Why the Secretary's Recommendation to Close Fort Monmouth Should Be Reversed

Fort Monmouth Host Communities

Gerald Tarantolo, Mayor of Eatontown

Fort Monmouth BRAC Presentation

- Summary of Impacts on the Communities
- Employment and Unemployment Impacts
- Government Contracting in Monmouth County
- Economic Impacts
- Concerns with DoD's BRAC Analysis

Impacts on the Communities

- Loss of jobs for residents
  - 1,325 residents in the five host communities work at the Fort
  - An additional 787 employees live in the impacted area
- Residential and non-residential property tax revenues at-risk
- Closure could put $430 million of assessed valuation at-risk in the Host Communities, and an additional $260 million in the Impacted Communities

Employment and Unemployment Impacts

- Direct loss of employment for more than 2,000 local residents
- Unemployment in the Host Communities could increase to 9.5%
- Unemployment in the Impacted Communities projected to increase to 5.4%
- Loss of military contract could make this problem substantially worse
  - Monmouth County contractors received more than $925 million in contracts in FY 03
  - 25% of all NJ contracts
  - Potential for significant vacancy increases in office space

Economic Impacts

- Direct loss of 4,652 civilian jobs
- Direct loss of 620 military jobs, and the loss of military families
- Loss of location-sensitive contractors
  - Could create up to 425,000 SF of vacancy
- Potential direct loss of $75 million in retail goods and services locally, and an additional $45 million in the region
  - Could create an additional 300,000 to 500,000 of vacancy

Concerns with DoD's BRAC Evaluation of Fort Monmouth

- Deviation on Criteria 1
- Trying to make Aberdeen more efficient at the expense of others
- Did the Secretary deviate substantially on Criteria 4?
- The impact of DoD's data error

The Secretary Deviated Substantially on Criteria 1 – Current and Future Mission Capabilities

Tab 1
Military Value
Research, Development and Acquisition,
Test and Evaluation Functions

Army Human Systems Research Military Value
Army Information Systems Technology R&D&A Military Value
Army Information Systems Technology Research Military Value
Army Sensors, Electronics and EW R&D&A Military Value
Army Sensors, Electronics and EW Research Military Value

Source: Army Briefing Book, pages 5 through 7 of 200

Fort Monmouth is ranked substantially higher than Aberdeen Proving Ground In RDAT&E Functions

How Can a Facility so Inefficient Become the Center for Land C4ISR?

Tab 4
Capacity for Research, Development and Acquisition, Test and Evaluation Functions

	Current Capacity Square Feet	Percent
Aberdeen	9,714,383	100.0%
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redstone Arsenal	1,667,021	100.0%
CECOM San Diego	44,460	100.0%
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: *Army Briefing Book, page 11 of 200*

At an existing utilization rate of just 11.8%, Aberdeen is clearly the Army's most inefficiently used RDAT&E site. Why is the Army maintaining 8.5 million square feet of unused space?

Fort Monmouth has Superior Capacity to Aberdeen

Tab 6
Army Capacity Results Analysis

	Aberdeen Proving Ground	Fort Monmouth
General Purpose	86	
Applied Instruction		1
Organizational/Classroom	61	
[illegible]		0
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	263	
[illegible] HQ		-10
[illegible] HQ		0
[illegible] Unaccompanied	116	
[illegible] Barracks		0
Recruit Trainee Barracks	0	0
Dining Facility		-6
Officer Unaccompanied		0
[illegible]		[illegible]
Vehicle Parking	-130	

Source: *Army Briefing Book, pages 17 and 18 of 200*

Despite Aberdeen's reported excess capacity in Tab 4, Tab 6 indicates that Aberdeen is lacking in wide range of facilities

Has the Secretary Deviated Substantially from Criteria 4 - the Cost of Operations?

- APG indicates that it has more than 8.5 million SF of unused space
- Removing vacant square footage from the total dramatically increases average operating costs
- Were other facilities evaluated fairly?

Unadjusted Average Base Operations Cost per SF

	Budget	Square Footage	Operations Cost/SF
Aberdeen Proving Ground	$ 209,980,684	14,429,407	$ 14.55
Adelphi Laboratory Center	$ 44,970,244	1,131,049	$ 39.76
Fort Belvoir	$ 128,202,380	7,954,402	$ 16.12
Fort Monmouth	$ 109,302,874	5,014,521	$ 21.80

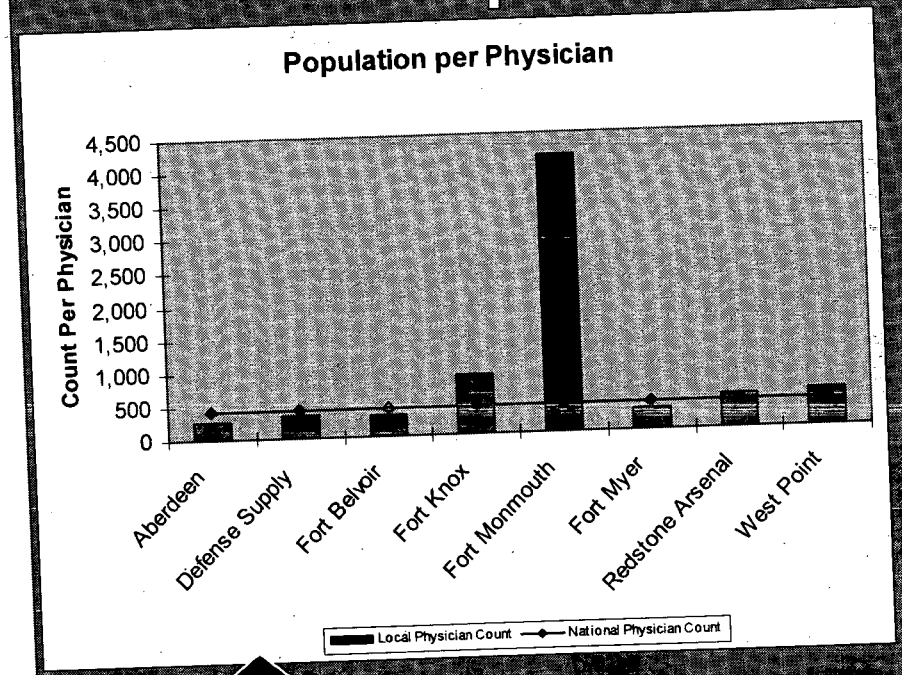
Adjusted Average Base Operations Cost per SF

	Budget	Existing SF	Less Vacancy	Net SF	Adjusted Cost/Net SF
Aberdeen Proving Ground	$ 209,980,684	14,429,407	8,572,249	5,857,158	$ 35.85
Adelphi Laboratory Center	$ 44,970,244	1,131,049	143,924	987,125	$ 45.56
Fort Belvoir	$ 128,202,380	7,954,402	319,527	7,634,875	$ 16.79
Fort Monmouth	$ 109,302,874	5,014,521	503,522	4,510,999	$ 24.23

Was Fort Monmouth Fairly Evaluated?

