

28th Bomb Wing

2011 Economic Impact Analysis



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COMMANDER'S FOREWORD

I am pleased to present the fiscal year 2011 Economic Impact Analysis for Ellsworth Air Force Base. This report provides information about our mission, various base organizations, assets, real estate, military and civilian payrolls, civic contributions, and secondary jobs created in the local area, as well as the base's total annual economic impact on our surrounding communities – nearly \$353 million in 2011.

Significant changes to facilities and operations on the installation, as well as several upgrades and enhancements that improved the quality of life and working conditions for our Airmen, their families, and workforce marked fiscal year 2011. For example, we completed a crucial runway repair project totaling nearly \$7 million, broke ground on a new \$11.8 million Installation Deployment Center and renovated the base clinic at a cost of \$12.9 million. During this period, military and civilian payrolls, combined with construction and service contracts, generated an estimated 1,686 indirect jobs.

In addition to stimulating growth in surrounding communities, Ellsworth Airmen remained engaged in combat operations overseas throughout 2011. Ellsworth's B-1s flew more than 1,200 combat sorties totaling more than 15,000 hours, with a remarkable mission effectiveness rate of 98.83 percent. In 2011 they filled 3,000 Joint Tactical Air Requests and responded to 432 troops-in-contact situations, providing B-1 top cover to American Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines under enemy fire in Afghanistan.

Ellsworth and its Airmen continue to benefit from an atmosphere of mutual respect and economic progress with our community partners throughout the Black Hills. As the largest employer in the West River region and the second largest employer in the state, we take great pride in the tremendous positive influence we have made – and continue to make – since our humble beginnings in 1942. We are extremely proud of the thriving relationship we enjoy with our neighbors and look forward to continuing our legacy of providing significant, positive economic influence for many years to come.



MARK E. WEATHERINGTON, Col, USAF
Commander, 28th Bomb Wing



Air Combat Command

Values and Mission



CORE VALUES

Integrity First, Service Before Self, Excellence in All We Do

MISSION

The mission of Air Combat Command is to be the primary force provider of combat airpower to America's warfighting commands. To support the global implementation of national security strategy, ACC operates fighter, bomber, reconnaissance, battle-management, and electronic combat aircraft. It also provides command, control, communications and intelligence systems, and conducts global information operations.

As a force provider, ACC organizes, trains, equips and maintains combat-ready forces for rapid deployment and employment while ensuring strategic air defense forces are ready to meet the challenges of peacetime air sovereignty and wartime air defense. ACC numbered air forces provide the air component to U.S. Central, Southern, and Northern Commands, with Headquarters ACC serving as the air component to Joint Forces Command. ACC also augments forces to U.S. European, Pacific and Strategic Command.

28th Bomb Wing

Values and Mission



CORE VALUES

Integrity First, Service Before Self, Excellence in All We Do

MISSION

The 28th Bomb Wing guarantees expeditionary combat power for America.

Every Airman in this wing, whether sustaining our people, maintaining weapons and equipment, generating aircraft, pulling a trigger, or operating a network, provides combat power for our Nation.

A high-angle, top-down aerial photograph of an F-35 fighter jet in flight. The aircraft is centered in the frame, pointing directly towards the viewer. The fuselage is a dark grey color. The cockpit canopy is prominent, showing two seats. Below the canopy, there are white markings on the nose section. The wings are swept back, and the engine intake is visible. The background is a vast, flat landscape with a grid of fields and some green patches, likely agricultural land, under a clear sky.

Part I
Background

About the Analysis

METHODOLOGY

The total economic impact of a base on its economic area is computed by summing annual base payroll, annual base expenditures, and the estimated dollar value of indirect jobs created. An economic area is generally defined as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Each MSA has unique indirect job multipliers that are calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and are used to estimate the value of the indirect jobs created. The average annual pay for the local area was obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. This analysis was prepared using a Secretary of the Air Force Directorate of Economic and Business Management (SAF/FMCE) program that was developed within the parameters of the Office of the Secretary of Defense's Economic Impact Analysis model. The economic impact takes into account both Appropriated Funds (APF) and Non-Appropriated Funds (NAF).

