	0.688	16	Green -	0.67	88	1	93	1	62	0	100	1		NA	89	1	100	1	87	1		NA
March ARB	0.214	14	Yellow +	0.33	55	0	60	0	82	1	40	-1		NA	100	1	45	-1	52	0		NA
March ARB - AFAA	0.200	14	Yellow +	0.33	55	0	60	0	83	1	40	-1		NA	100	1	45	-1	52	0		NA
Beale AFB	0.444	18	Yellow +	0.33	95	1	85	1	0	-1	95	1		NA	75	0	0	-1	75	0		NA
Beale AFB - AFAA	0.167	18	Yellow +	0.33	71	0	97	1	100	1	99	1		NA	39	-1	52	0	47	-1		NA
Charleston AFB	0.100	20	Yellow	0	36	-1	73	0	85	1	81	1		NA	100	1	100	1	39	-1	0	-1
Charleston AFB - AFAA	0.000	20	Yellow	0	36	-1	73	0	85	1	81	1		NA	76	0	100	1	39	-1	0	-1
Minot AFB	0.900	20	Green	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1		NA
Minot AFB - AFAA	1.000	20	Green	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1		NA
Offutt AFB	0.857	21	Green	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	96	1		NA	100	1	100	1	100	1		NA
Offutt AFB - AFAA	0.952	21	Green	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	96	1		NA	100	1	100	1	100	1		NA
Hurlburt Fld	0.529	17	Green -	0.67	37.9	-1	88.4	1	68.4	0	56.2	0		NA	100	1	94	1	69	0		NA
Hurlburt Fld - AFAA	0.588	17	Green -	0.67	59.3	0	94.8	1	90.3	1	59.6	0		NA	100	1	94.7	1	98.6	1		NA
Langley AFB	0.474	19	Yellow +	0.33	100	1	91	1	78	0	100	1	100	1	96	1	99	1	37	-1		NA
Langley AFB - AFAA	0.474	19	Yellow +	0.33	100	1	95	1	78	0	100	1	100	1	96	1	86	1	36	-1		NA
Shaw AFB	0.714	21	Green -	0.67	78	0	100	1	98	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	87	1		NA
Shaw AFB - AFAA	0.571	21	Green -	0.67	44	-1	100	1	65	0	100	1	100	1	97	1	95	1	87	1		NA
Tyndall AFB	0.591	22	Green -	0.67	59	0	81	1	87	1	95	1	56	0	95	1	99	1	27	-1	100	1
Tyndall AFB - AFAA	0.591	22	Green -	0.67	59	0	81	1	87	1	95	1	56	0	95	1	99	1	27	-1	100	1
Los Angeles AFB	-0.533	15	Red +	-0.67	29	-1	63	0		NA		NA		NA	0	-1		1	15	-1	100	1
Los Angeles AFB - AFAA	0.000	15	Yellow	0	93	1	63	0		NA		NA		NA	0	-1		1	15	-1	100	1
McClellan AFB	0.250	24	Yellow +	0.33	100	1	100	1	47	-1	61	0		NA	63	0	69	0	66	0	96	1
McClellan AFB - AFAA	0.125	24	Yellow	0	100	1	47	-1	47	-1	42	-1		NA	96	1	69	0	57	0	96	1
Wright Patterson AFB	-0.042	24	Yellow	0	65	0	24	-1	78	0	17	-1		NA	50	0	27	-1	40	-1	43	-1
Wright Patterson AFB - AFAA	-0.042	24	Yellow	0	65	0	19	-1	57	0	17	-1		NA	39	-1	27	-1	40	-1	42	-1
Peterson AFB	0.000	21	Yellow	0	29	-1	90	1	82	1	46	-1		NA	0	-1	47	-1	96	1	100	1
Peterson AFB - AFAA	-0.048	21	Yellow	0	29	-1	84	1	70	0	46	-1		NA	0	-1	47	-1	96	1	100	1

Atch 4

Note: CC - category code, % - percent cond code 1, S - condition code score, AFAA - changes identified through AFAA audit

Advisory Audit Results, Facility C[illegible]n Codes Reported for BRAC '95

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bergstrom AFB	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 1	0 -1	NA	100 1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bergstrom AFB - AFAA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 -1	0 -1	NA	100 1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dobbins ARB	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 1	62 0	NA	64 0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dobbins ARB - AFAA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 1	62 0	NA	64 0	NA	NA	NA	NA
March ARB	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 1	NA	NA	44 -1	NA	NA	NA	NA
March ARB - AFAA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 1	NA	NA	44 -1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Beale AFB	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 1	93 1	NA	100 1	75 0	NA	100 1	NA
Beale AFB - AFAA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 1	100 1	NA	85 1	0 -1	NA	6 -1	NA
Charleston AFB	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	86 1	100 1	NA	27 -1	97 1	100 1	100 1	NA
Charleston AFB - AFAA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 1	87 1	NA	27 -1	97 1	0 NA	100 1	NA
Minot AFB	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 1	100 1	NA	0 -1	100 1	100 1	100 1	NA
Minot AFB - AFAA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 1	100 1	NA	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	NA
Offutt AFB	NA	0 NA	NA	NA	NA	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	NA	100 1	100 1
Offutt AFB - AFAA	NA	100 1	NA	NA	NA	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1	NA	100 1	100 1
Hurlburt Fld	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 1	100 1	NA	97 1	NA	NA	NA	100 1
Hurlburt Fld - AFAA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 1	100 1	NA	99 1	NA	NA	NA	0 -1
Langley AFB	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 -1	85 1	NA	99 1	25 -1	NA	0 -1	NA
Langley AFB - AFAA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 -1	85 1	NA	99 1	25 -1	NA	0 -1	NA
Shaw AFB	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75 0	92 1	NA	68 0	88 1	100 1	100 1	100 1
Shaw AFB - AFAA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0 -1	92 1	NA	71 0	88 1	100 1	100 1	100 1
Tyndall AFB	NA	NA	100 1	100 1	NA	0 -1	100 1	NA	38 -1	85 1	NA	100 1	NA
Tyndall AFB - AFAA	NA	NA	100 1	100 1	NA	0 -1	100 1	NA	38 -1	85 1	NA	100 1	NA
Los Angeles AFB	NA	1 -1	NA	0 -1	1	1	NA	NA	12 -1	76 0	NA	100 1	NA
Los Angeles AFB - AFAA	NA	1 -1	NA	0 -1	1	1	NA	NA	5 -1	77 0	NA	100 1	NA
McClellan AFB	100 1	1	NA	100 1	NA	49 -1	100 1	54 0	8 -1	100 1	0 -1	39 -1	100 1
McClellan AFB - AFAA	100 1	NA	NA	100 1	NA	19 -1	100 1	54 0	27 -1	89 1	0 -1	39 -1	100 1
Wright Patterson AFB	34 -1	1	NA	100 1	68 0	72 0	100 1	NA	71 0	30 -1	100 1	100 1	100 1
Wright Patterson AFB - AFAA	31 -1	1	NA	100 1	68 0	72 0	100 1	NA	62 0	30 -1	100 1	100 1	100 1
Peterson AFB	NA	100 1	NA	NA	NA	49 -1	65 0	NA	0 -1	10 -1	100 1	100 1	NA
Peterson AFB - AFAA	NA	100 1	NA	NA	NA	49 -1	65 0	NA	7 -1	10 -1	100 1	100 1	NA

Note: CC - category code, % - percent cond code 1, S - condition code score, AFAA - changes identified through AFAA audit

Advisory Audit Results, Facility Condition Codes Reported for BRAC '95

Base Name	CC 610 %	CC 610 S	CC 720 %	CC 720 S	CC 722 %	CC 722 S	CC 724 %	CC 724 S	CC 730 %	CC 730 S	CC 770 %	CC 770 S	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bergstrom AFB	100	1		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	FLYING	ARC
Bergstrom AFB - AFAA	5	-1		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	FLYING	ARC
Dobbins ARB	94	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	14	-1	100	1	FLYING	ARC
Dobbins ARB - AFAA	94	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	14	-1	100	1	FLYING	ARC
March ARB	85	1	100	1		1	100	1	34	-1	83	1	FLYING	ARC
March ARB - AFAA	85	1	100	1		1	69	0	39	-1	83	1	FLYING	ARC
Beale AFB	50	0	0	-1	100	1	100	1	90	1	90	1	FLYING	OPS.LG
Beale AFB - AFAA	37	-1	90	1	100	1	100	1	37	-1	68	0	FLYING	OPS.LG
Charleston AFB	39	-1	29	-1	100	1	37	-1	27	-1	77	0	FLYING	OPS.LG
Charleston AFB - AFAA	46	-1	29	-1	100	1	27	-1	27	-1	77	0	FLYING	OPS.LG
Minot AFB	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	FLYING	OPS.LG
Minot AFB - AFAA	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	85	1	100	1	FLYING	OPS.LG
Offutt AFB	96	1	93	1	100	1	65	0	100	1	100	1	FLYING	OPS.LG
Offutt AFB - AFAA	96	1	93	1	100	1	65	0	100	1	100	1	FLYING	OPS.LG
Hurlburt Fld	71	0	74	0	100	1	72	0	87	1	88	1	FLYING	OPS.SMALL
Hurlburt Fld - AFAA	71	0	82	1	100	1	76	0	71.6	0	81.7	1	FLYING	OPS.SMALL
Langley AFB	81	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	69	0	90	1	FLYING	OPS.SMALL
Langley AFB - AFAA	81	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	69	0	89	1	FLYING	OPS.SMALL
Shaw AFB	79	0	78	0	100	1	100	1	52	0	94	1	FLYING	OPS.SMALL
Shaw AFB - AFAA	79	0	78	0	100	1	100	1	52	0	94	1	FLYING	OPS.SMALL
Tyndall AFB	90	1	98	1	100	1	63	0	88	1	82	1	FLYING	OPS.SMALL
Tyndall AFB - AFAA	90	1	98	1	100	1	63	0	88	1	82	1	FLYING	OPS.SMALL
Los Angeles AFB	55	0	0	NA		1	0	-1	1	-1	49	-1	IND/TE	PRO CTR
Los Angeles AFB - AFAA	56	0	99	1		1	0	-1	16	-1	49	-1	IND/TE	PRO CTR
McClellan AFB	49	-1	86	1	100	1	100	1	74	0	80	1	IND/TE/FLYING	DEPOT/OPS.LG
McClellan AFB - AFAA	49	-1	91	1	100	1	100	1	74	0	76	0	IND/TE/FLYING	DEPOT/OPS.LG
Wright Patterson AFB	73	0	100	1	100	1	34	-1	76	0	71	0	OTHER/FLYING	OPS.LG
Wright Patterson AFB - AFAA	64	0	100	1	100	1	32	-1	76	0	71	0	OTHER/FLYING	OPS.LG
Peterson AFB	60	0	100	1	10	-1	100	1	46	-1	64	0	OTHER/FLYING	SPACE
Peterson AFB - AFAA	62	0	100	1	10	-1	100	1	46	-1	62	0	OTHER/FLYING	SPACE

Note: CC - category code, % - percent cond code 1, S - condition code score, AFAA - changes identified through AFAA audit

Advisory Audit Results, Facility Co[illegible] Codes Reported for BRAC '95

Base Name	Facility Cap (45%)	Facility Cond (15%)	Infrastructure Cond (25%)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bergstrom AFB	-1	0.33	0	-1	1	-0.3505	-0.33
Bergstrom AFB - AFAA	-1	-0.33	0	-1	1	-0.4495	-0.33
Dobbins ARB	1	0.67	1	-1	1	0.8505	1
Dobbins ARB - AFAA	1	0.67	1	-1	1	0.8505	1
March ARB	1	0.33	0.67	1	1	0.817	0.67
March ARB - AFAA	1	0.33	0.67	1	1	0.817	0.67
Beale AFB	0	0.33	0.33	1	1	0.282	0.33
Beale AFB - AFAA	0	0.33	0.33	1	1	0.282	0.33
Charleston AFB	0	0	0	-1	1	0.05	0
Charleston AFB - AFAA	0	0	0	-1	1	0.05	0
Minot AFB	0	1	0.67	-1	1	0.3675	0.33
Minot AFB - AFAA	0	1	0.67	-1	1	0.3675	0.33
Offutt AFB	1	1	0.67	1	1	0.9175	1
Offutt AFB - AFAA	1	1	0.67	1	1	0.9175	1
Hurlburt Fld	0	0.67	0.67	-1	1	0.318	0.33
Hurlburt Fld - AFAA	0	0.67	0.67	-1	1	0.318	0.33
Langley AFB	1	0.33	0.67	-1	1	0.717	0.67
Langley AFB - AFAA	1	0.33	0.67	-1	1	0.717	0.67
Shaw AFB	0	0.67	0.67	-1	1	0.318	0.33
Shaw AFB - AFAA	0	0.67	0.67	-1	1	0.318	0.33
Tyndall AFB	1	0.67	1	1	1	0.9505	1
Tyndall AFB - AFAA	1	0.67	1	1	1	0.9505	1
Los Angeles AFB	0	-0.67	0	1	1	0.0495	0
Los Angeles AFB - AFAA	0	0	0	1	1	0.15	0
McClellan AFB	-1	0.33	0.67	1	1	-0.083	0
McClellan AFB - AFAA	-1	0	0.67	1	1	-0.1325	0
Wright Patterson AFB	1	0	-0.33	1	1	0.5175	0.67
Wright Patterson AFB - AFAA	1	0	-0.33	1	1	0.5175	0.67
Peterson AFB		0				0	
Peterson AFB - AFAA		0				0	0

Note: CC - category code, % - percent cond code 1, S - condition code score, AFAA - changes identified through AFAA audit

HQ USAF/RTR
BASE REALIGNMENT DIVISION

TO: RTR(Col Mayfield) **17 Nov 94**

SUBJECT: Excursion into the Significance of the error rate of the facility codes as noted by the AFAA

1. Sir, We ran an excursion to see what the impact would be if the facility condition criteria sub elements were eliminated from the color code roll-up. The overall impact is five out of forty-five bases' overall criterion II grades would change. Four go down a half step, and one goes up a half step.

2. Cappmeister also ran two other looks at this issue;
One examines how many of the facility condition code individual entries within the data base would have to change ~~to~~ for the sub-element to change. About fifteen percent of the base facility code data would have to change to cause a different sub-element rating. In fighter gator jargon: if base Y has 21 facility codes being rated; 4 or more would have to be wrong to change the sub-element grade. Also they would have to be wrong in the same direction and the change would have to cross the goalposts of 80% condition code 1 or 50 % condition code 1. Any overall facility category that changed from 79% to 51% code 1 (delta of 28%) would not change the grade. Conversely one that goes from 82% to 78% would change the grade. Figuring the odds and probability, on who what and how much would change ,would be a nightmare to compute but is probably low.

The second excursion looked at all forty-five bases to how changing every condition code sub-element grades by one half step (up or down) would affect the overall Criterion II roll-up. If <u>every</u> base's condition criterion sub-element <u>was changed</u> 11 of 45 bases' overall Criterion II grade would change. Although this is seemingly a big number the possibility of these 11 bases being the same bases with the required number of errors (15%) would also be a very low number.

To Bottomline it for you sir. To eliminate the sub-element would be touchy at best since it raises questions on the process and why we used it for analysis and then eliminated it prior to selection??? I believe the odds are so low that the bases with the errors will also be the bases who's overall criterion II grades would be affected by the changes. Fifteen percent of 11 possible bases works out to less than two bases; this would surely be acceptable.

Gray R Donnalley

GRAY R DONNALLEY, Lt Col, USAF
Development Manager, HQ USAF/RTRQ

Attachments
1. Proposed RT Letter w/atch

Atch 5

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

3 MAR 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR SAF/AG

FROM: SAF/MII

SUBJECT: Advisory Audit Results, Facility Condition Codes Reported for the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (Project 95052026) (Your Ltr, 22 Dec 94)

Based on your findings in subject audit, the AF/RTR staff performed a sensitivity analysis of the facility condition code data to determine whether the incorrect facility condition codes will impact ranking of bases for closure or realignment. The AF/CE staff also performed a sensitivity analysis.

The results showed, under the worst case scenario, only three bases had a change of grade. There is no change at the next level of evaluation, and no effect on the overall criteria two score for any base. Therefore, we have concluded that the errors discovered by the audit have not impacted the ranking of bases for closure or realignment.

I have been briefed on this data and agree with the conclusions. Accordingly, I feel no further assistance is required from your office. I appreciate your prompt attention to this matter.

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Installations)

cc:
AF/RT

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

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL COURTER (EYES ONLY)

FROM: HQ USAF/CE
1260 Air Force Pentagon
Washington DC 20330-1260

SUBJECT: Review of Condition Data for Kirtland AFB

References: a. BRAC 95 Data call to Commands with questionnaire, 8 Feb 94;
b. AFMC BRAC 95 response to AF/RTR: 14 Jun 94, 20 Jun 94, 27 Jun 94;
c. AFMC/CE Fax to AF/CEP revalidating Kirtland AFB data, 18 Oct 94

As a result of the Base Closure Executive Group's (BCEG) questions regarding your BRAC 95 data (reference b), AF/CE briefed reference c yesterday to the BCEG. I have attached a copy of the briefing slide which shows the data AFMC initially submitted and the new data. As you can see, substantial changes have been made which bring into question the creditability of the Civil Engineer data from Kirtland AFB in the Base Closure Process.

Request you review the process by which the Kirtland AFB Civil Engineer answered the initial questionnaire, how the submittal was validated at both the base and MAJCOM levels and how the revised data was developed and validated. Please provide your conclusions on the reliability of Kirtland condition and other Civil Engineer data and an explanation of the events that caused the substantial differences. This review should be focused on the data accuracy and the process to provide quality control.

Request you submit the results of your review, and any recommended corrective actions at the base and MAJCOM levels, to me by 1 November 1994. I plan to brief your findings together with AF/CE's quality assurance program on base closure condition data to the BCEG the week of 7 November.

ROBERT D. WOLFF, P.E.
Deputy Civil Engineer

Attachment:
Slide

cc:
SAF/MII
AF/RT

ATCH 4

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

31 OCT 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR HQ USAF/CE

FROM: HQ AFMC/CE
4225 Logistics Avenue
Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-5739

SUBJECT: Review of Condition Data for Kirtland AFB (Your Ltr, 20 Oct 94)

1. I have reviewed the process by which the Kirtland AFB Civil Engineer answered the initial questionnaire and I am confident that all data, except the condition codes, were reliable. The revised condition code analysis submitted to you on 18 Oct 94 corrected this deficiency.

2. The process used to answer the initial questionnaire was not contrived to "game" the system. The erroneous condition code data was a direct result of an inherited bad database and inattention to detail in correcting the information since AFMC gained Kirtland in Jan 93. The result was an unvalidated submittal based on an outdated 7115 report with massive errors. Procedures are in place to ensure future accuracy of real property information. While the base and this headquarters complied with the provisions of the Air Force Base Closure Internal Control Plan to validate questionnaire data, no engineering analysis of the 7115 report was required nor accomplished. I suggest that future real property condition code submittals contain an analysis of the 7115 input to ensure that the information is consistent with other data (commanders' facility assessments, infrastructure assessments and ratings, and other special initiatives) used for investment and mission decisions.

ROBERT J. COURTER, JR.
Brigadier General, USAF
Command Civil Engineer

PETE V. DOMENICI
NEW MEXICO

COMMITTEES:
BUDGET
APPROPRIATIONS
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BANKING
INDIAN AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3101

March 29, 1995

The Honorable Sheila E. Widnall
Secretary of the Air Force
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

Dear Madam Secretary:

During the Air Force's BRAC 95 development activities, deliberative minutes of an Air Force Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) meeting on October 19, 1994, revealed that several of the Kirtland AFB facility condition codes were changed and/or questioned. The BCEG minutes showed a concern and a desire to investigate the circumstances surrounding these apparent errors in certified information. The minutes also stated that Mr. Boatright would ask the Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA) to conduct a sample audit and request the Air Force Civil Engineer to provide technical assistance to the auditor. Additionally, the minutes indicate that Mr. Boatright asked Dr. Wolff, AC/CE representative to the BCEG, to conduct a review of the circumstances surrounding these Kirtland AFB facility code changes and report back to the BCEG.

We could not readily track the results of these facility code audits and reviews. Therefore, would you please provide us copies of the specific BCEG or Air Force request for an AFAA audit of this situation and the results of that audit along with copies of the Air Force Civil Engineer's official reports of his review of the Kirtland situation. Additionally, please provide us copies of the official changes of the Air Force process that resulted from your actions in this case. And, did you apply these changes and findings Air Force-wide?

We would appreciate an immediate response to this request. A reply by April 3 is essential so our constituents will have time to review the information prior to base visits and regional hearings by the BRAC Commission. We look forward to your timely response, which should be directed to Charles Gentry, Administrative Assistant to Senator Domenici.

Sincerely,

Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

Jeff Bingaman
United States Senator

Steven Schiff
House of Representatives

cc: BRAC Commission (Attn: Air Force Team)

MAR 29 199
CAF/OS 2FU

Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

TELECOPIER DATA SHEET

From the Washington, D.C., office of

U.S. Senator Pete V. Domenici, R-N.M

Telephone number: 202-224-6621

DATE: March 29, 1995 TIME: 4:35

PERSON SENDING: Charles Gentry

PERSON RECEIVING: Sheila Widnall

ORGANIZATION: Secretary of the Air Force

RECEIVING PERSON'S TELEPHONE NUMBER:

RECEIVING PERSON'S TELECOPIER NUMBER:

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS SHEET: 2

NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT:

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/4 APR 95
moyer/bases95/kirtland20Mar

APR 04 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-3101

Dear Senator Domenici

This is in response to your letter of March 20, 1995, to the Secretary of Defense concerning Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB), New Mexico. Specifically, you thanked him for allowing Mr. John Vuksich access to all the Air Force data and sharing your concerns about the cost data and the impact the Department of Defense recommendation will have on National Security.

We appreciate the opportunity to discuss the data with Mr. Vuksich and will submit all refinements of the costs and savings associated with the realignment of Kirtland AFB to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission after the site surveys are completed. This revised COBRA run will be available for your review also.

We trust this information is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

COORD AF/RT ASD(LA) OSD FILE CY #30893 DBCRC

PETE V. DOMENICI
NEW MEXICO

COMMITTEES:
BUDGET
APPROPRIATIONS
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BANKING
INDIAN AFFAIRS

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3101

OFFICE OF THE ... ENSE
95 MAR 23 AM 8:38

March 20, 1995

The Honorable William J. Perry
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Secretary Perry:

Thank you for the full access that you have provided into the Department of Defense for information regarding your recommendation to realign Kirtland AFB under BRAC 95. I asked Mr. John Vuksich, the Science Advisor to the Governor of New Mexico, to review the Air Force data. Major General Jay Blum, a co-chairman of the Air Force Senior Evaluation Group, hosted Mr. Vuksich on Tuesday, and provided full access to all information and personnel requested.

With regard to cost data, I believe that we have identified some omissions and cost-shifting that results in an overstatement of the recurring cost savings projected by DOD. The Air Force also provided their documentation of the one-time-cost, and we are currently reviewing that data. I will share our final conclusions with you regarding cost when our analyses are complete.

More important than costs are considerations of national security. I have mounting concerns that the Air Force recommendation might adversely impact the infrastructure of the nation's strategic deterrent. Modifications to this infrastructure should be the result of deliberate policy review rather than a by-product of the BRAC process. I fear this is not the case, with respect to Kirtland.

In closing, I want to thank you again for following through on your commitment to me to give us fair and open access. It is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Pete Domenici

Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

30893

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/3 APR 95
moyer/bses95/kirtBING

APR 3 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Jeff Bingaman
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-3102

Dear Senator Bingaman

This is in response to your letter of March 15, 1995, to the Secretary of Defense concerning Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB), New Mexico. Specifically, you questioned the Air Force air quality conformity rating for Kirtland AFB.

Operational readiness is a critical consideration when making BRAC recommendations; however, the Air Force must also consider the impacts of relevant air quality issues. The Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) considered air quality at two separate and distinct points in its analysis process. First, in conducting its overall analysis, the BCEG evaluated each Air Force installation with regard to the eight Department to Defense (DoD) criteria. Criterion II includes a grade for air quality. The BCEG graded each installation against three air quality subelements: attainment status, restrictions, and impact on future growth. Kirtland AFB received a Yellow Plus grade for the Air Quality subelement.

The second point at which the BCEG considered air quality issues was in selecting receiver bases for various closure scenarios. This consideration examined the likelihood of achieving a positive conformity determination for the closure scenario. Past experience within the DoD and the Air Force has demonstrated the importance of considering conformity. An explanation of the conformity requirement may explain why.

The Air Force, like all other Federal agencies, is subject to a general conformity determination as specified in Section 176(c)[42 USC 7506c] of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The

COORD AF/RT ASD(LA) OSD FILE CY #30459 DBCRC

determination is made in accordance with the final rule of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *Determining Conformity of General Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans* as published in the Federal Register on November 30, 1993. The final rule (40 CFR 93, Subpart B) was effective January 31, 1994. The State or Federal Implementation Plans provide for execution, maintenance, and enforcement of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and include emission limitations and control measures to attain and maintain NAAQS.

The NAAQS were established by the EPA for six criteria pollutants: Ozone; carbon monoxide; nitrogen dioxide; sulfur dioxide; particulate matter; and lead. While ozone is a regulated pollutant, it is not directly emitted from sources. Ozone forms as a result of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (Nox) reacting with the sunlight in the atmosphere.

The specific purpose of Section 176(c) is to make emissions from Federal actions consistent with the Clean Air Act's air quality planning goals. The general conformity rule applies to any Federal action occurring in air basins designated as nonattainment for criteria pollutants or in attainment areas subject to maintenance plans. The intent of the provisions is to foster long-range planning for attainment and maintenance of air quality standards by evaluating the air quality impacts of Federal actions before they are undertaken. Therefore, any action planned for the installations you mention will trigger the need to perform a conformity analysis.

A positive conformity determination may be demonstrated by determining that the Federal action will not increase emissions over baseline emission levels. It must also demonstrate, by EPA standards, that the Federal action will not cause or contribute to new violations of any national air quality standard in the affected area, nor increase the frequency or severity of an existing violation. Implementation of the action must be in compliance with all relevant existing conditions.

The conformity analysis for the Federal action examines the impacts of the direct and indirect new emissions from mobile, stationary, and area sources. The analysis is based on the latest planning assumptions derived from population, employment, and travel data acquired from the local metropolitan organizations in the area where the Federal action is to occur. The latest and most accurate emission estimation techniques must be applied.

The necessity of a conformity analysis alone does not bar a Federal action. Conformity may be shown after analysis, or the emission associated with the action may be viewed as de minimis. Even where the action by itself might violate conformity, mitigation measures may be implemented which, when coupled with the action, will achieve positive conformity. If positive

conformity cannot be achieved, the action may not be implemented. As a result, it would have been unwise to consider a scenario in which the receiver site's ability to accept the relevant mission or force structure was in doubt.

It is appropriate to explain an apparent misunderstanding of the Air Force process indicated in your statement that, from the point of the BCEG's determination that Kirtland AFB should not be used as a potential receiver for the Los Angeles AFB closure scenario, "Kirtland was considered a candidate for realignment and LAAFB was essentially immune to closing." The statement does not accurately describe either base's status at that point in the analysis.

Los Angeles AFB continued to be considered for closure. In fact, a McClellan AFB/Hill AFB receiver scenario, in two versions, was briefed to the Secretary of the Air Force. Each of the options was superior, from a cost and savings view, to the Kirtland AFB receiver option used in the level playing field analysis. Despite this, the Secretary did not consider the savings and cost figures supportive of closure, and was concerned with the potential loss of interconnectivity with the aerospace industry in southern California.

Kirtland AFB was also considered further for potential realignment. Options were developed that considered the movement of the Phillips Laboratory mission, as well as options that retained Phillips Laboratory at realigned Kirtland. This consideration did not begin with the decision on the receiver for a Los Angeles AFB closure scenario, but continued the process of examining Brooks, Kirtland, and Los Angeles AFBs and Rome Laboratory for potential closure or realignment.

We are in the process of refining the cost estimate for the recommended realignment of Kirtland AFB through our site survey process being conducted by HQ AFMC. These refined cost estimates will then go through a coordination process in preparation for briefing to the BCEG for approval. The recommendation process for considering other Federal agencies was adhered to as prescribed by DoD policy.

As for whether the civil service and military compensation differentials are included in the Air Force analysis, the Variable Housing Allowance (VHA) for each base is factored into COBRA and is used in the Housing Allowance Costs, Savings and Net Costs algorithm. Civilian pay is not affected by local factors directly. However, the area cost factor is used in the Civilian Housing Purchasing Cost, Family Housing Construction Costs, Homeowner Assistance Program/Relocation Service Entitlement Cost, Information Management Account Costs, Military Construction Costs, Project New Construction Cost, and Project Rehabilitation Cost algorithms. Therefore, given all other inputs being kept constant, a base with a lower area cost factor would reflect lower costs than a base with a higher area cost factor.

We can assure you that Kirtland AFB received a thorough examination in the BRAC process. In addition, the establishment of Joint Cross-Service Groups in a number of areas, including laboratory bases such as Kirtland AFB, has provided additional consideration of those bases. We are confident the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's review will provide an important and meaningful review.

We appreciate your interest in Kirtland AFB and trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

JEFF B" G. MAN
NEW MEXICO

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Senator_Bingaman@bingaman.senate.gov

United States Senate

95 MAR 20 AM 7:59
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

March 15, 1995

The Honorable William Perry
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have obtained the Department of the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) analysis of Air Force facilities considered for closure in the 1995 Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) round. In the analysis I have found that on December 6, 1994, "the BCEG concluded that all proposed force structure moves should be reviewed for air quality concerns first." They stated that "if the move can't satisfy conformity requirements, the move should not be considered further." On December 15, the BCEG directed that the option of moving Los Angeles Air Force Base (LAAFB) to Kirtland AFB, was not a viable option because of air quality conformity problems in Albuquerque. From this point on, Kirtland was considered a candidate for realignment and LAAFB was essentially immune to closure because the alternative of moving LAAFB to McClellan and Hill was also non-viable.

I have been unable to locate any compelling rationale in the Air Force analysis data which would warrant a non-conformity rating for Kirtland AFB. If indeed the Air Force conducted an analysis which led to the non-conformity conclusion, I would like the results made available to my office. In addition, I would like to know if the Air Force worked in concert with the Environmental Protection Agency in making this decision that so heavily determined the Air Force's decision-making on Kirtland and Los Angeles.

More importantly, I question a BRAC process that does not regard air quality conformity as essentially a non-factor in decision-making. That is the way economic impact is appropriately treated. Obviously any additional difficulty in meeting air quality standards in Albuquerque would be offset by reduced difficulty in meeting such standards in the Los Angeles basin. To preserve many thousands of jobs in Albuquerque and to potentially add thousands more, local officials would surely have sought to take the additional measures needed to insure air quality conformity, had they been afforded that opportunity.

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30459

Losing 6850 jobs would, on the other hand, adversely affect the local tax base and impede local officials' ability to meet air quality standards.

Finally, I want to reiterate that I believe the Air Force cost figures for Kirtland are seriously flawed. It is clear that significant costs have been omitted, particularly cost-shifting to the Department of Energy's defense programs. It is also unclear thus far whether the civil service and military compensation differentials between Los Angeles and Albuquerque were included in the Air Force cost analysis.

On every military criterion, the BCEG analysis placed Kirtland ahead of Los Angeles. Only on cost and return on investment was Kirtland rated lower. If the cost figures prove to be flawed and the air quality issue, which suddenly we have discovered was a determining factor, proves to be similarly flawed, I am hopeful the BRAC Commission will overturn the Air Force recommendation.

Sincerely,

Jeff Bingaman
United States Senator

JB/jjo
cc: Alan Dixon
Charles Bowsher

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/3 APR 95
moyer/bases95/kirtscott

APR 3 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

Mr. Hanson Scott
Member, Steering Committee
Kirtland AFB Retention Task Force
320 Gold Avenue, S.W., Suite 200
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

Dear Mr. Scott

This is in response to your March 24, 1995, request for information concerning Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB), New Mexico. Specifically, you wanted information on the Department of Defense (DoD) BRAC 95 recommendation to realign Kirtland AFB. The responses are provided as follows in a question/answer format.

QUESTION: Identify all Department of Defense units currently located at KAFB, please identify all those units who will:

- relocate to a different location

- remain to KAFB

RESPONSE: A copy of the DoD recommendation has been attached to provide the requested information. All DoD tenants not specifically identified in the recommendation were planned to be relocated but no receiver site has yet been identified. The Command, Headquarters Air Force Materiel Command (HQ AFMC), is in the process of conducting site surveys to finalize the location of each DoD tenant at Kirtland AFB. They will then brief the results of the site surveys to the Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) for approval.

QUESTION: For those units relocating to a different location, please provide:

- location to which relocating

- site survey reports of relocation installations answering these questions:

COORD AF/RT

-- are required facilities available at the "gaining" location?

-- must facilities be built or modified to satisfy requirements?

-- what is the cost of facilities to be built or modified to satisfy requirements?

RESPONSE: A copy of the military construction (MILCON) estimates used in support of the DoD recommendation is attached. The Command, HQ AFMC, is in the process of conducting site surveys to finalize the MILCON estimates for each of the DoD tenants at Kirtland AFB being recommended for relocation. They will then brief the results of the site surveys to the BCEG for approval. These reports will be available following BCEG approval, which we anticipate to be late April.

QUESTION: For units relocating from KAFB, what is the number of contractor personnel supporting unit missions? Will these contractor personnel move with the unit?

RESPONSE: General guidance for contractors under BRAC 95 economic impact calculations comes from the Office of the Secretary of Defense Joint Cross-Service Group on Economic Impact. This guidance indicates economic impacts shall include contractors that work on the installation in direct support of the base's military mission and that they shall be estimated on an annual full-time equivalency basis. To fully implement this OSD policy and to ensure accuracy of contractor data, in the fall of 1994, we collected contractor data for all Air Force, Air Guard, and Air Reserve bases subject to 10 USC 2687. To ascertain the number of contractors realigned from Kirtland, using the data we collected in the fall of 1994, we determined that, 462 Contract Man-Year Equivalents (CMEs) would be realigned from Kirtland AFB. These 462 CMEs, along with the regular military and civilian authorizations also being realigned from Kirtland, were used as inputs into the OSD Economic Impact Database to determine potential total jobs impacts, direct and indirect, in the Bernalillo County area. These CMEs are not supportive of particular missions but generally provide common support.

With regard to the second part of this question, for purposes of determining potential economic impacts to gaining bases, we proportionately aligned these 462 CMEs to the various gaining bases. We should mention that, for purposes of determining potential economic impact to gaining bases, this method of proportion allocation of CMEs was standard across the Air Force under BRAC 95. Ultimately, however, pertinent Major Commands and commanders at each of the receiving bases will use either military or civilian authorizations or contractors for their support of unit missions.

QUESTION: For all units provided Base Operating Support (BOS) from the 377th ABW, what is the:

- dollar cost of BOS provided to each unit on an annual basis?

- are there any "special" requirements (such as security, communications, command/control) provided to these units? What is the "special" support? What is the cost of the "special" support on an annual basis?

RESPONSE: The requested 377th ABW BOS information is attached. The numbers for SNL/DOE, because they are a non-DoD agency, are relatively firm. Almost all services are provided on a reimbursable basis. The Phillips Laboratory numbers may appear low. Because they are an Air Force unit, the rules governing support agreements require the 377th ABW to provide them unreimbursed support. There are also some instances where services are provided either by refund or direct fund cite from the receiving unit, and the 377th ABW does not capture the cost of that support in the Wing accounting records.

QUESTION: What is the cost of moving people and equipment of the Air Force Safety and Air Force Inspection Agencies to KAFB in 1993?

RESPONSE: Actual moving costs were not available from Headquarters Air Mobility Command. The number of personnel relocated was 473. However, the estimated cost (includes MILCON) was approximately $14 million to move these agencies to Kirtland AFB based on the best available information.

