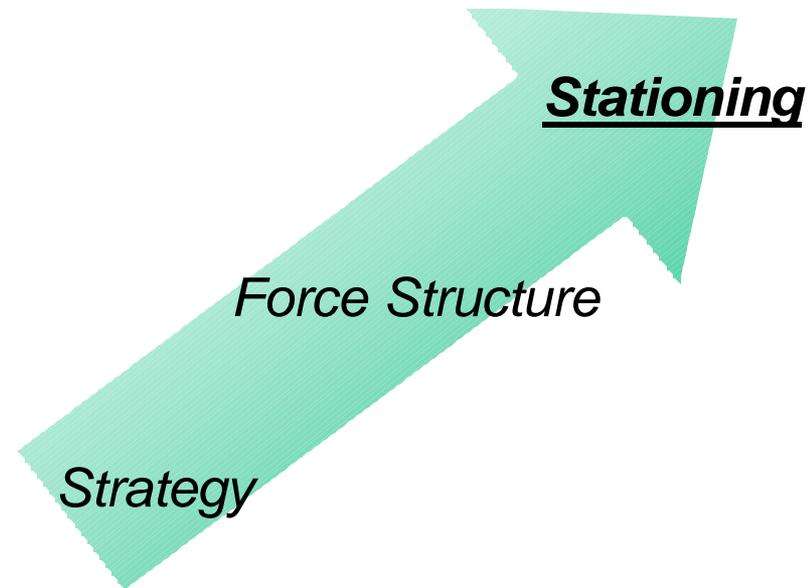




DCN: 10281



The Optimal Stationing of Army Forces Model (OSAF)