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

This Economic Impact Analysis (EIA) provides key information about the resources and economic impact Ellsworth AFB has on the surrounding communities. Release of this document to non-military individuals must be approved by the Public Affairs Office at Ellsworth AFB SD commercial (605) 385-5057 or DSN 675-5057. Questions concerning the content of this analysis should be directed to the Public Affairs Office.

Information contained in this analysis is current as of 30 September 2011. This analysis was prepared by 28 CPTS/FMA, Rita LaBelle at DSN 675-1481 and Senior Airman Nikkolas Tessier at DSN 675-5868 or commercial (605) 385-1481 or 5868.

B-1B Lancer

Fact Sheet

MISSION

Carrying the largest payload of both guided and unguided weapons in the Air Force inventory, the multi-mission B-1B Lancer is the backbone of America's long-range bomber force. It can rapidly deliver massive quantities of precision and non-precision weapons against any adversary, anywhere in the world, at any time.

FEATURES



The B-1's blended wing/body configuration, variable-geometry wings and turbofan afterburning engines, combine to provide long-range, maneuverability and high speed while enhancing survivability. Forward wing settings are used for takeoff, landings, air refueling and in some high-altitude weapons employment scenarios. Aft wing sweep settings - the main combat configuration -- are typically used during high subsonic and supersonic flight, enhancing the B-1's maneuverability in the low- and high-altitude regimes. The B-1's speed and superior handling characteristics allow it to seamlessly integrate in mixed force packages. These capabilities, when combined with its substantial payload, excellent radar targeting system, long loiter time and survivability, make the B-1 a key element of any joint/composite strike force.

The B-1 is a highly versatile, multi-mission weapon system. The B-1's synthetic aperture radar is capable of tracking, targeting and engaging moving vehicles as well as self-targeting and terrain-following modes. In addition, an extremely accurate Global Positioning System-aided Inertial Navigation System enables aircrews to navigate without the aid of ground-based navigation aids as well as engage targets with a high level of precision. The Digital Communication Improvement radios provide a secure beyond line of sight reach back connectivity until Link-16 is integrated on the aircraft. In a time sensitive targeting environment, the aircrew can use targeting data from the Combined Air Operations Center over Combat Track II, then to strike emerging targets rapidly and efficiently. This capability was effectively demonstrated during Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom.

The B-1's onboard self-protection electronic jamming equipment, radar warning receiver (ALQ-161) and expendable countermeasures (chaff and flare) system and a towed decoy system (ALE-50) complements its low-radar cross-section to form an integrated, robust defense system that supports penetration of hostile airspace. The ALQ-161 electronic countermeasures system detects and identifies the full spectrum of adversary threat emitters then applies the appropriate jamming technique either automatically or through operator inputs.

Current modifications build on this foundation. Radar sustainability and capability upgrades will provide a more reliable system and may be upgraded in the future to include an ultra high-resolution capability and automatic target recognition. The addition of a fully integrated data link, or FIDL, will add Link-16 communications capability. FIDL combined with associated cockpit upgrades will provide the crew with a much more flexible, integrated cockpit, and will allow the B-1 to operate in the fast-paced integrated battlefield of the future. Several obsolete and hard to maintain electronic systems are also being replaced to improve aircraft reliability.



The B-1 was initially developed in the 1970s as a replacement for the B-52. Four prototypes of this long-range, high speed (Mach 2.2) strategic bomber were developed and tested in the mid-1970s, but the program was canceled in 1977 before going into production. Flight testing continued through 1981.

The B-1 is an improved variant initiated by the Reagan administration in 1981. Major changes included the addition of additional structure to increase payload by 74,000 pounds, an improved radar and reduction of the radar cross section by an order of magnitude. The inlet was extensively modified as part of this RCS reduction, necessitating a reduction in maximum speed to Mach 1.2.