QUESTION: What as the cost of the new facility built to house the two agencies at Kirtland AFB?

RESPONSE: The MILCON cost associated with the construction of new facilities at Kirtland AFB to house the 473 personnel of the Air Force Safety and Air Force Inspection Agencies was $13.2 million.

QUESTION: Request a copy of the 377th ABW manpower documents (especially one that "shreds" out the manning authorization for the 898th Munitions Squadron).

RESPONSE: The requested 377th ABW manpower documents are attached.

QUESTION: What BOS type services are provided by the 377th ABW to the Department of Energy (DOE), Sandia National Laboratory, and Phillips Laboratory? What are the annual costs of these services?

RESPONSE: The requested 377th ABW BOS type services is attached. The annual costs were covered under item 4.

QUESTION: Request copies of the site surveys currently being conducted at:

- Kirtland AFB
- Holloman AFB
- Eglin AFB
- Nellis AFB
- Kelly AFB
- Lackland AFB

by Air Force teams relating to recommendations to the BRAC.

RESPONSE: The requested information on the site surveys is not currently available. These site surveys are currently being conducted under the guidance of HQ AFMC. The information gathered at these site surveys will be briefed by HQ AFMC to the BCEG for approval. Once approved, they will be made available.

QUESTION: Request copies of the Questionnaire (200 questions) completed by KAFB, AFMC and Air Force Agencies relating to the Air Force recommendation to BRAC regarding KAFB.

RESPONSE: The requested copy of the 1995 Air Force base questionnaire is attached.

QUESTION: Request definitions of rules of engagement used to arrive at decisions to identify units to move (number of military); units to stay; and support facilities and abilities to support.

RESPONSE: The option to realign Kirtland AFB was based on the premise to eliminate support activities to active duty military personnel. The rules of engagement were two-fold. First, active duty presence was to be reduced to the maximum extent possible. This included the replacement of military positions with civilian positions where possible. Second, those identified activities to be retained would be placed in effective cantonment areas capable of operating with minimal military support.

QUESTION: Request copy of the "Population Worksheet" used in COBRA to develop personnel numbers of units to remain in cantonment at KAFB.

RESPONSE: The requested copy of the "Population Worksheet" used in COBRA is attached. Some explanation is required to clarify how it applies to COBRA. The sheet was developed prior to the agreement for Defense Nuclear Agency to relocate to Kelly and Nellis AFBs (except Radiation Simulator operations). Additionally, all remaining non-identified tenants were moved to Base X per Air Force and OSD policy. Therefore, although the numbers are valid and were used, the number of personnel remaining at Kirtland AFB was sharply reduced. HQ AFMC will brief the BCEG for approval on the results of the site surveys mentioned earlier.

QUESTION: Request copy of COBRA Algorithm document version 5.08, March 1995.

RESPONSE: The requested copy of the COBRA (version 5.08) document is attached.

We appreciate your interest in Kirtland AFB and trust the information provided.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

SAFLLP/MAJOR DUNBAR/CFM/77950/23 MAR 95
moyer/bses95/kirtland

March 23, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Jeff Bingaman
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-3102

Dear Senator Bingaman

This is in response to your letter of March 17, 1995, requesting COBRA data from the Fall of 1994. The requested COBRA runs are attached.

We trust this information is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

COORD AF/RT

COORDINATION	

JEFF BINGAMAN
NEW MEXICO

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Senator_Bingaman@bingaman.senate.gov

United States Senate

March 17, 1995

COL Stephen D. Bull, III
SAF/LLP Room 5D927
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear COL Bull:

Last week you provided me with the Air Force COBRA data regarding Kirtland Air Force Base. I thank you for that information, however, that data only represents the final COBRA run. I would appreciate if you would provide all the COBRA data dating back to the fall of 1994 when Kirtland was first considered for closure/realignment.

Sincerely,

Jeff Bingaman
United States Senator

JB/jjo

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SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/7750/10 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/COBRAkirt

March 10, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Steven Schiff
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Schiff

In response to your March 8, 1995, telephone request, attached are copies of the data sheets used for the COBRA analysis.

We trust the information is useful. Similar information is being provided to Senators Bingaman and Domenici.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

COORD AF/RT

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY

FROM: Senators Pete Domenici & Jeff Bingaman (D-NM)

POC: John Vuksich (202) 224-6621 + SChiff
Joanne Ouilette (202)224-1802

TO: SAF/RT

SUBJECT: Supporting Data for COBRA Model

RECEIVED: 8 March 1995

ACTION OFFICER: Major Cynthia Snyder, SAF/LLP, 71623

SUSPENSE: 9 March 1994/Noon

New Mexico delegation has requested copies of all the supporting data that was input into the COBRA model. If you have additional questions, please give me a call at 75322/1623. Thanks.

Cynthia G. Snyder

CYNTHIA G. SNYDER, Major, USAF
Programs and Legislative Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/7750/10 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/COBRAkirt

March 10, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Domenici

In response to your March 8, 1995, telephone request, attached are copies of the data sheets used for the COBRA analysis.

We trust the information is useful. Similar information is being provided to Senator Bingaman and Representative Schiff.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

COORD AF/RT

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY

FROM: Senators Pete Domenici & Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) + Schiff

POC: John Vuksich (202) 224-6621
Joanne Ouilette (202)224-1802

TO: SAF/RT

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Cynthia G. Snyder

CYNTHIA G. SNYDER, Major, USAF
Programs and Legislative Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

SAFLLP/Major Snyder/cfm/77950/10 Mar 95
MOYER/BASES95/cobraKIRT

March 10, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
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The Honorable Jeff Bingaman
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Bingaman

In response to your March 8, 1995, telephone request, attached are copies of the data sheets used for the COBRA analysis.

We trust the information is useful. Similar information is being provided to Senator Domenici and Representative Schiff.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

COORD AF/RT

CO	

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY

FROM: Senators Pete Domenici & Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) + Schiff

POC: John Vuksich (202) 224-6621
Joanne Ouilette (202)224-1802

TO: SAF/RT

SUBJECT: Supporting Data for COBRA Model

RECEIVED: 8 March 1995

ACTION OFFICER: Major Cynthia Snyder, SAF/LLP, 71623

SUSPENSE: 9 March 1994/Noon

New Mexico delegation has requested copies of all the supporting data that was input into the COBRA model. If you have additional questions, please give me a call at 75322/1623. Thanks.

Cynthia G. Snyder

CYNTHIA G. SNYDER, Major, USAF
Programs and Legislative Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Document Separator

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 5, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Sherwood L. Boehlert
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Boehlert

This is in response to your letters of March 7, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force concerning Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York. Specifically, you requested information regarding how the Air Force and the Laboratory Joint-Cross Service Group evaluated outsourcing during BRAC 95 for Rome Laboratory, Hanscom Air Force Base (AFB), Massachusetts, and Army CECOM, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. You also requested copies of all correspondence which were included or related to the decision to close/realign Rome Laboratory.

With respect to the issue of outsourcing, the Department of Defense (DoD) goal is to contract out 80 percent of the science and technology (S&T) work (6.1, 6.2, and 6.3) performed by the DoD laboratories. The Department of the Air Force is meeting this goal, with its S&T work directed and managed by four Air Force laboratories (Armstrong, Phillips, Rome and Wright) and the Air Force Office of Scientific Research. Therefore, outsourcing was not a factor of consideration for Rome Laboratory, Hanscom AFB, and Army CECOM, Fort Monmouth, or any other Air Force laboratory during the BRAC 95 process.

The Air Force cannot specifically address the manner in which the BRAC 95 Laboratory Joint-Cross Service Group (LJCSG) examined outsourcing for Rome Laboratory, Hanscom AFB, and Army CECOM, Fort Monmouth. Therefore, we recommend your staff contact Colonel Joe Cornelison, Office of the Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), at (703) 695-4131. Colonel Cornelison coordinates all requests concerning LJCSG.

As part of the BRAC 95 process, DoD policy required all DoD Components to consolidate workload across services and reduce capacity where such actions were operationally and cost effective. In support of this policy guidance, the Air Force gave serious and objective consideration to all the cross service alternatives provided by the JCSGs, as is evidenced by the cross servicing recommendations made by the Secretary of Defense to the Commission. The Air Force saw significant benefit to cross servicing a substantial portion of its C4I work performed by Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York, with the Army CECOM at Fort Monmouth. The Air Force analyzed various C4I cross service alternatives to include additional options not considered by the LJCSG. The alternatives ranged from moving all of Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York, to Hanscom AFB to moving all of Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York, to Fort Monmouth. Each alternative was analyzed and given serious consideration by the Air Force. In the end, the Secretary of the Air Force decided on the option which she considered to be most beneficial and cost effective, while at the same time achieving significant cross servicing benefits for the Air Force and DoD. The decision was supported by the Secretary of Defense.

While the local community is an important aspect of any military installation's support structure, civilian research facilities were not a factor or criterion used in the BRAC 95 analysis. In fact, the DoD and the military departments were expressly limited to the eight criteria established by law for BRAC 95. Attached are copies of all the briefing charts and BCEG minutes associated with the analysis and decision to close/realign Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York.

We trust this information is useful.

Sincerely

SCOTT B. McLAUTHLIN
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief, Programs and
Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

29 Dec 94

MEMORANDUM FOR HQ USAF/RTR

SUBJECT: One Time Movement Costs - Rome Lab West

FROM: HQ USAF/XP
4375 Chidlaw Rd/ Suite 6
Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-5006

1. The following equipment move to the new location if Rome Lab West is relocated. This is based on the assumption that only the equipment at Rome Lab will move and that the equipment at the test areas will stay.

Item	Total Cost
Cryogenic Chamber	$1,630.000K
Large Anechoic Chamber	$2,450.000K
RF Shielded Enclosure	$1,375.000K
Small Anechoic Chamber	$1,368.000K
Total One Time Moving Cost	$6,823.000K

2. Point of contact is myself at DSN 787-2622.

3. I certify this data is accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DENNIS M. PIPER, Major, USAF
Senior Logistics Analyst
HQ AFMC/XPX, DSN 787-2622

1 Atch
BRAC '95 USAF Base Questionnaire, Section IV/V, Part B

I certify this data is accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

TERRY L. BALVEN, Colonel, USAF
Chief, Plans and Programs Integration
Directorate of Plans
HQ AFMC/XP, DSN 787-7100

CERTIFICATION

1. According to 30 Nov 94 PCN SB004-024, Vehicle Master List, Rome Lab (RL) currently has 53 vehicle equivalences in its inventory.

2. RL's one time moving cost is the equipment moving cost. This was a rough order of magnitude estimate based on previous Phillips Lab Consolidation Study. This was a grass roots effort accomplished during the 1991 round of base closures. Our office is currently trying to obtain a copy of this estimate. The cost of moving heavy research equipment was analyzed based on similar types of disassembly, transport, and reassemble costs. Contracts for test and calibtation were not specifically addressed in this study under the assumption that government researchers would perform these functions as their first task before they could begin using it. This cost does not include the costs of relocating the 9 off base research sites in the surrounding areas of Griffiss AFB NY. Previous RL estimate for moving equipment was $14.4M.

I certify that the above information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Preparer: _____ Date: 27 Dec 94
CHUNG C. KANG, Maj, USAF, HQ AFMC/STCP, DSN: 787-6561

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND
5001 EISENHOWER AVENUE, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22333-0001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

AMCRD-IT

11 January 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL MICHAEL G. JONES, DIRECTOR, THE ARMY BASING STUDY OFFICE, 200 ARMY PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310-0200

SUBJECT: Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 95 Department of the Air Force (AF) Scenario Development Data Tasking AF10 (Revised)

1. Reference facsimile, HQDA, DACS-TABS, 30 Dec 94, SAB.

2. As requested in above reference, AF data forms have been annotated to provide appropriate certified data (encl). As with the previously submitted Laboratories Joint Cross-Service Group BRAC 95 data submissions, we have maintained auditable records at all levels of the command, which are on file in the Headquarters, U.S. Army Materiel Command (HQ AMC), RDTE Integration Division. The data was certified by appropriate elements within each subordinate command and reviewed by appropriate elements within each subordinate command and reviewed by HQ AMC senior level officials.

3. The following exceptions and comments apply:

a. This command has recently provided similar data for a scenario to potentially relocate/collocate a Navy mission to Fort Monmouth. If both the Navy and Air Force scenarios are approved as BRAC 95 actions, Fort Monmouth would be able to accommodate both missions, but in separate locations, with modifications for office or lab space.

b. The AF submission also provides for the relocation of the Rome Lab into the Myer Center, which currently is a U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command Research and Development facility. The majority of the space requirements are met utilizing space which will be vacated by the U.S Army Research Laboratory's Electronics and Power Sources Directorate in FY97, as a result of a BRAC 91 action. Although the cost of space requirements to accommodate unique equipment (i.e., large and small anechoic chambers, cryogenic chamber and RF shielded enclosure) have been included in the cost estimates, the cost estimate could be reduced significantly if the use of those same types of facilities/equipment currently in existence at Fort Monmouth were to be shared with the Air Force laboratory. Additionally, shared use of these existing facilities would reduce the relocation cost for that unique equipment.

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AMCRD-IT
SUBJECT: Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 95 Department of the Air Force (AF) Scenario Development Data Tasking AF10 (Revised)

c. Although we have presumably included space for the 76 BASOPS personnel in our cost estimates, the rehabilitation cost could be reduced if the BASOPS support personnel were to be consolidated and collocated with existing BASOPS personnel.

4. I certify that the information contained in this submission is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

5. The point of contact for this action is Ms. Janet Benskin, AMCRD-IT, (703) 274-9862.

6. AMC -- America's Arsenal for the Brave.

Encl

RAY E. McCOY
Major General, USA
Chief of Staff

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS COMMAND
AND FORT MONMOUTH
FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY 07703-5000

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

03 JAN 1995

CLOSE HOLD

AMSEL-PE-BR

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCRD-IT, (Janet Benskin), 5001 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria VA 22333

SUBJECT: BRAC 95 Data Call for AF-10; Rome Lab Griffiss Air Force Base

1. The information requested in regards to the BRAC 95 AF-10 is enclosed as follows:

a. Enclosure 1 includes the data forms requested for the Air Force Scenario - AF-10. The submission provides for the relocation of Rome Lab into the Myer Center which currently is a CECOM Research and Development facility. The majority of the space requirements are met utilizing space which will be vacated by the Army Research Lab's Electronics and Power Sources Directorate in FY 97 as a result of a BRAC 91 action. Although the cost of space requirements to accommodate unique equipment (i.e. large and small anechoic chambers, cryogenic chamber and RF shielded enclosure) have been included in the cost estimates, the cost estimate could be reduced significantly if the use of those same types of facilities/equipment currently in existence at Fort Monmouth were to be shared with the Air Force laboratory. Additionally, shared use of these existing facilities would reduce the relocation cost for that unique equipment.

b. Although we have presumably included space for the 76 BASOPS personnel in our cost estimates, the rehabilitation cost could be reduced if the BASOPS support personnel were to be consolidated and collocated with existing BASOPS personnel.

c. Enclosure 2 provides additional information/data which demonstrates the ability of the CECOM/Fort Monmouth community to provide the support required if the scenario were to become a BRAC 95 action.

2. This command has recently provided similar data for a scenario to relocate the Navy SPAWAR mission to Fort Monmouth. If in fact both the Navy and Air Force scenarios were to be BRAC 95 actions, Fort Monmouth would be able to accommodate both missions, but in separate locations, with no new construction for office or lab space.

3. I certify that the information contained herein is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

4. Point of contact is Sue Nevin, AMSEL-PE-BR, DSN 992-4742.

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CLOSE HOLD

AMSEL-PE-BR
SUBJECT: BRAC 95 Data Call for AF-10; Rome Lab Griffiss Air Force Base

5. CECOM Bottom Line: THE SOLDIER.

Encls

OTTO J. GUENTHER
Major General, USA
Commanding

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AF/LAB JCSG ALTERNATIVE: AF-101 Base Closure
FACILITY/CAPABILITY TITLE: RL-Griffiss
LAB CAPACITY WORKYEARS: All Base
TRANSFERRED FROM: RL-Griffiss TRANSFERRED TO: Ft Monmouth

1. Total Personnel Authorizations: The following personnel authorizations are required to support this workload and are proposed for transfer:

Transferring Base:				
		Workforce	Base Operating Support	Total
a.	Officer	10	∅	10
b.	Enlisted	∅	∅	∅
c.	Civilian	783	76	859
d.	FFRDC	∅	∅	∅
e.	SETA/TEMS	∅	∅	∅
f.	Total	793	76	869

2. Facility Requirements:

A. Total Square Footage: ~~850,000~~ 256,600
B. Unique Requirements:
- ADM ~~87,000~~
- LAB ~~[illegible]~~ - TOTAL 1 ELEC REQ
- STORAGE ~~[illegible]~~

Admin 95,000 Heavy Lab 4,600
Light SCIF 26,000
Light Lab 36,000
Heavy SCIF 29,000
Medium Lab 66,000

3. Equipment Requirements:

A. Estimated Moving Costs: 6.823M
B. Unique Requirements: Cryogenic Chamber RF Shielded Enclosure
Large Anechoic Chamber Small Anechoic Chamber

4. Manpower Eliminated: N/A (Enlisted only)

A. Officer: ∅
B. Enlisted: ∅
C. Civilian: ∅

AIR FORCE CONTROL #: AF-10 (REVISED)

Change 1 12 Dec 94

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Department of the Air Force Scenario Development Data Call Tasking

5. Other Costs/Savings Associated with the Scenario. Use the following table to identify any other one-time or recurring costs/savings associated with this transfer. Please also provide a brief description/explanation of any costs/savings identified.

Accounting Basis:		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
a.	One-Time Unique Costs		$1.4M					$1.4M*
b.	One-Time Unique Savings							
c.	Environ. Mitigation							
d.	Misc. Recurring Costs							
e.	Misc. Recurring Savings							
f.	Land Purchases							

* Premise Wire 869K; Telephone Switch Upgrade 80K; Outside Cable Plant 490K

6. Receiving Base Military Construction Cost Data. Identify any construction requirements associated with this transfer. If any costs are provided for standard categories of construction, show these costs in the Comments column.

Category (Unit)	New Construction Requirement	Rehabilitation Requirement	Comments
Horizontal (SY)			
Berthing (Waterfront) (FB)			
Air Maint (Air Ops) (SF)			
Other Operations (SF)			
Administrative (SF)		1,900,000	
Training (School Bldgs) (SF)			
Maintenance (SF)			
Bachelor Quarters (SF)			
Family Housing (Units)			
Supply/Storage (SF)			
Dining Facilities (SF)			
Pers. Supp (Recreation) (SF)			
Communications (SF)			
Utilities (SF)			
Light Lab Facility (SF)		720,000	
Medium Lab Facility (SF)		2,640,000	
Heavy Lab Facility (SF)		276,000	
Light SCIF (SF)		910,000	
Heavy SCIF (SF)		1,595,000	
POL Storage (BL)			
Ammo Storage (SF)			
Medical Facilities (SF)			
Environmental (S)			
Other:			

Encl 2

AIR FORCE CONTROL #: AF-10

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CLOSE HOLD

ROME AIR FORCE BASE COLLOCATION AT U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS COMMAND, FORT MONMOUTH, NJ

Control Number: AF-10 (REVISED)
Gaining Base: Fort Monmouth, NJ

1. General facilities/services available to support an Air Force population of 10 officers and 783 civilians are described below.

a. Civilian personnel support.

(1) The CECOM Personnel and Training Directorate at Fort Monmouth could support 783 Air Force civilians with a gain of eleven personnelists. This is based on the current personnel servicing ratio at Fort Monmouth of 1:70. The Army is considering the establishment of a Northeast Regional Civilian Personnel Office (CPO). If Fort Monmouth were part of that CPO when the Air Force moved, nine personnelists would be required based on a projected Army-wide servicing ratio of 1:85. These additional spaces presumably would come from the 76 RASOPS spaces that would transfer with the Rome Lab mission.

(2) Differences exist between the Army and Air Force civilian personnel systems. Most of these differences are minor and procedural in nature. The major difference is the automated personnel database used by the two services. The differences do not preclude an Army CPO from servicing an Air Force activity; such inter-service civilian personnel support arrangements exist today.

b. Child Care. Fort Monmouth provides a Child Development Center (CDC) for children ages six weeks to 12 years, a School Age Latch Key Program for children from kindergarten through sixth grade, a Preschool Program for three to five-year-olds, and a Super Summer Day Camp. The newly constructed $2.1M Youth Services Center opened in Oct 93 and provides recreational activities for first to 12th grade children. The existing CDC will be replaced by a new facility. The construction contract for this $3.35M facility was awarded, and construction will begin in Jan/Feb 95. The CDC will be located in the Charles Wood area adjacent to the Youth Services Center. The new CDC, scheduled to open in late 1996 or early 1997, will have a capacity for 244 children.

c. Fitness. The Physical Fitness Center, renovated in Aug 94 at a cost of $1.4M includes an indoor swimming pool, male and female locker rooms, male and female saunas, two racquetball courts, a full gymnasium floor, a cardiovascular equipment area, a free weight area, a nautilus area, and a soon-to-be completed aerobic dance and exercise area. Other fitness related facilities/areas available on Fort Monmouth include the Myer Center Fitness Annex, an 18-hole golf course, a 20-lane bowling center, a marina and boat dock, an outdoor recreation check-out center, a fitness trail, two outdoor pools, two multi-purpose fields, and seven outdoor tennis courts.

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Encl 2

wearing items (BDU's, shoes, certain insignia) are fully stocked. Air Force peculiar items and paraphernalia are shuttled weekly from the Ft. Dix/McGuire AFB Clothing Sales Store via courier.

g. Cafeteria. The Lane Hall Community Activity Center on the main post, renovated in 1994 at a cost of $1.6M provides hot and cold buffet lunches for up to 200 people and caters parties, weddings, command functions and special events. Additional dining facilities are located in building 1200 and 1210, in Patterson Army Hospital and at the Burger King on the main post; in the Gibbs Hall Officers Club; and in the post restaurant located in the Myer Center Building in the Charles Wood area.

h. Parking. Existing parking around the Myer Center is available to support additional personnel.

i. Medical. The Patterson Army Community Hospital currently supports Air Force personnel with duty stations at Fort Monmouth and has the capacity to support 10 additional Air Force personnel and their families.

j. Legal Services. At current staffing levels, the Fort Monmouth Legal Assistance Office can easily support 10 additional Air Force personnel and their families.

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INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: ADELPHI - ARMY, MD

Total Officer Employees:	15	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	5,364
Total Enlisted Employees:	8	Communications ($K/Year):	0
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	22,841
Total Civilian Employees:	1,195	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	[illegible]
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.03
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	659	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	462	Activity Code:	24234
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	358		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	151	Homeowner Assistance Program:	[illegible]
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	[illegible]

Name: FORT MONMOUTH, NJ

Total Officer Employees:	416	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	13,001
Total Enlisted Employees:	505	Communications ($K/Year):	0
Total Student Employees:	406	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	60,417
Total Civilian Employees:	7,341	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	39,183
Mil Families Living On Base:	100.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	3,861
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.19
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	4,474	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	441	Activity Code:	34555
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	261		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	103	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: PICATINNY ARSENAL, NJ

Total Officer Employees:	76	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	12,741
Total Enlisted Employees:	84	Communications ($K/Year):	0
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	13,445
Total Civilian Employees:	3,784	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	30,147
Mil Families Living On Base:	100.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	4,048
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.29
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	3,818	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	384	Activity Code:	34855
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	245		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	80	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Fax Rpt to Maj Wallace 10 Jan 95 / 1100

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT
23b District, New York

COMMITTEES:
SCIENCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON BASIC RESEARCH

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WATER RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
SUBCOMMITTEE ON RAILROADS

U.S. DELEGATION, NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY
CHAIRMAN, NORTHEAST AGRICULTURE CAUCUS
CHAIRMAN, MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL CAUCUS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–3223

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March 7, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Widnall
Secretary
Department of The Air Force
SAF/OS
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330

Dear Madam Secretary:

In accordance with Public Law and the Freedom of Information Act, I request further information regarding how outsourcing was examined and evaluated by the Air Force and the Laboratory Joint Cross Service Group during the BRAC '95 process, especially concerning Rome Laboratory, Hanscom, AFB, and Army CECOM, Fort Monmouth.

I would appreciate the information by close of business Tuesday, March 14, 1995. Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Sherwood Boehlert
Member of Congress

SB:ew

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT
23D DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
SCIENCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON BASIC RESEARCH

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WATER RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
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CHAIRMAN, MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL CAUCUS

Congress of the United States
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March 7, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Widnall
Secretary
Department of The Air Force
SAF/OS
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330

Dear Madam Secretary:

In accordance with Public Law and the Freedom of Information Act, I request further information regarding your Monday, March 6, 1995 testimony to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

You stated that Fort Monmouth's location near civilian research facilities offered potential for shared private sector research activities. What advantages does the Air Force hope to gain from the Fort Monmouth area that are not already realized in the Rome community?

I would appreciate the information by close of business Tuesday, March 14, 1995. Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Sherwood Boehlert
Member of Congress

SB:ew

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT
23D DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
SCIENCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON BASIC RESEARCH

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WATER RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
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CHAIRMAN, NORTHEAST AGRICULTURE CAUCUS
CHAIRMAN, MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL CAUCUS

Congress of the United States
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Washington, DC 20515–3223

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March 7, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Widnall
Secretary
Department of The Air Force
SAF/OS
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330

Dear Madam Secretary:

In accordance with Public Law and the Freedom of Information Act, I request copies of all correspondence which was part of or related to the decision to close/realign Rome Lab. I realize that some of the information may be located in the Rayburn BRAC reading room. However, I believe that many of the documents are not available in the library.

I would appreciate the information by close of business Wednesday, March 15, 1995. Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Sherwood Boehlert
Member of Congress

SB:ew

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 3, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Alfonse M. D'Amato
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator D'Amato

This is in response to your joint letter of March 29, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force with Senator Moynihan concerning Rome Laboratory. Specifically, you requested information regarding the figures used and the assumptions made in the analysis of the closure of Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York.

Concerning the square footage figures, you asked for an explanation of several different numbers for square footage related to Rome Lab activities. The 974,628 number is the amount of capacity at the present facilities at Rome. It does not represent required capacity. The level playing field COBRA figure of 177,000 was an error. Because this figure was not used in calculating construction costs, its use did not create a significant error. The 328,459 figure was provided by Rome Lab as the space required to support their mission at another installation, and was used in the COBRA calculation for the level playing field analysis.

For the focused analysis, on which the recommendation was eventually based, a figure of 224,280 square feet of space was used as the requirement. This number represents reductions for a number of factors. Using a standard factor for administrative space, the required administrative space was reduced from 166,859 to 135,000 square feet. A 20 percent reduction was also used in lab and SCIF (area used for classified operations) space based on planned manpower reductions and elimination of "double counting" space in SCIFs in which administrative functions are located full time. This 224,280 figure was split between Hanscom AFB and Fort Monmouth based on 60 percent at Hanscom and 40 percent at Fort Monmouth, and renovation or construction requirements were based on this figure.

With regard to the Geophysics Directorate, the Secretary of the Air Force did direct that the move into Hanscom AFB assume that space would be available from the reduction of personnel assigned to the Geophysics Lab at Hanscom, with the exception of the Air Force Space Command (AFSPC) support activities. She did not direct a move of the unit to Kirtland AFB, or any other location. No such plan exists. Rather, the Geophysics activity at Hanscom AFB, with the exception of the AFSPC support activities, will simply cease. The space vacated by that portion of the Geophysics Directorate was assumed to be used in part, for the move of a portion of Rome Lab to Hanscom AFB. In the event a contingency requires the continued operation of the Geophysics Directorate at Hanscom AFB, it appears that the current recommendation can be effectively accomplished.

We are scheduled to perform a detailed site survey on April 10-14, 1995. During this survey, we will identify the square footage, building types, and locations of areas where elements now at Rome Lab are to be located at Hanscom AFB and Fort Monmouth. The portion of Rome Lab which is proposed to be relocated to Hanscom AFB will be placed in space currently or projected to be available by renovating existing facilities. Depending on the results of the detailed site survey, there may be a need to construct a new facility. The site survey results will be briefed to the Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) for approval in late April and provided to your office upon approval by the BCEG.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senator Moynihan.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 3, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Daniel Patrick Moynihan
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Moynihan

This is in response to your joint letter of March 29, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force with Senator D'Amato concerning Rome Laboratory. Specifically, you requested information regarding the figures used and the assumptions made in the analysis of the closure of Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York.

Concerning the square footage figures, you asked for an explanation of several different numbers for square footage related to Rome Lab activities. The 974,628 number is the amount of capacity at the present facilities at Rome. It does not represent required capacity. The level playing field COBRA figure of 177,000 was an error. Because this figure was not used in calculating construction costs, its use did not create a significant error. The 328,459 figure was provided by Rome Lab as the space required to support their mission at another installation, and was used in the COBRA calculation for the level playing field analysis.

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STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation
Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 29, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Widnall
Secretary of the Air Force
1660 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1660

Dear Madam Secretary:

Our staffs have spent much time reviewing the data related to the BRAC 95 recommendation to close the Rome Laboratory. However, questions have arisen which require addressing as quickly as possible so that we may resolve key issues involved in this decision. Therefore, we request answers and comments to the following questions:

1. The certified Rome Lab questionnaire identifies 974,628 square feet of space in facilities at Rome Lab. However, the amount of space used in a variety of other documents, and in support of the recommendation, does not appear to match either the total square footage or the type of space identified in the questionnaire.

a. For example, in screen four of the Air Force "level playing field" COBRA and in the final recommendation COBRA run, the Air Force stipulated a figure of 177,000 square feet of space at Rome Lab. In the same COBRA run, the Air Force identified 328,459 square feet of new construction as its estimate of additional space required at Hanscom AFB. In its final recommendation COBRA no square footage is identified, but supporting documents indicate a total requirement of 223,480 square feet of renovation and existing space that will be used without renovation at Hanscom AFB and Ft Monmouth for the Rome Lab functions. Then, in a March 22, 1995 response to earlier questions, SAF/LLP stated that 262,080 square feet of excess lab/industrial facilities had been identified as available at a combination of Hanscom AFB and Ft Monmouth. The condition code of these facilities was not provided.

b. Please explain what data the Air Force actually used in preparing its recommendations and provide an explanation of the disparities in the numbers, especially the difference between the

projected space that will be used and the currently occupied space at Rome Lab as reported in the questionnaire.

2. In a separate but related area, several documents have referred to a relocation of the Geophysics Directorate from Hanscom AFB to Kirtland AFB. The move of the Geophysics Directorate does not appear to be an Air Force or DoD BRAC recommendation. However, the references to this move raise several questions. a. Is the Geophysics Directorate relocating to Kirtland AFB? b. When is the move planned to occur and when was the decision to relocate it made? c. Is any of the space considered in either or both of the COBRA estimates? e. If the Geophysics Directorate move is planned as a non-BRAC action, has it been programmed and budgeted for, to include all the MILCON or reconfiguration costs? f. Has the environmental impact analysis process (EIAP) required by the NEPA been initiated? If so, does the action require an Environmental Assessment or a complete Environmental Impact Study? g. When is the EIAP expected to be completed? h. Does the move require facilities currently occupied at Kirtland to be vacated? i. What is your plan for the Geophysics Directorate in the event that either the Kirtland AFB BRAC realignment is rejected or the EIAP is not favorably reviewed? And, what is your plan if the space needed for Rome Lab does not become available in the right time? j. And, if any BRAC action is tied to or dependent upon a move of the Geophysics Directorate, why was it not included in the BRAC recommendations?

b. Finally, if the Geophysics Directorate is not relocating, can you identify what activities and functions have or will vacate space at Hanscom AFB that will make the space available for the Rome Lab move?

I am aware that your staff has a great many inquiries to answer, but a reply by April 3 is essential so that our staffs will have time to review the information prior to the base visit by the BRAC Commission. We look forward to your reply and your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Alfonse M. D'Amato
United States Senator

Daniel Patrick Moynihan
United States Senator

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/24 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/rome20Mar

MAR 24 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Sherwood L. Boehlert
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3223

Dear Mr. Boehlert

This is in response to your letter of March 20, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force requesting additional information concerning the Department of Defense (DoD) recommendation to close Rome Laboratory, New York, and relocate its functions to Hanscom Air Force Base (AFB), Massachusetts, and Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Responses to your questions are as follows:

QUESTION 1: How much excess space was identified as available at Fort Monmouth for receiving Rome Lab functions?

RESPONSE: The excess space was identified by the Army Basing Study (TABS) Office (Attachment 1) as follows:

Administrative - 95,000 SF

Light industrial Laboratory - 36,000 SF

Medium industrial laboratory - 66,000 SF

Heavy industrial laboratory - 4,600 SF

Light Specialized Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF) - 26,000 SF

Heavy Specialized Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF) - 29,000 SF

QUESTION 2: Was this space evaluated for a specific utility for the relocating functions, or was it identified only as square footage by category of space?

COORD AF/RT

RESPONSE: The space was identified by the Army as square footage by category. However, the Air Force sent an Air Force Civil Engineering (AF/CE) and Air Force Realignment and Transition (AF/RT) team to perform a preliminary site survey to ensure the credibility of the Army response. We plan to perform a detailed site survey on April 10-14, 1995, to identify the square footage, building types, and locations of areas where industrial elements now at Rome Lab are to be located at Fort Monmouth. This information will be provided to your office upon receipt.

QUESTION 3: Did the Secretary of the Army or his staff certify the availability of the space, apparently identified as excess, at Fort Monmouth? And, is it certified that this space was not required for other uses, including the reduction of off-post leased space in accordance with Department of Defense policy?

RESPONSE: This space was certified by the Army Basing Study (TABS) Office (Attachment 1). In addition, the Commander of Fort Monmouth certified that all of the requirements for Air Force use of Fort Monmouth facilities were met (Attachment 2).

QUESTION 4: Were the construction estimates at Fort Monmouth provided by Fort Monmouth or were they prepared by Department of Army Staff?

RESPONSE: The parameters for the construction estimates were prepared by Fort Monmouth and reviewed and certified by Department of the Army staff (Attachment 1). The actual construction estimates, using the Army certified parameters, were prepared by AF/CE (Attachment 3).

QUESTION 5: Did the Secretary of the Army or his staff certify the construction estimates at Fort Monmouth? Did the Secretary of the Army certify the information used in accordance with the Services' internal control plans and, if so, please provide me copies of the data with the appropriate certifications?

RESPONSE: The parameters for the construction estimates were prepared by Fort Monmouth and reviewed and certified by Department of the Army staff. The actual construction estimates, using the Army certified parameters were prepared by AF/CE (Attachment 3). The certifications of the Fort Monmouth Commander (Attachment 2) and the Department of the Army (Attachment 4) are attached.

QUESTION 6: On a similar note, the drastic change from the Air Force's assessment in the level playing field COBRA analysis and the final recommendation analysis is significant. Apparently, a large amount of facilities not previously identified as available at Hanscom AFB must have been subsequently identified. Please provide me with the certified data showing the space identified at Hanscom AFB as available and an explanation of how and when this space became available.

RESPONSE: The significant reduction in military construction (MILCON) for the Rome Lab closure is primarily attributable to a change in the primary assumptions and the relocation of the personnel to two installations. The level playing field estimate assumed that the Rome Lab facilities would have to be rebuilt in their entirety at the receiving site (new construction) while the current assumption is that they must be accommodated with either existing facilities or new construction. A preliminary site survey was conducted in December 1994 to check the facility availability. The AF/CE estimate for the recommendation COBRA (Attachment 5) shows space identified and MILCON requirements for Hanscom AFB. In addition, approximately 40 percent of the Rome Lab personnel and the associated space requirement, is currently projected to be housed at Fort Monmouth.