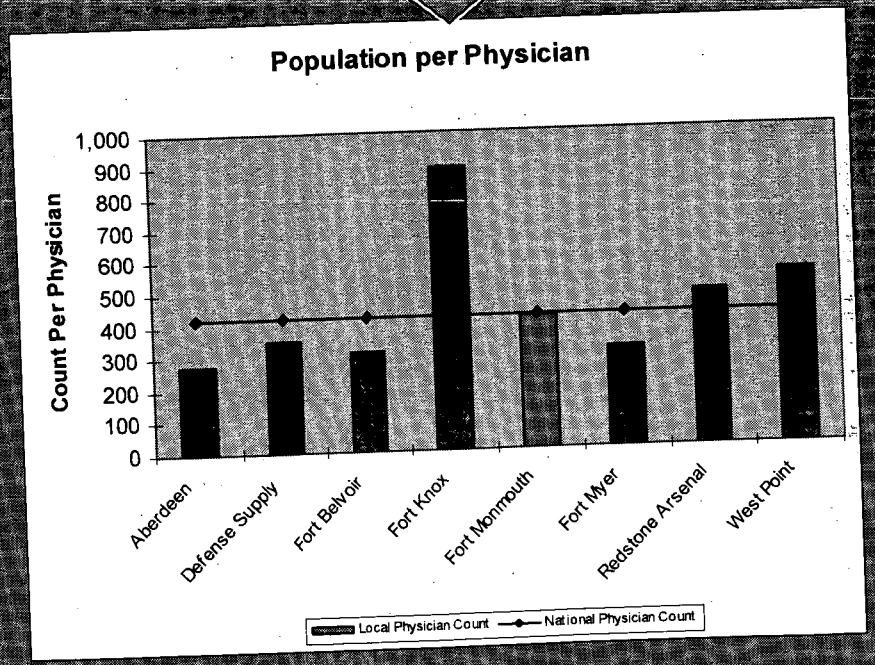
- Data error in population clearly affected how the Fort was evaluated on Medical Providers
  - Population evaluated as 11,262,127, rather than 1,126,217
    - Impacted ratio of population per medical provider, and population per hospital bed
    - Due to the domino effect, moves **from** Monmouth to some other locations inaccurately classified medical services as **improving**, rather than being sustained or declining
  - Were other evaluations impacted? Child care, employment, education?

Population per Physician

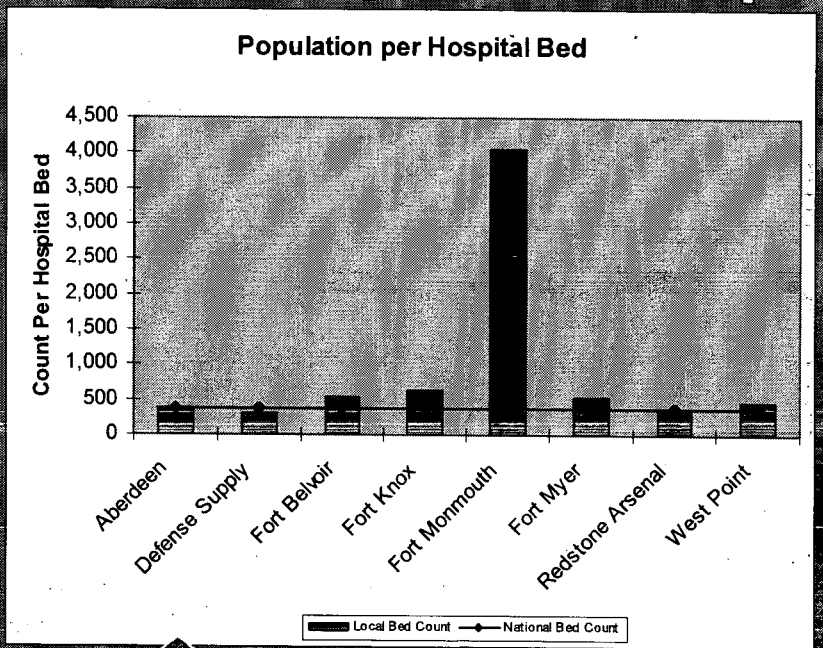


Ratio using accurate population data

SecDef ratio using inaccurate population data

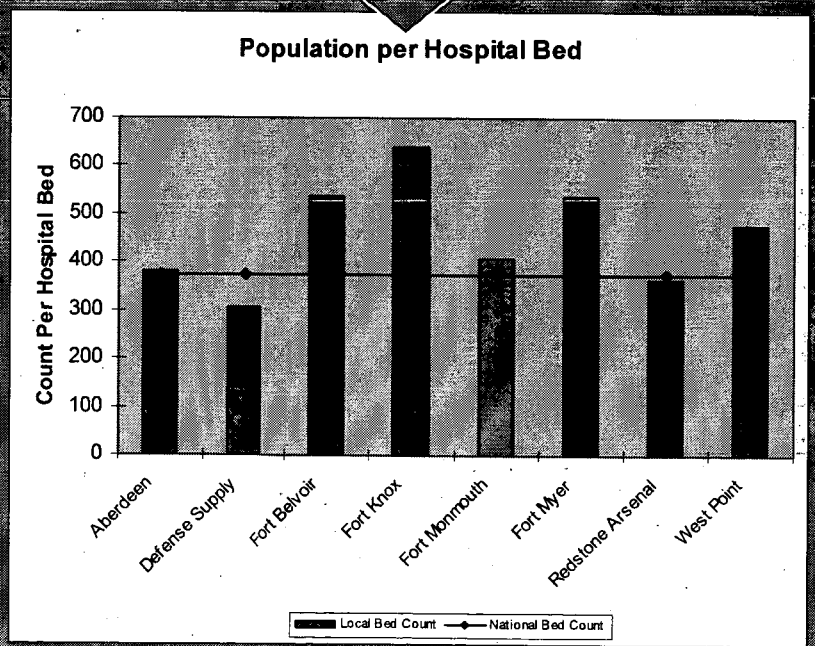


Population per Hospital Bed



Ratio using accurate population data

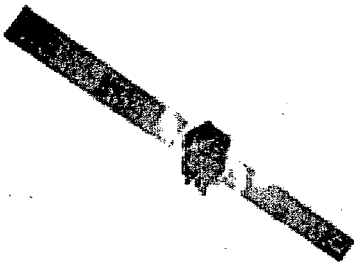
SecDef ratio using inaccurate population data