TABS

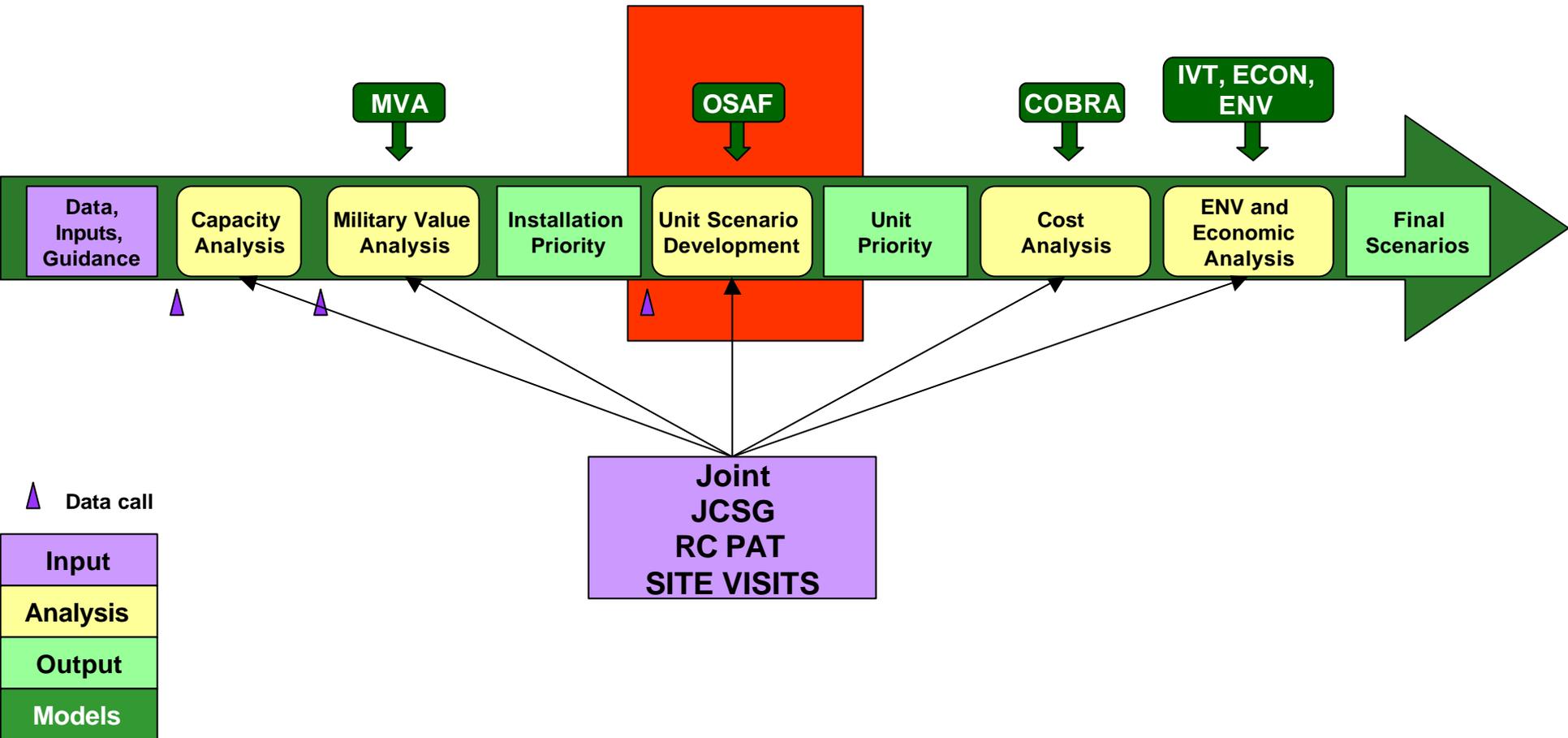
AUGUST 2003

Transforming Through Base Realignment and Closure



The Army Basing Study Group Plan

Preparation → Analysis → Support



Transforming Through Base Realignment and Closure

OSAF Model



- Integer linear program
- Typical instance
 - 3000 binary variables
 - 45,000 constraints
 - 70,000 variables
 - < 5 minutes solution time (GAMS generated CPLEX solved)
- MS ACCESS interface with reporting capability