Lastly, your request for copies of the certified data that shows how many excess facilities at Hanscom AFB were assessed for compatibility with Rome Lab functions proposed in the move will be provided upon completion of our site survey referenced in Question 2.

We trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation
Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

5 Attachments

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT
23D DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
SCIENCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON BASIC RESEARCH

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WATER RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
SUBCOMMITTEE ON RAILROADS

U.S. DELEGATION, NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY
CHAIRMAN, NORTHEAST AGRICULTURE CAUCUS
CHAIRMAN, MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL CAUCUS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–3223

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO: Major Snyder

COMPANY: AF/LL

FAX NUMBER: 1-703-697-3520 PHONE NUMBER: _____

FROM: Office of Congressman Sherwood Boehlert
2246 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3665 (phone)
(202) 225-1891 (fax)

___ Dean D'Amore
___ Siobhan Dugan
___ Tina Hanonu
___ Julie Phillips
___ Kevin Wheeler
___ Leslie Caudle
___ Marcia Frenz
___ ~~Margaret Moore~~
X Eric Webster
___ ~~Jim Rogers~~
___ _____

DATE: 3/20 NUMBER OF PAGES: 2
(excluding cover sheet)

COMMENTS:

Thanks for your help.
Eric

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT
23D DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
SCIENCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON BASIC RESEARCH

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WATER RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
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Congress of the United States
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March 20, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Widnall
Secretary
Department of The Air Force
SAF/OS
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330

Dear Madam Secretary:

I appreciate your attentive and timely responses to my inquires on Rome Lab. I need more information to fully analyze the military construction estimates used in your analysis.

(1) How much excess space was identified as available at Fort Monmouth for receiving Rome Lab functions?

(2) Was this space evaluated for specific utility for the relocating functions, or was it identified only as square footage by category of space?

(3) Did the Secretary of the Army or his staff certify the availability of the space, apparently identified as excess, at Fort Monmouth? And, is it certified that this space was not required for other uses, including the reduction of off-post leased space in accordance with Department of Defense policy?

(4) Were the construction estimates at Fort Monmouth provided by Fort Monmouth or were they prepared by Department of Army staff?

(5) Did the Secretary of the Army or his staff certify the construction estimates at Fort Monmouth? Did the Secretary of the Army certify the information used in accordance with the Services' internal control plans and, if so, please provide me copies of the data with the appropriate certifications?

On a similar note, the drastic change from the Air Force's assessment in the level playing field COBRA analysis and the final recommendation analysis is significant. Apparently, a large amount of facilities not previously identified as available at Hanscom AFB must have been subsequently identified. Please provide me with the certified data showing the space identified at Hanscom as available and an explanation of how and when this space became available.

And finally, I would like copies of the certified data that shows how any excess facilities at Hanscom AFB were assessed for compatibility with the Rome Lab functions proposed in the move.

I realize that the laboratory issue was a very difficult one to address. I also understand that you and your staff are very busy right now, but I need answers to these questions quickly so that I can have them by 29 March 1995 in advance of the April 5th Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission visit to Rome Lab.

I look forward to your reply and appreciate your cooperation.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Sherwood Boehlert
Member of Congress

SB:ew

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/30 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/romeVacco

MAR 31 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

Mr. Dennis C. Vacco
Attorney General
State of New York
The Capitol
Albany, New York 12224

Dear Mr. Vacco

This is in response to your letter of February 22, 1995, to the Under Secretary of the Air Force expressing your support for the New York military installations. As you know, on February 28, 1995, the Secretary of Defense submitted his recommendations for closures and realignments to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) which included the closure of Rome Laboratory and the transfer of the minimum essential airfield support for the 10th Infantry (Light) Division from Griffiss Air Force Base (AFB) to Fort Drum, New York.

Rome Laboratory was recommended for closure, with its components relocated to Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts, and Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. The Department of Defense (DoD) recommendation reflects the work of a DoD Joint Cross-Service Group for Laboratories. That group recommended the Air Force consider the consolidation of Rome Laboratory activities at other locations. We found this action would produce several benefits across the DoD and the Air Force. First, the consolidation would save money by reducing overhead expenses associated with the two Air Force labs, Hansom and Rome. Recent reductions at Hanscom provided relatively inexpensive opportunities for that consolidation. Second, moving a considerable portion of the work to an Army laboratory activity allowed the productive use of their excess capacity, and more importantly provides an opportunity for increased joint Service work in this critical area. Third, both of these moves will increase the quality of the combined research activity by pooling talented people, equipment, and related missions.

COORD AF/RT DBCRC

We share your view of the exciting and important work performed by Rome Laboratory employees, and are confident this new arrangement will enhance that work. The decision was not based on subjective judgment, but reflected evaluation based on certified data against the eight selection criteria. While we regret the impact on the local Rome, New York, community, we believe this action will increase efficiency and productivity in the important research performed by these facilities.

Concerning the DoD recommendation affecting Fort Drum, the 10th Mountain Division is one of the most active military units in the nation. By moving their mobility support closer to the supported units, we will cut response time, avoid lengthy and sometimes hazardous travel, and save significant expenses associated with the on-call airfield called for under the 1993 BRAC process.

We cannot address decisions concerning Fort Drum and suggest your staff forward your concerns to the Department of the Army. We appreciate your comments and trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

SCOTT B. McLAUTHLIN
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief, Programs and
Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
THE CAPITOL
ALBANY, NY 12224

DENNIS C. VACCO
ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 22, 1995

Hon. Rudy DeLeon
Undersecretary of the Air Force
AF Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

via Fax: 703-693-4303

Dear Undersecretary DeLeon:

I am writing to express my strong support for continuing current operations at military facilities located in New York State, including Rome Laboratory, Fort Drum and Fort Hamilton.

Each of these facilities is indispensible to our nation's defense and serves as an important economic asset to the state and regional economies.

Rome Lab, in Central New York, provides critical technology research with both military and civilian applications. In this era of government cost-cutting, the Lab's recent expansion into joint partnerships with universities and private businesses represents the type of dual-use programs that we should encourage.

As a former federal prosecutor committed to the fight against violent crime, I am especially excited about the planned co-location of a national forensics lab at Rome Lab.

The forensics lab represents a promising opportunity to find high-technology solutions to the very serious crime problem facing our state and the entire Northeast region.

Fort Drum, in Northern New York, is the most modern military facility in the nation, and home to one of our nation's most active military units, the 10th Mountain Division.

Recent significant investments of federal and state resources to upgrade Fort Drum have made this facility an even more valuable asset to our nation's still-developing, global military role.

Fort Hamilton, in Brooklyn, is an important recruitment facility serving the largest metropolitan area of our nation.

Federal base-closing actions in 1993 have already required significant sacrifices on the part of New Yorkers. Additional substantial restructuring could significantly impact the state's effort to improve our economy.

I urge your continued support for these facilities.

Sincerely,

DENNIS C. VACCO
ATTORNEY GENERAL

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/24 MAR 95
mooyer/bases95/romejtltrQ

MAR 24 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Daniel Patrick Moynihan
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Moynihan

This is in response to your joint letter of March 10, 1995, to the Secretary of Defense concerning Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York. Specifically, you requested additional information concerning the Department of Defense (DoD) BRAC 95 recommendation to close Rome Laboratory. The Air Force was tasked to provide responses to questions 4 and 5. Questions 1 through 3 will be provided by the Joint-Cross Service Group.

QUESTION 4: As you know, Griffiss AFB was realigned as part of BRAC 1993. During this process, the Air Force stated in a letter to the Commission that "the Air Force has no plans to close or relocate Rome Laboratory within the next five years." Since then, the community has united behind a reuse plan with the lab as the linchpin. Was the impact to the community's reuse effort taken into consideration in the decision to close Rome Lab?

ANSWER: There is no formal consideration of a reuse plan in the Air Force process. However, past BRAC actions are reflected in the economic impact criterion and its supporting data. Additionally, we are aware of the past actions at all our installations, and are sensitive to both the reality and perception in the community when multiple actions are taken. Unfortunately, the law makes no provision for exempting locations that have been impacted in previous BRACs and, in fact, requires them to be considered.

QUESTION 5: How was the cumulative economic impact on Northern New York from the closing of Griffiss AFB and Plattsburgh AFB taken into account in reaching the decision to close Rome Lab?

COORD AF/RT ASD(LA) OSD FILE CY #29925

COORDINATED BY:

ANSWER: Cumulative impacts were determined under Department of Defense policies. Per these policies, economic areas which consist of one or more counties or a metropolitan statistical area serve as the frame of reference for either current BRAC 95 potential impacts or for cumulative impacts, the latter covering the period 1994 to 2001. In the case of Rome Lab as well as Griffiss AFB, the economic area is the Rome-Utica Metropolitan Statistical area (MSA) which covers Oneida and Herkimer Counties. Page 5-115 of the Department of Defense Base Closure and Realignment Report, March 1995, discusses current and cumulative impacts for this economic area. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-2001 period was predicted at a maximum decrease equal to 6.2 percent of employment in the economic area.

This information was provided to the Secretary of the Air Force prior to making her recommendations and to the Department of Defense. Plattsburgh is not in the Rome-Utica MSA and is thus not part of the analysis for this economic area.

We trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senator D'Amato and Representative Boehlert who joined you in your letter.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/24 MAR 95
mooyer/bases95/romejtltrQ

MAR 24 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Alfonse M. D'Amato
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator D'Amato

This is in response to your joint letter of March 10, 1995, to the Secretary of Defense concerning Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York. Specifically, you requested additional information concerning the Department of Defense (DoD) BRAC 95 recommendation to close Rome Laboratory. The Air Force was tasked to provide responses to questions 4 and 5. Questions 1 through 3 will be provided by the Joint-Cross Service Group.

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We trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senator Moynihan and Representative Boehlert who joined you in your letter.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

MAR 24 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Sherwood L. Boehlert
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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ANSWER: There is no formal consideration of a reuse plan in the Air Force process. However, past BRAC actions are reflected in the economic impact criterion and its supporting data. Additionally, we are aware of the past actions at all our installations, and are sensitive to both the reality and perception in the community when multiple actions are taken. Unfortunately, the law makes no provision for exempting locations that have been impacted in previous BRACs and, in fact, requires them to be considered.

QUESTION 5: How was the cumulative economic impact on Northern New York from the closing of Griffiss AFB and Plattsburgh AFB taken into account in reaching the decision to close Rome Lab?

ANSWER: Cumulative impacts were determined under Department of Defense policies. Per these policies, economic areas which consist of one or more counties or a metropolitan statistical area serve as the frame of reference for either current BRAC 95 potential impacts or for cumulative impacts, the latter covering the period 1994 to 2001. In the case of Rome Lab as well as Griffiss AFB, the economic area is the Rome-Utica Metropolitan Statistical area (MSA) which covers Oneida and Herkimer Counties. Page 5-115 of the Department of Defense Base Closure and Realignment Report, March 1995, discusses current and cumulative impacts for this economic area. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-2001 period was predicted at a maximum decrease equal to 6.2 percent of employment in the economic area.

This information was provided to the Secretary of the Air Force prior to making her recommendations and to the Department of Defense. Plattsburgh is not in the Rome-Utica MSA and is thus not part of the analysis for this economic area.

We trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senators Moynihan and D'Amato who joined you in your letter.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

96 MAR 10 PM 2:16

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 10, 1995

RT #237

The Honorable William Perry
Secretary of Defense
Room 3E880 - Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Secretary Perry:

We are writing, in accordance with public law and the Freedom of Information Act, to request that the following information pertaining to the recommendation by the Department of Defense to close Rome Laboratory be provided:

1. In the justification of the BRAC 1995 decision, it states that "the Laboratory Joint Cross Service Group (LJCSG) analysis recommended the Air Force consider the closure of Rome Laboratory". Why did the DoD LJCSG recommend that Rome Lab specifically be considered for closure? Were other DoD labs recommended by the DoD LJCSG "to be considered for closure?" If so, which ones and for what reasons?

2. Regarding "interservicing", how does DoD define interservicing? What is the DoD-wide plan for interservicing as a result of BRAC 1995? Is there a specific interservicing plan for labs? Are there separate interservicing plans for the Air Force, Army, and Navy?

3. Regarding the concept of "excess capacity", what criteria did the LJCSG use to determine if "excess capacity" existed? Did LJCSG determine that there was "excess capacity" of C3I labs in DoD? If so, was it concentrated in any one service and if so why? How does the DoD define "excess capacity" relative to labs in general? In C3I labs? For all Air Force labs? Is there a uniform definition of "excess capacity" across all Services? How were "excess capacity" findings factored into lab closure and realignment recommendations? Can you provide a laydown for all labs in DoD with the amount of excess/surplus lab capacity reflected for each? For the Air Force, how much lab capacity is "necessary"?

Should be answered by JCSG. FOIA will fwd to OSD

4. As you know, Griffiss AFB was realigned as part of BRAC 1993. During that process, the Air Force stated in a letter to the Commission that "the Air Force has no plans to close or relocate Rome Laboratory within the next five years." Since then, the community has united behind a reuse plan with the lab as the linchpin. Was the impact to the community's

RESPONSE

29925

reuse effort taken into consideration in the decision to close Rome Lab?

5 How was the cumulative economic impact on Northern New York from the closing of Griffiss AFB and Plattsburgh AFB taken into account in reaching the decision to close Rome Lab?

To ensure a fair and appropriate opportunity for the community to address the proposed BRAC 1995 decisions, please forward your response to us by the close of business on March 17. We appreciate your cooperation--

Sincerely,

Daniel Moynihan Henry Bacchus Alfonse D'Amato

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/24 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/boeh17Mar2

March 24, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Sherwood L. Boehlert
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3223

Dear Mr. Boehlert

This is in response to your letters of March 17, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force requesting additional clarification on data provided concerning Rome Laboratory, New York. Responses to your questions are as follows:

QUESTION 1(a): What causes this discrepancy in numbers?

RESPONSE 1(a): The total number of positions shown as being realigned out of Rome Laboratory and being eliminated reflect total number of Government authorizations being affected by closure of Rome Laboratory. The total number of direct jobs to be lost is a description of economic impact and also includes the man-year equivalents for contractors servicing the installation. In the case of Rome Lab, this equates to 134 contractor man-year equivalents.

QUESTION 1(b): What types of jobs did you assume are going to be lost at the laboratory?

ANSWER 1(b): The total of 50 positions to be eliminated by the closure of Rome Lab can be broken into two types. A total of 22 positions will be eliminated from consolidation savings. Another 28 positions will be eliminated from Base Operating Support (BOS) savings.

QUESTION 2: I'm requesting a copy of the details of these estimates for both Fort Monmouth and Hanscom AFB. I would like to receive copies of any and all worksheets or computer analyses used in developing the construction estimates.

COORD AF/RT

ANSWER 2: The requested information is attached and is based on a preliminary site survey conducted in January 1995. We plan to perform a detailed site survey on April 10-14, 1995, at which time we will identify the square footage, building types, and locations of areas where industrial elements now at Rome Lab are to be located at Hanscom AFB and Fort Monmouth. This information will be forwarded to your office upon receipt.

QUESTION 3: Please explain why these MILCON estimates are so small, particularly since site surveys have not been performed by personnel who are familiar with the facilities requirements for these research functions. Please provide any assumptions made or engineering decisions that were relevant in your final MILCON numbers.

ANSWER 3: Rome Lab provided laboratory facility requirements in their data call. These requirements were then given to Hanscom AFB and Fort Monmouth after refinement for space requirements to BRAC target year of Fiscal Year (FY) 97/4 manpower levels. It was also assumed space inefficiencies built into existing Rome Lab facilities would be eliminated when buildings at the receiving location were to house Rome Lab requirements. This resulted in a 20 percent reduction of lab and SCIF space based on the manpower and space reductions. Finally, any SCIF space occupied full time by personnel should have a commensurate reduction in the engineering support space. The preliminary site survey was conducted in January 1995 by Air Force Civil Engineering (AF/CE) and Air Force Realignment and Transition (AF/RT) personnel to validate these responses.

QUESTION 4: Please explain why the civilian locality pay was or was not factored in the calculation; and if so, where; and if not, why not?

ANSWER 4: Screen Four of the COBRA run includes the "area cost factor" for the static base. The factors are 1.10 for Rome, 1.19 for Fort Monmouth, and 1.29 for Hanscom. This factor is used in the calculations for Civilian Housing, Purchase Cost, Family Housing Construction Costs, Homeowners Assistance Program, Information Management Account, Military Construction Costs, Project New Construction Costs, and Project Rehabilitation Cost.

QUESTION 5: Please provide a detailed scenario description which enumerates all assumptions, facts, or other considerations used in this scenario and in the Air Force "level playing field" COBRA run?

ANSWER 5: The level playing field COBRA assumes that Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York, is relocated from the Department of Defense (DoD) retained area to Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts. The level playing field COBRA run included $95.1 million in MILCON, $3.3 million in personnel costs, $1.5 million in overhead costs, $31.3 million in moving costs, and $2.4 million in other costs. Total cost was $133.6 million. Manpower eliminations to offset these costs were five spaces.

The BCEG was briefed on December 15, 1994, on the sources of differences between the level playing field estimate and a preliminary focused COBRA run where Rome Lab was relocated to Hanscom AFB. This briefing is attached for your convenience. In a subsequent cross-service analysis, the Air Force analyzed the recommended alternative to relocate portions of Rome Lab to Hanscom AFB and Fort Monmouth. This analysis reduced one-time costs, allowed for greater utilization of existing space for MILCON, increased steady state savings, increased position eliminations, and resulted in a four-year return on investment. Additional information on the COBRA run is attached under Item 9.

QUESTION 6: Could you please provide a detailed breakdown of these costs and their specific application to the stand-alone Rome Lab?

ANSWER 6: The RPMA cost of $8.1 million is not broken down further. The installation budget office through its budget process has authority to use this money on any RPMA task.

QUESTION 7: Could you please provide an explanation for the rationale for not increasing the RPMA when additional construction at both installations is required?

ANSWER 7: There is no increase in RPMA at Hanscom or Fort Monmouth because there is no increase in square feet. The amount of square feet is what drives this cost.

QUESTION 8: Could you please provide an explanation for this differential given the complete transfer of functions and negligible manpower reductions?

ANSWER 8: The final COBRA run for Rome Laboratory reflects the fact that the RPMA and BOS budgets at Rome Lab will be a savings which is offset by the increased BOS costs at either Hanscom AFB or Fort Monmouth. The personnel savings reflect the 50 manpower authorizations that are no longer required because of this closure.

QUESTION 9(a-d): (a) a list of all laboratory and support equipment that must be moved or replaced and delineated (by category); (b) detailed descriptions of the configuration of or other factors and methods applied to determine space and facility type requirements at each location (by category); (c) the cost estimates for replacing equipment damaged in move or equipment that cannot be moved (by category); and (d) a detailed list of items comprising the one-time move costs of $6.823 million.

ANSWER 9(a-d): The requested information used in support of the COBRA run is attached.

QUESTION 10: Are any of the relocating civilian personnel participants in the Career Management Program? If so, how many are there? How was this number accounted for in your analysis?

ANSWER 10: Yes. The number of employes at Rome Lab as of March 1995 who are registered in the Air Force Career Programs was 468. The analysis does not treat a civilian registered in the Air Force Career Program differently from those who are not in the program.

Response to questions in your second March 17, 1995, letter.

QUESTION 1: Is this correct?

ANSWER 1: It is certainly unusual, if not unprecedented, for the Air Force to recommend the closure of an installation placed in the top tier in the preliminary analysis. We should point out that this is not a "military value" assessment, but rather an assessment under all eight selection criteria.

Also, unprecedented is the Joint Cross-Service Group process, which substantially impacted the 1995 BRAC analysis process. After the Laboratory Joint Group recommended the Air Force consider a closure of Rome Lab, we found significantly cheaper closure options than those considered in the level-playing field analysis that formed the basis for the preliminary tiering. The dramatic difference in costs, savings and return on investment led the Air Force to reconsider the closure of Rome Lab.

QUESTION 2: Would you please explain how the Air Force envisions increased interservice cooperation under this arrangement?

ANSWER 2: While the relocation of some Navy C3I R&D activity to either Fort Monmouth or Hanscom AFB was examined by the Laboratory Joint Cross-Service Group and the services, that specific action was not required in order for the Air Force and Army to increase interservice cooperation and common C3 research. The collocation of selected Air Force and Army activities will permit the two services to rely upon one another while conducting C3 research in areas of common interest. Research areas such as reliability and photonics have applicability to both Air Force and Army weapon systems. Additionally, the opportunity exists for these activities to share relatively expensive electronic facilities (i.e., anechoic chambers) and test equipment when they are collocated. For these reasons, the Air Force and Army chose to proceed with the benefits of collocation, even without the Navy's participation.

QUESTION 3: Please explain how you can accomplish a move of half as many personnel for about a fifth of the cost for a much more sophisticated research and development operation?

ANSWER 3: While we cannot speak to the Army recommendation you mentioned, we can address the estimate of approximately $6.2 million to house Rome Lab at Fort Monmouth. The Army provided us with a unit cost figure per square foot for each facility type as

certified data. We elected to use the Army's certified units costs for our cost estimate. We then accomplished a preliminary site survey in January 1995 to validate their response.

QUESTION 4(a-c): Therefore, would you please explain the specifics of your recommended relocation in light of the above?

ANSWER 4: Again, while we cannot speak to the Army recommendation of 1991 you mentioned, we have attached the focus COBRA run conducted after the preliminary site survey conducted in January 1995 for both Hanscom AFB and Fort Monmouth. We have also included the February 3, 1995, MILCON estimate, the portion of the Army certified response dealing with square footage requirements and costs, and the certified one-time movement costs to provide additional insight.

QUESTION 5: Was this "higher cost of living" included in your analyses? If not, could you please explain why not? Moreover, how was locality pay applied in your computations?

ANSWER 5: Yes. Screen Four includes the "area cost factor" for the static base. The factors are 1.10 for Rome, 1.19 for Fort Monmouth, and 1.29 for Hanscom. This factor is used in the calculations for Civilian Housing, Purchase Cost, Family Housing Construction Costs, Homeowners Assistance Program, Information Management Account, Military Construction Costs, Project New Construction Costs, and Project Rehabilitation Cost.

We trust this information is useful.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT
23rd District, New York

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March 17, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Widnall
Secretary
Department of The Air Force
SAF/OS
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330

Dear Madam Secretary:

My previous correspondence has addressed a number of questions and requested information in the COBRA analysis for the closure of Rome Laboratory. My staff has been able to secure a copy from the Base Closure Commission of the run that reproduces the $52.8 million one-time cost for the scenario that would close Rome Lab and move portions to of the lab to Hanscom AFB, MA and Fort Monmouth, NJ. This run was made with COBRA version 5.08 and data updated as of 13:04 hours on 02/20/1995.

A cursory review for this analysis raises serious questions about the assumptions made and data used. To understand this data and adequately respond to BRAC commissioner questions, I need data and answers for the following:

Question 1 a+b

(1) The Personnel Summary Report lists a total of 883 (873 civilian and 10 military) positions realigning out of Rome Lab and 50 being eliminated (for a total of 933). Your report to the Secretary of Defense lists a total of 1,067 direct jobs to be lost.

(a) What causes this discrepancy in numbers?

(b) What types of jobs did you assume are going to be lost at the laboratory? I find it difficult to imagine that these positions are all related to the Operation and Maintenance function for the three Rome Laboratory buildings (as page 2 for the Appropriations Detail Report indicates a recurring savings in O&M civilian salaries beginning in 1998 of $2.3 million).

Qu #2

(2) The One-Time Cost Report lists a total military construction cost of $21.85 million ($6.27 million at Fort Monmouth and $15.58 million at Hanscom AFB). The Military Construction Assets Report does not list any type of detail on facility category for either receiving installation, but refers at both locations to "CE estimate 2/3/95." Since I do not have access to the estimate your refer, I'm requesting a copy of the details of these estimates for both Fort monmouth and Hanscom AFB. I would like to receive copies of any and all worksheets or computer analyses used in developing the construction estimates.

(3) The small magnitude of the military construction in your estimate was a crucial factor in the calculation of the Return on Investment (ROI) period of four years in this run as noted in your report. I have been informed that requirements for laboratory construction are difficult to estimate since the test equipment and functional placement of this equipment is not standard. Please explain why these MILCON estimates are so small, particularly since site surveys have not been performed by personnel who are familiar with the facilities requirements for these research functions. Please provide any assumptions made or engineering decisions that were relevant in your final MILCON numbers.

Question 3

(4) I could not find in this run, or anywhere else, any indication that the locality pay differential for civilian employees for the Hanscom AFB and Fort Monmouth areas versus Rome, NY had been taken into account as more correctly contributing to higher future operating costs. It did appear that the higher Variable Housing Allowance for military personnel had been included. Please explain why the civilian locality pay was or was not factored in the calculation; and if so, where; and if not, why not?

Question 4

Ques (5) Please provide a detailed scenario description which enumerates all assumptions, facts, or other considerations used in this scenario and in the AF "level playing field" COBRA run.

Quest (6) The Laboratory Joint Cross Service Group (LJCSG) COBRA indicates an RPMA cost for Rome Lab of approximately $8.1 million. Could you please provide a detailed breakdown of these costs and their specific application to the stand-alone Rome Lab?

Quest (7) This same run depicts no RPMA increase at either Hanscom AFB or Fort Monmouth. Could you please provide an explanation for the rationale for not increasing the RPMA when additional construction at both installations is required?

Ques 8 (8) The run also depicts a steady state cost at the gaining installations of approximately 72.4% of the savings from closing Rome Lab. Could you please provide an explanation for this differential given the complete transfer of functions and negligible manpower reductions?

(9) Please provide the following information:

(a) a list of all laboratory and support equipment that must be moved or replaced and delineated (by category);

(b) detailed descriptions of the configuration of or other factors and methods applied in determining space and facility type requirements at each location (by category);

(c) the cost estimates for replacing equipment damaged in move or equipment that cannot be moved (by category); and

(d) a detailed list of items comprising the one-time move costs of $6.823 million.

Pusto (10) Are any of the relocating civilian personnel participants in the Career Management Program? If so, how many are there? How was this number accounted for in your analysis?

I would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation and expeditious response to my requests. It is imperative that you provide this information to me not later than 23 March 1995.

Sincerely,

Sherwood Boehlert
Member of Congress

SB:ew

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT
23D DISTRICT, NEW YORK

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March 17, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Widnall
Secretary
Department of The Air Force
SAF/OS
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330

Dear Madam Secretary:

In earlier correspondence I have requested information and data concerning your recommendations to close Rome Laboratory at Grifffis AFB, New York. I need this data to rationalize how the Air Force could determine that this course of action was in the best interest of the Department of Defense and the Nation.

I have serious concerns regarding the development of this recommendation especially in the light of a number of relevant facts. Please answer the following quesitons:

(1) The Air Force rated the Rome Laboratory in its military value analysis as a Tier I installation. I was told that the Air Force has not recommended the closure of any Tier I installations in previous BRAC rounds. Is this correct?

(2) In the hearing before the BRAC 95 Commiss[illegible] you stated that the Air Force [illegible] on the recommendation of [illegible] (LJCSG). I understand th[illegible] Lab, was to consolidate a[illegible] at Fort Monmouth, NJ. Co[illegible] Navy proposed to move its [illegible] relocation of only a part [illegible] foster a significant "inc[illegible] common C3 research. The [illegible] as the Army's "Reliability [illegible] relocated to its research [illegible] how the Air Force envisior[illegible] arrangement?

Eric Boehlert called C/M to make correction to letter. should read 130,000 SF

(3) The Army recommen[illegible] Military Transportation Ma[illegible] Headquarters and the traff[illegible] of the 1301st Major Port Command to Fort Monmouth, N[illegible] Army planners project a military construction effort costing approximately $30 million to house these administrative and storage functions (~~30,000~~ square feet of 130,000 administrative space and 23,400 square feet of storage). By contrast,

the analysis supporting your recommendation states that the Rome Lab research/laboratory functions for approximately half the number of personnel (677 personnel from Bayonne versus 374 from Rome Lab) can be housed for only approximately $6.2 million at the same installation. Please explain to how you can accomplish a move of half as many personnel for about a fifth of the cost for a much more sophisticated research and development operation?

(4) As another basis of comparison, the Army recommended the consolidation of a number of research functions into the Army Research Laboratory (ARL) at Adelphi and Aberdeen, MD in 1991. After almost four years of planning and execution, its budget for consolidation (from the FY 1996 President's budget submission) indicates a radical difference in cost from what you project, even though it involves almost the same number of personnel positions moving. While these are not the same exact functions, the scale of the actions is similar and involve research activities.

(a) The ARL total package cost is $330.8 million, less the environmental clean up, and your recommendation for Rome Lab estimates a total cost of $52.8 million. You have projected a cost of only 16% of the Army action. Other funding consistencies are shown below:

	ARL ($M)	Rome Lab ($M)
Military Construction	162	21.9
O&M and Other (includes moves and procurement)	173	30.1

(b) The ARL action moves approximately 877 positions, and the Rome Lab closure moves 883. However, the Army's consolidation eliminates 774 positions and the Rome relocation only 50.

(c) Without a significantly better understanding of your cost and saving projections, you can see why I have questions about the cost-effectiveness of your recommendation to close Rome Lab. Therefore, would you please explain the specifics of your recommended relocation in light of the above?

(5) Your COBRA analysis indicates the Air Force will have annual recurring savings of approximately $11.5 from the closure of Rome Laboratory. However, in this package, you will close <u>three</u> buildings, relocate (not consolidate) research functions, eliminate a small number positions (50), and move most, if not all, of the Rome Laboratory research functions. Additionally, these functions will move to areas that have a significantly higher cost of living than the Rome, NY area. Was this "higher cost of living" included in your analyses? If not, could you please explain why not? Moreover, how was locality pay applied in your computations?

Considering the basis of your recommendation, I cannot accept the conclusion that this action will save money and have a Return on Investment in 4 years.

I look forward to your quick and timely reply to my concerns, but request that I receive your responses and answers to my questions by 23 March.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Sherwood Boehlert
Member of Congress

SB:ew

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

March 22, 1995

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Sherwood L. Boehlert
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Boehlert

This is in response to your letter of March 7, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force regarding excess capacity at Hanscom Air Force Base (AFB), Massachusetts, and Army CECOM, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

Our preliminary estimates of excess capacities (by facility type) at Hanscom AFB and Meyer Center, Fort Monmouth, are as follows:

Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts

a. Administrative and light industrial laboratory - 141,300 SF (Facilities 1302F, 1302FA, 1105A, 1105B, 1102F, and 1107)

b. Medium industrial laboratory - 52,800 SF (Facility 1614, and space available elsewhere from Phillips Laboratory)

c. Heavy industrial laboratory - 3,680 SF (Facility 1614)

d. Light Special Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF) - 20,800 SF (Facility 1614)

e. Heavy Special Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF) - 23,200 SF (Facility 1614)

Meyer Center, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

a. Administrative - 950,000 SF

b. Light industrial laboratory - 36,000 SF

c. Medium industrial laboratory - 66,000 SF

d. Heavy industrial laboratory - 4,600 SF

e. Light Special Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF) - 26,000 SF

f. Heavy Special Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF) - 29,000 SF

A detailed site survey is scheduled for April 10-14, 1995. During the site survey, we will identify the square footage, building types, and locations of areas where industrial elements now at Rome Laboratory are to be located at Hanscom AFB and Fort Monmouth. We also will identify all leased or rented space. This information will be provided to your office upon receipt.

We trust this information is useful.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation
Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT
23D DISTRICT, NEW YORK

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March 7, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Widnall
Secretary
Department of The Air Force
SAF/OS
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330

Dear Madam Secretary:

In accordance with Public Law and the Freedom of Information Act, I request data regarding the excess capacity at both Hanscom, AFB and Army CECOM, Fort Monmouth. I would specifically like to know the square footage, building types, and location of areas where elements of Rome Lab are to be located at each respectively. Please include information regarding any and all leased or rented space at Hanscom, AFB as well as spaced used by Rome Lab, Hanscom at Mitre. I realize that some of the information may be located in the Rayburn BRAC reading room. However, I believe that many of the documents are not available in the library.

I would appreciate the information by close of business Friday, March 10, 1995. Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Sherwood Boehlert
Member of Congress

SB:ew

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SAF/LL
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

14 MAR 1995

The Honorable George E. Pataki
Governor
State of New York
Executive Chamber
State Capitol
Albany, New York 12224

Dear Governor Pataki

This is in response to your letter of February 22, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force concerning Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York. Specifically, you urged continued Air Force support of Rome Laboratory.

The base closure process is very difficult and challenging and we regret the impact this process has on the surrounding communities. As you know, the Secretary of Defense included Rome Laboratory in his recommendations for closure and realignment to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC). Rome Laboratory was recommended for closure, with its components relocated to Hanscom Air Force Base (AFB), Massachusetts, and Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. The Air Force's recommendation reflects the work of a Department of Defense Joint Cross-Service Group for Laboratories. That group recommended the Air Force consider the consolidation of Rome Laboratory activities at other locations which we found would produce several benefits across the Department of Defense and the Air Force. First, the consolidation would save money by reducing overhead expenses associated with the two Air Force labs, Hanscom and Rome. Second, moving a considerable portion of the work to the Army lab activity allowed the productive use of their excess capacity, and more importantly provides an opportunity for increased joint Service work in this critical area. Third, both of these moves will increase the quality of the combined research activity by pooling talented people, equipment, and related missions.

Further, the DBCRC will conduct a separate analysis of the DoD recommendations and will make its recommendations to the President on July 1, 1995. Although Rome Laboratory is included

in the DoD recommendations, this does not preclude the Commission from removing bases from its listing if their analyses support such recommendations.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

NORMAND G. LEZY
Major General, USAF
Director, Legislative Liaison

STATE OF NEW YORK

GEORGE E. PATAKI
GOVERNOR

February 22, 1995

Dear Madam Secretary:

As you develop your recommendations to the 1995 Base Closure and Realignment Commission on closing military installations, I want to express my strong support for continuing current operations at the Rome Laboratory at Griffiss Air Force Base.

The 1993 round of base closures hit the State of New York extremely hard. The State experienced realignment and closing of Air Force Bases at Griffiss (in Rome) and Plattsburgh. In sum, the citizens of New York State are doing more than their fair share to reduce the number of military bases.

Following is a summary of the Laboratory.

Rome Laboratory

Located in Central New York and surrounded by five Air National Guard flying units and the 10th Mountain Division at Fort Drum, Rome Lab offers a geographical benefit unavailable to other bases. With a "supporting cast" of different military services, the lab offers young officers the opportunity to observe the military in action as well as the capacity to test emerging technologies from the lab in an operational environment at the local level.

Through earlier consolidations, Rome Lab is one of four Air Force Superlaboratories. In the most recent DoD studies regarding consolidation of labs, Rome Lab scored at the top of the list in areas of expertise, command, control, communications, computers and intelligence.

As noted in the 1993 Base Realignment and Closure report to the President, "the Rome Lab has a large civilian work force and is located in adequate facilities that can be separated from the rest of Griffiss AFB. It does not need to be closed or realigned as a result of reductions in the rest of the base." In that same report, Mr. James Boatright, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for installations, is quoted as stating, "The Air Force has no plans to close or relocate the Rome Laboratory within the next five years."

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER STATE CAPITOL ALBANY 12224

FEB 23 1995
SAF/OS

In addition to providing first class research and development to the Air Force, the lab also is creating new partnerships with universities and private firms in technology transfer and dual use technologies. Approximately 80 percent of its annual budget is contracted out. New York State alone receives $132 million from these contracts creating 3,500 new jobs in primarily small high technology businesses.

Rome laboratory is a critical part of the Central New York economy. The lab has 850 jobs and supports another 2,200 jobs in New York State.

The community of Rome, along with the State of New York, and its partnerships with our corporations and great universities, is creating a foundation around the Rome Laboratory that forges a promising future for the Air Force as well as the community.