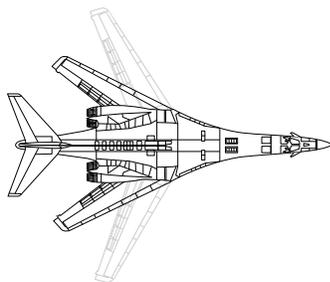
The first production B-1 flew in October 1984, and the first B-1 was delivered to Dyess Air Force Base, Texas, in June 1985. Initial operational capability was achieved on Oct. 1, 1986. The final B-1 was delivered May 2, 1988.

The B-1 holds almost 50 world records for speed, payload, range, and time of climb in its class. The National Aeronautic Association recognized the B-1 for completing one of the 10 most memorable record flights for 1994. The most recent records were made official in 2004.

The B-1 was first used in combat in support of operations against Iraq during Operation Desert Fox in December 1998. In 1999, six B-1s were used in Operation Allied Force, delivering more than 20 percent of the total ordnance while flying less than 2 percent of the combat sorties.

During the first six months of Operation Enduring Freedom, eight B-1s dropped nearly 40 percent of the total tonnage delivered by coalition air forces. This included nearly 3,900 JDAMs, or 67 percent of the total. In Operation Iraqi Freedom, the aircraft has flown less 1 percent of the combat missions while delivering 43 percent of the JDAMs used. The B-1 continues to be deployed today, flying missions daily in support of continuing operations.

Most recently, B-1B Lancers from the 28th Bomb Wing launched from their home station of Ellsworth Air Force Base to strike targets in Libya in support of Operation Odyssey Dawn. With less than two days from first notice to takeoff, Ellsworth Airmen generated several aircraft and hundreds of weapons to provide the combat configuration needed halfway across the globe. This mission marked the first time the B-1 fleet has launched combat sorties from the continental United States to strike targets overseas.



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Primary Function: Long-range, multi-role heavy bomber

Contractor: Boeing, North America (formerly Rockwell International, North American Aircraft); Offensive avionics, Boeing Military Airplane; Defensive avionics, EDO Corporation

Power Plant: Four General Electric F101-GE-102 turbofan engine with afterburner

Thrust: 30,000-plus pounds with afterburner, per engine

Wingspan: 137 feet (41.8 meters) extended forward, 79 feet (24.1 meters) swept aft

Length: 146 feet (44.5 meters)

Height: 34 feet (10.4 meters)

Weight: approximately 90,000 pounds (86,183 kilograms)

Maximum Takeoff Weight: 477,000 pounds (216,634 kilograms)

Fuel Capacity: 265,274 pounds (120,326 kilograms)

Payload: 75,000 pounds (34,019 kilograms)

Speed: 900-plus mph (Mach 1.2 at sea level)

Range: Intercontinental

Ceiling: More than 30,000 feet (9,144 meters)

Armament: 24 GBU-31 GPS-aided JDAM (both Mk-84 general purpose bombs and BLU-109 penetrating bombs) or 24 Mk-84 2,000-pound general purpose bombs; 8 Mk-85 naval mines; 84 Mk-82 500-pound general purpose bombs; 84 Mk-62 500-pound naval mines; 30 CBU-87, -89, -97 cluster munitions; 30 CBU-103/104/105 WCMD, 24 AGM-158 JASSMs or 12 AGM-154 JSOWs

Crew: Four (aircraft commander, copilot and two weapon systems officers)

Unit Cost: \$283.1 million (fiscal 98 constant dollars)

