

Sent: Mon Aug 22 16:02:13 2005
Subject: possible "final" communication to BRAC commission

Hello, all!

As I have been tracking the BRAC Commission hearings, I have become concerned that the Commission has become so focused on the Air National Guard package as a whole, and on their desire to have the Air Force and the National Guard to present them some nicely packaged compromise that they can vote on, they may have lost sight of the specific errors in the analysis of the Ohio Air National Guard bases at Springfield and Mansfield. We are hoping that if you and your members have any interest, you can take one last shot at the Commissioners. We've talked here about whether there are one or two to target at this point, but we think that a broader reaching out is probably the way to go here. I've attached the slides from General Wayt's presentation to the Commission at the regional hearing in Buffalo. It shows the several critical arguments about the 178th and 179th. We think 2 issues that impact both bases are, first, that they are both over 104% strength, and that the units who are gaining aircraft cannot meet their current recruiting goals. Second, we think it is important that the Air Force did not factor in the cost of retraining the traditional Guardsmen when it assessed the savings of the plan. That alone will override the savings projected for the recommendations at Springfield and Mansfield.

Thanks for all of your help in this critical fight. Let me know if there is anything I can do to help you get out one last message to the commissioners.

mark

Mark Wayda, Ph.D.
Director of Public Relations
Adjutant General's Department
2825 West Dublin Granville Road
Columbus, Ohio 43235-2789

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<<TAG Presentation--BRAC Regional 2.ppt>>



BRAC Regional Hearing, Buffalo, NY



Ohio Air National Guard
178th Fighter Wing (Springfield)
179th Airlift Wing (Mansfield)

MG Greg Wayt
The Adjutant General

Maj Gen A.J. Feucht
The Assistant Adjutant General for Air

Col Rick Lohnes
Commander 178th Fighter Wing

Col Mark Stephens
Commander 179th Airlift Wing

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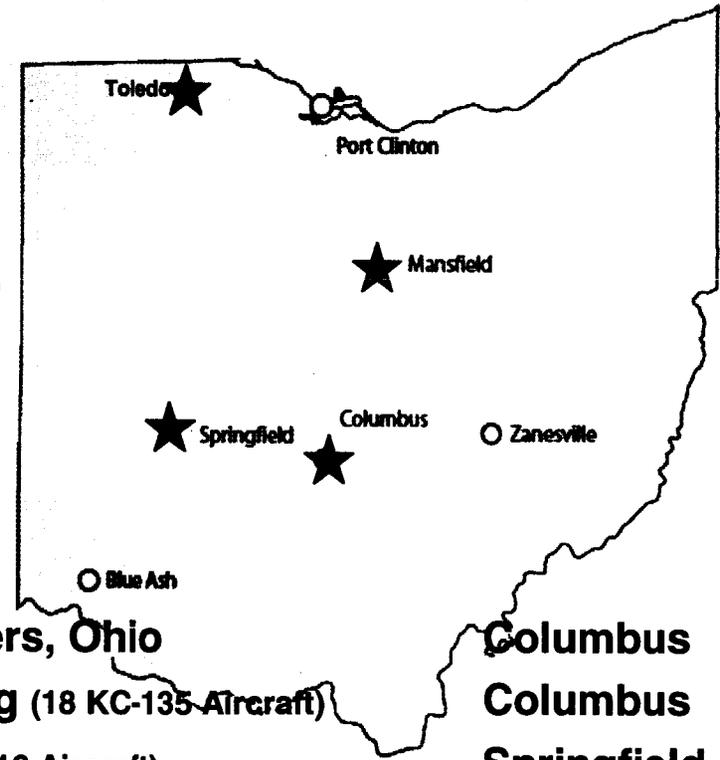
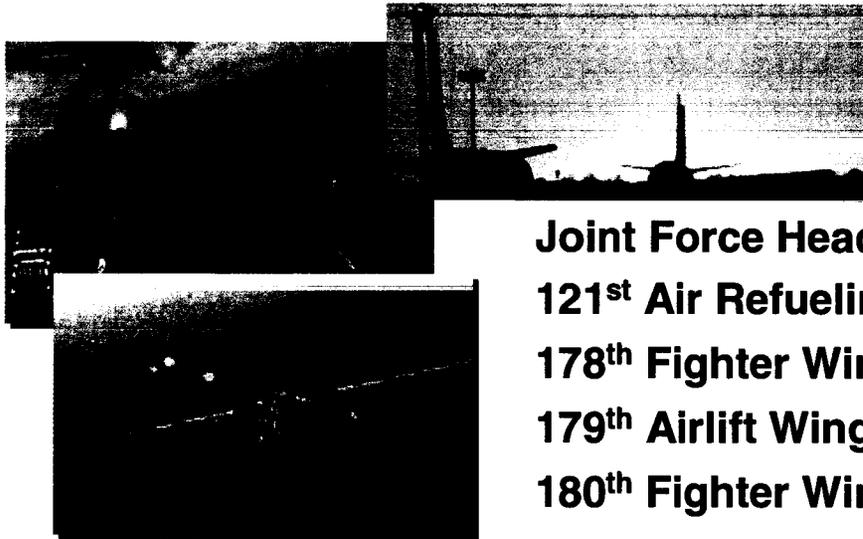
Ohio Air National Guard