My administration has committed funds in this year's budget for the support of Rome Lab and to assist the redevelopment of Griffiss. New York State is funding the creation of the Technology Enterprise Corporation. The state has set aside $4.1 million as a down payment to expand technology transfer and dual use applications of military technology.

In addition my budget also commits $3.2 million, if necessary, to subsidize overhead costs at the lab, making it less expensive for the federal government to operate. Further, another 1.2 million is earmarked for Griffiss Local Development Corporation for activities to implement its base reuse strategy.

I urge the Air Force and the Department of Defense to honor its commitment to keep Rome Lab open.

Clearly, the military bases within the State of New York play a vital role to our national defense. The Rome Laboratory has made substantial contributions to the defense of the greatest nation on earth.

I urge your continued support for the Rome Laboratory as you prepare your final recommendations.

Very truly yours,

George E. Pataki

The Honorable Sheila E. Widnall
Secretary of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20330-1000

cc: General Charles E. Franklin

Urgent

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY 12224

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING TO:

NAME: Honorable Sheila Widnall

FROM: David Catalfamo, Dir. of Leg. Relations
Capitol Room 227 - Fax Number 474-8592

* * * * *

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES 3 **INCLUDING COVER LETTER**

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SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/10 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/COBRAboeh2

March 10, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Sherwood L. Boehlert
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Boehlert

This is in response to your letter of March 7, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force requesting the COBRA runs used by the Air Force during the BRAC 1995 decision-making process with regard to Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts, and Army CECOM, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. The COBRA runs are provided as requested.

We trust the information is useful.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

COORD AF/RT

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT
23rd District, New York

COMMITTEES:
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SUBCOMMITTEE ON BASIC RESEARCH

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WATER RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
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U.S. DELEGATION, NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY
CHAIRMAN, NORTHEAST AGRICULTURE CAUCUS
CHAIRMAN, MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL CAUCUS

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House of Representatives
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TOLL FREE: 1-800-235-2525

March 7, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Widnall
Secretary
Department of The Air Force
SAF/OS
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330

Dear Madam Secretary:

In accordance with Public Law and the Freedom of Information Act, I request the entire COBRA run and/or analysis used by the Air Force during the BRAC '95 decision making process with regard to Hanscom, AFB and Army CECOM, Fort Monmouth. I would like the data from any and all scenarios of the two as givers and receivers. I realize that some of the information may be located in the Rayburn BRAC reading room. However, I believe that several iterations were explored that are not available in the library.

I would appreciate the information by close of business Thursday, March 9, 1995. Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Sherwood Boehlert
Member of Congress

SB:ew

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/10 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/COBRAboeh

March 10, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
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The Honorable Sherwood L. Boehlert
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Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Boehlert

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We trust the information is useful.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

COORD AF/RT

Snyder

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT
230 DISTRICT, NEW YORK

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Member of Congress

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Document Separator

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/28 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/GFdorgan

March 28, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Byron L. Dorgan
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Dorgan

This is in response to your March 23, 1995, telephone request concerning Grand Forks Air Force Base (AFB), North Dakota. Specifically, you requested we provide all questions received by the base from the local community and our responses for your office to forward to the local community. The responses to the community's questions are as follows:

QUESTION 1: Training Areas - in BRAC 93 Grand Forks answered that they did not expect any changes to occur in their airspace. However, in BRAC 95, Grand Forks responded that they anticipated some changes in their airspace. What are those changes and what caused a change in the response from 93?

RESPONSE: Grand Forks AFB incorrectly interpreted BRAC 95 question 1.2.F.2. Per telecon (March 22, 1995) with Lieutenant Lambrecht, 319 OSS/OSAO, access to training areas are expected to remain the same. The question was interpreted as local training area within 100 nautical miles. Grand Forks AFB has excellent access to four Military Operations Areas (MOAs) and numerous air refueling tracks.

QUESTION 2: Quality of Missile Fields - need to determine how much of a discriminator the geology and topography were in the evaluation of the missile fields at Grand Forks, Minot and Malmstrom.

RESPONSE: "Geology" is a very important discriminator relative to survivability and was one of the five main areas assessed. Additionally, due to the inherent design of missile weapon systems (i.e., predominately below ground), subsurface geological features impact long-term weapon system maintainability, supportability and survivability if attacked.

QUESTION 3: Utility System - in the 93 MILCON there was an allocation for a 42-acre expansion of the sewage pond at Grand Forks which should have given Grand Forks excess capacity, which was not reflected in the Grand Forks analysis. Was this MILCON conducted?

COORD AF/RT DBCRC

RESPONSE: The project was started, but they ran into problems, more water than expected. The bid opening for new design was March 21, 1995. It is expected to be completed late fall. The new design will no longer add more lagoon acreage, but instead will raise height of existing lagoon. Grand Forks will still have 55 developable acres for Waste Annex.

QUESTION 4: Need a list of all MILCON in the last five years at Grand Forks and all projects currently underway.

RESPONSE: See Attachment 1.

QUESTION 5: In the Space Command Briefing, they refer to Boeing and Sylvania Systems. Is there any military value difference between these two? If yes, please qualify.

RESPONSE: Although both systems currently meet all requirements, the Boeing system provides greater future flexibility for two primary reasons: (1) The Boeing system, with multiple connections to each node (Launch Control Centers and Launch Facilities) allows for multiple point failures with minimum operational work arounds; (2) The Boeing design is much better suited to the more electronic intensive Rapid Execution and Combat Targeting (REACT) modification.

QUESTION 6: Malmstrom is converting their Minuteman IIs to IIIs. If this conversion process is stopped, what is the savings that will be realized?

RESPONSE: The cost to complete the conversion is the cost to move 120 missiles from Minot or Grand Forks to Malmstrom, which is approximately $4.8 million.

QUESTION 7: Facilities - AMC versus ACC difference in the standards that has driven the Air Force facilities from Code 1 to Code 2. These are relatively minor changes to bring it up to Code 1. What is the difference between Minot and Grand Forks?

RESPONSE: There is no difference between AMC versus ACC facility condition codes. The reason for changes in the same facilities condition code from when Grand Forks AFB was ACC is because when the mission changed, so did the facilities ability to support that mission. This is one of the factors that determines condition codes.

QUESTION 8: Housing - Housing on all three bases needs upgrading.

Malmstrom has 1,400 units and a yellow rating
Minot has 2,400 units and is a red rating
Grand Forks has 2,200 units and a red rating

However, the Air Force based the ratings on the cost to upgrade facilities at each base, not on the cost to renovate a constant number on each base. Thus, the cost for the renovations break-out as follows:

Grand Forks	9.6M	2,200 units
Minot	10.2M	2,400 units
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Moreover, there is a 200 unit deficiency today at Malmstrom; a 100 unit deficient at Minot; and, a 29 unit deficient at Grand Forks. The deficiency would exasperate the problem, if you brought more missions to Malmstrom.

RESPONSE: Family housing condition ratings were based on the number of substandard family housing units compared to the mean of substandard housing units for bases within a category. Malmstrom, Minot, and Grand Forks all fell within the "Large Aircraft" category. The family housing condition mean for all bases within that category is 1,195 units. The standard deviation condition is 664 units. If a base has less than 1,195 units requiring upgrade, the base received a "green" score. If a base had less than 1,859 units (mean + standard deviation), the base would receive a "yellow" score. If a base exceeded the mean + standard deviation figure for that category, the base received a "red" score. Dollar figures for condition were not applied.

Capacity is measured similarly using mean and standard deviation figures. Each of the subject bases received "green" scores for capacity because they all fell above the mean. Therefore, the deficits for these three bases are not an issue.

QUESTION 9: Medical Care - the break point for green to red is 2.2 doctors per 1,000 patients. Grand Forks is listed at 2 doctors per 1,000 patients -- is this correct? Grand Forks has enough beds to be listed as green, only need to find 0.2 doctors.

RESPONSE: Grand Forks' overall rating for medical is "yellow". This is based on a combined evaluation of hospital beds and physicians in the community per 1,000 population. The hospital bed ratio was assigned a rating of "green". The physician ratio, however, for Grand Forks was rated "red"; only 2.0 physicians/1,000 population compared to the Air Force goalposts for "green" of $\geq$ 2.2 physicians/1,000 population.

QUESTION 10: Asbestos - Grand Forks is listed as having more than 25 percent asbestos, while Minot is only listed as having 10 percent. This cannot be true, these facilities were built at the same time and would have the same amount of asbestos. Whose numbers are right?

RESPONSE: Brac 93 answers were based off of in-house estimates and surveys conducted by environmental engineering. The summer of 1993 and 1994, Grand Forks AFB hired a contractor to conduct more extensive research. All buildings built before 1986 were looked at. The answers given for the 95 BRAC were based on the more in-depth research done by contract.

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RESPONSE: This does not appear to be a question requiring a response.

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RESPONSE: An error in documentation resulted in the wrong data being included for Winter Sports Facility in the Air Force BRAC 95 Report. The corrected data will read: 8 miles (10-minute drive) to Turtle River State Park. This correction results in a change in the rating for Winter Sports from "yellow" to "green"; however, the overall rating for off-base recreation remains unaffected.

We trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senator Conrad and Representative Pomeroy.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

March 28, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Kent Conrad
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Conrad

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Office of Legislative Liaison

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SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/28 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/GFdorgan

March 28, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Earl Pomeroy
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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QUESTION 9: Medical Care - the break point for green to red is 2.2 doctors per 1,000 patients. Grand Forks is listed at 2 doctors per 1,000 patients -- is this correct? Grand Forks has enough beds to be listed as green, only need to find 0.2 doctors.

RESPONSE: Grand Forks' overall rating for medical is "yellow". This is based on a combined evaluation of hospital beds and physicians in the community per 1,000 population. The hospital bed ratio was assigned a rating of "green". The physician ratio, however, for Grand Forks was rated "red"; only 2.0 physicians/1,000 population compared to the Air Force goalposts for "green" of $\geq$ 2.2 physicians/1,000 population.

QUESTION 10: Asbestos - Grand Forks is listed as having more than 25 percent asbestos, while Minot is only listed as having 10 percent. This cannot be true, these facilities were built at the same time and would have the same amount of asbestos. Whose numbers are right?

RESPONSE: Brac 93 answers were based off of in-house estimates and surveys conducted by environmental engineering. The summer of 1993 and 1994, Grand Forks AFB hired a contractor to conduct more extensive research. All buildings built before 1986 were looked at. The answers given for the 95 BRAC were based on the more in-depth research done by contract.

QUESTION 11: Show BCEG slide (attached) from meeting August 10th that shows 500 total missiles.

RESPONSE: This does not appear to be a question requiring a response.

QUESTION 12: Show November 28th BCEG slide (attached) which shows that all missile units have the requisite combination of "operational effectiveness" criteria to accomplish the mission (they are doing today).

RESPONSE: This does not appear to be a question requiring a response.

QUESTION 13: Bus Service - in BRAC 93 Grand Forks had bus service to base under community to base, this is no longer listed. Why?

RESPONSE: Air Force BRAC 93 Report indicated no bus service to Grand Forks AFB; BRAC 95 data remains consistent with this earlier finding.

QUESTION 14: Winter Sports - appears that Grand Forks location to winter sports is incorrect.

RESPONSE: An error in documentation resulted in the wrong data being included for Winter Sports Facility in the Air Force BRAC 95 Report. The corrected data will read: 8 miles (10-minute drive) to Turtle River State Park. This correction results in a change in the rating for Winter Sports from "yellow" to "green"; however, the overall rating for off-base recreation remains unaffected.

We trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senators Conrad and Dorgan.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

GRAND FORKS AFB MILCON PROGRAM
FY 90 TO FY 97

	PROGRAM YEAR	PROJECT TITLE	PDC NUMBER	STATUS
*2	90	Child Care Facility	JFSD908001	Complete
	91	Refueling Vehicle Readiness	JFSD931005	Complete
	91	ADAL Missile Maint & Supp Fac	JFSD909021	Complete
	91	ADAL Transportation Complex	JFSD888803	Complete
	92	ADAL Physical Fitness Center	JFSD868606	99% const
	93	Ungd Storage Tanks - Base	JFSD932501	70% const
	93	ADAL Sewage Treat & Disposal	JFSD938004	Bids open
	93	Replace MFH, Phase 1 (RFP)	JFSD924001P1	Funds withdrawn
	94	Ungd Storage Tanks - Msl Fac	JFSD932502	95% const
	94	Life Safety Upgrade Hospital	JFSD928001	42% const
*2	94	Upgrade Hydrant Fuel System	JFSD912201	Complete
*2	94	Airfield Pavements	JFSD920006	Complete
*3	95	Alter Sq Ops	JFSD948008	33% const
*3	95	Alter Corrosion Control	JFSD948007	5% const
*3	95	Add to Fabrication Shop	JFSD941020	5% const
	95	Ungd Storage Tanks - Msl Fac	JFSD932500	1% const
	95	Constr MFH Mgmt Office	JFSD943004	Bids open
	96	Dormitory 180 PN	JFSD998002	10% dsg
	96	KC-135 Sq Ops/AMU	JFSD963500	65% dsg
	97	KC-135 Sq Ops/AMU	JFSD963501	35% dsg

***2 Congressional Inserts**
***3 BRAC Projects**

90_97mcp.doc/28 Mar 95

Suspense 1600 23 Mar

FROM: North Dakota Delegation

POC: Mr. Craig May & Bob Russell
(202) 224-2043
(202) 224-2551

TO: AF/RT

SUBJECT: Request for Information on Missile Bases

RECEIVED: 22 March 1995

ACTION OFFICER: Major Cynthia Snyder, SAF/LLP, 71623

SUSPENSE: 24 March 1994

Please provide response to the attached list of questions. The base provided suggested responses to a few for use if needed. Responses will be provided to the community via the delegation and a copy of the responses will be provided to the AMC/XP and 319 ARW/CC. Also, need cood on the proposed letter to Rep Pomeroy. Although the letter is dated, the MAJCOM stated it has not been sent.

If you have additional questions, please give me a all at 75322/1623. Thanks.

Cynthia G. Snyder

CYNTHIA G. SNYDER, Major, USAF
Programs and Legislative Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Provide answers in writing

Sen Dorgan

March 23, 1995

This is in response to your telephone request ~~to provide~~ concerning GFAFB. Specifically you requested we provide ~~forward~~ all questions ~~and answers~~ received by the base ~~by~~ from the local community for your office to forward to to the local community. The responses to the community's questions are as follows:

and our response

Please find attached a list of questions that arose from our morning meeting with Paul Hirsch and Russ Powers that need responses from Grand Forks.

1. Training Areas - In BRAC '93 Grand Forks answered that they did not expect any changes to occur in their air space. However, in BRAC '95 Grand Forks responded that they anticipated some change in their air space. What are those changes and what caused a change in this response from '93.

2. Quality of Missile Fields - Need to determine how much of a discriminator the geology and topography where in the evaluation of the missile fields at Grand Forks, Minot and Malmstrom.

3. Utility System - In the '93 MILCON there was an allocation for a 42 acre expansion of the sewage pond at Grand Forks which should have given Grand Forks excess capacity, which was not reflected in the Grand Forks analysis. Was this MILCON conducted?

4. Need a list of all MILCON in the last five years at Grand Forks and all projects currently underway. (The base commander should have this information.)

5. In the Space Command Briefing they refer to Boeing and Savania Systems. Is there any military value difference between these two? If yes, please qualify.

6. Malmstrom is converting their Missile Man II's to III's. If this conversion process is stopped, what is the savings that will be realized?

7. Facilities - AMC verses ACC difference in the standards that has driven the Air Force facilities from Code 1 to Code 2. These are relatively minor changes to bring it up to Code 1. What is the difference between Minot and Grand Forks.

KUTAK ROCK

8. Housing - Housing on all three bases needs upgrading.

Malmstrom has 1,400 units and a yellow rating.
Minot has 2,400 units and is a red rating.
Grand Forks has 2,200 units and a red ratings.

However, the Air Force based the ratings on the cost to upgrade facilities at each base, not on the cost to renovate a constant number on each base. Thus, the cost for the renovations break-out as follows:

Grand Forks	9.6M	2,200 units
Minot	10.2M	2,400 units
Malmstrom	4.2M	1,400 units

Moreover, there is a 200 unit deficiency today at Malmstrom; a 100 unit deficient at Minot; and, a 29 unit deficient at Grand Forks. The deficiency would exasperate the problem, if you brought more missions to Malmstrom.

9. Medical Care - The break point for green to red is 2.2 doctors per 1,000 patients. Grand Forks is listed at 2 doctors per 1,000 patients--is this correct? Grand Forks has enough beds to be listed as green, only need to find .2 doctors.

10. Asbestos- Grand Forks is listed as having more than 25% asbestos, while Minot is only listed as having 10%. This cannot be true, these facilities were built at the same time and would have the same amount of asbestos. Whose numbers are right?

11. Show BCEG slide (attached) from meeting August 10th that shows 500 total missiles.

12. Show November 28th BCEG slide (attached) which shows that all missiles units have the requisite combination of "operational effectiveness" criteria to accomplish the mission (they are doing today)

13. Bus Service - In BRAC '93 Grand Forks had bus service to base under community to base, this is no longer listed. Why?

14. Winter Sports - Appears that Grand Forks location to winter sports in incorrect.

If you have any questions do not hesitate to call me at (202) 797-8337 or at work (202) 828-2319. Hope you had a safe trip.

Congressional Inquiry

MAR 28 1995

FROM: Senator Byron Dorgan (D-ND)

POC: Mr. Bob Russell (202)224-2551

TO: AF/RT

SUBJECT: Additional Questions on Grand Forks and Minot AFBs

RECEIVED: 24 March 1995

ACTION OFFICER: Major Cynthia Snyder, SAF/LLP, 71623

SUSPENSE: 27 March 1994

Mr. Russell has requested the current information associated with the cumulative economic impact (CEI) for Grand Forks and Minot AFBs. Specifically, he wants the total personnel and costs associated with the CEI. The figures he got for Grand Forks in 1990 is $211M and 1,383 personnel.

If you have additional questions, please give me a all at 75322/1623. Thanks.

Cynthia G. Snyder

CYNTHIA G. SNYDER, Major, USAF
Programs and Legislative Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Provided info via telecom

DT 973

27 Mar 95

GRAND FORKS AND MINOT AFB

Question: Mr. Russell of Senator Dorgan's staff was looking for information on what the total cumulative economic impact for Grand Forks and Minot was. His 1990 information shows that 1,383 personnel were affected and that $211 million dollars was involved.

via telecom

Answer: Under the policies of the BRAC 95 Cross-Services Working Group on Economic Impact, a cumulative economic impact occurs in an economic area when either a past BRAC action had not occurred by October 1, 1994, or under BRAC 95, where a given military department or two or more military departments or other OSD agencies proposed an action in the same economic area. The BRAC 95 economic area for Grand Forks AFB was Grand Forks County, North Dakota. The separate economic area for Minot AFB was Minot County, North Dakota. In neither case is there a cumulative economic impact.

However, we do have employment impacts for these potential actions in each of their respective economic areas. The realignment of Grand Forks AFB would cause the loss of 2,113 total jobs (1,625 direct jobs and 488 indirect jobs) in Grand Forks County. The realignment for Minot AFB would cause the loss of 2,172 (1,666 direct jobs and 488 indirect jobs) in Minot County. These are the same figures as are given on page 5-124 of the, Department of Defense Base Closure and Realignment Report, March 1995.

(**Separate Note**: CEVP does not know where Mr. Russell got his 1990 figure of 1,383 personnel. Further, CEVP does not where Mr. Russell got his figure of $211 million, in 1990, or what it represents.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

21 MAR 1995

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

Honorable Kent Conrad
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Conrad

My staff and I appreciated the recent opportunity to discuss the results of the Air Force BRAC 95 process with Mr May. During those discussions a discrepancy was discovered in our report. Upon further investigation we determined that the data and subsequent analysis were correct; however, the weights indicated in the table were incorrectly listed. We have amended our report to reflect the corrected weights applied to the data. Again, thank you for the opportunity to discuss our process and we hope the attached information will be of more help to you both.

Sincerely

Jay D. Blume

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

Attachment:
Appendix 3, pages 1-4

Copies given to
Dorgan & Pomeroy

OPERATIONS - LARGE AIRCRAFT and MISSILES Subcategories

OVERVIEW: The Large Aircraft Subcategory consists of bases which support the bomber, tanker, and airlift missions. Bases in the Large Aircraft Subcategory are:

Altus AFB, Oklahoma	Barksdale AFB, Louisiana	Beale AFB, California
Charleston AFB, South Carolina	Dover AFB, Delaware	Dyess AFB, Texas
Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota	Fairchild AFB, Washington	Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota
Little Rock AFB, Arkansas	Malmstrom AFB, Montana	McConnell AFB, Kansas
McGuire AFB, New Jersey	Minot AFB, North Dakota	Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Scott AFB, Illinois	Travis AFB, California	Whiteman AFB, Missouri

ATTRIBUTES: Important attributes of large aircraft bases depend on the type mission of the primary assigned aircraft.

ATTRIBUTE:	BOMBER MISSION	TANKER MISSION	AIRLIFT MISSION
Survivability	✔		
Adequate weapons storage	✔		
Geographically located with adequate tanker support	✔		
Proximity to receiver units		✔	
High capacity refueling systems		✔	✔
Minimum traffic congestion/ATC delays	✔	✔	
Access to low level routes	✔		
Access to bombing ranges	✔		
Proximity to major airlift customers			✔
Proximity to drop/landing zones			✔
Proximity to east or west coast			✔
Large passenger handling facilities			✔
Runway and flight line facilities which support large aircraft	✔	✔	✔
Low encroachment ground/airspace	✔	✔	✔

Important attributes of missile bases are detailed in Appendix 12 (classified).

SPECIAL ANALYSIS METHOD: The Large Aircraft Subcategory analysis reflected the same method for Criteria II - VIII as the overall Air Force process, a mission dependent Criterion I analysis was developed for this subcategory. Additionally, the two primary elements of Criterion I, Flying Operations and Missile Operations, were not combined into a single Criterion I grade.

OPERATIONS - LARGE AIRCRAFT and MISSILES Subcategories

SUBCATEGORY DEPENDENT WEIGHTS: (See Appendix 2 for a discussion of weighting and the values of weights which are not functions of subcategory or primary mission.)

I Mission Effectiveness				II Facilities Availability and Condition			VII Community	
I.1 Flying Operations	-			II.1 Facilities Base	25%		VII.1 Off-base Housing	14%
I.1.A Operations Evaluation		88%		II.2 Facilities Housing	10%		VII.2 Transportation	7%
I.1.A.1 EXCLUDED			N/A	II.3 Encroachment (Airfield)	25%		VII.3 Off-base Recreation	7%
I.1.A.2 Bomber Operations			*	II.3.A Existing Assoc Airsp		15%	VII.4 Shopping Mall	7%
I.1.A.3 Tanker Operations			*	II.3.B Future Assoc Airsp		15%	VII.5 Metro Center	7%
I.1.A.4 Airlift Operations			*	II.3.C Existing Local Area		5%	VII.6 Local Area Crime Rate	14%
I.1.B EXCLUDED		N/A		II.3.D Future Local Area		5%	VII.7 Education	14%
I.1.C Airfield Evaluation		12%		II.3.E Existing Local Comm		35%	VII.8 Employment Opportunities	14%
I.1.D EXCLUDED		N/A		II.3.F Future Local Comm		25%	VII.9 Local Medical Care	14%
I.2 Missile Operations	-			II.4 Air Quality	40%		VII.10 thru VII.14 EXCLUDED	N/A
I.3 thru I.7 EXCLUDED	N/A			II.5 and II.6 EXCLUDED	N/A			

* Weights are dependent on the primary mission at each base.

Mission	I.1.A.2	I.1.A.3	I.1.A.4	Bases:	
BOMBER/TANKER	42.5%	42.5%	15%	Barksdale AFB, Louisiana	Beale AFB, California
				Dyess AFB, Texas	Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota
				Fairchild AFB, Washington	Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota
				Malmstrom AFB, Montana	McConnell AFB, Kansas
				Minot AFB, North Dakota	Offutt AFB, Nebraska
				Whiteman AFB, Missouri	
AIRLIFT	7.5%	7.5%	85%	Altus AFB, Oklahoma	Charleston AFB, South Carolina
				Dover AFB, Delaware	Little Rock AFB, Arkansas
				McGuire AFB, New Jersey	Scott AFB, Illinois
				Travis AFB, California	

OPERATIONS - LARGE AIRCRAFT and MISSILES Subcategories

OVERALL

Base Name	I.1 Mission (Flying) Requirements	I.2 Mission (Missile) Requirements	II Facilities and Infrastructure	III Contingency and Mobility	IV Costs and Manpower Implications	V Return on Investment	VI Economic Impact	VII Community	VIII Environmental Impact
Altus AFB	Green	No Grade	Green -	Green -	433/ 18	20	4,827 (35.0%)*	Yellow	Green -
Barksdale AFB	Green -	No Grade	Green -	Green -	221/-378	5	8,906 (5.0%)*	Green -	Yellow
Beale AFB	Green	No Grade	Yellow +	Green -	199/-567	3	4,829 (8.7%)*	Yellow	Yellow +
Charleston AFB	Green -	No Grade	Yellow +	Green -	423/-100	14	33,750 (11.9%)*	Yellow +	Yellow +
Dover AFB	Green	No Grade	Yellow -	Green -	322/-314	8	7,855 (12.6%)	Green -	Red +
Dyess AFB	Green	No Grade	Green -	Green -	132/-443	3	5,898 (8.2%)*	Green -	Green -
Ellsworth AFB	Yellow +	No Grade	Green	Green -	41/-849	1	5,529 (8.4%)*	Green -	Yellow
Fairchild AFB	Green -	No Grade	Green -	Green -	300/-306	8	8,442 (4.0%)	Yellow +	Yellow +
Grand Forks AFB	Yellow +	Red	Green -	Yellow +	129/-731	2	6,934 (15.4%)	Yellow +	Yellow +
Little Rock AFB	Green -	No Grade	Green	Green -	328/-347	8	8,241 (2.5%)	Yellow +	Yellow +
Malmstrom AFB	Green -	Green	Green -	Yellow	32/-797	1	6,695 (15.2%)*	Yellow +	Green -
McConnell AFB	Green -	No Grade	Green -	Green -	224/-347	6	6,825 (2.2%)*	Green -	Yellow +
McGuire AFB	Green	No Grade	Yellow	Green -	624/-386	10	37,133 (1.4%)*	Yellow +	Yellow
Minot AFB	Yellow +	Yellow	Green -	Yellow +	59/-801	1	6,541 (18.4%)	Green -	Green -
Offutt AFB	Yellow +	No Grade	Green	Yellow +	515/-151	13	16,495 (3.9%)	Green -	Yellow +
Scott AFB	Yellow	No Grade	Yellow +	Yellow	240/-528	5	15,929 (1.1%)	Yellow +	Yellow +
Travis AFB	Green	No Grade	Yellow	Green -	847/-207	14	32,632 (16.4%)*	Yellow +	Yellow
Whiteman AFB	Green -	No Grade	Green -	Yellow +	326/-383	7	4,440 (10.6%)*	Yellow +	Green -

OPERATIONS - LARGE AIRCRAFT and MISSILES Subcategories

I.1 MISSION REQUIREMENTS - FLYING

Base Name	I.1.A Operational Effectiveness	I.1.C Airfield Capabilities	I.1 Flying Mission
Altus AFB	Green	Green -	Green
Barksdale AFB	Green -	Green	Green -
Beale AFB	Green	Green -	Green
Charleston AFB	Green -	Green -	Green -
Dover AFB	Green	Green -	Green
Dyess AFB	Green	Green	Green
Ellsworth AFB	Yellow +	Green -	Yellow +
Fairchild AFB	Green -	Green -	Green -
Grand Forks AFB	Yellow +	Green	Yellow +
Little Rock AFB	Green -	Yellow -	Green -
Malmstrom AFB	Green -	Green -	Green -
McConnell AFB	Green -	Green	Green -
McGuire AFB	Green	Green -	Green
Minot AFB	Yellow +	Green	Yellow +
Offutt AFB	Yellow +	Green -	Yellow +
Scott AFB	Yellow +	Red	Yellow
Travis AFB	Green	Green -	Green
Whiteman AFB	Green -	Green -	Green -

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/14 MAR 95
moyer/bass95/minotjt lt

March 14, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Kent Conrad
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Conrad

This is in response to your joint letter of February 13, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force concerning both Minot and Grand Forks Air Force Bases, North Dakota. Specifically, you requested documents used by the Air Force during the 1995 BRAC round. The four items you have requested are now available in the Russell Senate Office Building Reading Room, B-15.

If you desire further information, please do not hesitate to let us know. A similar letter is being provided to Senator Dorgan and Representative Pomeroy.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

COORD AF/RT

March 14, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Kent Conrad
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Conrad

This is in response to your joint letter of February 13, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force concerning both Minot and Grand Forks Air Force Bases, North Dakota. Specifically, you requested documents used by the Air Force during the 1995 BRAC round. The four items you have requested are now available in the Russell Senate Office Building Reading Room, B-15.

If you desire further information, please do not hesitate to let us know. A similar letter is being provided to Senator Dorgan and Representative Pomeroy.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

March 14, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Earl Pomeroy
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Pomeroy

This is in response to your joint letter of February 13, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force concerning both Minot and Grand Forks Air Force Bases, North Dakota. Specifically, you requested documents used by the Air Force during the 1995 BRAC round. The four items you have requested are now available in the Rayburn House Office Building Reading Room, G2L2.

If you desire further information, please do not hesitate to let us know. A similar letter is being provided to Senators Conrad and Dorgan.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

February 13, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Widnall
Secretary of the Air Force
1670 Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Secretary Widnall:

From your trip to our state and our Washington meetings, you are keenly aware of North Dakota's interest in your recommendations to the Secretary of Defense regarding Air Force bases to be closed, realigned, and retained as a part of the 1995 base closure process. So that we will have an opportunity to immediately begin our review of Department of Defense (DoD) recommendations on March 1, we respectfully request copies of the following documents:

1. Air Force recommendations forwarded to the Secretary of Defense.

2. All completed 1995 data calls/questionnaires from Minot and Grand Forks Air Force Bases.

3. Minutes of the deliberative sessions of the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group.

4. Any other key item(s) or analysis used to support Air Force recommendations, including individual base capacity analysis for Minot and Grand Forks.

We would appreciate receiving this information on March 1 or as soon as possible thereafter. To facilitate this effort, we would be happy to have a member of our staff pick up copies of the requested material at the Pentagon.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

EARL POMEROY
Member of Congress

BYRON DORGAN
U.S. Senator

KENT CONRAD
U.S. Senator

FEB 21 1995
SAF/OS JPO

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/17 MAR 95
moyer/baes95/dorganRUS

March 17, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Byron L. Dorgan
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Dorgan

This is in response to your March 13, 1995, request for additional information concerning Grand Forks Air Force Base (AFB), North Dakota, and Malmstrom AFB, Montana. The classified annex has been made available to Mr. Bob Russell of your staff.

We trust the information provided is useful.

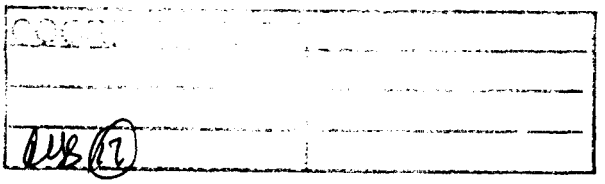
Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

COORD AF/RT



155

w/ Gen Blume 1500 monday 13th

LT Col Neall

Blume
Neall
O'Neill

Depart 1430 mon 13th

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM

9 march

Col Fox,

Bob Russell from Senator Dorgan's office called

I set up an appointment for you to see him tomorrow (10 Mar) at 15:00 hrs.
Reference: BRAC ISSUES. He wanted two things from you for the meeting.

1) AF Standards Factors file - Factors used for COBRA analysis
2) On the COBRA analysis he wants detailed justification
Decisions relative to Minot, Grand Forks, and Malmstrom AFB's.

His room is SH-713, phone #224-4265

Thanks

Larry

+ Note Bob Russell has been trying to get this Data — or similar Data since 6 march — Not been to

Monday 1430 Mtg 1500-1600

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/13 MAR 95
moyer/bses95/COBRA conra

MAR 14 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Kent Conrad
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Conrad

This is in response to your March 8, 1995, request for COBRA standard factors and the analysis of the missile facilities.

The COBRA standard factors are attached. Mr. Craig May of your staff was provided a copy of the analysis of the missile facilities.

We trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

COORD AF/RT

FROM: Senator Kent Conrad (D-ND)

POC: Craig May (202) 224-2993

TO: AF/RT

SUBJECT: Request for Standard Factor File

RECEIVED: 8 March 1995

ACTION OFFICER: Major Cynthia Snyder, SAF/LLP, 71623

SUSPENSE: 9 March 1994

Senator Conrad has requested a hard copy of the standard factor file used for the COBRA model and the analysis of the missile facilities. If you have additional questions, please give me a call at 75322/1623. Thanks.

Cynthia G. Snyder

CYNTHIA G. SNYDER, Major, USAF
Programs and Legislative Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Document Separator

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CMF/77950/31 MAR 95
moyer/bses95/springGLEN

March 31, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable John Glenn
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Glenn

This is in response to your March 30, 1995, telephone request for information concerning Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport Air Guard Station, Ohio. The information requested is attached.

We trust the information is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED
SCOTT B. McLAUTHLIN
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief, Programs and
Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

COORD AF/RT DBCRC

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY

FROM: Senator John Glenn (D-OH)

POC: Ms. Suzanne McKenna (202) 224-3353

TO: AF/RT

SUBJECT: Request for BRAC Info

RECEIVED: ~~1 April~~ 30 Mar 1995

ACTION OFFICER: Major Cynthia Snyder, SAF/LLP, 71623

SUSPENSE: 3 April 1995

Senator Glenn's office has requested all the backup data used to make the decision to close Springfield-Beckley AGS, Ohio. Data should include all manpower and cost backup sheets that the data was taken from and input into the COBRA model.

If you have additional questions, please give me a all at 75322/1623. Thanks.

Cynthia G. Snyder

CYNTHIA G. SNYDER, Major, USAF
Programs and Legislative Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE CORRESPONDENCE ACTION REPORT

This form must be completed and delivered to the Correspondence Control Division (CCD), WHS Room 3A948, not later than (YYMMDD) 950309 ('SAF')

1. DATE (YYMMDD) 950411

2. ACTION TAKEN (X one)

X a. ACTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED (Copy attached)

__ b. REQUEST CANCELLATION / EXTENSION OF SUSPENSE DATE TO_____ *(Justify below)*

__ c. INTERIM REPLY HAS BEEN SENT (Copy attached)

3. JUSTIFICATION

NGB/CF and SAF/LL met with Representative Hobson on 30 March 1995 and discussed concerns addressed in his letters of February 17, 1995, to SECDEF and Secretary of the Air Force. He indicated that that was sufficient and no written response is required to his letters.