JSEC NEWS JUNE 2005

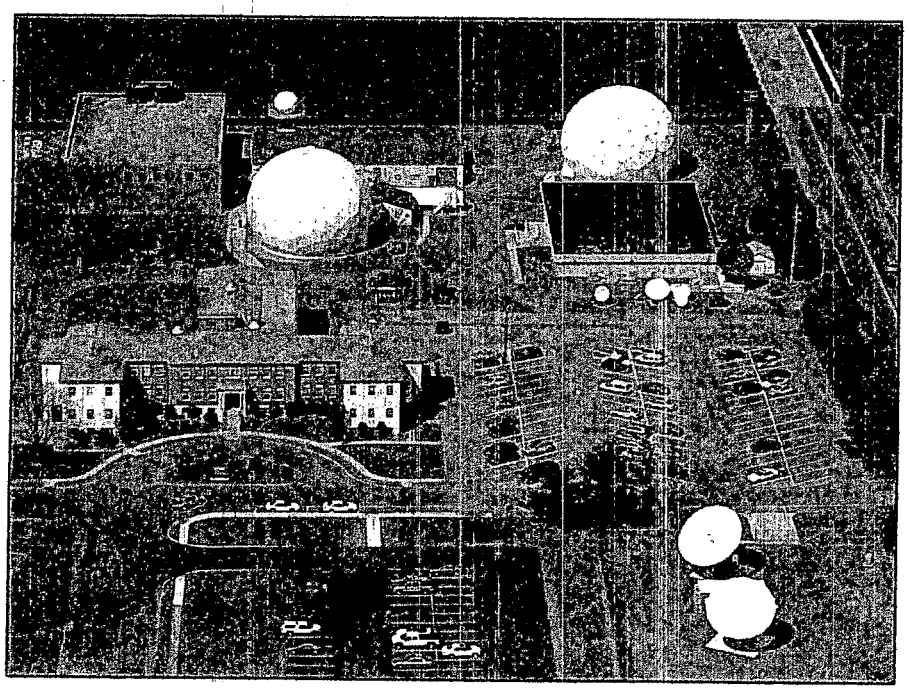
Fort Monmouth, NJ - June 2, 2005 – The CERDEC Space and Terrestrial Communications Directorate Joint SATCOM Engineering Center (JSEC) announced a partnership to evaluate the on-board communications capability of a newly launched satellite, XTAR-EUR.

XTAR-EUR was launched in February 2005 and is now located over central Africa at 29 degrees East longitude. Carrying an enormous wideband communications capability, twelve 72 MHz high-power military X-band transponders, coverage is provided from Eastern Brazil to Singapore.



XTAR-EUR's lifespan is anticipated to be 20 years. The XTAR-EUR satellite boasts very high gain transponders allowing far smaller ground terminal antenna dish size and power than those used in the past for military satellite communications.

The JSEC, with decades of experience evaluating military satellite communications, has once again stepped up to the plate to evaluate XTAR for military use. JSEC will coordinate multiple forms of communications testing jointly with the United States Air Force Europe, United States Air Force Command & Control ISR Center and selected United States Army elements. JSEC is the DoD's tool to evaluate critical Military SATCOM Command and Control and is known for its ability to benchmark military satellite communications capability. JSEC will determine XTAR-EUR's communication capacity and characteristics. To do this, JSEC has internally developed their own automated satellite characterization test applications. JSEC's automated test software allows DOD to extract essential information to an excruciating detail as required.



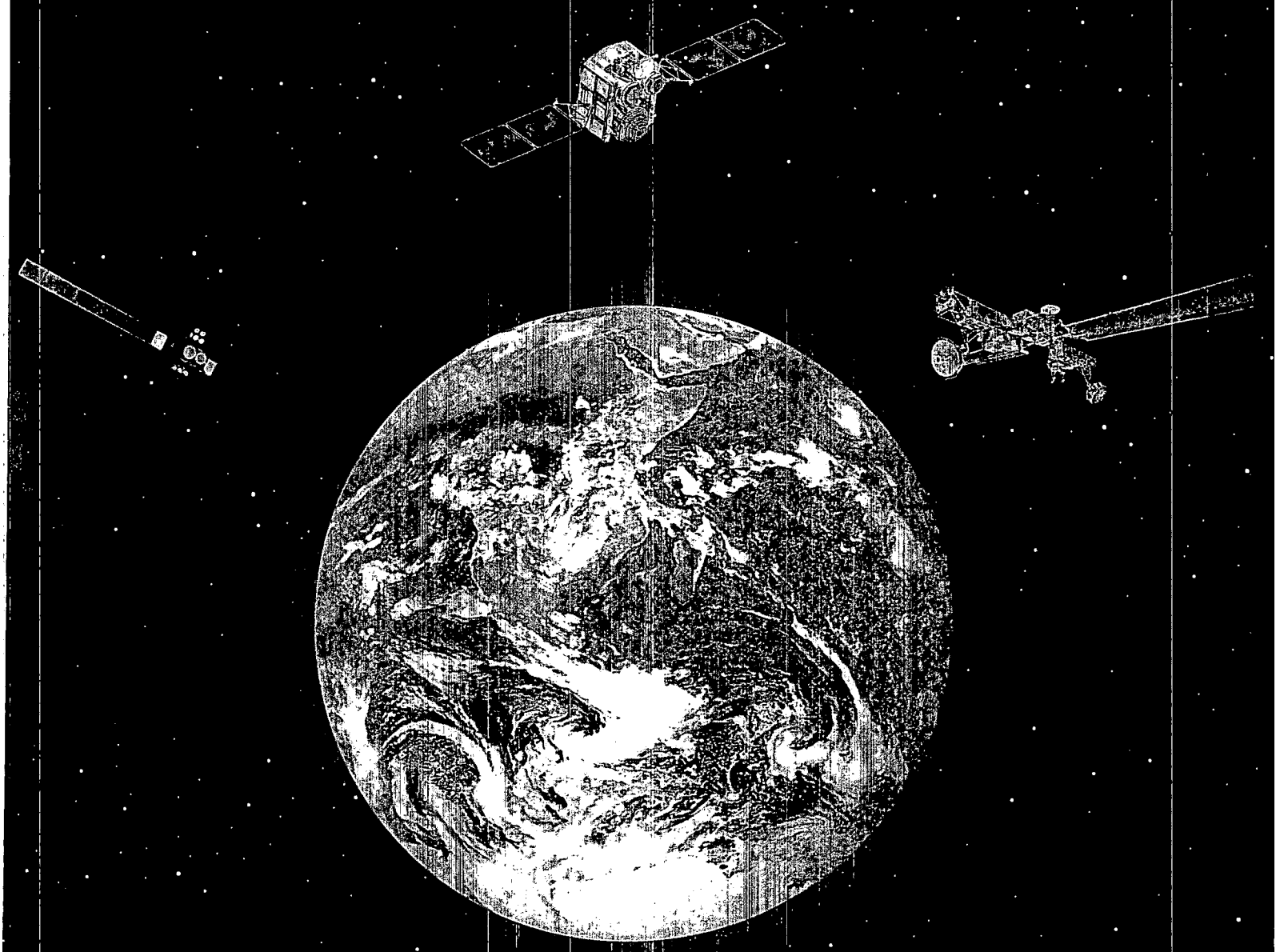
XTAR was recently awarded a contract with the U.S. Department of State's Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office (DTS-PO), Fairfax, Va., to provide X-band communications services to embassies and consulates in Africa and Asia. The five-year contract has an estimated maximum value of up to $137 million.