Stationing Model

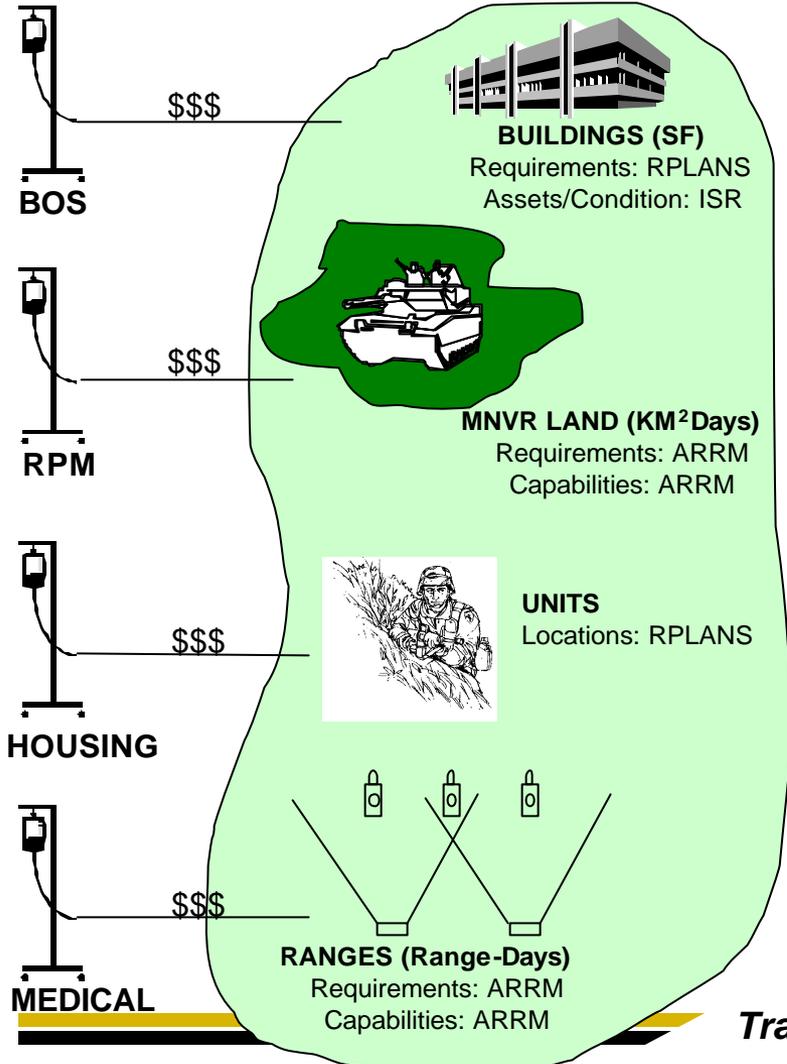
OSAF OBJ and Constraints

- **The constraints force the model to:**
 - Meet Army requirements
 - Apply stationing restrictions
 - Determine feasible locations
 - Determine costs
- **Constraint sets:**
 - Facility space and condition requirements
 - Range and km² Days requirements
 - Unit Stationing restrictions
 - Implementation Cost restrictions
- **Objective:** Minimize NPV (20 years)
 - Variable Costs
 - Fixed Costs
 - Implementation Costs
- **Based on the objective and constraints the model:**
 - Determines the best unit– installation mix, assigns units to installations.

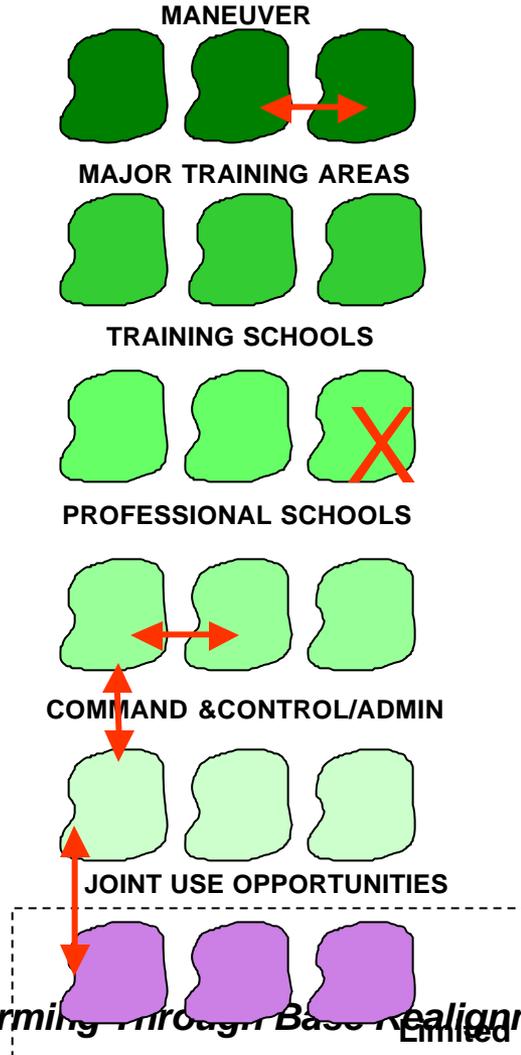


Inputs and Outputs

An Installation



Installation Types



IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

MILCON
Management
Transportation

Unit stationing

Net present value of an alternative's stationing costs (smaller is better)

Capacity utilization factors



Current Assumptions

- Policy
 - Environmental cleanup costs are not considered.
 - Relocated units have their housing requirements met by the local market or privatized housing projects.
- Modeling
 - Facility requirements can be aggregated into larger categories.
 - Relocated units will have their facility requirements fully satisfied by buildings in "green" condition.
 - Km²days and range days adequately represent range and training land requirements.