4. REPORTING AGENCY

a. ACTION AGENCY	c. TELEPHONE NO.	e. APPROVING MILITARY / EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT *(Service Secretary / Under Secretary / ASD Level)*	
SAF/LLP	77950	Signature	Date Signed
b. NAME OF ACTION OFFICER Major Sharon Dunbar	d. DATE *(YYMMDD)* 950411		

5. CCD CONTROL	6. ACTION TAKEN *(For Correspondence Control Division Use Only)*				
U28842	a. EXTENSION / CANCELLATION		Approved		Disapproved
	b. OTHER **(Specify)**				

SD FORM 391, AUG 87 *Previous editions are obsolete.*

ELECTRONIC FORM EXCEPTION APPROVED BY WHS/DIOR, MAR 90

Congressional

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROUTING SLIP	ACT COPY	INFO COPY			ACT COPY	INFO COPY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE				**MILITARY DEPARTMENTS**		
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE		X		SECRETARY OF THE ARMY		
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE		X		SECRETARY OF THE NAVY		
THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT		X	1	SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE	X	
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		X		**JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF**		
UNDER SEC FOR ACQUISITION & TECHNOLOGY		X		CHAIRMAN		
Director, Defense Research & Engineering				Director, Joint Staff		
ASD (Economic Security)		X		**DEFENSE AGENCIES**		
UNDER SECRETARY FOR POLICY				ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECT AGENCY		
ASD (International Security Affairs)				BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE		
ASD (International Security Policy)				CENTRAL IMAGERY OFFICE		
ASD (Special Operations/LIC)				DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY		
ASD (Strategy & Requirements)				DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY		
UNDER SEC FOR PERSONNEL & READINESS				DEFENSE FINANCE & ACCOUNTING SERVICE		
ASD (Force Management)				DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY		
ASD (Health Affairs)				DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY		
ASD (Reserve Affairs)				DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE		
COMPTROLLER				DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY		
Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation				DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY		
ASD (C3I)				DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY		
ASD (Legislative Affairs)		X		DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY		
GENERAL COUNSEL		X		DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY		
INSPECTOR GENERAL				NSA/CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE		
DIR, OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION				ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY		
DIR, ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT						
ATSD (Public Affairs)						

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	PREPARE REPLY FOR SEC OF DEF SIGNATURE		COMMENTS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS
	PREPARE REPLY FOR DEP SEC OF DEF SIGNATURE		INFORMATION AND RETENTION
1	REPLY DIRECT *(Forward copy of reply to CCD, Room 3A948)*	X	COORDINATE REPLY WITH LA USD/A&T
	APPROPRIATE ACTION		

REMARKS

ACTION DUE DATE *(YYMMDD)*	ROUTING DATE *(YYMMDD)*	OSD CONTROL NUMBER	
950309	950223	U28842	

SD FORM 14, MAY 94 PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE. Designed using Perform Pro, WHS/DIOR, May 94
Overprint approved by OSD/WHS/DIOR, May 94

DAVID L. HOBSON
7TH DISTRICT, OHIO

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
BUDGET
NDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1507 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3507
(202) 225-4324

DISTRICT OFFICES:
ROOM 220 POST OFFICE
150 NORTH LIMESTONE STREET
SPRINGFIELD, OH 45501-1121
(513) 325-0474

212 S. BROAD STREET
ROOM 55
LANCASTER, OH 43130-4389
(614) 654-5149

February 17, 1995

The Honorable William J. Perry
Secretary
Department of Defense
Washington, D.C. 20301-1155

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Later this month, you are scheduled to send Congress and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission a list of military installations which are recommended for closure. These recommendations may include closing the Springfield (Ohio) Air National Guard Base in my district and transferring the 178th Fighter Group, the 251st Combat Communications Group headquarters, and the 269th Combat Communications Squadron to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

I am writing to urge that the Springfield (Ohio) Air National Guard Base remain open and that the 178th Fighter Group and communications units remain at Springfield. To do otherwise would not be cost effective for the Air Force, would hurt the Guard's mission, and would hurt the local economy.

The 1993 Base Closure Commission kept Springfield units at Springfield, despite an original Air Force recommendation to move them to Wright-Patterson for savings of $5.5 million in five years and beddown costs of $3 million. That recommendation was later retracted by the Air Force when the community proved the true cost of such a transfer to be $35 million with no savings. Adequate facilities were not available at Wright-Patterson and any realignment would necessarily have included both capital costs to accommodate the transfer and associated moving expenses. The same is still true, today.

Springfield is already a superior site offering several recently completed military construction projects including a $1.7 million newly resurfaced primary runway and a $1.2 million new engine shop. In the long run, it would be more expensive to move.

National Guard units have their own unique identity and integrity. It is from this that they get their strength and effectiveness. Guard units are most efficient when moving into theater or operating in emergencies if they do so as a cohesive unit. They lose their edge when forced to intermingle. I personally believe that Guard units do not function well when placed on regular Air Force installations given the loss of identity, visibility, and community commitment.

28842

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

The 178th Fighter Group is a well-functioning and efficient unit which the Springfield community has fully supported. This was recognized by the Air Force which chose it to receive new F-16 aircraft. The Joint Use Agreement between the Air National Guard and the Springfield-Beckley Airport has provided a cost effective home for 178th Fighter Group since 1954. A change in venue impairs the unit's mission. Further, a move of the 178th destroys Springfield-Beckley Airport as a reliable backup for Wright-Patterson.

It makes more operational sense to keep fighters at Springfield and move other equipment to Wright-Patterson. C-17s would be better candidates to fill the void created by the transfer of the 906th Air Force Reserve Group. Currently all C-17s are assigned in South Carolina but have to be moved in times of hurricane. Assign some of these or some additional C-17s to vacant space at Wright-Patterson. If anything, Springfield should be expanded with activities such as a regional ordnance storage facility.

For the reasons of cost effectiveness and the Guard's mission cited above, the Springfield (Ohio) Air National Guard Base should remain open and the 178th and communications units should remain at Springfield. After a careful and thorough review of the situation I am confident you will agree that a fully operational Springfield base is in the best interest of the Air Force.

Thank you for you consideration. I would be glad to discuss this with you.

Sincerely,

DAVID L. HOBSON
Member of Congress

DLH/kak

DAVID L. HOBSON
7TH DISTRICT, OHIO

COMMITTEES
APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

BUDGET

ANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1507 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BLDG
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3507
(202) 225-4324

DISTRICT OFFICES:
ROOM 220 POST OFFICE
150 NORTH LIMESTONE STREET
SPRINGFIELD, OH 45501-1121
(513) 325-0474

212 S. BROAD STREET
ROOM 55
LANCASTER, OH 43130-4389
(614) 654-5149

February 17, 1995

The Honorable Sheila E. Widnall
Secretary of the Air Force
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Dear Secretary Widnall:

Later this month, you are scheduled to send Congress and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission a list of military installations which are recommended for closure. These recommendations may include closing the Springfield (Ohio) Air National Guard Base in my district and transferring the 178th Fighter Group, the 251st Combat Communications Group headquarters, and the 269th Combat Communications Squadron to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

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THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

FEB 24 19[illegible]
SAF/OS SrA Otto [illegible]

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Thank you for you consideration. I would be glad to discuss this with you.

Sincerely,

DAVID L. HOBSON
Member of Congress

DLH/kak

Document Separator

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 7, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Rick Santorum
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Santorum

This is in response to your request of March 24, 1995, for additional information regarding Greater Pittsburgh International Airport (IAP), Pennsylvania. The Air Force responses to your questions are provided at Attachment 1 in a question/answer format.

We trust the information is useful.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
GREATER PITTSBURGH IAP, PENNSYLVANIA

QUESTION: All construction programs for FY 92, FY 93, and FY 94. Include MCP, P341 and O&M (521/522/529)

ANSWER: The Pittsburgh IAP construction program includes:

P341
FY92 - $0
FY93 - $296,562 (aircraft de-icing)
FY94 - $300,000 (water storage tank)

O&M
FY92 - $1,027,097
FY93 - $1,953,134
FY94 - $1,090,902

MCP
FY92 - $0
FY93 - $0
FY94 - $8.7M (off-base firing range, jet fuel storage, base CE complex)

QUESTION: List of *all* AFRES installations with a de-icing pad with a contaminate recovery system.

ANSWER: Pittsburgh ARS, PA has the only operational system.

QUESTION: AFRES or AF plan to relocate 911 AW Communications Center upon total closure of Pittsburgh ARS

ANSWER: At present, the Pittsburgh Air National Guard, 171 ARW, is planning to assume operation of the Communications Center and telephone switch. The ANGRC estimates $985K to assume communications support. This includes $360K for facility construction/alteration. There is no requirement for a switch of that capacity to be located at any reserve installation. The Air National Guard Readiness Center and 171 ARW will have to determine if the same level of support is to be maintained.

a. What was the cost to the Government to install the Communications System and its associated infrastructure (including C2IPS) at Pittsburgh ARS?

SWITCH	$2.659M (AF FUNDED)
CABLE	$1.352M (AFRES FUNDED)
C2IPS	$0.100M

LAN/MAN	$0.748M
TOTAL	$4.859M

b. What is the estimated or forecast cost to the government to bring each AFRES installation to Pittsburgh ARS standard relative to its Communications System and associated infrastructure?

There are different requirements at each installation.

SWITCH (MAJCOM BLUEPRINT THROUGH 1998)

BERGSTROM ARS	$1.0M (BRAC)
O'HARE ARS	$0.2M
DOBBINS	0
CARSWELL	0
MITCHELL	$0.2M
GRISSOM	$0.1M
HOMESTEAD	$2.9M
MARCH	$1.5M
MINN-ST PAUL	$1.5M
NEW ORLEANS	0
NIAGARA	0
WESTOVER	0
WILLOW GROVE	0
YOUNGSTOWN	$1.2M
TOTAL	$8.6M

CABLE

BERGSTROM ARS	$0.3M
O'HARE	$0.1M
DOBBINS	0
CARSWELL	$0.8M
MITCHELL	$0.1M
GRISSOM	$0.7M
HOMESTEAD	$0.9M
MARCH	$1.1M
MINN-ST PAUL	$0.2M
NEW ORLEANS	$2.0M
NIAGARA	0
WESTOVER	$1.8M
WILLOW GROVE	$1.0M
YOUNGSTOWN	$0.4M
TOTAL	$9.4M

QUESTION: What EEICs were considered as AFRES determined comparative BOS cost for each installation? What is BOS as defined by AFRES for BCEG deliberations?

ANSWER: AFRES did not determine the comparative BOS costs nor define BOS for the BCEG deliberations. AFRES validated the unit supplied information. All Elements of Expense Investment Codes (EEIC) in the following program elements were included:

55356 Environmental Compliance (other than DERA)
55376 Minor Construction (FY93 and outyears)
55378 Real Property Maintenance and Repair (FY93 and outyears)
55394 Real Property Maintenance (FY92 and prior)
55395 Base Communications
55396 Base Operating Support

BOS components:

Function Code:	Function/Title
1040	Public Affairs
1062	Ground Safety
1100	Administration
1250	Contracting
1500	Comptroller/Budget
1600	Consolidated Personnel Office
1680	Civilian Personnel
4100	Supply/Fuels
4200	Transportation
4300	Security/Law Enforcement
4400	Civil Engineering
4420	Fire Protection
4500	MWR
4600	Services/Billeting
4700	Base Operations
3102	Aircrew Life Support
4751	Disaster Preparedness

QUESTION: Total budget printout for each installation considered for FY 93 and FY 94

ANSWER: We have requested a printout of the total budget for each installation for FY 93 and FY 94, and will forward it under separate cover. The following table summarizes the FY 93 and FY 94 obligations (in thousands of dollars) for the relevant installations:

FY94 OBLIGATIONS
COMPARISON OF C-130 AFRES UNITS
AT CIVILIAN AIRPORTS

	GTR PITT	GEN MITCHELL	MINN-ST PAUL	OHARE	NIAGARA FALLS	YOUNGSTOWN
O&M	22,829	23,486	23,556	27,347	26,473	24,161
RANKING	6	5	4	1	2	3
RPA	8,673	7,134	7,423	8,658	7,368	7,065
RANKING	1	5	3	2	4	6
TOTAL	31,502	30,620	30,979	36,005	33,841	31,226
RANKING	3	6	5	1	2	4

FY93 OBLIGATIONS

O&M	21656	22215	23232	27953	22207	23134
RANKING	6	4	2	1	5	3
RPA	7669	6427	6303	7490	6287	5744
RANKING	1	3	4	2	5	6
TOTAL	29325	28642	29535	35443	28494	28878
RANKING	3	5	2	1	6	4

(NOTE: RPA is defined as Reserve Personnel Account)

QUESTION: What constituted manpower was associated with BOS costs as determined by AFRES?

ANSWER: AFRES defined BOS components:

Function Code:	Function/Title
1040	Public Affairs
1062	Ground Safety
1100	Administration
1250	Contracting
1500	Comptroller/Budget
1600	Consolidated Personnel Office
1680	Civilian Personnel
4100	Supply/Fuels
4200	Transportation
4300	Security/Law Enforcement
4400	Civil Engineering
4420	Fire Protection
4500	MWR
4600	Services/Billeting
4700	Base Operations
3102	Aircrew Life Support
4751	Disaster Preparedness

QUESTION: Was Fire Protection and Crash Rescue costs considered by AFRES when arriving at a figure for operating costs.

ANSWER: HQ AFRES was not responsible for arriving at a figure for operating costs. All cost factors were derived from the Base Closure Questionnaire, supplied by the 911 AW. The headquarters was responsible for certifying data supplied by the units. The 911 AW uses fire and rescue that is provided by Allegheny County.

QUESTION: What were AFRES unfunded obligations for FY 93 and FY 94 for each installation.

ANSWER: (Amounts are reflected in thousands of dollars)

FY	ST	Location	Project	Approp	Est Awd
93	MI	Selfridge (ANG)	ADAL Facilities for Conversion	$1,650	Aug-95
93	WI	Gen Mitchell ARS	Composite Ops and Maint	$2,500	May-95
			FY 93 TOTAL MILCON	**$4,150**	
94	FL	Homestead ARB	Medical Training Facility	$2,750	Apr-95
94	PA	Greater Pittsburgh ARS	Off Base Firing Range	$1,300	Jun-95
94	PA	Greater Pittsburgh ARS	Jet Fuel Storage Complex	$4,300	Mar-95
94	PA	Greater Pittsburgh ARS	Base Civil Eng Complex	$3,100	Mar-95
94	WI	General Mitchell ARS	Add Fire Prot to Aircraft Hangar	$1,500	Jun-95
			FY 94 TOTAL MILCON	**$12,950**	

QUESTION: List congressional add-ons for each installation.

ANSWER: FY 94 MILCON Add-ons are reflected in thousands of dollars

Location	Project	HASC	SASC	Auth Conf	HAC	SAC	Approp Conf
Homestead ARB	Medical Training Facility	0	0	0	0	0	2,750
Dobbins ARB	Firing Range	1,900	0	1,900	1,900	0	1,900
Dobbins ARB	Flight Simulator	6,000	0	6,000	6,000	0	6,000
Niagara ARB	Corrosion Control Facility	800	0	800	0	0	800
Youngstown ARS	Shortfield Landing Zone	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400
Youngstown ARS	Squadron Ops Facility	3,200	3,200	0	0	0	0
Youngstown ARS	Munitions Maint Complex	0	0	0	0	3,200	0
Youngstown ARS	C130 Maint Hangar	4,500	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Pittsburgh ARS	Base Civil Eng Complex	3,600	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100
	TOTAL MILCON	26,400	12,700	18,200	17,400	12,700	20,950
	General Reductions				-7,580	0	-2,780
Arch & Eng Svs & Construction Design		0	0	0	589	0	589
Youngstown Planning & Design		1,877	0	0	0	0	0
PL 103-211 General Recision		0	0	0	0	0	-1,862
Unspecified Minor Construction		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grand TOTAL	28,277	12,700	36,400	10,409	12,700	18,759

QUESTION: What objective criteria were set by AFRES for units to determine category IX.9 Recruiting Area?

ANSWER: AFRES did not set the criteria. Air Force Base Closure Working Group members identified specific areas that were then approved by the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group. The criteria that was utilized for the 1993 BRAC process was also used for the 1995 BRAC process. Green = 200K and greater; Yellow = 75K to 199,999; Red = Less than 75,000K.

QUESTION: What objective parameters were set by AFRES to determine categories II.3.A.3 Low Level Routes; II.3.B.3 Low Level Routes; II.3.C Existing Local Flying Area; II.3.D Future Local Flying Area?

ANSWER: AFRES did not set the criteria. The Air Force Base Closure Working Group members identified specific areas that were then approved by the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group. In coordination with AF/XOFM and AF/XOFC, the same process and parameters that were used for the active duty large and small sub-categories were utilized

for the AFRES analysis. The installation Evaluation Criteria is detailed in Appendix 1, Department of the Air Force Analyses and Recommendations (Volume V) February 1995.

QUESTION: What is the source and what are the components of the "Manpower Positions" and "FY 93 AFRES BOS Cost" figures documented in the facsimile message date March 3, 1995, 07:29 AM from Major Robert C. Richardson, AFRES BRAC Action Officer to HQ AFRES/XPXP?

ANSWER: Figures were taken from a Civilian Manpower Cut Exercise spreadsheet developed at HQ AFRES. These numbers were not used for the COBRA computations. The BCEG used only certified data provided by the unit through the Base Closure Questionnaire, and HQ USAF/RT. These numbers were not the basis for any of the eight criteria used by the BCEG in making their recommendations.

QUESTION: Substantiate the SECAF assertion: "Its [Pittsburgh ARS] operating costs are the greatest among Air Force Reserve C-130 operations at civilian airfields."

ANSWER: Pittsburgh ARS FY94 O&M was $22.83M (sixth highest of units on civilian airfields). FY94 RPA was $8.67M (highest of all). Projected MILCON, a cost avoidance if Pittsburgh is closed, is $33.58M (highest by $20M of any unit). Totaling the three areas, Pittsburgh is $65.08M. Gen Mitchell at Milwaukee is $30.62M, Minn-St Paul is $35.98M, Chicago O'Hare (host to ANG unit) is $39.51M, Niagara (host to ANG unit) is $45.94M, and Youngstown is $31.23M.

TELEPHONE/FAX CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY

FROM: Sen Rick Santorum (R-PA)

POC: Ms. Patty Stolnacker (202) 224-6324

TO: AF/RT

SUBJECT: Add'l Questions on Greater Pittsburgh Airport

RECEIVED: 24 March 1995

ACTION OFFICER: Major Sharon Dunbar, SAF/LLP, 77950

SUSPENSE: Noon - 3 April 1995

Ms. Stolnacker has requested the AF respond to the attached questions and/or provide direction as to where Pittsburgh community members might more appropriately obtain information.

If you have additional questions, please give call me at 77950. Thanks.

SHARON K.G. DUNBAR, Major, USAF
Programs and Legislative Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Facsimile Cover Sheet

U.S. Senator Rick Santorum
B40
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Phone: (202) 224-6324

Date/Time: 3-28 2:05

To: Major Sharon Dunbar

From: Patty Stolnacker

Re: Sharon - Thank you so much for your help with this matter. Please let me know if I can provide anything else.

Number of Pages (including cover): 2

NEED for all AFRES and ANG C-130 bases.

1. All construction programs for FY 92, FY 93, and FY 94. Include construction programs MCP, P341 and O&M (including PEC Code 521/522/529)

2. List of all AFRES installations with a de-icing pad with a contaminate recovery system.

3. AFRES of AF plan to relocate 911 AW Communications Center upon total closure of Pittsburgh ARS.

a. What was the cost to the Government to install the Communications System and its associated infrastructure (including C2IPS) at Pittsburgh ARS at its present state of completion and additional costs appropriate to complete in future.

b. What is the estimated or forecast cost to the government to bring each AFRES installation to Pittsburgh ARS standard relative to its Communications System and associated infrastructure.

4. What EEIC were considered as AFRES determined comparative BOS cost for each installation. What is BOS as defined by AFRES for BCEG deliberations.

5. Total budget printout for each installation considered for FY 93 and FY 94.

6. What constituted manpower associated with BOS costs as determined by AFRES.

7. Was Fire Protection and Crash Rescue costs considered by AFRES when arriving at a figure for operation costs.

8. What were AFRES unfunded obligations for FY 93 and FY 94 for each installation.

9. List congressional add-ons for each installation.

(Questions 10,11, 12 refer to AFRES Base Questionnaires)

10. What objective parameters were set by AFRES for units to determine category IX.9 Recruiting Area. (RE: DAF Analyses and Recommendations, Vol. V February 1995)

11. What objective criteria was used by AFRES to determine categories II.3.A.3 Low Level Routes; II.3.B.3 Low Level Routes; II.3.C Existing Local Flying Area; II.3.D Future Local Flying Area. (RE: DAF Analyses and Recommendations, Vol. V February 1995)

12. What is the source and what are the components of the "Manpower Positions" and FY 93 AFRES BOS Cost" figures documented in the facsimile message dated March 3, 1995, 07:29 AM from Major Robert C. Richardson, AFRES BRAC Action Officer to HQ AFRES/XPXP.

13. Substantiate the SECAF assertion; "Its[Pittsburgh ARS] operating costs are the greatest among Air Force Reserve C-130 operations at civilian airfields" in DAF Analyses and Recommendations, Vol. V February 1995, page 34. Provide all supporting financial and technical data.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MAR 28 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Arlen Specter
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-3802

Dear Senator Specter

This is in response to your letter of March 3, 1995, concerning the 911th Airlift Wing (AW) at Greater Pittsburgh International Airport (IAP) Air Reserve Station (ARS), Pennsylvania.

Each installation being considered by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) was required to complete a capacity analysis and a one to two page executive summary. The installation data was sent to Headquarters Air Force Reserve (HQ AFRES) for consolidation and certification. Each installation's capacity analysis was then briefed by HQ AFRES in June 1994 to the Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG).

The base capacity analysis was based on a force structure baseline of the "FY 95 President's Budget Submission to Congress," specifically, the force structure for FY 95/4. In order for all units to be graded on a level playing field, all units were directed to use the Base Real Property Records, dated September 30, 1993, which at the time of deliberation were the most current records. Furthermore, if a facility or other expansions were to occur prior to March 1994, those factors could be included in the analysis. The Allegheny County offer did not occur until November 1994, well after the briefings to the BCEG were presented. Due to the BRAC process and laws governing the BRAC process, there must be a point in time against which all bases must be graded so that all installations are looked at fairly and equitably.

The 911th AW at Greater Pittsburgh IAP ARS reported in their capacity analysis no excess capacity, but did mention the Allegheny County proposal in the executive summary. When HQ AFRES

briefed the BCEG on the 911th AW capacity analysis, the BCEG was made aware of the proposal. It was briefed under the category of "Future Expansion Possible - Allegheny County may offer 31 acres for additional ramp and facility usage."

We appreciate your interest in this matter and trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

SCOTT B. McLAUTHLIN
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief, Programs and
Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Rec'd 3/9/95

ARLEN SPECTER
PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEES:
INTELLIGENCE
JUDICIARY
APPROPRIATIONS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3802

March 3, 1995

The Honorable James F. Boatright
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Installations)
1660 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1660

Dear Secretary Boatright:

As you are aware, the Greater Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station (ARS) in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania has been recommended for closure by the Secretary of Defense in his Base Realignment and Closure recommendations released on February 28. The Secretary has recommended that the 911th Airlift Wing, currently located at the Pittsburgh ARS, be inactivated and its C-130s redistributed to Air Force units in Georgia and Colorado.

I am particularly concerned that this closure recommendation depends upon a determination that the Pittsburgh ARS lacks significant expansion capability, a criteria that has been important in past closure and realignment recommendations. I am advised that an offer made in November of 1994 by Allegheny County to add an additional 30 acres to the 911th's existing 103-acre lease, at no additional cost, is currently pending in your office -- an offer that would greatly increase the unit's "expandability" -- and that to date Air Force acceptance has not been forthcoming.

I believe the Air Force's acceptance of this offer is of particular importance, not only because of the significant ramp space expansion that would be made possible for the 911th, but also in the interest of ensuring that the 911th's "expandability" is given a fair and comprehensive review by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission. Accordingly, I urge the Air Force to promptly accept the County's offer, and I am hopeful that the best interests of the 911th and of our nation's military will be served.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Arlen Specter

AS/pdw

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Document Separator

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO BERGSTROM AFB

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

APR 4 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Bruce Todd
Mayor, City of Austin
Post Office Box 1088
Austin, Texas 78767

Dear Mayor Todd

This is in response to your letters of February 24, 1995, to the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of the Air Force concerning information you received from Congressman Doggett that the Air Force had planned to relocate the 924th Reserve Tactical Wing to Carswell in Fort Worth, Texas.

As you know, the Department of Defense (DoD) BRAC 95 recommendations were submitted to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) on February 28, 1995. The DoD recommendation concerning Bergstrom Air Reserve Base (ARB) is to close the ARB and inactivate the 924th Fighter Wing (AFRES). Only Headquarters 10th Air Force will relocate to NAS Fort Worth, Joint Reserve Base, Carswell Field, Texas.

The impetus for this recommendation was the ongoing drawdown in our force structure. Due to the Air Force Reserve fighter force drawdown, the Air Force Reserve has an excess of F-16 fighter locations. The closure of Bergstrom ARB is the most cost-effective option for the Air Force Reserve.

We trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE REFERRAL SLIP

1. DATE (Day, Month Year): **3 Mar 95**

2. SAF

3. AF

4. ACTION TO: **SAF/MI**

OFFICE	INFO	OFFICE	INFO
	X	CC	
OSX	X	CV	
OSE		CVA	
		CVAE	
US	X	CCX	
AA		CMS	
		CVAI	
AG		CVAM	
		CVAP	
AQ		CVP	
		CVS	
FM			
		CE	
GC		DP	
		HC	
		HO	
IA		IN	
		JA	
		LG	
IG			
		NGB/CF	
LL	X		
		PE	
		RO	
		RE	
PA		RT	
		SB	
SB		SC	
		SE	
SN		SG	
		SP	
		ST	
		SV	
		TA	
		TE	
		XO	
		AFPCA	
		11SPTW	
		FILE	X

5. TYPE OF ACTION

	APPROPRIATE ACTION
	INFORMATION AND/OR FILE
	PREPARE REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF
	PREPARE OSD EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/COVER BRIEF
	PREPAR ☐ EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ☐ EVENT BRIEF
	COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS
X	DIRECT REPLY WITH COPY TO **AF/CVAE** + SAF/OS
	DIRECT REPLY BY PHONE OR PERSONAL CONTACT
	PREPARE VISIT/TRIP BOOK
	PREPAR ☐ POINT ☐ TALKING ☐ BACKGROUND PAPERS ☐ MEMO
	REQUEST FOR BRIEFING
	RETURN FOR ☐ REWRITE ☐ DISCUSSION ☐ NOTE ☐ QUESTION
	☐ HAS SEEN ☐ HAS NOT SEEN
	COORDINATE WITH
	CLOSE ACTION WITH AFHQ 13
	SEND INTERIM RESPONSE
	SUPERSEDES PREVIOUS TASKER #
	CANCELS PREVIOUS TASKER #
	OTHER
	ARRANGE FOR DISCUSSION NLT WITH CC / CV / CVA

6. REMARKS AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS *(Return this form and incoming document with reply)*

SUBJECT: Relocation of 924th Reserve Tactical Wing - Additional Information (Todd, 24Feb)

NOTE: Previous letter was sent on 27 Feb, combine with 9501341.

FILE

COMBINE WITH PREVIOUS TASKER

7. REQUESTER INFORMATION

NAME
VALERIE D. JACKSON, MSgt, USAF
Deputy Executive Assistant

8. BUILT-IN SUSPENSE

OFFICE SYMBOL	PHONE NUMBER	AF/CC	SAF	OTHER
SAF/OS	**73288/75742**		**13 March 1995**	

SIGNATURE: Valerie D. Jackson

9. AF/CVAE SUSPENSE: **13 March 1995**

10. AF/CVAE CASE NUMBER: **9501341**

BRUCE TODD
MAYOR

P.O. BOX 1088
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78767
A/C 512 499-2250
FAX 512 499-2337

February 24, 1995

The Honorable Sheila E. Widenall
Secretary of the Air Force
1670 AF Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Dear Secretary Widenall:

As Mayor of the City of Austin, I am very upset with information I received from Congressman Doggett stating the Defense Department plans to relocate the Air Force's 924th Reserve Tactical Wing to Carswell in Fort Worth, Texas. The City has been abiding the decision of BRAC II and III which committed the 924th to Austin at the site of our New Airport, at least until September 30, 1996. The stipulation provided civilian activities are occurring at the site.

The City Council recently approved a construction contract for a new fire station for use by the Reserves, a development agreement for cargo facilities which allow air cargo flights at the site by Austin, 1996. Other areas of New Airport site planning have been completed on the basis of the 924th at the New Airport site.

Per our discussions with Air Force officials, along with former Congressman Pickle, myself, and City staff, the Air Force committed, in 1994, $13.1 million for construction of facilities for the Air Force Reserves. The City agreed to provide $600,000 plus other services to ensure the Reserves could operate at the New Airport site.

The Reserves are an important part of the Austin community, contributing more than $35 million a year to our local economy, plus many of their personnel contribute to civic and educational functions.

The word of our government should mean more than empty promises. We, as City officials, have made decisions concerning our New Airport based on the word and agreement from the Base Closure Commission and U.S. Air Force officials. I strongly urge you to abide by these decisions and not recommend the relocation of 924th Reserve Unit from Austin-Bergstrom International Airport.

Sincerely,

Bruce Todd
Mayor

xc: The Honorable Kay Bailey Hutchison, U.S. Senator
The Honorable Lloyd Doggett, U.S. Congressman

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
P.O. BOX 1088 AUSTIN, TEXAS 78767

PRESORTED FIRST CLASS

AUSTIN TX FEB 27 '85

U.S. POSTAGE 0.27 4

THE HONORABLE SHEILA E WIDENALL
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
1670 AF PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1670

20330-1670 99

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROUTING SLIP	ACT COPY	INFO COPY			ACT COPY	INFO COPY
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE			MILITARY DEPARTMENTS		
	SECRETARY OF DEFENSE		X	SECRETARY OF THE ARMY		
	DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE		X	SECRETARY OF THE NAVY		
	THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT		X	1 SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE	X	
	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		X	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF		
	UNDER SEC FOR ACQUISITION & TECHNOLOGY		X	CHAIRMAN		
	Director, Defense Research & Engineering			Director, Joint Staff		
	ASD (Economic Security)			DEFENSE AGENCIES		
	UNDER SECRETARY FOR POLICY			ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECT AGENCY		
	ASD (International Security Affairs)			BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE		
	ASD (International Security Policy)			CENTRAL IMAGERY OFFICE		
	ASD (Special Operations/LIC)			DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY		
	ASD (Strategy & Requirements)			DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY		
	UNDER SEC FOR PERSONNEL & READINESS		X	DEFENSE FINANCE & ACCOUNTING		
	ASD (Force Management)			DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY		
	ASD (Health Affairs)			DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY		
	ASD (Reserve Affairs)		X	DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE		
	COMPTROLLER			DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY		
	Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation			DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY		
	ASD (C3I)			DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY		
	ASD (Legislative Affairs)		X	DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY		
	GENERAL COUNSEL			DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY		
	INSPECTOR GENERAL			NSA/CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE		
	DIR, OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION			ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY		
	DIR, ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT			IGA		X
	ATSD (Public Affairs)					

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	PREPARE REPLY FOR SEC OF DEF SIGNATURE		COMMENTS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS
	PREPARE REPLY FOR DEP SEC OF DEF SIGNATURE		INFORMATION AND RETENTION
1	REPLY DIRECT *(Forward copy of reply to CCD, Room 3A948)*	X	COORDINATE REPLY WITH UPR USD/A&T
	APPROPRIATE ACTION		

REMARKS
ADDITIONAL COORDINATION TO INCLUDE - IGA

ACTION DUE DATE *(YYMMDD)*	ROUTING DATE *(YYMMDD)*	OSD CONTROL NUMBER	
950313	950227	U28946	

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

95 FEB 27 PM 1:14

BRUCE TODD
MAYOR

P.O. BOX 1088
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78767
A/C 512 499-2250
FAX 512 499-2337

February 24, 1995

The Honorable William J. Perry
Secretary of Defense
1000 Defense - Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301-1000

Dear Secretary Perry:

As Mayor of the City of Austin, I am very upset with information I received from Congressman Doggett stating the Defense Department plans to relocate the Air Force's 924th Reserve Tactical Wing to Carswell in Fort Worth, Texas. The City has been abiding the decision of BRAC II and III which committed the 924th to Austin at the site of our New Airport, at least until September 30, 1996. The stipulation provided civilian activities are occurring at the site.

The City Council recently approved a construction contract for a new fire station for use by the Reserves, a development agreement for cargo facilities which allow air cargo flights at the site by Austin, 1996. Other areas of New Airport site planning have been completed on the basis of the 924th at the New Airport site.

Per our discussions with Air Force officials, along with former Congressman Pickle, myself, and City staff, the Air Force committed, in 1994, $13.1 million for construction of facilities for the Air Force Reserves. The City agreed to provide $600,000 plus other services to ensure the Reserves could operate at the New Airport site.

The Reserves are an important part of the Austin community, contributing more than $35 million a year to our local economy, plus many of their personnel contribute to civic and educational functions.

The word of our government should mean more than empty promises. We, as City officials, have made decisions concerning our New Airport based on the word and agreement from the Base Closure Commission and U.S. Air Force officials. I strongly urge you to abide by these decisions and not recommend the relocation of 924th Reserve Unit from Austin-Bergstrom International Airport.

Sincerely,

Bruce Todd

Bruce Todd
Mayor

xc: The Honorable Kay Bailey Hutchison, U.S. Senator
The Honorable Lloyd Doggett, U.S. Congressman

28946

BRUCE TODD
MAYOR

P.O. BOX 1088
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78767
A/C 512 499-2250
FAX 512 499-2337

Date: 2/24/95

Time: 4:00 p.m.

# of Pages: 2
(Including cover)

To:

Name: THE HONORABLE WILLIAM J. PERRY
Office: SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
Phone: 703/695-5261
Fax No. 703/695-1219

From:

Name:
Office: OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Phone: 512/499-2250
Fax No. 512/499-2337

Comments:

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/30 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/bergDOGGET

March 30, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Lloyd Doggett
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Doggett

This is in response to your March 29, 1995, request for COBRA data for Bergstrom Air Reserve Base (ARB), Texas. The COBRA runs for Bergstrom ARB are attached.