"XTAR is designed to offset a portion of the ever growing shortfalls in bandwidth for military and government agency communications by providing a cost-effective commercial augmentation to the government's X-band satellites," said Denis Curtin, chief operating officer, XTAR, LLC. "

XTAR, LLC is a new satellite communications company that has targeted the bandwidth shortage of the U.S., Spanish and allied governments as the market. The company is a joint venture between Loral Space & Communications and HISDESAT and is headquartered in Rockville, Md., and has offices in Arlington, Va., Palo Alto, Calif. and Madrid, Spain.

Space & Terrestrial Communications Directorate

JOINT SATCOM ENGINEERING CENTER



US Army Research, Development and Engineering Command
Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703

JOINT SATCOM ENGINEERING CENTER (JSEC)

The Joint SATCOM Engineering Center is part of the Space & Terrestrial Communications Directorate (S&TCD) in the Research, Development and Engineering Command's (RDECOM) Communications and Electronics Research Development and Engineering Center (CERDEC). It has been in existence for over 30 years and has expanded and undergone several name changes. The JSEC may have expanded, but its mission still reflects the Army's commitment to excellence in support of research, development, performance evaluation, system and equipment certification testing and anomaly resolution of space dependent and space based communications systems and equipment in the UHF, SHF and EHF frequency bands. The JSEC represents a DoD investment of approximately $200M.

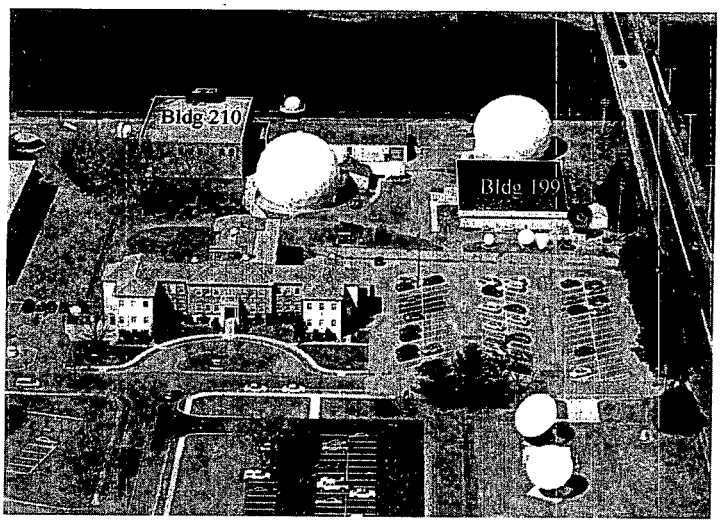
The JSEC Laboratories are versatile engineering and research facilities that support all the military services, DoD agencies and special users as well as private industry and academia. The JSEC participates in the planning and execution of many local, joint, DoD and NATO tests, exercises and demonstrations. Tests and evaluations conducted in the JSEC can either use satellite simulators or access on-orbit satellites. Satellite simulators such as, The Defense Satellite Communications Systems (DSCS) III simulator, Wideband Gapfiller System (WGS) simulator (future), C, Ku, Ka-band and UHF satellite simulators provide the JSEC with operational and performance characteristics of actual on-orbit satellites. The satellite simulators provide channel gain states, bandwidths, input/output antenna like connectivity and channel loading capabilities necessary for testing tactical and strategic multiple access communications links. Enhanced satellite simulator test capabilities are provided via a Satellite Link Emulator (SLE), which provides additional Doppler and delay test capabilities.

The JSEC is divided into four functional areas:

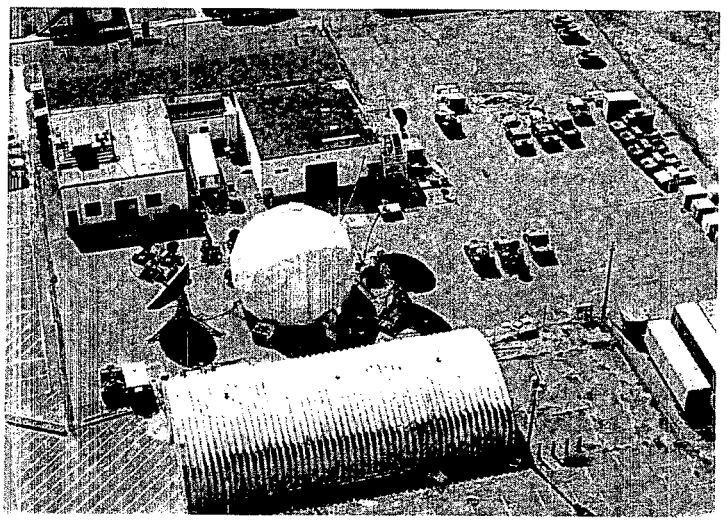
Strategic Systems Lab (SSL)
Control Systems Lab (CSL)
Tactical Systems Lab (TSL)
DoD Teleport Testbed (DTT)

All of the above laboratories are interconnected via fiber technology as well as to the CECOM Software Engineering Center and other CERDEC laboratories located in the Myer Center. This allows full connectivity to DISA for AIN, SIPRNET, NIPRNET, JWICS, the Global Information Grid (GIG) and the Defense Research Engineering Network (DREN). The DREN is the official DoD long-haul network for scientific research, engineering, and testing in support of the DoD.

The Joint SATCOM Engineering Center is located at Fort Monmouth, NJ and occupies a number of buildings on the east side of the post. The Strategic Systems Lab, Control Systems Lab and part of the DoD Teleport Testbed are in Building 210. Building 199 houses portions of the four funtional areas. Building 906 houses the Tactical Systems Laboratory.



