

THE ARMY BASING STUDY (TABS) GROUP

DCN: 2740

JPAT Members,

On 24 SEP 03, JPAT members from the Services held a special session meeting on reserve issues. The meeting was attended by the following:

Jack Leather	DASN (ISA)
John Dovich	R&K
Art Levesque	R&K
Frank Sosa	AF BRAC
MAJ Terence Peterson	NGB-ARA
MAJ Mike Freeland	SAF / IEBS
Richard Snow	SAF / IEBS
Steve Jameson	OASD(RA) / M&F
LTC John Pillippe	DASA IA
CDR M.K. Baldwin	OPNAV H095
Michael Naylor	OASD(RA) / M&F
Timothy Tierney	NGB - XPY
LTC Kevin Burke	MARFOR RES
MAJ Thomas Rowe	HQMC I&L
MAJ Spence Ebeling	HQMC I&L
LTC Deborah Buonassisi	AF / REX
Alex Yellin	OSD BRAC

RESULTS:

1. Issue - Reserve component costs associated with BRAC actions

a. Loss of informal or formal support. Some reserve units rely on an active component unit or a civilian organization for support. If a BRAC action deactivates or realigns these units or organizations, then the reserve unit might be forced to pay for contracted support. This contracted support cost could exceed the costs that the reserve unit had to pay to the active unit or civilian organization. The COBRA user will need to compute these potential costs.

b. Recruitment costs due to unit relocation. If a reserve unit is relocated to another part of the country, the unit might have to increase recruiting efforts to replace unit members who chose not to relocate. Intuitively, I believe this is not a significant cost for the macro COBRA model, but if it is, then the costs will be computed outside the COBRA model.

c. Enclaves are a section of the military installation that remains intact from the part which is closed or realigned and which will continue with its current role and functions subject to specific modifications. GAO recommends that DoD provide the BRAC Commission with data that clearly specify the infrastructure needed for any proposed reserve enclaves and estimated costs to operate and maintain such enclaves. We see that COBRA needs to capture the following major costs associated with enclaves.

1) Sustainment Costs. The COBRA user will have to determine the facilities required for the enclave. The user can then use the DoD Facilities Pricing Guide's (FPG) sustainment cost factors to determine the sustainment costs requirements for the enclave. COBRA can add a screen to input each of the required enclave facilities along with the associated Facilities Analysis Category (FAC) code. Then COBRA can determine the sustainment costs.

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2) Personnel Costs. The enclave will have assigned active guard and civilian personnel. The COBRA user will have to determine these requirements and enter them into the model. In a previous JPAT meeting we removed Scenario Changes (No Salary Savings) from Screen 6 - Base Information Personnel. I propose we add Enclave Staff Changes in its place.

3) Base Operating Support (BOS) Costs. The current BOS function in COBRA uses population as the independent variable. Typically there are some fixed costs in BOS not associated with population. The BOS function goes through the origin, which means it does not take any fixed costs into account. So the relatively small population left on the enclave would cause the function to underestimate the potential BOS costs. Therefore it will be up to the COBRA user to estimate what these costs by considering the five components of BOS, (1) Base Operations, (2) family programs, (3) environment, (4) audio visual, and (5) base communications and how they apply to the reserve units remaining.

4) One-time Costs. These are the costs required to set up new procurement agreement, service contracts, or anything else required to adapt to the BRAC action. These costs must be found by the user and entered into the COBRA program.

2. On 2 OCT 03, the entire JPAT will have a meeting on reserve issues.

Dave

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