Current Limitations

- Analysis does not capture all stationing details.
- National Guard and Reserve forces maintain installation assignments.
- Data related
 - Data availability limits Joint analysis and the measurement of efficiencies when combining units.
 - Force structure limitations.
 - Limited knowledge of Major Army Command initiatives

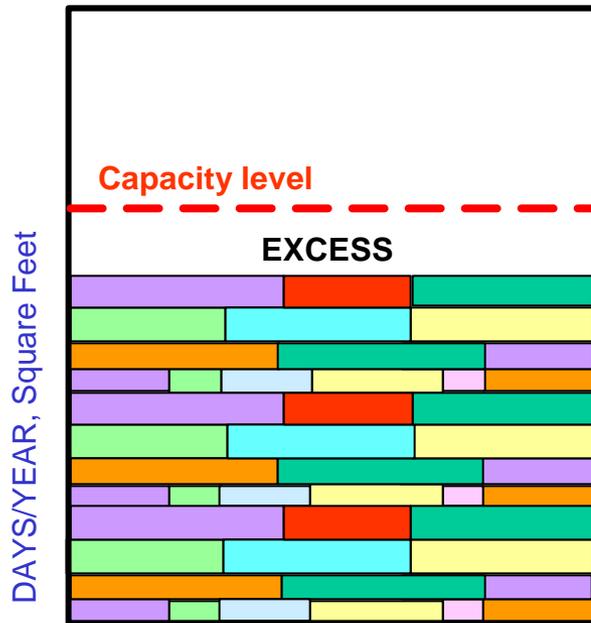
Influences implementation, feasibility, and estimated costs.



Linear Constraints

Typical Analytical View

(Land, Ranges, and facilities)



Linear approach

- ❑ Analysis follows a “linear” approach.
- ❑ Inherent assumption is that if the Army has “excess” it can be used to fill other requirements.
- ❑ All Army institutional databases supports such use.
- ❑ Simple reviews using such a linear model provides an “excess” estimate and also builds expectations for the amount of excess the Army can discard.

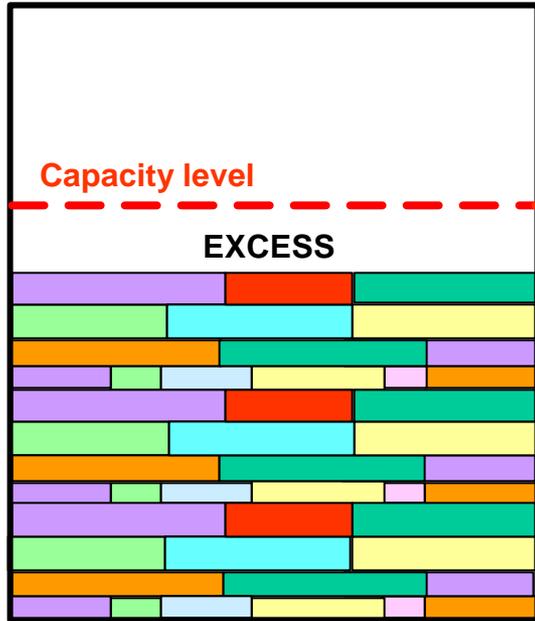
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The world isn't linear

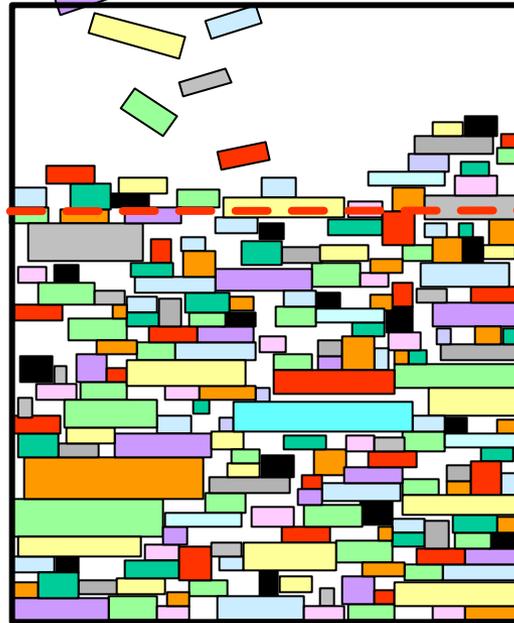
Analytical View (Land, Ranges, and facilities)