Building 210/199 JSEC Complex



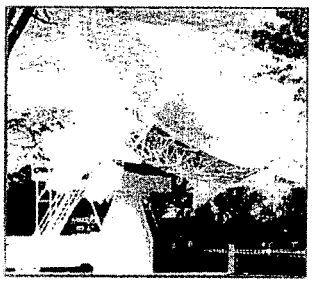
Building 906 JSEC Complex

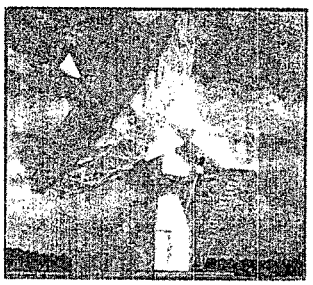
For further information please call (732) 532-9210 Ext. 5603 or
Check out our website at https://www.kc.us.army.mil/jsec

STRATEGIC SYSTEMS LABORATORY (SSL)

As a component of the Joint SATCOM Engineering Center, the Strategic Systems Laboratory supports the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) as well as commercial SATCOM in the areas of research, development, test and evaluation, terminal and modem certification and anomaly resolution. The SSL employs the latest technological diagnostic systems/equipment to aid in the test and evaluation process. Automated test equipment controlled by versatile JSEC developed software packages provides an extension of research and development tools for industry and government applications. The SSL continues to grow and is currently expanding its capabilities into the Ka frequency band with the future addition of a Ka-band SATCOM terminal in support of our Wideband Gapfiller System (WGS).

The Strategic Systems Laboratory contains many unique assets. Some of these are as follows:



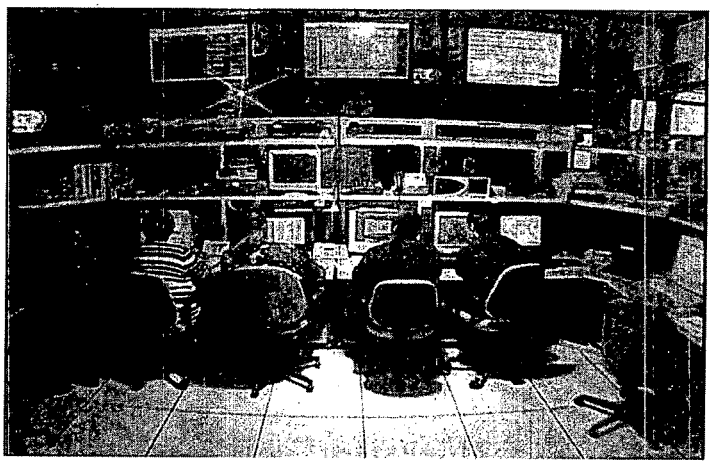


The AN/GSC-39 and AN/GSC-52 SATCOM Terminals consist of 38' parabolic reflectors utilizing circular polarization and 5 horn pseudo-monopulse Cassegrain feed systems. Estimated Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) is in excess of 120 dBm. The terminals are designed to operate in the X-band frequency range and accept 70 or 700 MHz Intermediate Frequencies (IF). Both terminals are multiple carrier, full 500 MHz instantaneous bandwidth terminals.

The Standardized Tactical Entry Point (STEP) Ground Mobile Forces (GMF) Gateway provides tactical/strategic communications interoperability and provides access to DSN, ITSDN and VTC services in support of mission related exercises incorporating joint service components and other DOD/ government agencies.

SSL Operations Center

Multi-Terminal Emulation Area provides multi-terminal emulation at the data, Intermediate Frequency (IF) and Radio Frequency (RF) interface levels. This allows systems at a global network environment to be tested incrementally in levels which are crucial to system developmental research and network performance testing. This capability is very useful for those wanting to assess network level issues at a low cost.



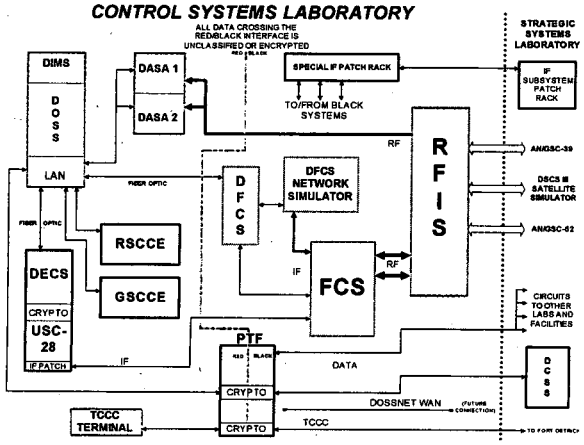
The Digital Communications Satellite Subsystem (DCSS) consists of all equipment elements needed to process digital and analog circuits into a format acceptable for transmission and reception by an earth terminal in the DSCS network. DCSS elements include multiplexers/demultiplexers, FDMA and TDMA satellite modems incorporating typical modulation/coding schemes, spread spectrum modems and the Multiplexer Integration and DSCS Automation System (MIDAS). The center of the SSL houses an operations center which controls most of the DCSS and Teleport Testbed equipment utilized throughout the laboratory.

Internet Protocol over SATCOM (IPoS) capability is the newest addition to the JSEC testing arena. With IP, JSEC has added the capability to test at all of the Open System Interconnection (OSI) layers defined by the International Organization of Standardization (IOS). JSEC has added the ability to place a load on an IP network to simulate thousands of users, while simultaneously measuring actual throughput of other co-existing applications.

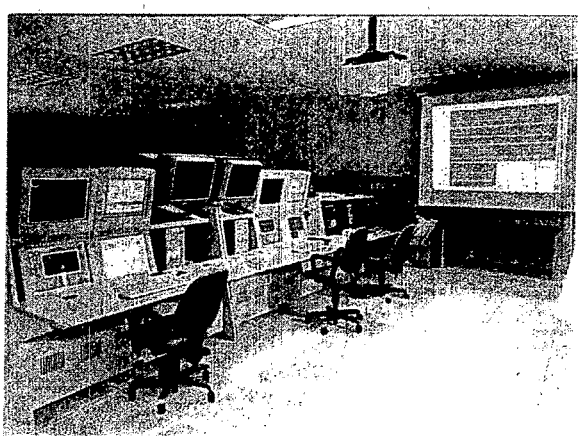
X-Band Terminal and Modem Certification Testing Authority has been granted to the JSEC as DISA's official certification test element. All SATCOM X-band terminals and satellite modems that operate over the DSCS network must be certified for operation by DISA. As the official DISA certification test agent, the SSL conducts certification testing IAW certification requirements established by DISA and reports those test results to DISA for final certification acceptance. Terminal certification is typically performed at the SSL but arrangements can be made such that certification can be conducted at the contractor's facility if necessary. The JSEC has been granted a similar testing authority by ARSTRAT for all Ka-band terminal certifications under the WGS program.