Initial Operating Capability: October 1986

POINT OF CONTACT

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Part II

Wing Assets



Current Value of Capital Assets and Sales

As of 30 September 2011

CURRENT VALUE OF CAPITAL ASSETS	
WEAPONS SYSTEMS	
B-1 Bombers	\$ 7,926,800,000
INVENTORIES (Sales outlets)	
Commissary	\$ 695,000
Army and Air Force Exchange Service	\$ 3,582,465
Non-Appropriated Fund Activities	\$ 64,924
TOTAL:	\$ 4,342,389
CAPITAL ASSETS	
Runway	\$ 93,152,692
Real Property On-base	\$ 1,943,671,835
Real Property Off-base	\$ 13,518,140
Military Family Housing	\$ 62,222,300
Leased Housing	\$ 116,987,610
On/Off-base land	\$ 934,376
TOTAL:	\$ 2,230,486,953
TOTAL VALUE OF ASSETS	TOTAL
TOTAL:	\$ 10,161,629,342

ACTUAL RETAIL SALES	
SALES OUTLET	
Commissary	\$ 16,388,114
Army and Air Force Exchange Service	\$ 12,520,261
Non-Appropriated Fund Activities	\$ 869,782
TOTAL:	\$ 29,778,157
ACTIVITY REVENUE (Fees and Charges)	
Non-Appropriated Fund Activities	\$ 163,832
TOTAL REVENUES	TOTAL
TOTAL:	\$ 29,941,990

Part III
Wing Economic Impact



Table 1
Personnel by Classification and Housing Location

CLASSIFICATION	LIVING ON BASE	LIVING OFF BASE	TOTAL
1. APPROPRIATED FUND MILITARY			
Active Duty	929	2,601	3,530
Reserve/National Guard	0	0	0
Non-Extended Active Duty Reserve/National Guard	0	0	0
Trainees/Cadets	N/A	N/A	0
TOTAL:	929	2,601	3,530
2. ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY DEPENDENTS			
TOTAL:			4,406
3. APPROPRIATED FUND CIVILIANS			
General Schedule			613
Federal Wage Board			118
Other *			46
TOTAL:			777
4. NON-APPROPRIATED FUND CONTRACT CIVILIANS AND PRIVATE BUSINESS			
Civilian Non-Appropriated Fund			219
Civilian BX			80
Contract Civilians (not elsewhere included)			391
Private Businesses On Base, By Type:			
Credit Union			30
Other civilians (not elsewhere included)			42
TOTAL:			762
TOTAL PERSONNEL:			9,475

* Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) employee wages

Table 2

Annual Payroll by Classification and Housing Location

CLASSIFICATION	LIVING ON BASE	LIVING OFF BASE	TOTAL
1. APPROPRIATED FUND MILITARY			
Active Duty	\$ 23,152,390	\$ 115,749,302	\$ 138,901,692
Reserve/National Guard			\$ -
Non-Extended Active Duty National Guard/Reserve			\$ -
Trainees/Cadets			\$ -
TOTAL:	\$ 23,152,390	\$ 115,749,302	\$ 138,901,692
2. APPROPRIATED FUND CIVILIANS			
General Schedule			\$ 31,358,029
Federal Wage Board			\$ 7,219,336
Other *			\$ 1,882,887
TOTAL:			\$ 40,460,252
3. NON-APPROPRIATED FUND CONTRACT CIVILIANS AND PRIVATE BUSINESS			
Civilian Non-Appropriated Fund			\$ 3,268,805
Civilian BX			\$ 1,373,640
Contract Civilians (not elsewhere included)			\$ 16,046,682
Private Businesses On Base, By Type:			
Credit Union			\$ 584,942
Other civilians (not elsewhere included)			\$ 638,716
TOTAL:			\$ 21,912,785
TOTAL ANNUAL PAYROLL:			\$ 201,274,729

* Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) employee wages

Table 3

**Expenditures for Construction, Services and Procurement of
Materials, Equipment and Supplies**

CLASSIFICATION	ACTUAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES	
1. CONSTRUCTION		
Military Construction Program	\$	10,500,000
Non-Appropriated Fund	\$	423,907
Military Family Housing	\$	-
Hospital	\$	12,900,000
O&M	\$	16,600,000
TOTAL:	\$	40,423,907
2. SERVICES		
Services Contracts *	\$	3,225,670
Other Services (not elsewhere included)	\$	143,119
TOTAL:	\$	3,368,789
3. MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES PROCUREMENT		
Commissary	\$	309,200
Base Exchange (BX)	\$	98,736
Health (TRICARE, Government cost only)	\$	22,486,000
Education (Impact aid and tuition assistance)**	\$	6,672,522
TDY	\$	2,248,249
AFFSC	\$	632,397
Other Materials, Equipment & Supplies (not elsewhere included)	\$	17,331,712
TOTAL:	\$	49,778,815
TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES:		\$ 93,571,512

* Includes only contracts in the local economic area or contracts requiring the use of locally supplied goods and services.

** Includes money owed from previous year from Dept. of Education

Table 4

Estimate of Indirect Jobs Created

TYPE OF PERSONNEL	TOTAL BASE JOBS	MULTIPLIER	TOTAL INDIRECT JOBS
Active Duty Military	3,530	0.29	1,024
Reserve/National Guard/Trainees/Cadets	0		0
Appropriated Fund Civilians	777	0.43	334
Other Civilians	762	0.43	328
TOTAL:	5,069		1,686
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDIRECT JOBS CREATED:			1,686
AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR THE LOCAL COMMUNITY:			\$ 34,390
ESTIMATED ANNUAL DOLLAR VALUE OF JOBS CREATED:			\$ 57,981,540

Table 5

Total Economic Impact Estimate

PERSONNEL COST	
Military	\$ 138,901,692
Federal Civilian	\$ 40,460,252
Other Civilian	\$ 21,912,785
TOTAL ANNUAL PAYROLL:	\$ 201,274,729
ANNUAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES:	\$ 93,571,512
ESTIMATED ANNUAL DOLLAR VALUE OF JOBS CREATED	
Estimated Indirect Jobs created	1686
Average Annual Pay	\$ 34,390
TOTAL VALUE OF JOBS CREATED:	\$ 57,981,540
TOTAL ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT ESTIMATE	
GRAND TOTAL:	\$ 352,827,781

Part IV
Miscellaneous Information



Ellsworth Organizations

HOST UNIT: 28th Bomb Wing

28th Bomb Wing

- Commander/Vice Commander
- Command Chief
- Anti-Terrorism Office
- Chaplain
- Command Post
- 28th Comptroller Squadron
- Equal Opportunity
- Historian
- Inspector General
- Information Protection
- Judge Advocate
- Museum
- Plans and Programs
- Protocol
- Public Affairs
- Treaty Compliance Office
- Sexual Assault Reponse Coordinator
- Wing Safety Office

Associate Units

- Area Defense Council
- Army-Air Force Exchange Service
- Air Force Audit Agency
- Air Force Financial Services Center
- Air Force Junior ROTC
- American Red Cross
- Airman Leadership School
- Defense Commissary Agency
- Defense Investigative Service
- Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
- Detachment 8, 372d Training Squadron
- Detachment 226, AFOSI
- USAF Judiciary 4th Circuit
- Belle Fourche Electronic Scoring Site
(Lockheed-Martin)
- Raytheon Support Service Company
- 82nd Civil Support Team

28th Operations Group

- 34th Bomb Squadron
- 37th Bomb Squadron
- 28th Operations Support Squadron
- Detachment 1 (becomes 432 ATKS in 2012)

28th Maintenance Group

- 28th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
- 28th Maintenance Squadron
- 28th Maintenance Operations Squadron
- 28th Munitions Squadron

28th Mission Support Group

- 28th Civil Engineer Squadron
- 28th Communications Squadron
- 28th Contracting Squadron
- 28th Force Support Squadron
- 28th Logistics Readiness Squadron
- 28th Security Forces Squadron

28th Medical Group

- 28th Medical Operations Squadron
- 28th Medical Support Squadron