Sincerely

SIGNED

SCOTT B. McLAUTHLIN
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief, Programs and
Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

COORD AF/RT DBCRC

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : Immediate

NPV in 2015($K): -291,383
1-Time Cost($K): 13,345

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	-12,727	2,457	0	0	0	0	-10,270	0
Person	0	-5,517	-12,267	-12,267	-12,267	-12,267	-54,585	-12,267
Overhd	580	972	-8,610	-8,610	-8,610	-8,610	-32,890	-8,610
Moving	0	4,384	0	0	0	0	4,384	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-12,147	2,295	-20,877	-20,877	-20,877	-20,877	-93,361	-20,877

	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	263	0	0	0	0	263
TOT	0	263	0	0	0	0	263
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	94	0	0	0	0	94
TOT	0	94	0	0	0	0	94

Summary:

BERGSTROM CLOSES, 10 AF TO CARSWELL, FORCE STRUCTURE NOT TAKEN AS BRAC SAVINGS

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/2
Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	273	2,457	0	0	0	0	2,730	0
Person	0	616	0	0	0	0	616	0
Overhd	580	5,582	550	550	550	550	8,360	550
Moving	0	4,384	0	0	0	0	4,384	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	853	13,039	550	550	550	550	16,090	550

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,000	0
Person	0	6,133	12,267	12,267	12,267	12,267	55,201	12,267
Overhd	0	4,610	9,160	9,160	9,160	9,160	41,250	9,160
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	13,000	10,744	21,427	21,427	21,427	21,427	109,451	21,427

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	-12,147,300	-11,983,642	-11,983,642
1997	2,295,457	2,203,923	-9,779,719
1998	-20,877,235	-19,508,254	-29,287,973
1999	-20,877,235	-18,986,135	-48,274,108
2000	-20,877,235	-18,477,991	-66,752,099
2001	-20,877,235	-17,983,446	-84,735,545
2002	-20,877,235	-17,502,137	-102,237,682
2003	-20,877,235	-17,033,710	-119,271,392
2004	-20,877,235	-16,577,820	-135,849,213
2005	-20,877,235	-16,134,131	-151,983,344
2006	-20,877,235	-15,702,318	-167,685,662
2007	-20,877,235	-15,282,061	-182,967,723
2008	-20,877,235	-14,873,052	-197,840,775
2009	-20,877,235	-14,474,990	-212,315,765
2010	-20,877,235	-14,087,581	-226,403,346
2011	-20,877,235	-13,710,541	-240,113,888
2012	-20,877,235	-13,343,593	-253,457,481
2013	-20,877,235	-12,986,465	-266,443,946
2014	-20,877,235	-12,638,895	-279,082,841
2015	-20,877,235	-12,300,628	-291,383,469

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	2,730,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		2,730,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	400,188	
Civilian Early Retirement	146,922	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	68,904	
Total - Personnel		616,015
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	1,014,475	
Mothball / Shutdown	4,600,000	
Total - Overhead		5,614,475
Moving		
Civilian Moving	1,837,211	
Civilian PPS	2,275,200	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	271,759	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		4,384,170
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		13,344,660
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	13,000,000	
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		13,000,000
Total Net One-Time Costs		344,660

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
CARSWELL	2,730	0	0	0	2,730
BERGSTROM	0	0	0	-13,000	-13,000
Totals:	2,730	0	0	-13,000	-10,270

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: CARSWELL, TX

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

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	429

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: BERGSTROM, TX

	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	94	0	0	0	0	94
TOTAL	0	94	0	0	0	0	94

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into CARSWELL, TX):

	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	94	0	0	0	0	94
TOTAL	0	94	0	0	0	0	94

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	523

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: BERGSTROM, TX

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

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	357

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: CARSWELL, TX

	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	94	0	0	0	0	94
TOTAL	0	94	0	0	0	0	94

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of BERGSTROM, TX):

	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	94	0	0	0	0	94
TOTAL	0	94	0	0	0	0	94

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	-263	0	0	0	0	-263
TOTAL	0	-263	0	0	0	0	-263

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2
Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
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	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	94	0	0	0	0	94
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	60	0	0	0	0	60
Civilian Positions Available		0	34	0	0	0	0	34
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	263	0	0	0	0	263
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	26	0	0	0	0	26
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	13	0	0	0	0	13
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	39	0	0	0	0	39
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	16	0	0	0	0	16
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	158	0	0	0	0	158
Civilians Available to Move		0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Civilians Moving		0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	94	0	0	0	0	94
Civilians Moving		0	71	0	0	0	0	71
New Civilians Hired		0	23	0	0	0	0	23
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	22	0	0	0	0	22
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	158	0	0	0	0	158
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	23	0	0	0	0	23

* 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 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	273	2,457	0	0	0	0	2,730
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	400	0	0	0	0	400
Civ Retire	0	147	0	0	0	0	147
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	228	0	0	0	0	228
POV Miles	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Home Purch	0	656	0	0	0	0	656
HHG	0	456	0	0	0	0	456
Misc	0	50	0	0	0	0	50
House Hunt	0	142	0	0	0	0	142
PPS	0	2,275	0	0	0	0	2,275
RITA	0	302	0	0	0	0	302
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	18	0	0	0	0	18
Freight	0	209	0	0	0	0	209
Vehicles	0	33	0	0	0	0	33
Driving	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Unemployment	0	69	0	0	0	0	69
OTHER							
Program Plan	580	435	0	0	0	0	1,014
Shutdown	0	4,600	0	0	0	0	4,600
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	853	12,492	0	0	0	0	13,345

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\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	2	2	2	2	9	2
BOS	0	547	547	547	547	547	2,737	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	547	550	550	550	550	2,746	550
TOTAL COST	853	13,039	550	550	550	550	16,090	550

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,000
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	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,000

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	1,158	2,438	2,438	2,438	2,438	10,910	2,438
BOS	0	3,452	6,722	6,722	6,722	6,722	30,340	6,722
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	6,133	12,267	12,267	12,267	12,267	55,201	12,267
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	10,744	21,427	21,427	21,427	21,427	96,451	21,427
TOTAL SAVINGS	13,000	10,744	21,427	21,427	21,427	21,427	109,451	21,427

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Add Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	-12,727	2,457	0	0	0	0	-10,270
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	547	0	0	0	0	547
Civ Moving	0	4,384	0	0	0	0	4,384
Other	580	5,104	0	0	0	0	5,683
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	-12,147	12,492	0	0	0	0	345

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	-1,158	-2,436	-2,436	-2,436	-2,436	-10,901	-2,436
BOS	0	-2,905	-6,175	-6,175	-6,175	-6,175	-27,603	-6,175
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-6,133	-12,267	-12,267	-12,267	-12,267	-55,201	-12,267
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	-10,196	-20,877	-20,877	-20,877	-20,877	-93,705	-20,877
TOTAL NET COST	-12,147	2,295	-20,877	-20,877	-20,877	-20,877	-93,361	-20,877

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

	Personnel		SF		
Base	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
CARSWELL	94	22%	20,000	0%	213
BERGSTROM	-357	-100%	-3,680,000	-100%	10,308

	RPMA($)			BOS($)		
Base	Change	%Change	Chg/Per	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
CARSWELL	2,287	0%	24	547,323	11%	5,822
BERGSTROM	-2,438,000	-100%	6,829	-6,722,000	-100%	18,829

	RPMABOS($)		
Base	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
CARSWELL	549,611	10%	5,847
BERGSTROM	-9,160,000	-100%	25,658

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	-1,158	-2,436	-2,436	-2,436	-2,436	-10,901	-2,436
BOS Change	0	-2,905	-6,175	-6,175	-6,175	-6,175	-27,603	-6,175
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	0	-4,063	-8,610	-8,610	-8,610	-8,610	-38,505	-8,610

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
CARSWELL, TX	Realignment
BERGSTROM, TX	Closes in FY 1997

Summary:

BERGSTROM CLOSES, 10 AF TO CARSWELL, FORCE STRUCTURE NOT TAKEN AS BRAC SAVINGS

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
CARSWELL, TX	BERGSTROM, TX	206 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from BERGSTROM, TX to CARSWELL, TX

	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	94	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	132	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	115	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: CARSWELL, TX

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	506
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	1,027
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	3,820
Total Civilian Employees:	429	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.84
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	4,114	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF012
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	105	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: BERGSTROM, TX

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,438
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	925
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	5,797
Total Civilian Employees:	357	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.84
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	3,680	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF006
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	99	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: CARSWELL, TX

	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: BERGSTROM, TX

	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(%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	13,000	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($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): 3,680 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: BERGSTROM, TX

	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	-263	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: CARSWELL, TX

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
10TH AF HEADQUARTERS	OTHER	20,000	0	2,500
10TH AF P & D	OTHER	0	0	230

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%

Data As Of 12:45 02/20/1995, Report Created 06:42 03/01/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL\BERGSTRO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\REPORT95\RECOMEND\FINAL.SFF

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			

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.02) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 17:33 11/30/1994, Report Created 09:14 12/01/1994

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\BER33305.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : 1999 (2 Years)

NPV in 2015($K): -84,505
1-Time Cost($K): 33,847

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	-23,014	13,371	0	0	0	0	-9,643	0
Person	0	1,461	0	0	0	0	1,461	0
Overhd	580	5,978	-6,953	-6,953	-6,953	-6,953	-21,256	-6,953
Moving	0	11,915	0	0	0	0	11,915	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-22,435	32,725	-6,953	-6,953	-6,953	-6,953	-17,524	-6,953

	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	636	0	0	0	0	636
TOT	0	636	0	0	0	0	636

Summary:

BERGSTROM CLOSES/F-16 CONVERT TO KC-135 AND TRANSFER TO MACDILL/10TH AIR FORCE MOVES TO CARSWELL

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.02) - Page 2/2
Data As Of 17:33 11/30/1994, Report Created 09:14 12/01/1994

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\BER33305.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	1,486	13,371	0	0	0	0	14,857	0
Person	0	1,461	0	0	0	0	1,461	0
Overhd	580	7,197	2,206	2,206	2,206	2,206	16,602	2,206
Moving	0	11,915	0	0	0	0	11,915	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,065	33,944	2,206	2,206	2,206	2,206	44,835	2,206

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	24,500	0	0	0	0	0	24,500	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overhd	0	1,219	9,160	9,160	9,160	9,160	37,859	9,160
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	24,500	1,219	9,160	9,160	9,160	9,160	62,359	9,160

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.02)
Data As Of 17:33 11/30/1994, Report Created 09:14 12/01/1994

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\BER33305.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	-22,434,600	-22,132,344	-22,132,344
1997	32,725,092	31,420,141	9,287,797
1998	-6,953,553	-6,497,588	2,790,208
1999	-6,953,553	-6,323,687	-3,533,478
2000	-6,953,553	-6,154,440	-9,687,918
2001	-6,953,553	-5,989,722	-15,677,641
2002	-6,953,553	-5,829,413	-21,507,054
2003	-6,953,553	-5,673,395	-27,180,449
2004	-6,953,553	-5,521,552	-32,702,002
2005	-6,953,553	-5,373,774	-38,075,776
2006	-6,953,553	-5,229,950	-43,305,726
2007	-6,953,553	-5,089,976	-48,395,702
2008	-6,953,553	-4,953,748	-53,349,449
2009	-6,953,553	-4,821,166	-58,170,615
2010	-6,953,553	-4,692,132	-62,862,747
2011	-6,953,553	-4,566,552	-67,429,299
2012	-6,953,553	-4,444,333	-71,873,632
2013	-6,953,553	-4,325,385	-76,199,016
2014	-6,953,553	-4,209,620	-80,408,636
2015	-6,953,553	-4,096,954	-84,505,590

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.02)
Data As Of 17:33 11/30/1994, Report Created 09:14 12/01/1994

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\BER33305.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	14,857,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		14,857,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	999,072	
Civilian Early Retirement	264,460	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	197,316	
Total - Personnel		1,460,848
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	1,014,475	
Mothball / Shutdown	4,600,000	
Total - Overhead		5,614,475
Moving		
Civilian Moving	11,095,372	
Civilian PPS	0	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	819,551	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		11,914,923
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		33,847,246
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	24,500,000	
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		24,500,000
Total Net One-Time Costs		9,347,246

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.02)
Data As Of 17:33 11/30/1994, Report Created 09:14 12/01/1994

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\BER33305.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
CARSWELL	2,725	0	0	-10,900	-8,175
MACDILL	12,132	0	0	0	12,132
BERGSTROM	0	0	0	-13,600	-13,600
Totals:	14,857	0	0	-24,500	-9,643

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.02) - Page 1/3
Data As Of 17:33 11/30/1994, Report Created 09:14 12/01/1994

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\BER33305.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	1,486	13,371	0	0	0	0	14,857
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	999	0	0	0	0	999
Civ Retire	0	264	0	0	0	0	264
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	1,082	0	0	0	0	1,082
POV Miles	0	68	0	0	0	0	68
Home Purch	0	4,214	0	0	0	0	4,214
HHG	0	2,755	0	0	0	0	2,755
Misc	0	268	0	0	0	0	268
House Hunt	0	883	0	0	0	0	883
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	1,824	0	0	0	0	1,824
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	81	0	0	0	0	81
Freight	0	505	0	0	0	0	505
Vehicles	0	182	0	0	0	0	182
Driving	0	51	0	0	0	0	51
Unemployment	0	197	0	0	0	0	197
OTHER							
Program Plan	580	435	0	0	0	0	1,014
Shutdown	0	4,600	0	0	0	0	4,600
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	2,065	31,782	0	0	0	0	33,847

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.02) - Page 2/3
Data As Of 17:33 11/30/1994, Report Created 09:14 12/01/1994

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\BER33305.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\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	44	44	44	44	177	44
BOS	0	2,162	2,162	2,162	2,162	2,162	10,811	2,162
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	2,162	2,206	2,206	2,206	2,206	10,988	2,206
TOTAL COST	2,065	33,944	2,206	2,206	2,206	2,206	44,835	2,206

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	24,500	0	0	0	0	0	24,500
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	24,500	0	0	0	0	0	24,500

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	1,219	2,438	2,438	2,438	2,438	10,971	2,438
BOS	0	0	6,722	6,722	6,722	6,722	26,888	6,722
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
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	1,219	9,160	9,160	9,160	9,160	37,859	9,160
TOTAL SAVINGS	24,500	1,219	9,160	9,160	9,160	9,160	62,359	9,160

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.02) - Page 3/3
Data As Of 17:33 11/30/1994, Report Created 09:14 12/01/1994

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM LEVEL PLAY
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\BER33305.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\AFRES95\LEVEL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	-23,014	13,371	0	0	0	0	-9,643
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	1,263	0	0	0	0	1,263
Civ Moving	0	11,915	0	0	0	0	11,915
Other	580	5,232	0	0	0	0	5,812
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	-22,435	31,782	0	0	0	0	9,347

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	-1,219	-2,394	-2,394	-2,394	-2,394	-10,794	-2,394
BOS	0	2,162	-4,560	-4,560	-4,560	-4,560	-16,077	-4,560
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	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
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	943	-6,953	-6,953	-6,953	-6,953	-26,871	-6,953
TOTAL NET COST	-22,435	32,725	-6,953	-6,953	-6,953	-6,953	-17,524	-6,953

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.07) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 14:56 01/24/1995, Report Created 16:07 01/26/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\BER02601.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\FINAL.SFF

RERUN AFTER MILCON EST WAS REVISED AT BARKSDALE

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : 1998 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K): -225,916
1-Time Cost($K): 27,902

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	-12,084	8,244	0	0	0	0	-3,840	0
Person	0	-3,388	-8,909	-8,909	-8,909	-8,909	-39,022	-8,909
Overhd	586	2,747	-8,398	-8,398	-8,398	-8,398	-30,259	-8,398
Moving	0	9,215	0	0	0	0	9,215	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	2,835	0	0	0	0	2,835	0
TOTAL	-11,498	19,653	-17,307	-17,307	-17,307	-17,307	-61,071	-17,307

	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	263	0	0	0	0	263
TOT	0	263	0	0	0	0	~~263~~ 191
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	354	0	0	0	0	354
TOT	0	354	0	0	0	0	354

NOTE: SLOTS REDUCED BY 74 FOR NEW ORLEANS BOS. F THIS IS REFLECTED REDUCED STEADY STATE SAVINGS

Summary:

BERGSTROM CLOSES/F-16 CONVERT TO KC-135 AND TRANSFER TO BARKSDALE/10TH AIR FORCE MOVES TO CARSWELL. A/OA-10 AIRCRAFT MOVE FROM BARKSDALE TO NEW ORLEANS

Data As Of 14:56 01/24/1995, Report Created 16:07 01/26/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\BER02601.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\FINAL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	916	8,244	0	0	0	0	9,160	0
Person	0	2,745	3,358	3,358	3,358	3,358	16,178	3,358
Overhd	586	5,827	762	762	762	762	9,460	762
Moving	0	9,215	0	0	0	0	9,215	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	2,835	0	0	0	0	2,835	0
TOTAL	1,502	28,866	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	46,849	4,120

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,000	0
Person	0	6,133	12,267	12,267	12,267	12,267	55,201	12,267
Overhd	0	3,079	9,160	9,160	9,160	9,160	39,719	9,160
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	13,000	9,213	21,427	21,427	21,427	21,427	107,920	21,427

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.07)
Data As Of 14:56 01/24/1995, Report Created 16:07 01/26/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\BER02601.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\FINAL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	9,160,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		9,160,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	691,234	
Civilian Early Retirement	256,064	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	119,016	
Total - Personnel		1,066,315
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	1,025,943	
Mothball / Shutdown	4,600,000	
Total - Overhead		5,625,943
Moving		
Civilian Moving	6,179,458	
Civilian PPS	2,275,200	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	760,189	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		9,214,847
Other		
HAP / RSE	35,271	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	2,800,000	
Total - Other		2,835,271
Total One-Time Costs		27,902,376
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	13,000,000	
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		13,000,000
Total Net One-Time Costs		14,902,376

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.07)
Data As Of 14:56 01/24/1995, Report Created 16:07 01/26/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\BER02601.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\FINAL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
CARSWELL	2,730	0	0	0	2,730
BARKSDALE	6,430	0	0	0	6,430
BERGSTROM	0	0	0	-13,000	-13,000
NEW ORLEANS	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	9,160	0	0	-13,000	-3,840

Data As Of 14:56 01/24/1995, Report Created 16:07 01/26/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\BER02601.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	916	8,244	0	0	0	0	9,160
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	691	0	0	0	0	691
Civ Retire	0	256	0	0	0	0	256
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	691	0	0	0	0	691
POV Miles	0	31	0	0	0	0	31
Home Purch	0	2,180	0	0	0	0	2,180
HHG	0	1,591	0	0	0	0	1,591
Misc	0	164	0	0	0	0	164
House Hunt	0	518	0	0	0	0	518
PPS	0	2,275	0	0	0	0	2,275
RITA	0	1,004	0	0	0	0	1,004
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	41	0	0	0	0	41
Freight	0	486	0	0	0	0	486
Vehicles	0	182	0	0	0	0	182
Driving	0	51	0	0	0	0	51
Unemployment	0	119	0	0	0	0	119
OTHER							
Program Plan	586	440	0	0	0	0	1,026
Shutdown	0	4,600	0	0	0	0	4,600
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	35	0	0	0	0	35
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	2,800
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,502	26,400	0	0	0	0	27,902

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\BER02601.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\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	11	11	11	11	44	11
BOS	0	787	751	751	751	751	3,791	751
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	1,679	3,358	3,358	3,358	3,358	15,112	3,358
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	2,466	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	18,947	4,120
TOTAL COST	1,502	28,866	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	46,849	4,120

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,000
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	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,000

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	1,158	2,438	2,438	2,438	2,438	10,910	2,438
BOS	0	1,921	6,722	6,722	6,722	6,722	28,809	6,722
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	6,133	12,267	12,267	12,267	12,267	55,201	12,267
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	9,213	21,427	21,427	21,427	21,427	94,920	21,427
TOTAL SAVINGS	13,000	9,213	21,427	21,427	21,427	21,427	107,920	21,427

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\BER02601.CBR
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ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	-12,084	8,244	0	0	0	0	-3,840
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	947	0	0	0	0	947
Civ Moving	0	9,215	0	0	0	0	9,215
Other	586	5,159	0	0	0	0	5,745
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	35	0	0	0	0	35
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	2,800
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	-11,498	26,400	0	0	0	0	14,902

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	-1,158	-2,427	-2,427	-2,427	-2,427	-10,867	-2,427
BOS	0	-1,134	-5,971	-5,971	-5,971	-5,971	-25,018	-5,971
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-4,454	-8,909	-8,909	-8,909	-8,909	-40,089	-8,909
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	-6,747	-17,307	-17,307	-17,307	-17,307	-75,974	-17,307
TOTAL NET COST	-11,498	19,653	-17,307	-17,307	-17,307	-17,307	-61,071	-17,307

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Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\BER02601.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
CARSWELL, TX	Realignment
BARKSDALE, LA	Realignment
BERGSTROM, TX	Closes in FY 1997
NEW ORLEANS, LA	Realignment

Summary:

BERGSTROM CLOSES/F-16 CONVERT TO KC-135 AND TRANSFER TO BARKSDALE/10TH AIR FORCE MOVES TO CARSWELL. A/OA-10 AIRCRAFT MOVE FROM BARKSDALE TO NEW ORLEANS

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
CARSWELL, TX	BERGSTROM, TX	206 mi
BARKSDALE, LA	BERGSTROM, TX	1,132 mi
BARKSDALE, LA	NEW ORLEANS, LA	316 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from BERGSTROM, TX to CARSWELL, TX

	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	94	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	32	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Transfers from BERGSTROM, TX to BARKSDALE, 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	210	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	100	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	115	0	0	0	0

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\BER02601.CBR
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INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from BARKSDALE, LA 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	50	0	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

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: CARSWELL, TX

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	506
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	1,027
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	3,820
Total Civilian Employees:	429	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.84
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	4,114	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF012
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	105	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
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

Name: BERGSTROM, TX

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,438
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	925
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	5,797
Total Civilian Employees:	567	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.84
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	3,680	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF006
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	99	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

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Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
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INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: NEW ORLEANS, LA

Total Officer Employees:	2	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	0
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	500
Total Civilian Employees:	344	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.00
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	0	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	30	Activity Code:	NEWORL
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	53		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	100	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: CARSWELL, TX

	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 ($K):	0	2,100	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($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 : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\BER02601.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: BERGSTROM, TX

	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(%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	13,000	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($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): 3,680 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: NEW ORLEANS, LA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	700	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($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%

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: BERGSTROM, TX

	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	-263	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

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\BER02601.CBR
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INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: NEW ORLEANS, LA

	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	-86	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	72	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: CARSWELL, TX

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
10TH AF HEADQUARTERS	OTHER	20,000	0	2,500
10TH AF P & D	OTHER	0	0	230

Name: BARKSDALE, LA

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Milcon	OTHER	12,806	0	4,530
Bos	OTHER	0	0	450
P&D	OTHER	0	0	450
ADAL A-10 to KC-135	OTHER	0	0	1,000

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%

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Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\RECOMM95\BER02601.CBR
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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			

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.06) - Page 1/2
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Department : AIR FORCE
[redacted]tion Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
[redacted]nario File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\BER00401.CBR
[redacted] Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FINAL.SFF

Ber 00401

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1997
ROI Year : 1998 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K): -268,053
1-Time Cost($K): 29,976

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	-12,339	5,949	0	0	0	0	-6,390	0
Person	0	-5,152	-12,267	-12,267	-12,267	-12,267	-54,219	-12,267
Overhd	580	2,899	-8,202	-8,202	-8,202	-8,202	-29,331	-8,202
Moving	0	8,370	0	0	0	0	8,370	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	8,400	0	0	0	0	8,400	0
TOTAL	-11,759	20,467	-20,469	-20,469	-20,469	-20,469	-73,170	-20,469

	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	263	0	0	0	0	263
TOT	0	263	0	0	0	0	263
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
[redacted]iv	0	304	0	0	0	0	304
[redacted]OT	0	304	0	0	0	0	304

Summary:

BERGSTROM CLOSES/F-16 CONVERT TO KC-135 AND TRANSFER TO MACDILL/10TH AIR FORCE MOVES TO CARSWELL/AFRES DOES NOT OPERATE AIRFIELD AT MACDILL

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.06) - Page 2/2
Data As Of 07:24 12/17/1994, Report Created 15:46 01/04/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\BER00401.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FINAL.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	661	5,949	0	0	0	0	6,610	0
Person	0	981	0	0	0	0	981	0
Overhd	580	5,979	957	957	957	957	10,388	957
Moving	0	8,370	0	0	0	0	8,370	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	8,400	0	0	0	0	8,400	0
TOTAL	1,241	29,680	957	957	957	957	34,750	957

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,000	0
Person	0	6,133	12,267	12,267	12,267	12,267	55,201	12,267
Overhd	0	3,079	9,160	9,160	9,160	9,160	39,719	9,160
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	13,000	9,213	21,427	21,427	21,427	21,427	107,920	21,427

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.06)
Data As Of 07:24 12/17/1994, Report Created 15:46 01/04/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\BER00401.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FINAL.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	6,610,000	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		6,610,000
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	636,863	
Civilian Early Retirement	235,076	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	109,620	
Total - Personnel		981,359
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	1,014,475	
Mothball / Shutdown	4,600,000	
Total - Overhead		5,614,475
Moving		
Civilian Moving	5,343,132	
Civilian PPS	2,275,200	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	752,242	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		8,370,574
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	8,400,000	
Total - Other		8,400,000
Total One-Time Costs		29,976,408
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	13,000,000	
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		13,000,000
Total Net One-Time Costs		16,976,408

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.06)
Data As Of 07:24 12/17/1994, Report Created 15:46 01/04/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\BER00401.CBR
Cost Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FINAL.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
CARSWELL	2,730	0	0	0	2,730
MACDILL	3,880	0	0	0	3,880
BERGSTROM	0	0	0	-13,000	-13,000
Totals:	6,610	0	0	-13,000	-6,390

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.06) - Page 1/3
Data As Of 07:24 12/17/1994, Report Created 15:46 01/04/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\BER00401.CBR
Cost Factors File : S:\COBRA\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	661	5,949	0	0	0	0	6,610
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	637	0	0	0	0	637
Civ Retire	0	235	0	0	0	0	235
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	595	0	0	0	0	595
POV Miles	0	30	0	0	0	0	30
Home Purch	0	1,866	0	0	0	0	1,866
HHG	0	1,389	0	0	0	0	1,389
Misc	0	143	0	0	0	0	143
House Hunt	0	456	0	0	0	0	456
PPS	0	2,275	0	0	0	0	2,275
RITA	0	865	0	0	0	0	865
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	33	0	0	0	0	33
Freight	0	485	0	0	0	0	485
Vehicles	0	182	0	0	0	0	182
Driving	0	51	0	0	0	0	51
Unemployment	0	110	0	0	0	0	110
OTHER							
Program Plan	580	435	0	0	0	0	1,014
Shutdown	0	4,600	0	0	0	0	4,600
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	8,400	0	0	0	0	8,400
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,241	28,736	0	0	0	0	29,976

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.06) - Page 2/3
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Department : AIR FORCE
[illegible]tion Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
[illegible]nario File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\BER00401.CBR
[illegible] Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FINAL.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSM								
RPMA	0	0	13	13	13	13	53	13
BOS	0	944	944	944	944	944	4,721	944
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	944	957	957	957	957	4,774	957
TOTAL COST	1,241	29,680	957	957	957	957	34,750	957

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,000
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSM							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[illegible]HER							
[illegible]and 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	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,000

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSM								
RPMA	0	1,158	2,438	2,438	2,438	2,438	10,910	2,438
BOS	0	1,921	6,722	6,722	6,722	6,722	28,809	6,722
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	6,133	12,267	12,267	12,267	12,267	55,201	12,267
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	9,213	21,427	21,427	21,427	21,427	94,920	21,427
TOTAL SAVINGS	13,000	9,213	21,427	21,427	21,427	21,427	107,920	21,427

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.06) - Page 3/3
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Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\BER00401.CBR
Cost Factors File : S:\COBRA\FINAL.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	-12,339	5,949	0	0	0	0	-6,390
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	872	0	0	0	0	872
Civ Moving	0	8,370	0	0	0	0	8,370
Other	580	5,144	0	0	0	0	5,724
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
NAP / 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	8,400	0	0	0	0	8,400
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	-11,759	28,736	0	0	0	0	16,976

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	-1,158	-2,425	-2,425	-2,425	-2,425	-10,858	-2,425
BOS	0	-977	-5,778	-5,778	-5,778	-5,778	-24,088	-5,778
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	-6,133	-12,267	-12,267	-12,267	-12,267	-55,201	-12,267
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	-8,269	-20,469	-20,469	-20,469	-20,469	-90,146	-20,469
TOTAL NET COST	-11,759	20,467	-20,469	-20,469	-20,469	-20,469	-73,170	-20,469

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.06)
Data As Of 07:24 12/17/1994, Report Created 15:46 01/04/1995

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\BER00401.CBR
Std Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: No

Base Name	Strategy:
CARSWELL, TX	Realignment
MACDILL, FL	Realignment
BERGSTROM, TX	Closes in FY 1997

Summary:

BERGSTROM CLOSES/F-16 CONVERT TO KC-135 AND TRANSFER TO MACDILL/10TH AIR FORCE MOVES TO CARSWELL/AFRES DOES NOT OPERATE AIRFIELD AT MACDILL

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
CARSWELL, TX	MACDILL, FL	1,117 mi
CARSWELL, TX	BERGSTROM, TX	206 mi
MACDILL, FL	BERGSTROM, TX	1,132 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from BERGSTROM, TX to CARSWELL, TX

	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	94	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	200	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	32	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Transfers from BERGSTROM, TX to MACDILL, FL

	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	210	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission Eqpt (tons):	0	500	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	250	0	0	0	0
Military Light Vehicles:	0	100	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Special Vehicles:	0	115	0	0	0	0

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Department : AIR FORCE
ation Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
nario File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\BER00401.CBR
Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: CARSWELL, TX

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	506
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	1,027
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	3,820
Total Civilian Employees:	429	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.84
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	4,114	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF012
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	105	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
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

Name: BERGSTROM, TX

Total Officer Employees:	0	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,438
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	925
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	5,797
Total Civilian Employees:	567	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	0
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.84
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	3,680	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	20.9%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	AF006
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	99	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

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Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\BER00401.CBR
Cost Factors File : S:\COBRA\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: CARSWELL, TX

	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 ($K):	0	8,400	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($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: BERGSTROM, TX

	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(%):	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	13,000	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($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):	3,680	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

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Department : AIR FORCE
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Scf Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FINAL.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: BERGSTROM, TX

	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	-263	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: CARSWELL, TX

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
10TH AF HEADQUARTERS	OTHER	20,000	0	2,500
10TH AF P & D	OTHER	0	0	230

Name: MACDILL, FL

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
Group HQ	OTHER	19,600	0	2,250
Gp Station	OTHER	0	0	1,000
S	OTHER	0	0	330
P&D	OTHER	0	0	300

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%

Department : AIR FORCE
Option Package : BERGSTROM FOCUSED
Scenario File : S:\COBRA\AFRES95\BER00401.CBR
Fctrs File : S:\COBRA\FINAL.SFF

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			

TELEPHONE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY

FROM: Rep Lloyd Doggett (TX)

POC: Mr. David Watkins (202)225-4865

TO: AF/RT

SUBJECT: COBRA Data for Bergstrom ARB

RECEIVED: 29 March 1995

ACTION OFFICER: Major Cynthia Snyder, SAF/LLP, 71623

SUSPENSE: 31 March 1994 (Noon)

Mr. Watkins has requested all the COBRA data for Bergstrom ARB. If you have additional questions, please give me a all at 75322/1623. Thanks.

Cynthia G. Snyder

CYNTHIA G. SNYDER, Major, USAF
Programs and Legislative Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO BROOKS AFB

SAFLLP/Major Snyder/cm/77950/5 Apr 95
word environics

APR 06 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Pete Peterson
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0902

Dear Mr. Peterson

This is in response to your letter of January 30, 1995, concerning the planned transfer of the Air Force Environics Division of Armstrong Laboratory from Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB), Florida, to Brooks AFB, Texas. We regret the delay in responding to your letter.

On February 28, 1995, the Secretary of Defense, in his 1995 Report to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, recommended the closure of Brooks AFB, Texas. As a result of this recommendation, the Air Force Chief of Staff placed this move on hold pending the final outcome of the 1995 BRAC process, which is expected in late September 1995. At that time, the Air Force will revisit this issue.

We appreciate your interest in Tyndall AFB and trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

SCOTT B. McLAUTHLIN
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief, Programs and
Legislative Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

COORDINATED BY:	

Attachment

COORD SAF/AQCX SAF/AQT

PETE PETERSON
2D DISTRICT, FLORIDA

COMMITTEE
ON
APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND WATER
RESOURCES
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0902

January 30, 1995

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
426 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0902
(202) 225-5235

DISTRICT OFFICES:
930 THOMASVILLE ROAD, SUITE 101
TALLAHASSEE, FL 32303
(904) 561-3979

MARIANNA
(904) 526-7516

LAKE CITY
(904) 752-1088

30 WEST GOVERNMENT STREET
ROOM 203
PANAMA CITY, FL 32401
(904) 785-0812

Lt. Col. Tom Shubert
Chief, Inquiry Staff, Branch #1
Department of The Air Force
SAF/LL
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1160

Dear Lt. Col. Shubert:

Enclosed, please find a copy of a letter from my constituents in the Bay County Chamber of Commerce regarding the planned transfer of the Air Force Environics Division of Armstrong Laboratory (OLAB) from Tyndall AFB to Brooks AFB. This is a continuing concern of Bay County since their first letter on this subject in June, 1994.

I would appreciate your advising me about the points raised by the Chamber of Commerce; in particular, if this transfer could be delayed until after the 1995 Base Reduction and Closure (BRAC) process is complete. Another factor raised by Bay County in their June letter was that Tyndall already has a building specifically designed for the Environics Lab; duplicating this lab at Brooks and transferring the personnel would cost millions of dollars in an era of lower budgets. Finally, they suggest that without knowing whether Brooks will close due to BRAC 95, it would not seem prudent to move additional units into that base.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter. Should you need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me or my Legislative Assistant, Andy Ball, at (202) 225-5235.

Sincerely,

Pete Peterson

Pete Peterson, M.C.

DBP:jab

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Military Affairs Committee

January 6, 1995

JAN 13 1995

The Honorable Pete Peterson
United States House of Representatives
426 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Peterson,

You may remember my letter of June 23, 1994 asking your help in defusing the directive to relocate the Air Force Environics Division of Armstrong Lab (OLAB) from Tyndall AFB to Brooks AFB, Texas. A copy of that letter is attached.

The reasons that this move does not make any sense, financial or operational, have not changed and are outlined in my letter of June 23, 1994. I have recently learned however, that this proposed move is going forward. The schedule is to set up a presence at Brook AFB by April 28, 1995 with the balance of personnel being relocated by August 28, 1995 after approximately $2,000,000 in unallocated funds are spent to renovate existing facilities for their use.

The Honorable Rodney A. Coleman, Assistant Secretary for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, Installations and Environment, visited the Tyndall facilities on December 6, 1994. He wrote a letter to Col. Neal Lamb, Director, Environics Directorate, thanking him for the courtesies shown during his visit and made the comment "The issue of moving the directorate is of major concern to me and I will discuss it further here in Washington".

We here in Bay County would appreciate your assistance in putting a stop to this move at least until the decisions of the BRAC Commissions have been announced. Your new position on the Armed Services Committee (for which we congratulate you) should be helpful in your effort.

Thank you for looking out for us.

Sincerely,

Larry

L.N. Dantzler
Military Affairs Committee

LND/bp

BAY COUNTY
Post Office Box 1850 - Panama City, FL 32402-1850 • 904/785-5208

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/14 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/brooksTE2

March 14, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Frank Tejeda
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Tejeda

This is in response to your telephone request of March 10, 1995, for the BRAC 95 COBRA model. COBRA Version 5.08 is the current model and is provided on a 3 1/2-inch diskette for your use.

We trust the information is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

COORD AF/RT

COORDINATED BY:	

FROM: Rep Frank Tejeda (D-TX)

POC: Mr. Marc L. Ehudin (202) 225-1640

TO: AF/RT

SUBJECT: COBRA Data for Depots

RECEIVED: 10 March 1995

ACTION OFFICER: Major Cynthia Snyder, SAF/LLP, 71623

SUSPENSE: 14 March 1994

Rep Tejeda has requested a disk with the COBRA formula. Apparently the formula they have is not correct. If you have additional questions, please give me a all at 75322/1623. Thanks.

Cynthia G. Snyder

CYNTHIA G. SNYDER, Major, USAF
Programs and Legislative Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

SAFLLP/MAJOR DUNBAR/CFM/77950/9 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/brooksTEJE

March 9, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Frank Tejeda
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4328

Dear Mr. Tejeda

This is in response to your letter of March 8, 1995, requesting information on Brooks Air Force Base (AFB), Texas. Specifically, you were interested in receiving all COBRA input data used to prepare the 1995 base closure recommendations and similar data for Brooks AFB from 1993.

The COBRA data used for the 95 BRAC is provided as requested. Similar data for the 93 BRAC is not available since Brooks was considered in the Industrial/Technical Support Category - Product Center and Laboratory Subcategory. This subcategory was excluded from further consideration for closure/realignment during the 1993 process.

We trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachments

COORD AF/RT

Dunbar 9 Mar 95

FRANK TEJEDA
28TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

323 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4328
202-225-1640

DISTRICT OFFICE:
1313 S.E. MILITARY DRIVE, SUITE 115
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78214-2851
210-924-7383

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4328

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEES
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEES
HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE
COMPENSATION, PENSION AND INSURANCE

March 8, 1995

Brig. Gen. Normand G. Lezy
Director, SAF/LL
United States Air Force
Office of Legislative Liaison
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1160

Dear Gen. Lezy:

I would like to request from the Air Force some information on Brooks Air Force Base. Specifically, I am most interested in receiving all of the COBRA input data which was used to prepare the 1995 base closure recommendations. In addition, for comparative purposes, I would also like to request similar data for Brooks AFB from 1993.

