Irreparable Harms to Controllers

- Loss of Federal Employment
- Loss of Federal Retirement Credits
- Dramatic Reduction in Federal Retirement Benefits
- Loss of Investment in Special Retirement Program
- Loss of Health Insurance
- Loss of Life Insurance
- Loss of Civil Service Protections
- Disruption of Families

Controllers Have a Substantial Investment in Their Employment That <u>Is Not</u> Easily Transferred

- Minimum of three years of work experience or four years of college before working with the FAA
- Previous service as Controllers in the military
- Thorough screening process, aptitude tests, physical and psychological examinations
- Three months of rigorous training at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma City
 - FAA regulations
 - Aircraft performance characteristics
 - Controller equipment
 - Airway system fundamentals
 - Written pre-employment examinations
- Medical exam, drug screening, and security clearance
- Additional two years of on-the-job training before they are able to attain full performance level
- On average, 15 to 18 years of experience
- An estimated <u>4 years</u> of specialized training

IMPACTED CONTROLLERS

- 1,935 = Total of Controllers to be Fired
- 1,777 = Total of Over-40 Controllers To Be Fired
- 91.8% = Percentage of Over-40 Controllers Impacted

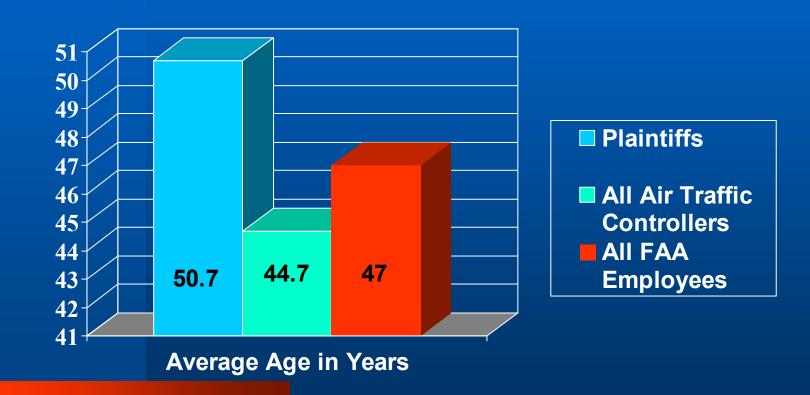
834 Initial Plaintiffs

+ 84 Proposed New Plaintiffs

918 Total Plaintiffs

= **51.6%** Percentage of Plaintiffs in Impacted Group

Plaintiffs are Members of a Protected Class



Source: http://fedscope.opm.gov as of March 2005

"Retirement Eligible Workforce"



Source: www.faa.gov/aca/afss/afss.htm February 1, 2005

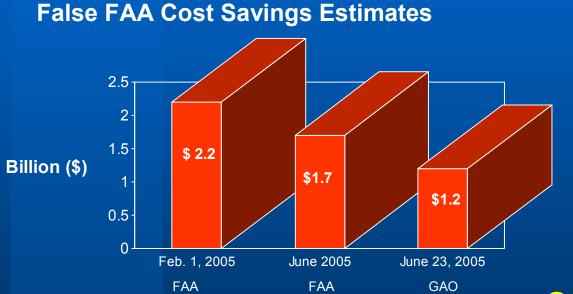
Direct Evidence that FAA Targeted Older Workforce for Replacement

"Almost 40 percent of Flight Service employees, they're eligible to retire. So here's the dilemma: how can we save money and upgrade our equipment and our services to [pilots] at the same time?"



- FAA Administrator Marion C. Blakey
- "[M]ore than half of the 2,500 flight service specialists involved in the competition were eligible to retire on Feb. 1, the date of the decision."
 - FAA spokesman Greg Martin
- "54% of the 2,500 Automated Flight Service Station employees are eligible to retire, leading to an increase in costs for recruitment and training."
 - FAA, "Fact Sheets: Automated Flight Service Stations Preparing for the Future." (August 30, 2004)

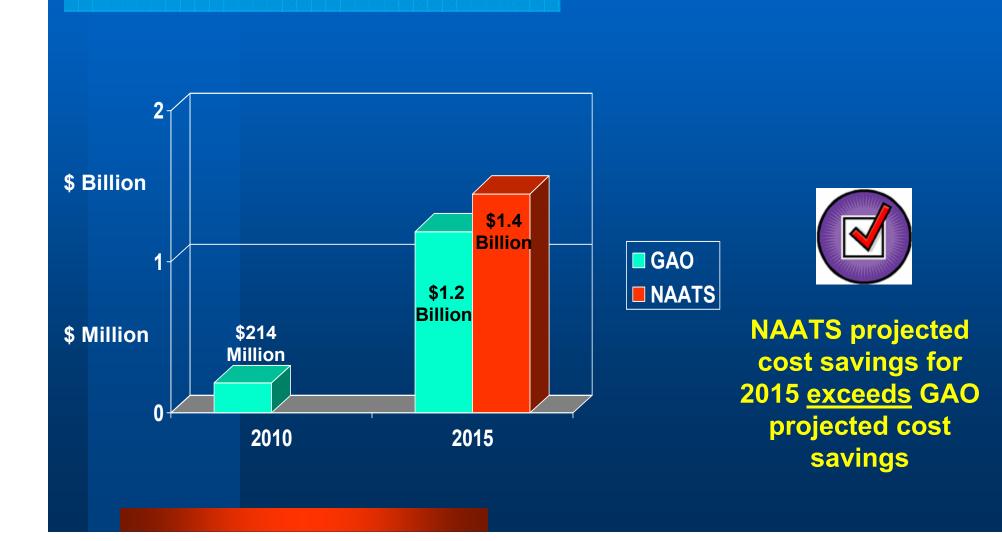
The FAA's Legitimate Nondiscriminatory Reasons Are Pretexts