5,043 Airmen

4 Wings, 7 Units

★ **4 Air Bases**

○ **3 Geographic Separated Units**



Joint Force Headquarters, Ohio

121st Air Refueling Wing (18 KC-135 Aircraft)

178th Fighter Wing (20 F-16 Aircraft)

179th Airlift Wing (8 C-130 Aircraft)

180th Fighter Wing (15 F-16 Aircraft)

**Columbus
Columbus
Springfield
Mansfield
Toledo**

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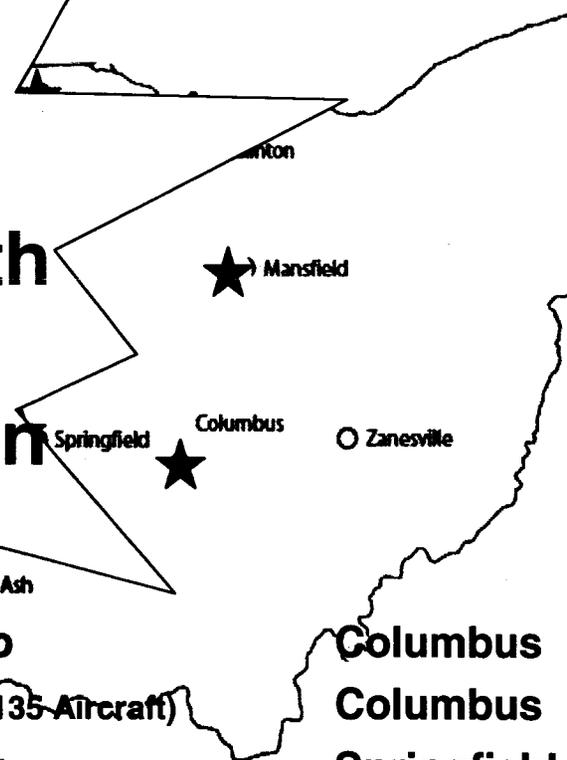
Ohio Air National Guard

5,043 Airmen
4 Wings, 7 Units

★ 4 Air

○ 3 Geog

104% Assigned Strength
95% Retention
2nd Largest in the Nation



- 8th Airlift Wing (18 KC-135 Aircraft)
- 179th Airlift Wing (8 C-130 Aircraft)
- 180th Fighter Wing (15 F-16 Aircraft)

- Columbus
- Columbus
- Springfield
- Mansfield
- Toledo

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BRAC Regional Hearing, Buffalo, NY



Critical Errors in Process Led to Flawed Conclusions

1. No Participation by the Adjutants General
2. Single Military Compatibility Index for Ranking Active Duty and Air National Guard Facilities
3. Capacity Analysis/Assessment of Optimal PAA Flawed
4. Military Value Analysis Flawed
5. Cobra Analysis Flawed
6. BRAC Principle #1: Recruit and Train
7. Additional Issues—Homeland Defense



BRAC Regional Hearing, Buffalo, NY



No Participation by Adjutants General

“We approached this as a total force. The Guard and Reserve were full participants in this effort. The—General Jumper, General Heckman briefed the Adjutants General, at least on the future total force issue. We couldn’t, obviously, share with them the specific BRAC recommendations.”