DAYS/YEAR, Square Feet



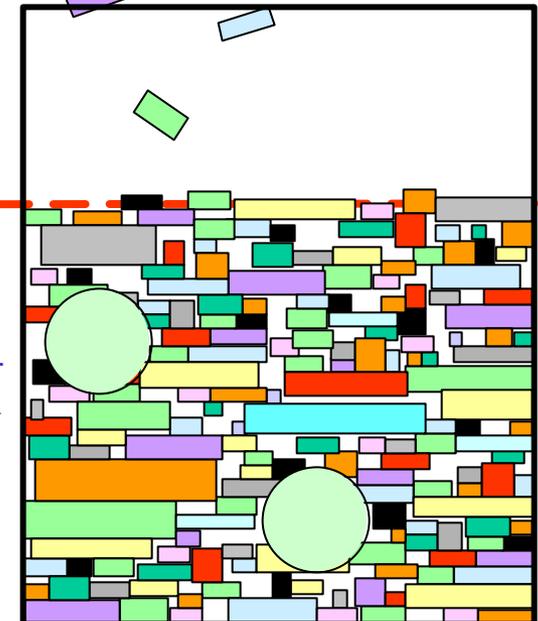
Reality

DAYS/YEAR, Square Feet



Solution

DAYS/YEAR, Square Feet



Linear approach for a Nonlinear problem

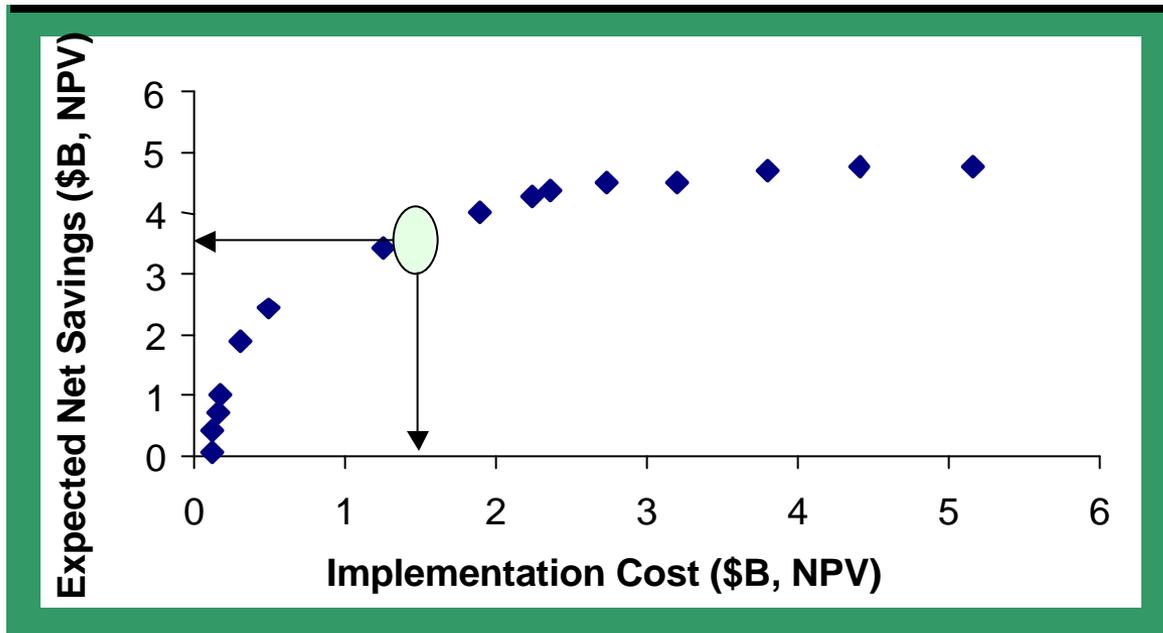
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Example Solutions

Course of Action Comparison

Net savings after investment recovery over 20 years for 15 COAs
(Each point is a COA)