<u>ACTUAL</u> COST SAVINGS ESTIMATED BY 2010:

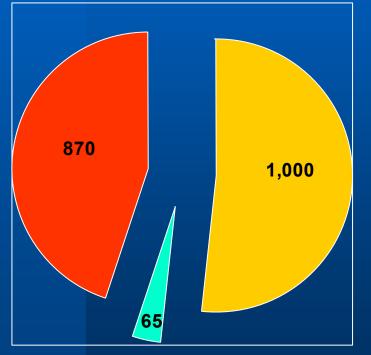
Only \$241 Million (GAO)

Cost Savings



RIF Will Have a Devastating Impact on Controllers

1,935 Controllers To Be Fired on October 4, 2005



This diagram is representative of the best case scenario.

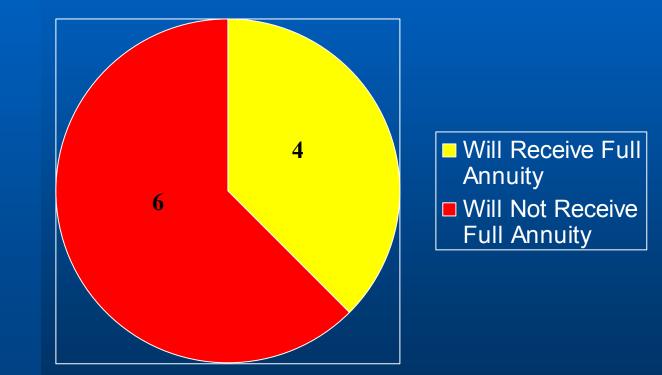
- Hired By Lockheed Martin
- Hired by Other Parts of FAA
- On the Street within 18 Months

45% of Controllers will be seeking employment within 18 months

Nullification of Controllers' Retirement Benefits

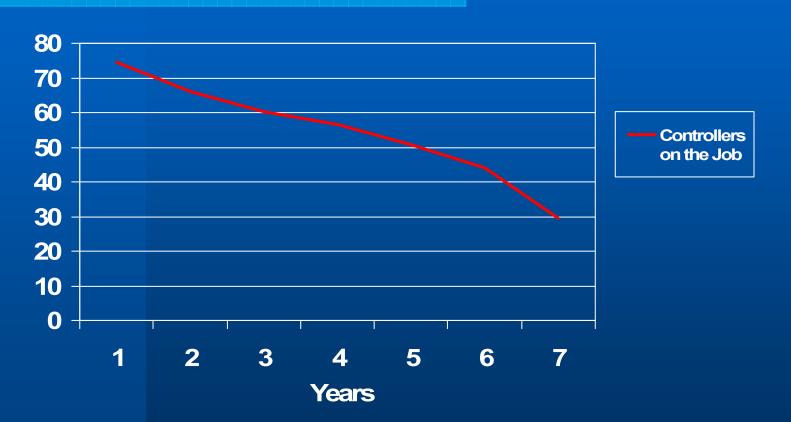
Controller's Retirement	20 yrs of "good time" + 50 yrs of ag -Or-	e ✓ Immediate Annuity * ✓ Life & Health Insurance
	25 yrs of "good time" * 1.7% of their High Three for each of their first 20 years of service and 1 % for each additional year	
Discontinued Service Retirement	20 yrs of service + 50 yrs of age -Or- 25 yrs of service	 ✓ Immediate Annuity ✓ 1% of High Three ✓ (CSRS - 2% per year before 55) ✓ Life & Health Insurance
Deferred Retirement	More than 10, but less than 20 yrs of service **Or reduced 5/12 of 1% for each mor younger than age 62 when you start re	

Controllers Who Will Not Receive Their Full Annuities



6 out of every 10 Controllers will not receive their full annuities.

Controllers' High Threes Will Be Reduced



45% of NATCA Controllers are still on the job <u>6</u> years after becoming eligible for retirement.

Families Who Will Suffer Hardship from the Reduction in Force and Forced Relocation



In order to obtain a Preliminary Injunction, the Plaintiffs must show:

- 1) there is a substantial likelihood Plaintiffs will succeed on the merits;
- 2) Plaintiffs will be irreparably injured if an injunction is not granted;
- 3) no other party will be substantially harmed if the injunction is granted; and
- 4) the public interest supports granting the injunction.

<u>See Serono Labs., Inc. v. Shalala</u>, 158 F.3d 1313, 1317-18 (D.C. Cir. 1998); <u>Randolph-Sheppard Vendors of Am. v. Weinberger</u>, 795 F.2d 90, 110 (D.C. Cir. 1986).