CONTROL SYSTEMS LABORATORY (CSL)

The CSL is the component of the JSEC designed to perform research, design, development, evaluation, anomaly resolution and analysis of WGS and legacy DSCS control systems, components and techniques. The CSL emulates a Satellite Operations Control System facility, and contains subsystems, hardware, software and test equipment found at Wideband Satellite Operations Centers (WSOCs) worldwide.



Interconnection Diagram



Operations Room

CSL SUBSYSTEMS AND CAPABILITIES

Objective DSCS Operations Control System (ODOCS): The ODOCS is a major upgrade to the legacy control system hardware, software and associated Local Area Network (LAN) systems within the CSL. New operations and management workstations, additional computer memory and hard drive storage, faster Central Processing Units, and a 100 Mbps LAN are incorporated to meet expanded computing and data exchange requirements. This element will migrate to the **Wideband SATCOM Operational Management System (WSOMS)** to incorporate WGS management, planning and control functions.

DSCS Integrated Management System (DIMS): The DIMS is an integrated information and management system which simplifies satellite communications network management tasks by disseminating data to the WSOMS, ODOCS, and legacy DOCS subsystems, and summarizing monitoring and status information collected from those subsystems.

DSCS Operational Support System (DOSS): The DOSS is the computing environment that supports the Common Network Planning Software (CNPS), a new-generation satellite communications network planning tool which will support both the current DSCS and the new WGS systems. DOSS provides the capability for resource allocation, status and performance data collection, and dissemination of configuration/control data. The CNPS replaced the DSCS Network Planning Software (DNPS), which was the legacy SATCOM network planning tool.

Replacement Satellite Configuration Control Element (RSCCE): The RSCCE is a newly developed ground-based DSCS satellite command, control and telemetry system. In addition to monitoring space platform parameters, the RSCCE can control circuit configurations of the on-board communications package, and perform actual movement/positioning control of the spacecraft itself. The **Gapfiller Satellite Configuration Control Element (GSCCE)** will perform the same command, control and telemetry monitoring functions for the new WGS constellation.

DSCS Automatic Spectrum Analyzer (DASA): The DASA subsystem provides control and data processing functions for a dual (DSCS) satellite automatic spectral analysis capability. It also generates alarms when monitored communications link parameters are not consistent with the network plan. The **DSCS FDMA Control Subsystem (DFCS)** automatically monitors and controls numerous DSCS communications links for the purpose of optimizing the usage of satellite channel capacity. The DASA and DFCS will be replaced by a single Integrated Monitoring and Power Control Subsystem (IMPCS), which will be able to monitor the advanced communications capabilities of the WGS satellites as well as perform link power control functions.

Frequency Conversion Subsystem (FCS) and Radio Frequency Interface Subsystem (RFIS): The FCS and RFIS provide the capacity to transmit and receive RF control communications at the required DSCS satellite frequencies. The FCS performs the necessary X-Band frequency conversion, and the RFIS subsequently connects the proper up and down converters with the Earth Terminals and the DSCS III Satellite Simulator. The RFIS also provides GPS timing and reference frequency signals to the subsystems.

Global Terrestrial Critical Control Circuit System (GTC3S): The GTC3S is a replacement for the Terrestrial Critical Control Circuit System (TCCC). It is a secure direct order wire link carrying classified coordination traffic between the satellite controllers, planners, and enterprise terminals used to support command & control worldwide.

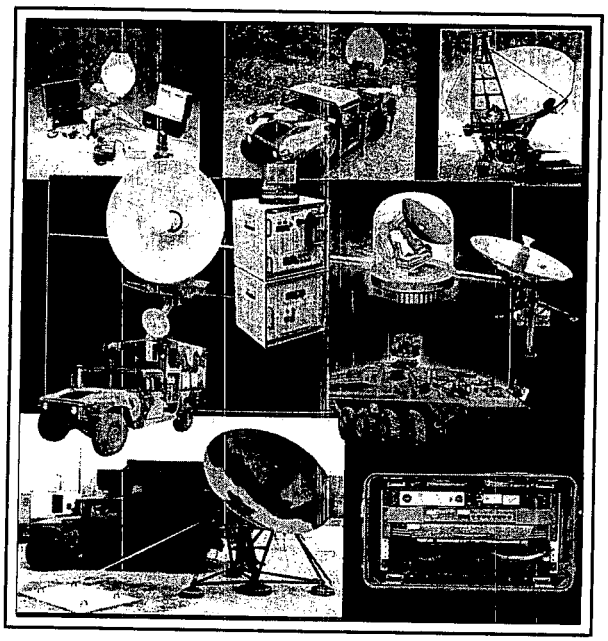
Replacement Frequency Modulated Order Wire (RFMOW): The RFMOW is wireless order wire system that provides both encrypted text messaging and secure voice between the tactical SATCOM warfighter and command & control.

TACTICAL SYSTEMS LABORATORY (TSL)

The Tactical Systems Laboratories (TSL) is part of the Space & Terrestrial Communications Directorate (S&TCD), Joint Satellite Engineering Center (JSEC) in the Communications Electronics Research Development and Engineering Center (CERDEC). The lab supports various areas of research, development, performance evaluation, baseband integration, software verification, system certification testing and anomaly resolution of space dependant and space based communications systems in the UHF, SHF, and EHF frequency bands.

The TSL is divided into four major areas:

Ultra High Frequency (UHF) Lab: This lab features various UHF SATCOM manpack terminals including the AN/PSC-5, MST-20, LST-5, and AN/PSC-3 radios. It also contains the 5Khz and 25 Khz DAMA UHF satellite test emulators (DUSTE 5/25) that are used for developmental and acceptance testing. The TSL-UHF lab contains SATCOM-On-the-Move antennas and several mobile platforms including HMMWVs.



Super High Frequency (SHF) Lab: The SHF lab contains two transportable SATCOM terminals, an AN/TSC-85D and an AN/TSC-93D. In addition to the standard AS-3036 8-foot antenna, the lab utilizes the OE-361 (QRSA), AS-3199 20-foot systems or the LHGXA. These SATCOM systems support operational, developmental, certification, and interoperability testing for numerous local, joint, and NATO tests, exercises and demonstrations.

A Ka band satellite terminal, KaSAT, along with a Ka/Ku band simulator is available to be used in support of test and evaluation.

The Global Broadcast System (GBS) is also available in the lab. User specific equipment can be connected to the GBS to receive video and/or data for evaluation. Products can be requested and are pushed/pulled by GBS to end users for evaluation.