Thank you for your attention to this request. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Frank Tejeda

Frank Tejeda
Member of Congress

FT:me
/152230

SAFLLP/MAJOR DUNBAR/CM/77950/17 FEB 95
moyer/bases95/brooksTEJ

FEB 21 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Frank Tejeda
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4328

Dear Mr. Tejeda

This is in response to your letter of January 30, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force regarding the future of Brooks Air Force Base (AFB), Texas. The Air Force shares your vision of maintaining and strengthening our acquisition and development of aerospace medical support to our fighting forces. We appreciate your support of Brooks AFB and have ensured your correspondence was forwarded to the Base Realignment and Closure staff for consideration.

As you may be aware, the Deputy Secretary of Defense established Joint Cross-Service Groups in BRAC 95 to assist the Military Departments in evaluating those activities with cross-service potential. These groups have been established in the areas of Depot Maintenance, Test and Evaluation, Laboratories, Medical Facilities, and Undergraduate Pilot Training. Brooks AFB is being analyzed by the Laboratories Joint Group as well as our Air Force base analysis. Please be assured that Brooks AFB will receive full and fair consideration in the process.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

COORDINATION
Dunlan 17 Feb 95

COORD AF/RTR

FRANK TEJEDA
28TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

323 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4328
202-225-1640

DISTRICT OFFICE:
..13 S E MILITARY DRIVE, SUITE 115
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78214-2851
210-924-7383

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4328

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEES
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEES
HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE
COMPENSATION, PENSION AND INSURANCE

January 30, 1995

The Honorable Sheila E. Widnall
Secretary of the Air Force
Room 4E871
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Dear Secretary Widnall:

I appreciate your receptiveness in the past to my interest in the upcoming base closure process and its effect on Air Force installations. I realize that the Air Force will face difficult decisions in the weeks ahead, and I would like you to have as much input as possible before engaging in the decision making process.

As you know, San Antonio has four Air Force bases which house completely different yet vitally important missions. I am very concerned that some within the Air Force may look to San Antonio for base closure candidates simply because the city houses four installations. I certainly disagree with this notion, and I hope that each installation will be compared with like installations.

The organizations and missions at Brooks AFB, in my district, include aerospace medical education, science and technology, human systems acquisition, operational aeromedical support, drug testing, and environmental cleanup management. In fact, Brooks AFB and the organizations located there are the central place in the Air Force for such work. All of these missions will continue to exist regardless of individual base closure decisions.

I would respectfully assert that the closure or relocation of Brooks AFB and its missions would not be a sound fiscal or management decision. In addition, Brooks AFB is home to an increasing amount of cross-service workload and could absorb more.

Thank you for considering my input during this process. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or comments on this or any other matter of mutual interest.

Sincerely,

Frank Tejeda

Frank Tejeda
Member of Congress

FT:me
/149188

SAF
SAF/OS
4E871
7-7376

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO DYESS AFB

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/3 APR 95
moyer/bases95/dyess17Mar

APR 03 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Charles W. Stenholm
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Stenholm

This is in response to your letter of March 17, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force concerning Dyess Air Force Base (AFB), Texas, and the 1995 BRAC process. Specifically, you requested the Air Force review the White Paper prepared by the community and forwarded by your office.

As you requested, the Air Force Base Realignment and Transition office has reviewed the White Paper that was enclosed with your letter. This paper argued the majority of its points by applying a comparison of the 1993 BRAC data and analysis with the 1995 BRAC data and analysis. It should be understood that the 1995 BRAC analysis process is a separate entity from the 1993 process; therefore, the data and analysis from one process cannot be compared to the other. One other point of clarification, the White Paper states that "The Air Force's BRAC 95 analysis and ranking placed Dyess where it belonged -- the best base within the (18 base) large aircraft category." The Air Force process did place Dyess AFB in the top *tier* of the large aircraft category, along with nine other bases. This top tier, or Tier I, represents the highest relative merit of bases within that category; however, there is no ranking of bases within any tier.

As with previous BRAC processes, the Air Force found that selecting installations to recommend for closure or realignment was an extremely difficult task because of the high quality of all of our bases, including Dyess. As you know, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission is performing an independent analysis of the Department of Defense (DoD) recommendations and has until May 17, 1995, to recommend changes to the DoD recommendations.

COORD AF/RT

Although Dyess AFB was not recommended for closure or realignment by DoD, this does not preclude the Commission from adding Dyess to their list if their analysis supports such a recommendation.

We appreciate your continued interest in Dyess AFB and trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

CHARLES W. STENHOLM
17TH DISTRICT
TEXAS

COMMITTEES:
BUDGET
AGRICULTURE
CHAIRMAN OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS AND NUTRITION
DEMOCRATIC DEPUTY WHIP

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Please Respond to:
WASHINGTON OFFICE:
☐ 1211 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6605

☐ DISTRICT OFFICES:
P.O. BOX 1237
STAMFORD, TX 79553
(915) 773-3623

☐ P.O. BOX 1101
ABILENE, TX 79604
(915) 673-7221

☐ 33 E. TWOHIG AVENUE, #318
SAN ANGELO, TX 76903
(915) 655-7994

March 17, 1995

The Honorable Sheila E. Widnall, Ph.D.
Secretary of the Air Force
1600 Air Force, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Secretary Widnall:

My constituents and I appreciate the very high ratings that the Air Force gave Dyess AFB as a result of the Air Force's 1995 BRAC review process. The overall ranking places Dyess exactly where Abilene and Texas put it-- at the top of its category. However, experience shows that it is not wise to sit back and let the remaining portions of the 1995 BRAC play out. Consequently, we will continue to be actively involved in the process and prepare for any possible actions by the Base Closure Commission that could affect Dyess.

Part of these preparations includes a detailed review of the BRAC 95 ratings that were assigned to Dyess AFB in the "Department of the Air Force Analyses and Recommendations", dated March 1995. The review showed several instances in which we believe the ratings given Dyess for certain individual categories should have been higher. The enclosed paper contains this analysis. Please ask your BRAC experts to review it and let me know their comments. This review should help strengthen both the Air Force's and Dyess/Abilene's position that the Base Closure Commission should not consider adding Dyess to its list.

We deeply appreciate the excellent work the Air Force has done with respect to BRAC 95 and Dyess/Abilene. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Charlie

Charles W. Stenholm
Member of Congress

CWS:cn
Enclosure

23 Mar 95
SAF/OS JPO

White Paper

on

Dyess AFB's BRAC 95 Air Force Ratings

March 10, 1995

A White Paper on Dyess AFB's BRAC 95 Air Force Ratings

During the Defense Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 1995 process, the Air Force collected an array of data from the field (bases) and major commands. The Air Force then applied color-coded ratings to most of the key information elements of the eight DoD approved criteria. Green , Yellow, and Red color-coded ratings were used for Criteria I, II, III, VII, & VIII. In keeping the meanings to these color coded ratings simple, "Green" equals retain, "Red" equals candidate for closure and/or realignment, and "Yellow" is somewhere in the middle. Of course, one red rating did not drive a closure recommendations nor did one green rating drive a retention decision. During BRAC 95, the Air Force used an aggregate or rolling up of grades, by applying numerical weights and values. These weights represented the relative importance of each subelement as compared to the other subelements within a given level of the analysis. Subelement weights always added up to 100. For example, subelement A has three subelements A1, A2, and A3. Each of these three subelements could be assigned the same or different weights, however, the sum will be 100. Additionally, the Air Force established a color-coding to numerical conversion chart and vice versa, e.g., a green equals 1.00, a green minus equals 0.67, a yellow equals 0.00, a red equals minus 1.0, etc.. To obtain an overall rating, simply multiply the numerical value times the weighting for each subelement, then total the resulting numbers, then divide by 100. The resulting number is the weighted subelement rating and can be converted back to a color-coding. Additionally, the Air Force used standard deviations for certain subelements. Once the deviations were determined, the Air Force provided a chart to convert them to color-codings. The Air Force used actual COBRA numbers for criteria IV & V. As in past BRAC rounds, the Air Force used a level-playing field COBRA for each base. Criteria VI, the economic impact on communities, was provided by the DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group for Economic Impact. Criteria VI was presented as two numbers, which represented total job loss, direct and indirect, and job loss as a percentage of statistical or economic area population. BRAC decisions were based on overall analysis results and comparisons.

Specifically, this paper will address all ratings below Green and will discuss perceived and actual variations in ratings. **Note**: Source documents for this paper were obtained from the material provided by the DoD to the 1995 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to support the DoD's BRAC 95 recommendations.

Executive summary: The Air Force's BRAC 95 analysis and ranking placed Dyess where it belonged--*the best base within the* (18 base) *large aircraft category*. During this BRAC 95 analysis, *Dyess was rated below green on only a very few elements of the 250+ elements (23) that the Air Force/DoD evaluated, and on those that were rated below green, none were military value primary elements.*

A review of all Dyess' BRAC 95 ratings, by criteria and subelement, that fell below a green rating follows:

Criteria I (Current and future mission requirements and the impact on operational readiness of DoD total force)

Bomber-Operational Effectiveness (I.1A.2)

Element: Geographic location (freezing precipitation) **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: I.1.A.2.a.3 (Questionnaire element: I.2.J.3)
Rationale: The Air Force's BRAC 95 certified questionnaire reported 12 days of freezing precipitation annually. Possible ratings: Green rating was 10 or less days. Yellow rating was greater than 10 days but less than or equal to 20 days. Red was greater than 20 days.
Comment: NON-CONCUR. The Air Force's response to this question was obtained from the same source as BRAC 93's supporting data, the AF Environmental Technical Applications Center at Scott AFB. However, during BRAC 93 using the best period of record (of at least ten years--actual numbers were based on a twenty year period) certified data reported that Dyess experienced 6 days of forecast or actual icing at the base and 6 days of forecast or actual icing in the working areas, and was rated GREEN. Could it be that BRAC 95 added these two numbers together or did BRAC 95 use some other source of historical data? Unless BRAC 93's certified data is proven to be in error or the Air Force used a drastically reduced period of record, Dyess should have received a ***GREEN*** rating for this element.

Bomber-Training Areas (I.1.A.2.b)

Element: Distance to the Tactical Training Range Complex (TTRC) **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: I.1.A.2.b.3 (Questionnaire element: I.2.C.9)
Rationale: BRAC 95 questionnaire reported a distance of 666 NM to the closest 400 series military training route which leads to the TTRC. Possible ratings: Green rating was 600 NM or less. Yellow rating was greater than 600 NM but less than or equal to 1200 NM. Red was greater than 1200 NM.
Comment: : PARTIAL-CONCUR. However, the importance of the distance to the TTRC (identified during BRAC 93 as STRC) complex's selected measuring point(s) may be overemphasized. During BRAC 93 the measuring point was 810 NM away, where as in BRAC 95, it was only 666 NM. The TTRC complex is extensive and numerous training opportunities exists, some are closer and some are further away. Several hundred miles is not a critical training factor for bomber type aircraft as witnessed by the actual Air Force approved rating ranges. The overall TTRC capabilities and extensive area suggest that Dyess could very easily have been graded ***GREEN***.

Airspace/Training Area Growth Potential (I.1.A.2.c)

Element: Airspace/Training Area Growth Potential **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: I.1.A.2.c (Questionaire element: not given)
Rationale: Dyess has no requirements to expand its airspace/training areas for bomber missions. Possible ratings: Green was airspace available for future expansion. Yellow was airspace expected to maintain status quo. Red was airspace reductions possible.
Comments: **PARTIAL-CONCUR.** However, BRAC 95 DoD closure and realignment recommendations within the region, if approved, will make additional airspace and training areas available for Dyess based missions. Therefore, Dyess could very easily support a green rating for this element.

Tanker-Operational Effectiveness (I.1.A.3)

Element: Freezing Precipitation **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: I.1.A.3.c (Questionaire element: I.2.J.3)
Rationale: The Air Force's BRAC 95 certified questionnaire reported 12 days of freezing precipitation annually. Possible ratings: Green rating was 10 or less days. Yellow rating was greater than 10 days but less than or equal to 20 days. Red was greater than 20 days.
Comment: **NON-CONCUR.** The Air Force's response to this question was obtained from the same source as BRAC 93's supporting data, the AF Environmental Technical Applications Center at Scott AFB. However, during BRAC 93 using the best period of record (of at least ten years--actual numbers were based on a twenty year period) certified data reported that Dyess experienced 6 days of forecast or actual icing at the base and 6 days of forecast or actual icing in the working areas, and was rated **GREEN.** Could it be that BRAC 95 added these two numbers together or did BRAC 95 use some other source of historical data? Unless BRAC 93's certified data is proven to be in error or the Air Force used a drastically reduced period of record, Dyess should have received a ***GREEN*** rating for this element.

Element: Tanker Saturation **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: I.1.A.3.f (Questionaire element: I.2.C.10.d)
Rationale: The Air Force's BRAC 95 certified questionnaire reported that Dyess was located in a tanker balanced region. Possible ratings: Green rating was tanker poor. Yellow rating was balanced. Red rating was tanker rich.
Comment: **NON-CONCUR.** Air Force presented no bounds for determining whether a region was tanker poor, balanced, or rich. However, BRAC 93 certified data reported Dyess being located in a tanker poor region, i.e., more receivers than tankers. At that time, Dyess had KC-135 tankers assigned and Barksdale had KC-10s. However, now both Dyess' and Barksdale's tankers have been relocated to northern locations. In fact, most tanker aircraft are now located in the northern tier or at the east and west coast mobility bases. The South and Southeast is still being espoused as having a tanker

shortfall. Even the decision to reopen MacDill was based partly on a tanker shortfall in the South. Dyess should have been identified as being in a tanker poor region, and as such, receive a ***GREEN*** rating.

Airlift-Operational Effectiveness (I.1.A.4)

Element: Geographic location (freezing precipitation) **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: I.1.A.4.a.3 (Questionaire element: I.2.J.3)
Rationale: The Air Force's BRAC 95 certified questionnaire reported 12 days of freezing precipitation annually. Possible ratings: Green rating was 10 or less days. Yellow rating was greater than 10 days but less than or equal to 20 days. Red was greater than 20 days.
Comment: NON-CONCUR. The Air Force's response to this question was obtained from the same source as BRAC 93's supporting data, the AF Environmental Technical Applications Center at Scott AFB. However, during BRAC 93 using the best period of record (of at least ten years--actual numbers were based on a twenty year period) certified data reported that Dyess experienced 6 days of forecast or actual icing at the base and 6 days of forecast or actual icing in the working areas, and was rated **GREEN**. Could it be that BRAC 95 added these two numbers together or did BRAC 95 use some other source of historical data? Unless BRAC 93's certified data is proven to be in error or the Air Force used a drastically reduced period of record, Dyess should have received a ***GREEN*** rating for this element.

Criteria II (Availability and conditions of land, facilities, and associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations)

Facilities Base

Element: Facilities capacity: base **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: II.1.A
Rationale: Possible ratings: Green was greater than or equal to the mean, yellow was less than the mean but greater than or equal to minus 1 standard deviation and red was less than minus 1 standard deviation.
Comment: NON-CONCUR. The Air Force did not identify how they compared facilities capacities. During BRAC 93, Dyess was compared with other large aircraft bases, and received a green rating. If the same approach was used during BRAC 95, Dyess should again receive a ***GREEN*** rating.

Element: Facilities condition: building aggregate **Rated:** Yellow(+)
Element number: II.1.B
Rationale: Possible ratings: Green was greater than or equal to 80 percent Condition Code 1, yellow was less than 80 percent Condition Code 1 but greater than or equal to 50 percent Condition Code 1 and red was less than 50 percent Condition Code 1.

Comment: NON-CONCUR. Dyess was rated Green during BRAC 93 using similar certified data. However, during BRAC 95 certified data reported a major reduction in the condition codes (cc) for the following areas: training buildings from 98 percent cc-1 in BRAC 93 to 88 percent cc-1 in BRAC 95; maintenance-automotive from 94 percent cc-1 in BRAC 93 to 78 percent cc-1 in BRAC 95; aircraft RDT&E facilities from 100 percent cc-1 in BRAC 93 to 0 percent cc-1 in BRAC 95; jet fuel storage from 99.8 percent cc-1 in BRAC 93 to 30 percent cc-1 in BRAC 95; and unaccompanied enlisted (UEPH & VAQ) from 57 percent cc-1 in BRAC 93 to 21 percent cc-1 in BRAC 95. The Air Force may have changed the rating scales for individual facility condition codes in several areas. If not, Dyess was rated in error and should be rated the same as BRAC 93--***GREEN.***

Element: Facilities condition: infrastructure **Rated:** Green(-)
Element number: II.1.C (Questionaire element: II.1.B.2.a-c,e-k)
Rationale: Possible ratings: Green was greater than or equal to 95 percent Condition Code 1, yellow was less than 95 percent Condition Code 1 but greater than or equal to 70 percent Condition Code 1 and red was less than 70 percent Condition Code 1.
Comment: NON-CONCUR. Dyess was rated Green during BRAC 93 using similar certified data. However, during BRAC 95 certified data reported a major reduction in the condition codes (cc) for the following areas: airfield pavements-taxiways from 91 percent cc-1 in BRAC 93 to 22 percent cc-1 in BRAC 95; electric power-trans & distr lines from 57 percent cc-1 in BRAC 93 to 43 percent cc-1 in BRAC 95; and roads from 44 percent cc-1 in BRAC 93 to 100 percent cc-1 in BRAC 95. The Air Force may have changed the rating scales for individual infrastructure condition codes in several areas. If not, Dyess was rated in error and should be rated the same as BRAC 93--***GREEN.***

Element: Unique facilities **Rated:** Red
Element number: II.1.D (Questionaire element: II.5.A)
Rationale: Dyess did not identify any unique facilities, e.g., high cost, one-of-a-kind. Possible ratings: Green if unique facilities exists and red if no unique facilities exists.
Comment: CONCUR.

Criteria III (Ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both the existing and potential receiving location)

Element: Maximum on Ground (MOG) **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: III.1 (Questionaire element: III.1.A.1)
Rationale: Dyess reported a C-141 working MOG of 3. Possible ratings: Green was 4 or more. Yellow was 2 or more but less than 4. Red was less than 2.
Comment: PARTIAL-CONCUR. Dyess, being the home of an airlift mission, could easily support a variety of airlift requirements, e.g., IAW certified data, Dyess can refuel 24 C-141 equivalents at one time. However, Dyess personnel used specific

guidelines for refueling capability, material handling equipment, load crews, etc. to produce their questionnaire responses, thus the element answer was a MOG of three. In reality, Dyess can easily support a ***GREEN*** rating if given the material handling equipment it needs.

<u>Geographic Location</u> (III.7)

Element: Port Facility within 150 NM **Rated:** Red
Element number: III.7.C (Questionaire element: III.1.G.3)
Rationale: Questionnaire stated Dyess did not have port facilities within 150 NM, therefore, the element was rated red. Possible ratings were green or red. Green - port available. Red - port not available.
Comment: CONCUR. However, the port requirement is overstated.

Criteria IV (Cost and manpower implications)

Dyess' cost and manpower implications were noteworthy.

- Out of 18 large aircraft bases, Dyess was the fourteenth most expensive to close (132M). However, during BRAC 93 the Air Force reported Dyess as the second most expensive to close within the same category (616M).
- 20 year net present value of closure option reported as 443M savings vice a 138M cost during BRAC 93.
- Steady state savings remain low (third lowest of the category).
- Manpower reductions realized were low (fifth lowest of the category).

Comment: The drastic change in Dyess' projected closure costs between BRAC 93 & BRAC 95 needs clarification. Apparently, the Air Force changed the basic COBRA model assumptions and/or inputs to produce such diverse results from BRAC 93.

Criteria V (Return on investment)

A Dyess closure, as discussed above, was projected to realize a payback in 3 years vice the reported 41 years during BRAC 93.

Comment: The drastic change in Dyess' return on investment between BRAC 93 & BRAC 95 needs clarification. Apparently, the Air Force changed the basic COBRA model assumptions and/or inputs to produce such diverse results from BRAC 93.

Criteria VI (Economic impact on communities)

Key data used to evaluate Dyess/Abilene follow (the Air Force used cumulative job loss for all BRACs and cumulative percent job loss for all BRACs as the primary measure for this criteria):

Economic Area Employment (93)	72,083
Direct job loss (current BRAC)	4,503
Indirect job loss (current BRAC)	1,387
Previous job loss (prior BRAC)	8
Total job loss (current BRAC)	5,890
Percent job loss (current BRAC)	8.2%
Cumulative loss (all BRACs)	**5,898**
Percent job loss (all BRACs)	**8.2%**

Community Statistics

Economic Statistical Area	Abilene, TX MSA
Population (1992 Census)	120,000
Per capital income (1991)	$17,263
1984-1991 Average Income Increase	4.2%

Unemployment Statistics

Economic Statistical Area	Abilene, TX MSA
Unemployment (10 year average)	6.5%
Unemployment (3 year average)	6.1%
Unemployment (1993)	5.8%

Comment: Currently, both the State of Texas and Abilene are accomplishing independent economic analyses with respect to BRAC 95. The results of these analyses will be compared with the above DoD numbers.

Criteria VII (Ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions, and personnel)

Off-Base Housing (VII.1)

Element: Affordable **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: VII.1.A (Questionaire element: VII.1.A.4)
Rationale: Dyess' certified BRAC 95 questionnaire reported a median monthly off-base housing cost of $653. Possible ratings: Green was less than or equal $625 monthly price; yellow was greater than $625 but less than or equal to $938 monthly price; and red was greater than $938 monthly price.
Comment: PARTIAL-CONCUR. However, VHA is used to supplement individuals that are located within areas where monthly housing costs exceed a given average.

Element: Suitable **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: VII.1.B (Questionaire element: VII.1.A.3)
Rationale: Dyess' certified BRAC 95 questionnaire reported that 7.5 percent of the off-base housing was unsuitable within the $625 and less per month range. Possible ratings: Green was less than or equal 5 percent unsuitable; yellow was greater than 5 percent but less than or equal to 14.999 percent unsuitable; and red was greater than 14.999 percent unsuitable.
Comment: CONCUR. However, VHA supplements offset higher housing costs, and when included, allow individuals to move up in price ranges, thus reducing the number of unsuitable units.

Off-Base Recreation (VII.3)

Element: Theme Park **Rated:** Red
Element number: VII.3.I (Questionaire element: VII.1.C.9)
Rationale: Questionnaire reported a theme park within three hours driving time. Possible ratings: Green was theme park less than or equal to 1.5 hour drive. Yellow was theme park between greater than 1.5 and less than or equal 2.5 hour drive. Red was theme park more than 2.5 hour drive or not available.
Comment: CONCUR.

Element: Professional Sports **Rated:** Red
Element number: VII.3.J (Questionaire element: VII.1.C.10)
Rationale: Questionnaire reported professional sports within three hours driving time. Possible ratings: Green was Professional Sports less than or equal to 1.5 hour drive. Yellow was Professional Sports between greater than 1.5 and less than or equal 2.5 hour drive. Red was Professional Sports more than 2.5 hour drive or not available.
Comment: NON-CONCUR. Arlington Stadium-Rangers (baseball), Texas Stadium-Cowboys (football), and Mavericks (basketball) can be reached in just under three hours, driving within the posted speed limits. However, Abilene has its own

professional ball team and that plays in Abilene only minutes away from Dyess, but Abilene did not receive credit. Therefore, the rating should have been ***GREEN*** to maintain consistency within the Air Force.

Element: Winter Sports **Rated:** Red
Element number: VII.3.N (Questionaire element: VII.1.C.14)
Rationale: Questionnaire reported winter sports (snow related) located more than 2.5 hours driving time. Possible ratings: Green was Winter Sports less than or equal to 1.5 hour drive. Yellow was Winter Sports between greater than 1.5 and less than or equal 2.5 hour drive. Red was Winter Sports more than 2.5 hour drive or not available.
Comment: NON-CONCUR. This element was not rated consistently across the board, and did not contain specific bounds that applied only to snow related activities. Some communities received credit for any winter sport not just snow related, e.g., hunting, ice fishing. Dyess does enjoy numerous winter sports within the green rating distances. In fact, some communities consider golf to be a winter sport. If the Air Force were consistent, Dyess would and should have been rated ***GREEN***.

<u>Local Area Crime Rate</u> (VII.6)

Element: Violent Crime Rate **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: VII.6.A (Questionaire element: VII.1.F.1)
Rationale: Questionnaire reported a violent crime rate (per 100,000) of 775. Possible ratings: Green was 600 or below. Yellow was greater than 600 but less than or equal to 900. Red was greater than 900.
Comment: PARTIAL-CONCUR. Actual 1993 U.S. Department of Justice (FBI) violent crime rate statistics for Abilene were 744.3 per 100,000. However, Abilene was and is considered one of the safest cities in Texas. The crime rates reported by Abilene may have been affected by the lack of standardized FBI criteria to identify crimes. Some communities classify crimes as violent, while others classify them as something less. Abilene leans toward the strict enforcement and classification side, therefore, actual crime statistics for Abilene might be *drastically lower* if a nation-wide standardized approach were used. Additionally, the Air Force ratings scales do not identify areas where crime really affects DoD personnel and their families. For example, the majority of the crimes committed in Abilene occur in the northeast part of the city, *well away from DoD personnel and their families.*

Element: Property Crime Rate **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: VII.6.B (Questionaire element: VII.1.F.2)
Rationale: Questionnaire reported a property crime rate (per 100,000) of 4134. Possible ratings: Green was 4000 or below. Yellow was greater than 4000 but less than or equal to 6000. Red was greater than 6000.
Comment: NON-CONCUR. Actual 1993 U.S. Department of Justice (FBI) property crime rate statistics for Abilene were 3939.7 per 100,000. Therefore, Dyess should receive a ***GREEN*** rating.

Local Medical Care (VII.9)

Element: Physicians **Rated:** Red
Element number: VII.9.A (Questionaire element: VII.4.A)
Rationale: Questionnaire reported a community physicians ratio of 1.4 per 1,000 population. Possible ratings: Green was greater than or equal to 2.2 physicians per 1,000 population. Red was less than 2.2 physicians per 1,000 population.
Comment: NON-CONCUR. During BRAC 93, certified data reported 727 providers for 151,000 people or a ratio of 4.8 per 1,000 population. Abilene did not experience a mass exodus of providers between BRAC 93 & BRAC 95, therefore, basic rationale and facts do not support a drastic physician ratio reduction. Element should be rated *GREEN*. Note: Available hospital beds per 1000 population remained unchanged from BRAC 93 to BRAC 95.

Criteria VIII (The environmental impact)

Environmental Impact

Element: Asbestos **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: VIII.2 (Questionaire element: no source given)
Rationale: Questionnaire reported 1) 18 percent of facilities surveyed and 2) 18 percent of the surveyed facilities containing asbestos. Possible ratings: Green was less than or equal to 10% facilities with asbestos containing materials (ACM). Yellow was 10% to 25% facilities with ACM; survey incomplete or unable to assess percentages. Red was greater than 25% facilities with ACM.
Comment: CONCUR.

Biological (VIII.3)

Element: Floodplains **Rated:** Yellow
Element number: VIII.3.D (Questionaire element: VIII.10.C, VIII.11.A, VIII.11.A.1))
Rationale: Questionnaire reported floodplains present on the base, but no constraints. Green was floodplains not present on the base. Yellow was floodplains present which do not currently constrain construction/operations. Red was floodplains present which constrain current construction/operations or require "work arounds" to support current operations.
Comment: CONCUR. However, floodplains location on the base are not a current problem nor do they present a future problem, even when flooded, because floodplains are not co-located with primary infrastructure.

Element: Installation Restoration Programs (IRP) **Rated:** Red
Element number: VIII.5 (Questionaire element: VIII.13.A.1, VIII.13.F)
Rationale: Questionnaire reported 43 IRP sites, with all on-site remediation in place by 1996. Possible ratings: Green was IRP sites do not exist on base; or it has been determined that no remedial action is required. Yellow was IRP sites present which do not currently constrain construction/operations. Red was IRP sites present which constrain construction (siting) activities/operations on base.
Comment: NON-CONCUR. Dyess was rated red because the BRAC 95 questionnaire reported construction (siting) constraints. However, the BRAC 93 certified data reported the exact same IRP information, but reported no construction (siting) constraints. Consistency would dictate a ***YELLOW*** rating.

Overall white paper conclusion: The Air Force made several minor rating errors during BRAC 95 with respect to Dyess' individual element ratings, as noted above. However, the resulting overall BRAC 95 analysis and ranking placed Dyess where it belonged--*the best base within the* (18 base) *large aircraft category*. Dyess rated high for numerous missions, e.g., bomber, tanker, and tactical airlift. During BRAC 95, *Dyess was rated below green on only a very few elements of the 250+ elements (23) that the Air Force/DoD evaluated, and on those that were rated below green, none were military value primary elements.* In fact, most of the "few" below green ratings were found to be in error, as discussed in this paper, and should have been rated higher (12 below green ratings should be upgraded to green and 1 red rating should be upgraded to yellow). When Dyess' rating errors are corrected, it will only solidify its position as the best base within the large aircraft category. Additionally, Dyess' BRAC 95 overall top group rating was totally consistent with its BRAC 91/93 overall top group ratings.

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CMF/77950/9 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/dyess jt lt

MAR 17 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Kay Bailey Hutchison
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Hutchison

This is in response to your joint letter of February 23, 1995, with Senator Gramm and Representative Stenholm to the Secretary of Defense regarding the future of Dyess Air Force Base (AFB), Texas.

As you know, Dyess AFB was not recommended for closure or realignment. However, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) will conduct a separate analysis of the Department of Defense (DoD) recommendations and will make its recommendations to the President on July 1, 1995.

Although Dyess AFB was not included in the DoD recommendations to the DBCRC, this does not preclude the Commission from adding bases to its listing if the analyses support such recommendations.

We appreciate your interest in Dyess AFB and trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senator Gramm and Representative Stenholm.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

COORD AF/RT ASD(LA) OSD FILE CY #29140

COORDINATED BY: SAF/MII
USD (A&T)
ASD (LA)
17 Mar 95

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CMF/77950/9 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/dyess jt lt

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

MAR 17 1995

The Honorable Phil Gramm
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Gramm

This is in response to your joint letter of February 23, 1995, with Senator Hutchison and Representative Stenholm to the Secretary of Defense regarding the future of Dyess Air Force Base (AFB), Texas.

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Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

COORD AF/RT ASD(LA) OSD FILE CY #29140

MAR 17 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Charles W. Stenholm
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Stenholm

This is in response to your joint letter of February 23, 1995, with Senators Gramm and Hutchison to the Secretary of Defense regarding the future of Dyess Air Force Base (AFB), Texas.

As you know, Dyess AFB was not recommended for closure or realignment. However, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) will conduct a separate analysis of the Department of Defense (DoD) recommendations and will make its recommendations to the President on July 1, 1995.

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We appreciate your interest in Dyess AFB and trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senators Gramm and Hutchison.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

95 FEB 28 AM 11:37

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

February 23, 1995

The Honorable William J. Perry
Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301

Dear Secretary Perry:

We are writing to express our support for Dyess Air Force in Abilene, Texas. While we know you will be faced with many hard choices as you make your 1995 base closure and realignment recommendations, the decision to retain--and perhaps expand--Dyess AFB will be an easy one.

Dyess AFB has substantial training airspace and good low-level flying routes for its B-1's and C-130's, as well as significant extra ramp space and a separate dirt landing strip for C-130 operations. Dyess has the only C-130H simulator in the Air Force, and is home to two of the four B-1 simulators in the Air Force. In addition, the support Dyess AFB receives from the Abilene community is unparalleled.

We believe it makes sense to take full advantage of all Dyess AFB and Abilene have to offer. As you know, the Air Force and the Defense Department consistently rated Dyess as one of the nation's best Air Force bases during the 1991 and 1993 Base Closure rounds. We would expect that Dyess will get similar, high ratings in the present round. Accordingly, we believe that the closure and realignment process should result in the expansion of the activities located at Dyess and hope that your office is reviewing this possibility.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kay Bailey Hutchison
United States Senate

Phil Gramm
United States Senate

Charles W. Stenholm
Member of Congress

29140

SUBJECT	GRADE	SSAN	MEMBER	STATE	MNUMBER
DYESS AFB	UN		STENHOLM C	TX	32356

ACTION OFFICER	OFFICE SYMBOL	EXTENSION	ASGND	RECEIVED
NONE			P	02/22/95

202

SUMMARY	SUBJECT CODE
INFORMATION - REQUESTING INFORMATION ON BRAC PROCESS REP LTR 021495	F

CORRESPONDENT	STATUS CODE	CROSSREFERENCE	PRIVACY
	N	NONE	N

HOT CASE	CNTNO	OTSUS	INSUS	SPECIAL CASES STATUS
B			03/13/95	

INQTY	MTDCL	CLOSED	SIG LEVEL	SYSTEM ID.
		950223		276246

SPECINT	SPECSUS	INTERIM	REPEAT
N			N

DATE REFERRED	STAFFING	SUSPENSE	DATE RETURNED
REFRD1	STAF1	SUS1	DRET1
REFRD2	STAF2	SUS2	DRET2
REFRD3	STAF3	SUS3	DRET3

DATAFAX NUMBER	PAGES	INFAX	FROM	# PAGES
1	Charlotte			
2				
3	Cleared via Telecom			

RMKS: Advised Russ Middleton of the Reading room and he said O.K. 22 Feb 95
~~Advised~~
225-6605

OJS

IF SUSPENSE CANNOT BE MET CONTACT THE ASSIGNED ACTION OFFICER ASAP!

CHARLES W. STENHOLM
17TH DISTRICT
TEXAS

COMMITTEES:
BUDGET
AGRICULTURE

CHAIRMAN OF SUBCOMMITTEE
ON DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS
AND NUTRITION

DEMOCRATIC DEPUTY WHIP

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Please Respond to:

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ABILENE, TX 79604
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SAN ANGELO, TX 76903
(915) 655-7994

February 14, 1995

The Honorable Sheila E. Widnall, Ph.D.
Secretary of the Air Force
1600 Air Force, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Secretary Widnall:

As I have indicated in my prior letters to you, my constituents and I are very concerned about the recommendations you will be making to the Secretary of Defense regarding the Air Force Bases to be closed, realigned, or retained as part of the BRAC 95 process. Our particular concern is any recommendation affecting Dyess Air Force Base. So that we may have a full opportunity to review the Air Force's actions, I request copies of the following documents, which, I understand, will be available on March 1, 1995.

1. The Air Force recommendations to the Secretary of Defense;

2. All 1995 data calls and questionnaires sent to Dyess AFB and the responses of Dyess AFB;

3. The minutes of the Base Closure Executive Group deliberative sessions; and

4. Any other data or analyses used to support the Air Force's recommendations, including any individuals base capacity analyses for Dyess.

To facilitate this effort, I will have a representative of my office pick up the material at the Pentagon on March 1. Please let me know what time the documents will be available and where they may be picked up.

Your assistance is greatly appreciated. With kind regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Charlie

Charles W. Stenholm
Member of Congress

FEB 17 1995
SAF/OS

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO REESE AFB

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/10 APR 95
moyer/bases95/reeseMar27

April 10, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Larry Combest
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Combest

This is in response to your letter of March 27, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force requesting answers to questions on T-1 facilities and Reese Air Force Base (AFB), Texas. Responses to your specific questions are as follows:

QUESTION: What is the current status and completion dates for all T-1 facilities within the Air Force's Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) bases? What are the estimated savings to the Air Force if current T-1 construction is halted?

RESPONSE: Ten projects are complete. Three projects are partially complete:

ADAL Spec UPT Squadron Operations Facility, Vance AFB (66 percent)

T-1 Spec UPT Maint Support Facility, Laughlin AFB (70 percent)

T-1 Spec UPT Maint Support Facility, Vance AFB (30 percent)

One project design is complete: the T-1 ADAL Ops Support Facility, Columbus AFB. This $3.2 million project was authorized and appropriated in the Fiscal Year (FY) 1995 Authorization and Appropriation bills. It is currently 100 percent designed and has been advertised. Bid opening is scheduled for April 17, 1995. Only FY 1996 and FY 1997 military construction projects were considered for cost avoidance calculations during the 95 BRAC process.