--Michael L. Dominguez

May 17, 2005

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No Participation by Adjutants General

- No Adjutant General Input in the Development of the Air Force Criteria
 - The Adjutants General Participated in Army National Guard Criteria Development
- With More Effective Communication we would not be here today

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One Military Compatibility Index Applied to All Components

- Template is the same for Active, Guard, and Reserve
- Army, Navy, and Marines developed separate templates for each component
- Air Force BRAC Criteria are Partial to Active Duty Bases and Do Not Consider the ANG Business Case
- Data call questions were geared to Active Duty Bases; Ohio's ANG bases were not permitted to present relevant information.



BRAC Regional Hearing, Buffalo, NY



Impact of Single Criteria: NG Bases Disadvantaged

Ranking	National Guard	Active Component	Air Force Reserves
Top 50	5	43	2
51-100	30	15	5
101-154	35	**14	5
Total	70	72	12

**** All 14 are Non-Flying Bases**

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Capacity Analysis Flawed

- Air Force did not analyze capacity of a facility; only current primary assigned aircraft (PAA).
- Air Force changed the rules—it decided that airlift wings should have 16 PAA and fighter wings 24 PAA.
- Did not ask the right questions: “Can the base expand and at what cost?”
- 179th can expand ramp space for 12 PAA for \$13.7 million, less than cost of transferring the C-130s from Mansfield to Maxwell and Little Rock (\$21.6 million).
- 178th already has the capacity to handle 2 squadrons (48 PAA) at NO COST—DOD recommendations incorrectly assess cost at \$45.3 million.



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Assessment of Optimal PAA Flawed

Resizing the wings is central to the Air Force's efforts to increase military value:

“Our goal was to increase military value by right-sizing our units onto fewer, better-positioned bases.”

--*Michael L. Dominguez*

May 17, 2005

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Assessment of Optimal PAA Flawed

- There is no study/no evidence to support PAA of 16 for airlift wings and 24 for fighter wings
- The Ohio ANG was “right-sized” for its assigned PAA. Ohio’s ANG units maintain the size and capacity assigned and were prevented by regulation from maintaining additional capacity. They were then slated for closure or realignment because they were not bigger.

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Assessment of Optimal PAA Flawed

- The Air Force recognizes that the “right size” for National Guard wings may be less than that it used to evaluate the wings in the BRAC process:

“...in our experience, going back to 1990, where we actually tried to preserve flags, squadrons, and went down to 18-aircraft squadrons, what we found was, especially in the single-seat fighter business...you very quickly ran out of people in those 18-aircraft squadrons. We went back to 24 for that reason...In the Guard and Reserve, it’s a little bit different. They don’t have the ongoing mission qualification that we have coming into—as a constant drumbeat in an Active Duty unit. They have very experienced crews; and, therefore, you can accommodate an 18-UE squadron.”

--General John Jumper, May 17, 2005



Military Value Flaw—178th, Springfield

The 178th identified 22 errors and omissions in the Air Force Military Value analysis of the base. One example:

Springfield is a Formal Training Unit (FTU), with a specific mission to train F-16 pilots.

- The FTU mission dictates a particular infrastructure and operational principles.
- The Air Force analyzed Springfield as a general purpose unit. As a result, the 178th was penalized relative to other general purpose units, and was not given credit for its infrastructure (classrooms, simulator, etc.) as a training wing.

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Military Value Flaw—179th, Mansfield

- The 179th identified 26 errors and omissions in the Air Force Military Value analysis of the base. One example:

Mansfield has 57,000 square yards of apron, the amount authorized for a C-130 unit with 8 PAA.

- The military value assessment assigned 0 points for this category unless the unit had over 137,000 square yards of apron.
- Mansfield was penalized for being right-sized for its assigned PAA.



BRAC Regional Hearing, Buffalo, NY



COBRA Analysis Flawed

Costs of Retraining personnel for new missions or training replacement personnel in new locations will impact net present value (NPV) assessments.