Extremely High Frequency (EHF) Lab: The EHF lab contains multiple SCAMP and SMART-T terminals and MILSTAR Communication Planning Support Tools. The lab acts as the Army Service Program Office in the scheduling and positioning of satellite resources for all Army R&D users. The SMART-T program has a 24 hour Help Desk to answer questions from users worldwide, requiring technical /maintenance help, spare parts requisition help, logistics, etc. A SIPRNET connection is available for secure e-mail.

On-The-Move Tactical Satellite Communications Lab: This lab is used for engineering assessment and analyses of various modems, waveforms, and antenna systems (including phased array antennas) for applicability to Communications-On-The-Move (COTM) at all military SATCOM frequency bands. Lab capabilities include IP traffic generators, satellite simulators and blockage mitigation gateways used to study the performance of TCP traffic on satellite links subject to intermittent outages due to blockages by terrain, foliage and man-made objects. In partnership with other DoD facilities, the laboratory participates in various advanced technology demonstrations including Multifunctional On-the-Move Secure Adaptive Integrated Communications (MOSAIC) and C4ISR.

All four major lab areas are networked together providing a test-bed simulated environment. All SATCOM terminals may integrate into this network.

The TSL areas interface with other Ft. Monmouth laboratories through multiple dedicated fiber-optic systems and Promina networks. Connectivity is also possible to JITC and other Army test-bed facilities through this network.

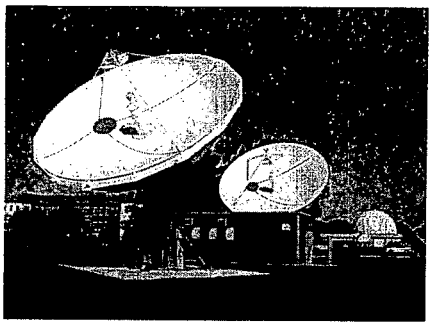
The TSL is equipped with a -120dB EMI shield room for conducting equipment evaluations and measurements in accordance with MIL-STD-285, NAS65-6, and AR 380-380 Tempest requirements.

DoD TELEPORT TESTBED (DTT)

The DoD Teleport Testbed (DTT) is the most recent addition to the Joint SATCOM Engineering Center. It will support the entire Teleport community. The Testbed implemented at the JSEC is used to mitigate program risk through the support of the following activities: test new concepts that will be used in the Teleport, test technology insertion for future systems, test and verify new software/firmware versions of equipment used in the Teleport configuration, and participate in joint exercises. By participating in user exercises, the Testbed can serve as a platform to prove out the Teleport's ability to support real world requirements, work out any software/hardware problems prior to full operations at Teleport sites and to test out and prove concepts of operations (CONOPS) for the Teleport program. The Testbed also supports operational Teleport sites as required by performing anomaly resolution investigations to troubleshoot problems/anomalies identified by site personnel and maintains a Teleport hotline for 24/7 field support.

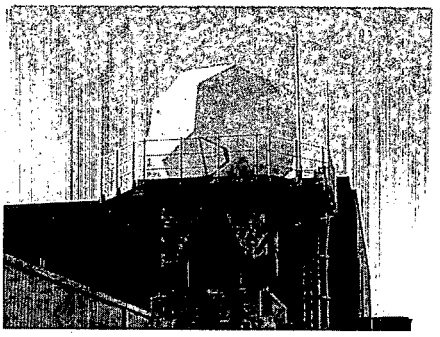
The DoD Teleport Testbed at the JSEC is being implemented in a phased approach corresponding to the three generations of the Teleport program and extending through FY2012. It is anticipated that the DTT will constantly change and expand to meet the evolving needs of the DoD teleport community.

Some of the Generation One terminals and subsystems that have been installed include:

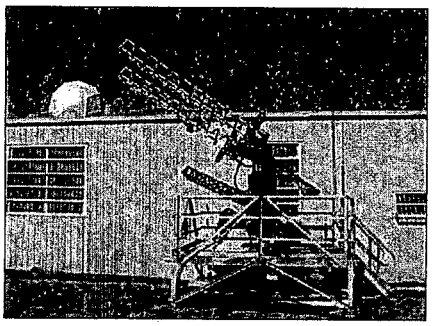


C- and Ku-band SATCOM Earth Terminals: The C-band SATCOM terminal consists of a 9 meter antenna, shelter and associated electronic components capable of simultaneous operation of vertical/horizontal or right-hand/left-hand polarization with a maximum terminal EIRP of 104 dBm. The Ku-band SATCOM terminal consists of an 8.1 meter antenna, shelter and associated electronic components capable of simultaneous linear operation of vertical/horizontal polarization with a maximum EIRP of 107 dBm. The terminal designs allow IF operation of 70 MHz for C-band and 140 MHz for Ku-Band and can provide two way digital communications suitable for carrying up to eight duplex channels.

AN/USC-38(V)10 EHF SATCOM Follow-On Terminal (FOT): The EHF FOT is an anti-jam low probability of intercept communications terminal designed to accommodate a wide variety of command and control communications (i.e., secure voice, teletype, data and fleet broadcast systems) supporting Low Data Rates (LDR) up to 2400bps and Medium Data Rates (MDR) up to 1.544Mbps.



Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) Interface Processor (TIP): In addition to the FOT, the Teleport EHF system consists of a TIP that provides IP packet communications for MDR EHF SATCOM on Milstar Block II capable satellites. The TIP allows for more efficient use of the EHF satellite resources (point to multi-point (PTM) vice point-to-point (PTP) circuits) and provides the many computer-based users of EHF with an effective interface for netted communications.