COORD AF/RT

QUESTION: What is the exact T-1 sortie planning factor for Reese?

RESPONSE: We are currently using a 10.86% T-1 weather planning factor at Reese AFB.

QUESTION: What is the current percentage of adequate (as opposed to Code 1) ramp and taxiway space at Reese?

RESPONSE: 9% of the ramp is "Adequate" and 91% is "Substandard." The taxiway pavements are 92% "Adequate" and 8% "Substandard." None fell into the "Inadequate" category. If the current capacity of taxiway (150,273 SY) and apron (383,120 SY) pavements were added together, the total percent of "Adequate" pavement would equal 32% (92% of 150,273 plus 9% of 383,120, divided by the total 533,393 SY).

QUESTION: Were the T-1 hangar space and ramp improvements included in the Air Force data call submitted by Reese?

RESPONSE: Yes.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and trust the information provided is useful.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

LARRY COMBEST
15TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

CHAIRMAN
PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

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House of Representatives

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March 27, 1995

PT32-2

The Honorable Sheila E. Widnall
Secretary of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Dear Madam Secretary:

I am writing to ask for your assistance in answering some essential questions regarding Reese Air Force Base (AFB). As you know, Reese AFB is located in Lubbock, Texas which is in my congressional district.

I would like the following questions answered as soon as possible and preferably within 10 working days.

* What is the current status and completion dates for all T-1 facilities within the Air Force's Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) bases? What are the estimated savings to the Air Force if current T-1 construction is halted?

* What is the exact T-1 sortie planning factor for Reese?

* What is the current percentage of adequate (as opposed to Code 1) ramp and taxiway space at Reese?

* Were the T-1 hangar space and ramp improvements included in the Air Force data call submitted by Reese?

Your assistance is very much appreciated. If you or your staff have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me or my Administrative Assistant, Rob Lehman at 202-225-4005.

Again, thank you for you assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Larry

Larry Combest

cc: General Viccellio
Colonel Brady

MAR 28
SAF/OS JPO

LARRY COMBEST
19TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

CHAIRMAN
PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

ROOM 1511
LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4319
(202) 225-4005

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

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ROOM 611
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ODESSA, TX 79762-5941
(915) 550-0743

SUITE 206
5909 S. WESTERN
AMARILLO, TX 79110-3626
(806) 353-3646

C O V E R P A G E

TO: Secretary Sheila Widnall

FROM: Congressman Larry Combest (WASHINGTON)

TIME: 11:45 (P.M.) (A.M.)

NO. OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 1

RE: Reese AFB

DATE:

If transmission is incomplete please call (202) 225-4005.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 MAR 1995

SAF/LL
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable William M. "Mac" Thornberry
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4313

Dear Mr. Thornberry

This is in response to your letters of February 9, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force and Vice Chief of Staff regarding quality of life issues as they relate to Reese Air Force Base (AFB), Texas, and to exclude Reese from the Air Force 1995 BRAC recommendations to the Department of Defense (DoD). The DoD provided its base closure and realignment recommendations to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) on February 28, 1995, and Reese AFB was recommended for closure.

The Air Force Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) was chartered to examine each Air Force installation against the eight established DoD selection criteria. Criterion VII, Community Support, was created to ensure quality of life issues were not neglected by any deliberative process. Your assertion that Reese AFB ranks as the number one preference for instructor pilots cannot be substantiated. Neither the Air Education and Training Command (AETC) nor the Air Force Military Personnel Center keeps records of instructor pilot base preferences. Subjective evidence indicates that Reese AFB assignments are easier to fill than assignments to other Air Force pilot training bases; however, closing Reese AFB will reduce the excess pilot training capacity that exists within AETC while retaining an infrastructure that will ensure Air Force readiness, with regard to pilot training, into the next century.

The DBCRC will conduct a separate analysis of the DoD recommendations and will make its recommendation to the President on July 1, 1995. Although Reese AFB was included in the DoD recommendations, this does not preclude the Commission from removing bases from its listing if their analyses support such recommendations.

We appreciate your comments and encourage you to share them with the DBCRC as it begins its difficult task of reviewing the DoD recommendations.

Sincerely

NORMAND G. LEZY
Major General, USAF
Director, Legislative Liaison

WILLIAM M. "MAC" THORNBERRY
13TH DISTRICT, TEXAS
COMMITTEE ON
NATIONAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE ON
RESOURCES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–4313

1535 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225–3706

724 SOUTH POLK, SUITE 400
AMARILLO, TEXAS 79101
(806) 371–8844

811 SIXTH STREET, SUITE 130
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS 76301
(817) 767–0541

February 9, 1995

The Honorable Sheila E. Widnall
Secretary of the Air Force
Pentagon Room 4E871
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Dear Madam Secretary Widnall:

I am writing to urge your attention to an important readiness issue that will be affected by your upcoming decisions on base closure.

As a newly elected member of the House of Representatives and a new member of the National Security Committee, I have been focusing on the key national security issues. Clearly one of the most important is military readiness and the related issue of quality of life for our military personnel. In yesterday's National Security Committee hearing, both Secretary of Defense Perry and General Shalikashvili testified at length regarding the critical relationship between quality of life and long-term readiness. Further, Secretary Perry acknowledged the existence of the present quality of life problem within the services.

It is with this topic in mind that I urge you to consider carefully the question of whether to include Reese Air Force Base as a candidate for base closure.

I am concerned that quality of life issues are not getting the attention they deserve as the Department of the Air Force makes its base closure decisions. Instructor pilots are an important asset and one which is developed at great expense. When an instructor pilot leaves the Air Force because of quality of life issues, it is a damaging and unnecessary loss.

It is my understanding that Reese AFB is a highly sought after assignment within the Air Education and Training Command and that instructor pilots designate Reese as their number one preference. The reason for choosing Reese is clear: quality of life and an opportunity to participate in a joint training environment with the Navy.

I would like to receive directly from you an assurance that you will review this question of readiness and quality of life personally before making a final decision on Reese Air Force Base. Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Mac Thornberry
Member of Congress

WMT:cs

DAR
SAF/OS
4E871
7-7376

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330

16 Mar 95

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

The Honorable James V. Hansen
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4401

Dear Mr Hansen,

I would like to follow up on our conversation this afternoon to assure you that the Air Force considers the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR) an invaluable asset that is absolutely critical to our readiness posture today and well into the future.

The UTTR is essential for future precision weapons employment training, cruise missile and UAV testing, and full scale composite force training. In fact, UTTR is the only DoD range within the CONUS that is large enough for cruise missile testing, a vital capability for an equally vital defense system.

As you know, the Air Force recommended the transfer of UTTR ownership from Air Force Materiel Command to Air Combat Command in our BRAC '95 submission. If this is approved, I can assure that Air Combat Command considers their ownership of the UTTR a tremendous opportunity to increase the level and intensity of composite force training, including joint training. The UTTR not only provides sufficient range space to conduct full-scale composite force training, but it is also unique in its ability to support live ordnance training.

Our analysis of combat ranges throughout the United States shows that large, overland supersonic ranges will be essential for future systems such as the F-22. The UTTR is one of only a few

ranges in the CONUS which has the potential for increasing its existing supersonic airspace to the size necessary to conduct F-22 operations.

The UTTR is an invaluable national defense asset that the Air Force is committed to preserve. The unique infrastructure which it provides -- training and testing in support of this nation's warfighters -- will be critical to maintaining the qualitative edge America's fighting forces now enjoy, and ensuring that advantage into the future.

Thomas S. Moorman Jr

THOMAS S. MOORMAN, JR.
General, USAF
Vice Chief of Staff

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/13 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/hillhansen

MAR 14 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable James V. Hansen
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4401

Dear Mr. Hansen

This is in response to your letter of February 24, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force concerning Hill Air Force Base (AFB), Utah. Specifically, you requested documents used by the Air Force during the 1995 BRAC round. The items you requested on Hill AFB and other bases in the Depot category are available now in the Rayburn House Office Building Reading Room, G2L2.

If you desire further information, please let us know.

Sincerely

SIGNED

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

COORD AF/RT

03/14

JAMES V. HANSEN
1ST DISTRICT, UTAH

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
NATURAL RESOURCES
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
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RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4401

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435 EAST TABERNACLE
SUITE 301
ST. GEORGE, UT 84770
(801) 628-1071

February 24, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Widnall
Secretary of the U.S. Air Force
1670 Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-1670

Dear Secretary Widnall:

As you know, I have been working with my constituents throughout the base closure process to provide them with the latest information regarding both Hill Air Force Base and its competitor installations. In keeping with this practice, I would respectfully request that you provide me with the certified data that you provide the Base Closure and Realignment Commission for Hill Air Force Base and any other installations in its category.

As you are no doubt aware, this data will be initially difficult to obtain from either the Base Closure and Realignment Commission or the Congress due to the logistics of the transmittal process. I want to be sure that my constituents have this information at the earliest possible date. The certified data is essential in reviewing the departmental recommendations in a timely manner.

If possible, my staff could pick up this material on March 2, 1995 from the House Air Force Liaison Office. My staff contacts for this request is Steve Petersen or Bill Johnson, who may be reached at (202) 225-0453. Thank you, again, for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

James V. Hansen
Member of Congress

JVH:sp

FEB 27 1995
SAF/OS JRS

Dear Congressman Hansen,

This responds to your letter of February 24, 1995, concerning Hill Air Force Base, Utah ~~and~~ Specifically the specific documents used by the Air Force during the 1995 BRAC round. The items you ~~have~~ requested on Hill AFB and other bases in the Depot category are available now in the Rayburn House reading room, 2L

~~Should you~~ If you desire ~~require~~ further information, the Air Force stands ready to respond to your request.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330

9 MAR 1995

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

The Honorable James V. Hansen
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4401

Dear Mr. Hansen

This is in response to our February 28, 1995, telephone conversation regarding realignment recommendations that affect the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR) at Hill Air Force Base (AFB), Utah. I appreciate the opportunity to respond to your questions regarding UTTR.

Assuming the Department of Defense (DoD) recommendations are adopted, the Air Force will continue to conduct cruise missile testing at UTTR. After the proposed transfer to HQ ACC, selected test capabilities will be retained by HQ AFMC for future long-range, over-land, air-to-surface tests that require the topological features of UTTR and provide minimal test support required for cruise missiles. Edwards AFB will bring up mobile instrumentation to support these limited number of tests.

While some UTTR workload will be transferred to Eglin AFB, it is not our intention to reassign personnel. The workload projected to be transferred to Eglin AFB will be armament/weapons air-to-ground munitions test capability workload, as well as warhead arena testing (includes high explosive ground test capability). The aircraft operational flight program (OFP) workload associated with the air-to-ground munitions test capability will be divided between Eglin AFB and Edwards AFB. The AFMC work remaining at UTTR will include cruise missile/UAV testing, air-to-ground PGM testing, and active target PGM/UAV testing. Additionally, the operational training capability support equipment and personnel will remain in place at UTTR.

There are no plans to conduct UTTR work at the Idaho Training Range (ITR) as a result of this BRAC action. The UTTR realignment simply transfers the control of UTTR from HQ AFMC to HQ ACC with an attendant reduction in AFMC personnel and test workload. The Air Force intends to retain UTTR as a training range. Finally, the majority of the composite wing training is already conducted at Mountain Home with some training occurring at Fallon, Nellis, and UTTR. The distance from Mountain Home to the UTTR ranges is not practical for training missions on a daily basis; however, even if the proposed ITR is established, UTTR will continue to receive training missions.

I appreciate your interest in this matter and trust the information provided is helpful.

Thomas S. Moorman Jr.

THOMAS S. MOORMAN, JR.
General, USAF
Vice Chief of Staff

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO McCLELLAN AFB, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

APR 3 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein

This is in response to your joint letter of February 24, 1995, with Senator Boxer to the Secretary of Defense concerning the future of McClellan Air Force Base (AFB), California. The Air Force shares your vision of the importance of McClellan AFB in the future.

As you know, McClellan AFB was included in the Department of Defense (DoD) recommendations for realignment to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC). Consequently, the recommendations pertaining to McClellan consist of consolidations of workloads which are not anticipated to result in a loss of employment or significant environmental impact. The DBCRC will conduct an independent analysis of the DoD recommendations and submit its report to the President by July 1, 1995. Although McClellan is recommended for realignment, this does not preclude the Commission from submitting an alternative recommendation if its analysis supports a change.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senator Boxer.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation
Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

APR 3 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Barbara Boxer
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Boxer

This is in response to your joint letter of February 24, 1995, with Senator Feinstein to the Secretary of Defense concerning the future of McClellan Air Force Base (AFB), California. The Air Force shares your vision of the importance of McClellan AFB in the future.

As you know, McClellan AFB was included in the Department of Defense (DoD) recommendations for realignment to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC). Consequently, the recommendations pertaining to McClellan consist of consolidations of workloads which are not anticipated to result in a loss of employment or significant environmental impact. The DBCRC will conduct an independent analysis of the DoD recommendations and submit its report to the President by July 1, 1995. Although McClellan is recommended for realignment, this does not preclude the Commission from submitting an alternative recommendation if its analysis supports a change.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to Senator Feinstein.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation
Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
95 MAR -2 PM 12: 37

February 24, 1995

The Honorable William J. Perry
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We are writing in strong support of McClellan Air Force Base and to urge you not to include the base on the upcoming Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) recommendation list.

As you know, McClellan AFB has become one of the most advanced installations in the entire Air Force Materiel Command, and is one of the premiere depot maintenance facilities in the United States. Unique features of the base include logistic retrofit engineering capabilities, a technical laboratory, an industrial nuclear reactor, and secure storage facilities. Recently, over $200 million has been invested in infrastructure development and new equipment, making the Sacramento Air Logistics Center at McClellan AFB one of the most advanced facilities of its kind in the world.

We believe it is crucial for the Department of Defense to implement a cross-servicing plan for depot maintenance activities immediately. Cross-servicing is crucial to ensuring that DoD retains its best depots regardless of which Service they currently serve. We are confident that given the chance to compete against other depots, McClellan AFB would do very well.

As evidence, consider the recently completed competition for workload at the closing Sacramento Army Depot. McClellan competed in head-to-head competition for nine contracts against five Army depots around the country. McClellan AFB won five of the nine contracts and over 75 percent of the total dollar value of all of the contracts. The Army Depot competition proves that cross-servicing works. It should be the model for how DoD incorporates competitions for cross-servicing into the base realignment and closure process.

If the Sacramento Air Logistics Center were closed or relocated to another site, it would be almost impossible to replace the base's unique facilities, advanced skills of the local population, and the technological support network of the region. In addition, the proximity of McClellan AFB to the high technology electronics and software centers of Sacramento and the Silicon Valley, along with the many advanced engineering universities in the area, provide an excellent pool of high-skilled labor not found elsewhere in the country.

29332

Finally, McClellan AFB's closure would have a severe economic impact on the Sacramento area and the entire Northern California region. McClellan AFB employs more than 14,000 people and provides an economic stimulus of $1.5 billion annually. Two other large area bases -- Mather AFB and the Sacramento Army Depot -- have already been slated for closure in previous BRAC rounds. The ability of the region to absorb a third major base closure that is more that double the impact of the previous two closures is highly questionable.

McClellan AFB plays a critical role in the defense of the United States and is extremely important to the Sacramento area and the entire State of California. We do not believe that McClellan AFB should be recommended for closure and urge you not to include the base on the upcoming BRAC list. Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,

Dianne Feinstein

Barbara Boxer

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MAR 27 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Vic Fazio
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Fazio

This is in response to your joint letter of February 16, 1995, to the Secretary of Defense concerning McClellan Air Force Base (AFB), California, and the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process.

As you know, the Department of Defense (DoD) submitted its recommendations to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) on February 28, 1995, which included a recommendation to realign all of the Air Logistics Centers (ALCs). The DoD recommendation is to downsize all five Air Force depots by consolidating production lines and moving workload to a minimum number of locations. The net effect of these actions is the transfer of approximately 3.5 million direct labor hours and the elimination of 37 product lines across the five depots.

If approved, realignment actions are tentatively planned to take place by 1998. At McClellan AFB, the BRAC actions will result in a slight increase in civilian manpower authorizations. However, the remaining Air Force depots will be net civilian manpower losses. Across the board, the planned consolidations of workload will allow the Air Force to reduce excess capacity, demolish or mothball facilities, and produce substantial savings without the extraordinary one-time costs associated with closing any one depot.

The DBCRC will perform a separate analysis of the DoD recommendations and will submit its report to the President on July 1, 1995. Although the Commission has the DoD recommendations, this does not preclude it from recommending alternative actions if substantiated by its analysis.

We appreciate your continued interest in McClellan AFB and trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to those who joined you in your letter.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MAR 27 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Robert T. Matsui
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Matsui

This is in response to your joint letter of February 16, 1995, to the Secretary of Defense concerning McClellan Air Force Base (AFB), California, and the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process.

As you know, the Department of Defense (DoD) submitted its recommendations to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) on February 28, 1995, which included a recommendation to realign all of the Air Logistics Centers (ALCs). The DoD recommendation is to downsize all five Air Force depots by consolidating production lines and moving workload to a minimum number of locations. The net effect of these actions is the transfer of approximately 3.5 million direct labor hours and the elimination of 37 product lines across the five depots.

If approved, realignment actions are tentatively planned to take place by 1998. At McClellan AFB, the BRAC actions will result in a slight increase in civilian manpower authorizations. However, the remaining Air Force depots will be net civilian manpower losses. Across the board, the planned consolidations of workload will allow the Air Force to reduce excess capacity, demolish or mothball facilities, and produce substantial savings without the extraordinary one-time costs associated with closing any one depot.

The DBCRC will perform a separate analysis of the DoD recommendations and will submit its report to the President on July 1, 1995. Although the Commission has the DoD recommendations, this does not preclude it from recommending alternative actions if substantiated by its analysis.

We appreciate your continued interest in McClellan AFB and trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to those who joined you in your letter.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MAR 27 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Wally Herger
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Herger

This is in response to your joint letter of February 16, 1995, to the Secretary of Defense concerning McClellan Air Force Base (AFB), California, and the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process.

As you know, the Department of Defense (DoD) submitted its recommendations to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) on February 28, 1995, which included a recommendation to realign all of the Air Logistics Centers (ALCs). The DoD recommendation is to downsize all five Air Force depots by consolidating production lines and moving workload to a minimum number of locations. The net effect of these actions is the transfer of approximately 3.5 million direct labor hours and the elimination of 37 product lines across the five depots.

If approved, realignment actions are tentatively planned to take place by 1998. At McClellan AFB, the BRAC actions will result in a slight increase in civilian manpower authorizations. However, the remaining Air Force depots will be net civilian manpower losses. Across the board, the planned consolidations of workload will allow the Air Force to reduce excess capacity, demolish or mothball facilities, and produce substantial savings without the extraordinary one-time costs associated with closing any one depot.

The DBCRC will perform a separate analysis of the DoD recommendations and will submit its report to the President on July 1, 1995. Although the Commission has the DoD recommendations, this does not preclude it from recommending alternative actions if substantiated by its analysis.

We appreciate your continued interest in McClellan AFB and trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to those who joined you in your letter.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MAR 27 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable John T. Doolittle
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Doolittle

This is in response to your joint letter of February 16, 1995, to the Secretary of Defense concerning McClellan Air Force Base (AFB), California, and the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process.

As you know, the Department of Defense (DoD) submitted its recommendations to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) on February 28, 1995, which included a recommendation to realign all of the Air Logistics Centers (ALCs). The DoD recommendation is to downsize all five Air Force depots by consolidating production lines and moving workload to a minimum number of locations. The net effect of these actions is the transfer of approximately 3.5 million direct labor hours and the elimination of 37 product lines across the five depots.

If approved, realignment actions are tentatively planned to take place by 1998. At McClellan AFB, the BRAC actions will result in a slight increase in civilian manpower authorizations. However, the remaining Air Force depots will be net civilian manpower losses. Across the board, the planned consolidations of workload will allow the Air Force to reduce excess capacity, demolish or mothball facilities, and produce substantial savings without the extraordinary one-time costs associated with closing any one depot.

The DBCRC will perform a separate analysis of the DoD recommendations and will submit its report to the President on July 1, 1995. Although the Commission has the DoD recommendations, this does not preclude it from recommending alternative actions if substantiated by its analysis.

We appreciate your continued interest in McClellan AFB and trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to those who joined you in your letter.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MAR 27 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Richard W. Pombo
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Pombo

This is in response to your joint letter of February 16, 1995, to the Secretary of Defense concerning McClellan Air Force Base (AFB), California, and the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process.

As you know, the Department of Defense (DoD) submitted its recommendations to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) on February 28, 1995, which included a recommendation to realign all of the Air Logistics Centers (ALCs). The DoD recommendation is to downsize all five Air Force depots by consolidating production lines and moving workload to a minimum number of locations. The net effect of these actions is the transfer of approximately 3.5 million direct labor hours and the elimination of 37 product lines across the five depots.

If approved, realignment actions are tentatively planned to take place by 1998. At McClellan AFB, the BRAC actions will result in a slight increase in civilian manpower authorizations. However, the remaining Air Force depots will be net civilian manpower losses. Across the board, the planned consolidations of workload will allow the Air Force to reduce excess capacity, demolish or mothball facilities, and produce substantial savings without the extraordinary one-time costs associated with closing any one depot.

The DBCRC will perform a separate analysis of the DoD recommendations and will submit its report to the President on July 1, 1995. Although the Commission has the DoD recommendations, this does not preclude it from recommending alternative actions if substantiated by its analysis.

We appreciate your continued interest in McClellan AFB and trust the information provided is useful. A similar letter is being provided to those who joined you in your letter.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Congressional

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROUTING SLIP	ACT COPY	INFO COPY			ACT COPY	INFO COPY
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DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE		X		SECRETARY OF THE NAVY		
THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT		X	1	SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE	X	
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		X		**JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF**		
UNDER SEC FOR ACQUISITION & TECHNOLOGY		X		CHAIRMAN		
Director, Defense Research & Engineering				Director, Joint Staff		
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COMPTROLLER				DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY		
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ASD (C3I)				DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY		
ASD (Legislative Affairs)		X		DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY		
GENERAL COUNSEL		X		DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY		
INSPECTOR GENERAL				NSA/CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE		
DIR, OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION				ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY		
DIR, ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT						
ATSD (Public Affairs)						

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	PREPARE REPLY FOR SEC OF DEF SIGNATURE		COMMENTS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS
	PREPARE REPLY FOR DEP SEC OF DEF SIGNATURE		INFORMATION AND RETENTION
1	REPLY DIRECT *(Forward copy of reply to CCD, Room 3A948)*	X	COORDINATE REPLY WITH **LA USD/A&T**
	APPROPRIATE ACTION		

REMARKS

ACTION DUE DATE *(YYMMDD)*	ROUTING DATE *(YYMMDD)*	OSD CONTROL NUMBER	
950308	950222	U28723	

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

95 FEB 22 AM 9:12

February 16, 1995

The Honorable William J. Perry
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We are writing to convey our thoughts regarding the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process and to express our strong support for McClellan Air Force Base in that context.

There are several reasons why we believe McClellan should remain an active component of the Department of Defense (DOD) infrastructure. The highly efficient and productive workforce, the unique, high-tech facilities and equipment, its cross-servicing capabilities and geographical location all make McClellan a national asset that should continue to serve DOD and the American taxpayer well into the future.

We believe that upon reviewing McClellan's military value, high cost to close, economic impact on the Sacramento region, and intractable environmental contamination problems you will agree that McClellan should stay open based on the merits and in accordance with the eight BRAC criteria. We urge you to give strong consideration to the following comments in support of McClellan.

Cross-Service Consolidation

Without question, there is considerable excess capacity in depot maintenance activities within each of the Military Departments. The pressure to consolidate depot maintenance activities and achieve the resulting savings is understandably significant.

28723

With this in mind, we strongly encourage you to do everything possible to promote the cross-service consolidation of depot maintenance activities when you forward your base closure recommendations to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) on March 1. We are convinced that the best way to achieve true efficiencies and economies of scale in depot maintenance is to eliminate redundancy and duplication between the Services. We concur with the findings of the January 1993 Depot Maintenance Consolidation Study (also known as the Went Study) which states that while excess capacity exists within each Service, even greater excess capacity exists between the Services. Further, there is ample evidence that cross-servicing works and that military readiness does not suffer by having one Service support another Service's depot maintenance requirements.

Ground Communications and Electronics

McClellan supports more kinds of ground communications-electronics (GCE) than any other single DOD depot. McClellan provides hardware and software for radios, radar (large and small), wire communications, instruments and indicators, signal intelligence and electronic warfare systems, electro-optics, shelter fabrication, automated systems, printed wire board (single and multi-layer) design and manufacture, and space systems. In fact, McClellan supports all the equipment types found in the Joint Cross Service Commodity Group for Ground and Shipboard Communications and Electronics Equipment.

McClellan currently provides GCE depot maintenance support to the Air Force, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the Defense Mapping Agency, the Federal Aviation Administration, the National Aeronautical and Space Administration, and the governments of Australia, Germany and Saudi Arabia.

Firefinder Example

McClellan's GCE activities prove that cross-servicing can work. Perhaps the most compelling example of this capability is represented in McClellan's support for the Army's Firefinder radar system. In October 1994, when Saddam Hussein began moving his forces toward the Kuwaiti border, the Army's 24th Infantry Division at Ft. Stewart, GA, requested 24-hour turnaround of an

AN/TPQ-37 Firefinder Weapon Locating Radar. McClellan, as the single source of repair in DOD for the Firefinder, responded immediately to provide the system. The Army requested a second Firefinder which was also provided within a 24-hour period. The commanding general for the Army Communications Electronics Command (CECOM) specifically commended the Air Force for their professionalism and responsiveness.

This example of cross-servicing, however, involved a real time, real world situation. It illustrates that cross-servicing works and that fears that cross-servicing will compromise each Service's ability to maintain readiness are unfounded.

Fixed-Wing Aircraft

McClellan's current aircraft support capabilities are also compatible with aircraft maintenance requirements of the other Services. The F-111 and F-14 share the same swing-wing, honeycomb design. The A-10 and S-3B are the same length and share the same power plant, the TF34 turbofan. The F-15 and the F/A-18 are of similar size, weight and technology. And, EF-111 and the EA-6B both use versions of the ALQ-99 jamming system to perform their primary mission.

McClellan's composite technology capabilities, hydraulics/pneudraulics facility, and extensive support of flight instruments and displays also lend themselves to supporting a broad range of military aircraft.

DOD must overcome the inherent Service biases in cross-servicing in the base closure process. Depot maintenance facilities must be considered as DOD assets, not individually as Air Force, Army, and Navy assets. In evaluating the military value of depots, consideration must be given to the ability of each depot to support cross-service workload. Under such a scenario, we are confident you will find that McClellan AFB should remain open as a DOD center of excellence in ground communications-electronics and fixed-wing aircraft.

West Coast Location

McClellan's central West Coast location makes it ideal for supporting all West Coast military operations. McClellan is virtually equidistant from San Diego and Puget Sound. It is particularly suited to support any contingency in the Pacific

theater.

In addition, McClellan's close proximity to Travis AFB and Beale AFB enables it to serve as an alternate runway for both of these high mobilization-rate bases. Further, McClellan is used for training exercises by Travis and Beale pilots on a regular basis. The location of these three Air Force installations represents an ideal staging area for the Air Force's training, operational and logistics requirements on the West Coast and in the Pacific region. The synergies of the geographical proximity of the three bases ought to be maintained.

Air Quality

The Sacramento Air Quality Management District (AQMD) recently took concrete steps to ensure that the Sacramento region's non-attainment status under the Clean Air Act would have no adverse impact on McClellan's existing missions or McClellan's ability to accept new missions. In fact, the AQMD has identified enough existing and potential air credits to enable McClellan to double the base's emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOX) and more than triple emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC). These credits have been set aside in a priority reserve bank which is under the sole authority of the AQMD. Local AQMD officials are committed to ensuring that these credits remain available for use by McClellan. The emissions reduction credits already identified by the AQMD would enable McClellan to accept and support virtually any new mission from an air quality standpoint.

Environmental Cleanup Costs

The cost of base closures is a growing concern for DOD and for Congress. Environmental remediation is a major component of the defense budget and cleaning up active military bases is very expensive. The policy goals of quick cleanup and reuse of closed facilities cost even more money.

McClellan is a prime example of the effects of expedited cleanup under a base closure scenario. As you may know, McClellan received the highest score of any Air Force base on the Environmental Protection Agency's Hazard Ranking System. The entire installation is on the National Priority List.

The current estimate of the cost of cleaning up McClellan is $1.3 billion. This cost estimate assumes a completion date of 2010 and that technological developments between now and then

will lead to cheaper cleanup solutions. However, if a McClellan cleanup is expedited under a base closure scenario, then the cost of cleanup sky-rockets to $10 billion. This assumes a cleanup target date of 2000 and use of current technology.

We recognize that DOD has an obligation to clean up military installations whether they are closed or whether they remain in active status. However, the McClellan example clearly demonstrates that the cost variance between cleaning up a closed base and an active base can be significant and can place ever increasing strains on the DOD budget. Therefore, we do not believe that DOD can afford to ignore the impact of a base closure on the cost of cleanup or on the ability of a community to reuse successfully a facility which contains substantial environmental contamination.

CHAMPUS Costs

It is our understanding that the current Air Force analysis does not account for increased CHAMPUS costs associated with the closure of base hospitals. Sacramento has one of the highest retiree populations in the country. CHAMPUS costs will be significantly impacted by the closure of the Mather hospital (which is run by McClellan) and the McClellan primary care clinic. Providing health coverage under CHAMPUS is more expensive than providing care in military treatment facilities, and we believe that the overall cost to the government, including increased CHAMPUS costs should be considered in the BRAC process.

In 1993, the Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) estimated that CHAMPUS costs would increase by $37.7 million annually as a result of closing the McClellan clinic and Mather hospital. The other ALCs are much less impacted in this area. While San Antonio also has a large retiree population, medical services are provided mostly by Wilford Hall Medical Center at Lackland AFB, and by medical facilities and clinics at San Antonio's three other military bases. Therefore, the AFMC projects that a Kelly AFB closure would increase CHAMPUS costs by $1.24 million. The other three Air Logistics Center communities do not have the large retiree populations that Sacramento and San Antonio do. The AFMC estimates that CHAMPUS costs would increase for these bases, if closed, as follows: Robins AFB: $8.69 million; Hill AFB: $8 million; and Tinker AFB: $8.5 million.

Although this information was provided to the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group in 1993, CHAMPUS costs were not included in the Air Force cost analysis and have not been included in the Air Force analysis for BRAC '95 thus far. CHAMPUS costs are real costs that must be paid for by the Air Force. We believe that such costs should be taken into account when the cost of closure and return on investment are calculated.

Economic Impact

Finally, the question of economic impact of a base closure is a real one for the Sacramento region. We are the only community in the country where two major installations have been closed. As a community, we accepted the challenge of absorbing these closures in the interest of promoting our national defense and preserving our local economy.

To date, the success of our reuse efforts has been mixed. In the case of the Sacramento Army Depot, the community has been successful in attracting new industry to utilize the base and replace the lost jobs. However, the City of Sacramento had to offer $31 million in loans and tax breaks to attract manufacturers to the base. At Mather AFB, the community's reuse plans have been met with delay after delay. Even though a solid plan for the reuse of Mather is in place, progress on implementing the plan has been slow.

The ability of the Sacramento region to absorb a third closure that is more than double the impact of the previous two closures is questionable. Taken together, Mather AFB and the Sacramento Army Depot offer the same types of facilities and real estate as McClellan. Saturation of the industrial real estate market would certainly be one result of a McClellan closure. Consumer and business confidence in our region would also be undetermined. Many businesses are already inquiring about the future of McClellan as they plan their investment strategies for the future. But what is most significant about a McClellan closure is the impact of removing $1.5 billion and 14,000 direct, high paying jobs from the local economy.

As a government town, with minimal economic diversity, such a loss would be felt for years to come.

We would like to conclude our comments with the following points. Of all the remaining DOD depots, McClellan has the second highest value of facilities and equipment. Of the five Air Force depots, McClellan has the newest facilities in terms of average age. In our view, these attributes, combined with the unique capabilities embodied in the workforce, the facilities and the equipment, make McClellan a cost-effective and indispensable national asset.

For all of the reasons outlined above, we believe that McClellan AFB should not only remain open, but that it should be the recipient of new missions as part of BRAC '95.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,

Vic Fazio

Wally Herger

Robert J. Matsui

John T. Doolittle

Richard Pombo

cc: The Honorable Sheila E. Widnall
Secretary of the Air Force

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO TINKER AFB, OKLAHOMA

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CMF/77950/15 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/nickles

March 15, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Don Nickles
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Nickles

This is in response to your March 13, 1995, telephone request for a copy of the Base Closure Executive Group briefing slides pertaining to depots. A copy of the briefing slides is provided per your request.

We trust the information is useful.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

COORD AF/RT

Document Separator

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO REP FOWLER, COBRA DATA

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

March 21, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Tillie K. Fowler
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Ms. Fowler

This is in response to your March 10, 1995, request for a disk copy of the COBRA data for all the depots. The attached disk provides the recommendation COBRA runs and the level playing COBRA runs which support the criteria IV and V numbers in the Department of Defense and Air Force analysis.

We trust the information is useful.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO LITTLE ROCK AFB, ARKANSAS

DATE	TIME	FROM	SUBJECT	CODES
4/95	10:58 am	David Myers	copy of Base Questionnaire	[ ]

From: David Myers To: csnyder
Company: c/m Thornton
Phone: 501 324-5941 Extension:

Subject: copy of Base Questionnaire New: [ ] Codes: [ ]
Message: for Little Rock AFB

[*] Telephoned [*] Please Call [ ] Urgent
[ ] Visited [ ] Will call again
[ ] Wants to see you [ ] Returned your call

Operator: jones@saf1

David Myers
1527 Federal Bldg
LR AK 72201

Charlotte, Please mail to the above address
Many thanks
17 Mar 95

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO DOVER AFB, DELAWARE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC

28 FEB 1995

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

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-0802

Dear Senator Biden

This is in response to your letters of January 26, 1995, to Secretary Widnall and me regarding Dover Air Force Base (AFB), Delaware, and the possibility of realigning units and missions to Dover. I agree Dover AFB has many strengths, as you point out, and plays a key role in our nation's ability to project global reach. As I am sure you can appreciate, such realignments can only be seriously considered after the Defense Base Closure and Realignment process concludes.

Be assured, Dover has been examined fairly in the Air Force BRAC 95 analysis to include its potential for additional missions. I am fully aware of the outstanding community support provided to the men and women of Dover AFB and this strong relationship has been included in the evaluation process.

Thank you for your helpful suggestions. We greatly appreciate your continued interest in Dover AFB and the United States Air Force.

RONALD R. FOGLEMAN
General, USAF
Chief of Staff

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO SHAW AFB, SOUTH CAROLINA

SAFLLP/MAJOR SNYDER/CFM/77950/14 MAR 95
moyer/bases95/shawSpr3

March 14, 1995

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable John M. Spratt, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Spratt

This is in response to your letter of February 23, 1995, to the Secretary of the Air Force concerning Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina. Specifically, you requested documents used by the Air Force during the 1995 BRAC round. The items you have requested are now available in the Rayburn House Office Building Reading Room, G2L2.

If you desire further information, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely

STEPHEN D. BULL, III
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

COORD AF/RT

COORDINATED BY:

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO FAIRCHILD AFB, WASHINGTON

material at the Pentagon on March 1, 1995. Please let us know the exact time and location.

Thank you for your assistance.

Cordially,

George R. Nethercutt, Jr.

George R. Nethercutt, Jr.
Representative in Congress

GRN:gk