In testimony before the Commission, Acting

Secretary Dominguez said that such costs were fully considered:

“...there’s a big retraining cost associated with some of these things, which has been included into the BRAC costing.” (May 17, 2005)

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Air Force COBRA Flaw

- Based on Active Duty business model including concept of “fungible” personnel
- Assumed many highly-trained Guard personnel would follow the mission—that is an Active Duty construct
- Did not consider State Employees, Contractors, or Guardsmen and their training costs
- With the marginal cost savings associated with the recommendations for the Ohio Air National Guard bases, these omissions justify reversal of the recommendations.



Air Force COBRA Flaw—179th, Mansfield

The 179th identified 9 errors and omissions in the Air Force Cobra analysis of the 179th. One example:

Not included in COBRA – Cost of Training and the conversion of 8 current Aircraft at Maxwell AFB!

Maintenance and Ops Training	\$ 26,588,519
Aircraft Upgrades (8 aircraft)	<u>\$ 14,631,544</u>
TOTAL	\$ 41,220,063



Air Force COBRA Flaw—178th, Springfield

The 178th identified numerous errors and omissions in the Air Force Cobra analysis of the base. One example:

- Jets Leave in 2010
 - PFT scheduled → 2008
 - COBRA model shows personnel gone 2007
 - Miscalculated cost saving (2008 – 2010)
 - \$8,019,000 Personnel*
 - \$144,000 Land lease
 - \$2,463,000 Contractor (Lockheed Martin)
 - \$2,436,000 Contractor (Link Communications)
- Total error in savings = \$13,062,000
- Actual NVP (cost) / Savings = (\$-12,362,000)

* 225 Federal jobs x \$73,195/year x 3 = \$49,406,625

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BRAC Principle #1: Recruit and Train

- Recruiting and retention comprise the first BRAC principle and should be the centerpiece of the BRAC analysis.

“DoD must **Attract**, Develop and **Retain** . . . **Reserve**, Civilian, and Contractor Personnel who are **Highly Skilled** and educated . . . to ensure current and future **Readiness** . . . and to **Respond** to Anticipated developments . . .”
(BRAC Principle #1)

- DAF Analysis and Recommendations (pg. 46) stresses the importance of ARC Recruiting and Retention Demographics.



BRAC Principle #1: Recruit and Train

The Air Force testified that it had considered recruiting in the BRAC recommendations. In testimony before the Commission, Acting Secretary Dominguez said that recruiting was a component of the Air Force analysis:

“We’re confident about the Guard’s ability to sustain its recruiting. And, again, as I said, when we moved squadrons around, we were careful about the ability of that local community to sustain that.” (May 17, 2005)



Air Force Violates Principle #1

But their own words indicate that they did not evaluate the capacity to an area to support missions through recruiting; they merely assumed that all bases could recruit in sufficient numbers to achieve high levels of strength and readiness:

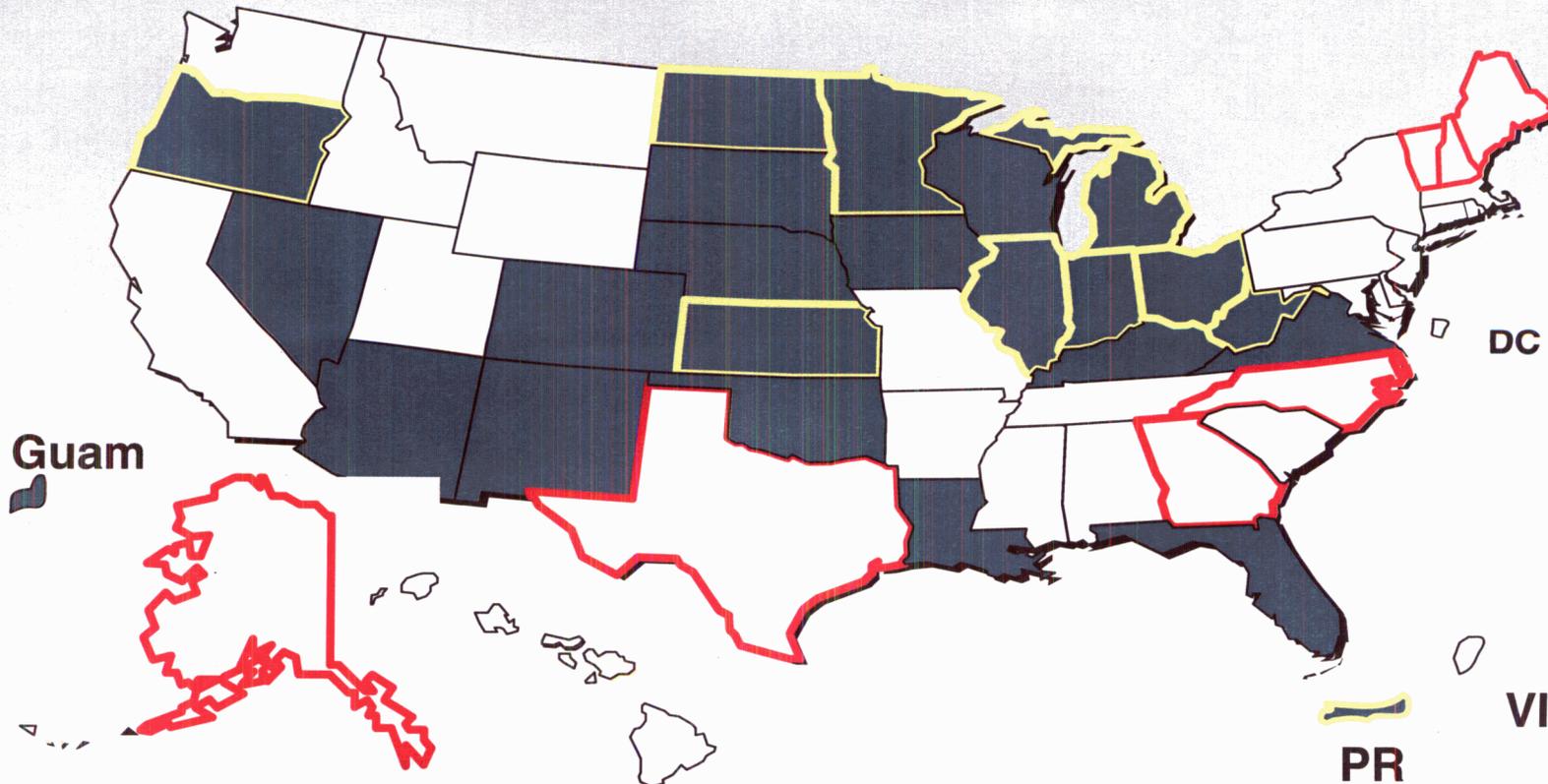
- The BCEG notes, records, and analysis process do **NOT** mention recruiting and retention.
- **“Rather than focus on Fungible Attributes like Assigned Personnel or Re-locatable Equipment and Forces, the military value Assessment stressed Installation Characteristics.”** General John P. Jumper, CSAF (Air Force Summary of Selection Process, Section 3, page 2)
- **“Military value is not a function of the characteristics of the units currently based at an installation. The skill and esprit of a specific unit can be recreated elsewhere.”** (Michael Dominguez, Acting Secretary, USAF)
- **“The skills in those Guard units, which are world class—but we can recreate them. We can Recreate those. And it just takes some time.”** (Dominguez)