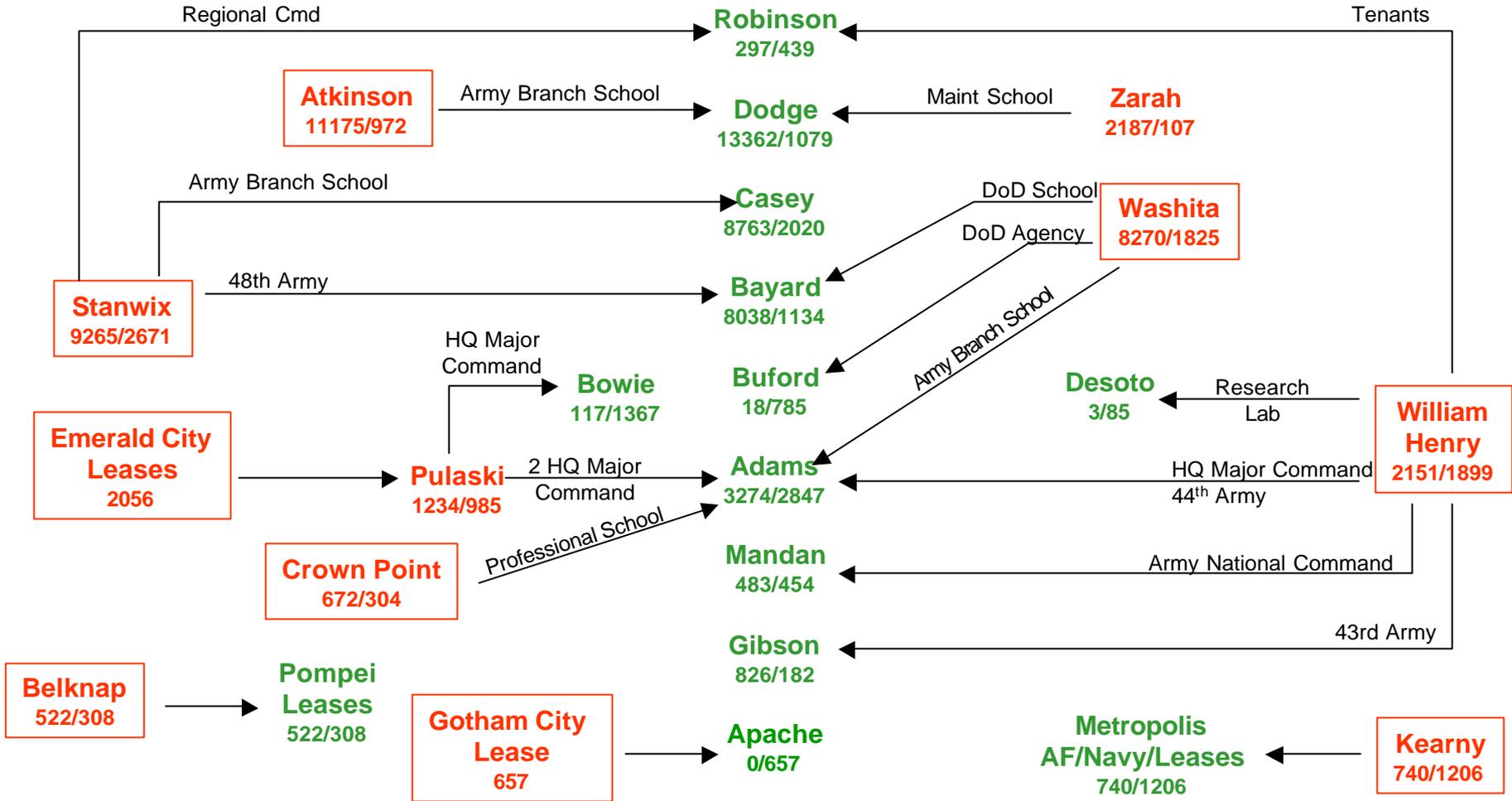
(Example solutions – numbers are notional to illustrate method)

1. We take all inputs and run OSAF.
2. We determine expected savings in NPV (Y-axis) at a given implementation cost (X-axis).
3. We find the “optimal” stationing COA at a given implementation cost (each point provides a potential COA).
4. For each COA, we calculate savings per year.
5. We then conduct an impact assessment.



Methodology

Notional COA \$3.0B Implementation Cost



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