BRAC Regional Hearing, Buffalo, NY

ANG Demographics

Military Value = Effective Recruiting and Retention



24 Green: => 96.7%

10 With Yellow Border = Losing Strength

30 White: <= 96.6%

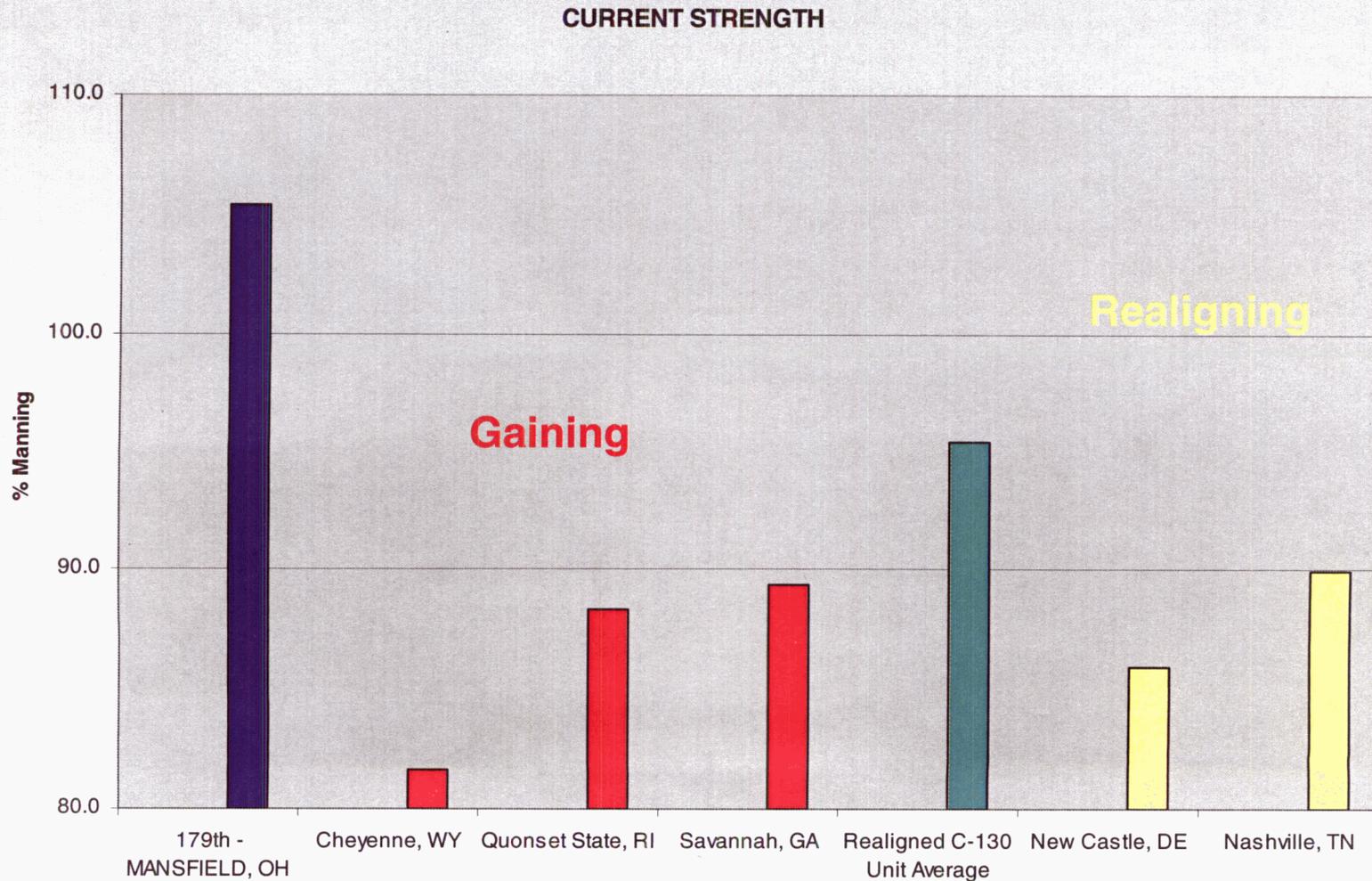
7 With Red Border = Gaining Strength

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Mansfield's strength exceeds ANY gaining or realigning C-130 unit



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Additional Issue: Homeland Defense

The National Guard is the only service with a state mission

In testimony before the Commission, Acting Secretary Dominguez said that homeland security requirements were fully considered:

“...we were very, very conscious about leaving in states important missions for the Guard and Reserve, important capabilities, and very conscious about preserving a governor’s ability to have a well-trained and well-organized militia to deal with state emergencies.” (May 17, 2005)



BRAC Regional Hearing, Buffalo, NY



Impact of Ohio's Loss of Homeland Security and Defense Resources With the Recommendations of BRAC 2005 (1 of 5)

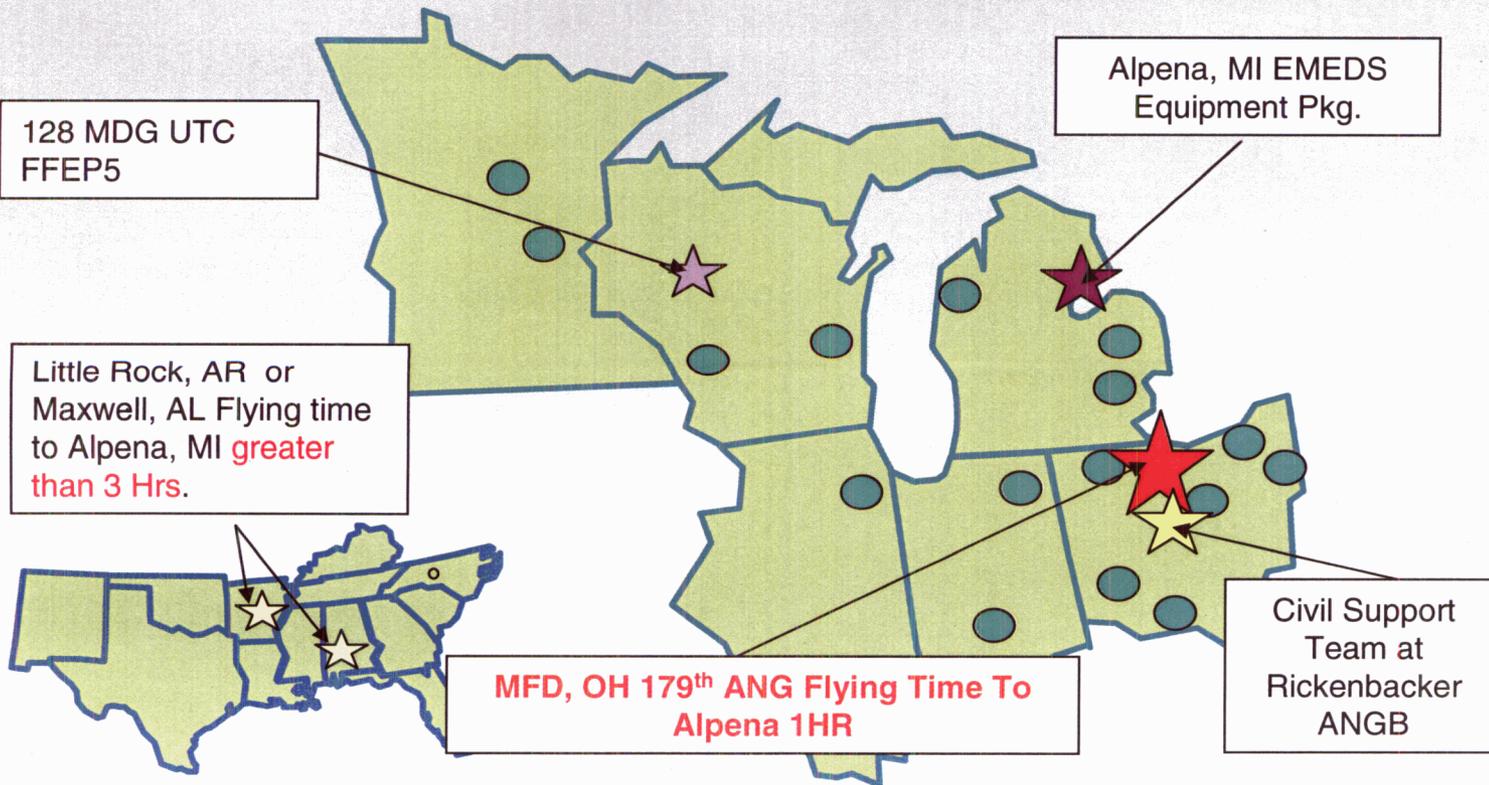
- With the proposed CLOSING of the 179th Airlift Wing in 2008:
 - OHIO WILL LOSE approximately 25% of its resources of personnel and equipment in the Ohio Air National Guard.
 - ALL SHORT NOTICE AIRLIFT CAPABILITY with the C-130 aircraft.
 - A 10 person Surgical team capability that is the **ONLY ONE IN FEMA Region V.**

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Impact of Ohio's Loss of Homeland Security and Defense Resources With the Recommendations of BRAC 2005 (2 of 5)



● Nunn-Lugar-Domenici 120 Critical Cities in Region V

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