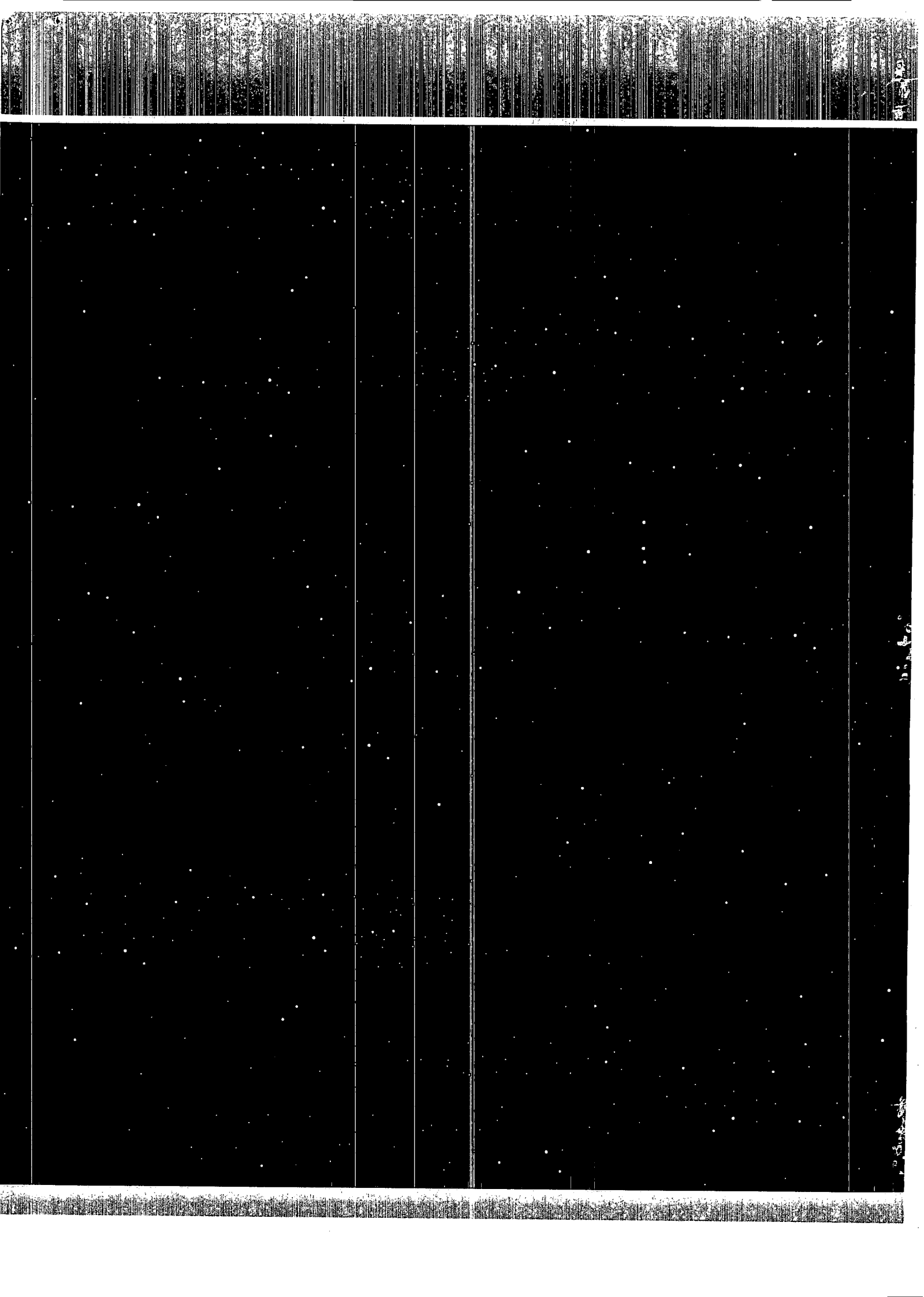


RT-1828(P)/G UHF SATCOM Terminal: The RT-1828(P)/G SATCOM terminal provides a four channel full duplex time division multiple access/demand assigned multiple access (TDMA/DAMA) capability plus non-DAMA dedicated channel interoperability. The antenna system is a Dual Antenna Phased Array assembly which consists of two circularly polarized helical antennas with an overall gain of 19 dBi.

TS-4528A/U DAMA Orderwire Channel Control Trainer/Simulator (DOCCT/S): The DOCCT/S provides simulated network channel control capability for both narrow and wide band UHF SATCOM channels and is interoperable with all Joint Interoperability Test Center (JITC) certified UHF SATCOM DAMA terminals. The DOCCT/S is a stand-alone, four channel, simulation, test and training package that can be used to operate as a channel controller or a network terminal. Each channel is capable of supporting 5/25 kHz DAMA or 5/25 kHz Demand Assigned Single Access (DASA) dedicated.

Generation Two (FY06-07) architecture will add the Ka-band Satellite Terminal and Receive Systerm (Ka-STARS) and implement the inital IP/NETCENTRIC architecture in the Testbed. The Ka-STARS terminal will provide interfaces to the Wideband Gapfiller System (WGS) program which will provide Ka-band coverage with throughput far exceeding the current DSCS satellite constellation.

Generation Three (FY08-12) will implement EHF Extended Data Rate (XDR), Mobile User Objective System (MUOS), Transformational Satellite Communications System (TSAT) and technology upgrades for baseband equipment. The exact implementation of these systems within the Teleport architecture will become better defined as these advanced systems mature.



Team Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR)
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

THE HONORABLE PHILIP E. COYLE III
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commissioner

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE 2005

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	PARTICIPATION
0730	Arrival Met by: MG Michael Mazzucchi, Commanding & Program Executive Office (PEO) Command, Control & Communications-Tactical (C3T), Communications-Electronics Life Cycle Management Command (C-E LCMC)	Mallette Hall Building 1207	The Honorable Philip E. Coyle III, BRAC Commissioner Ms. Elizabeth Bieri, BRAC Staffer
0730-0915	Opening Remarks MG Mazzucchi Commissioner Coyle Team C4SIR Mission Video & Briefing MG Mazzucchi Mr. Muller	Conference Room A	Commissioner Coyle Ms. Bieri The Honorable Rush Holt (NJ-D), 12th District The Honorable Frank Pallone (NJ-D), 6th District MG Mazzucchi Mr. Victor J. Ferlise, Deputy to the Commanding General (CG) for Operations & Support, C-E LCMC Dr. Richard Wittstruck, Chief Systems Engineer, PEO Intelligence, Electronic Warfare & Sensors (IEW&S), C-E LCMC COL N. Lee S. Price, Project Manager, Defense Communications & Army Transmission Systems (PM DCATS), PEO Enterprise Information Systems (EIS) Mr. Edward Elgart, Director, Acquisition Center (AC) Mr. Anthony LaPlaca, Director, Logistics & Readiness Center (LRC) Mr. Edward Thomas, Director, Software Engineering Center (SEC) Mr. Mark Sagan, Chief Counsel, C-E LCMC Mr. Gary Martin, Acting Director, Communications-Electronics Research, Development & Engineering Center (CERDEC), Research, Development & Engineering Command (RDECOM) COL Ricki Sullivan, Commander, USA Garrison-Fort Monmouth (USAG-FM), Installation Management Agency (IMA) COL Vallory Lowman, Chief Engineer, PEO C3T, C-E LCMC LTC Eugene Coddington, Deputy Commandant, US Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS) Mr. Henry Muller, Acting Associate Technical Director, CERDEC, RDECOM Ms. Deborah Devlin, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER/G-1) Ms. Patricia Devine, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations & Plans (DCSOPS/G-3)

Team Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR)
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

THE HONORABLE PHILIP E. COYLE III
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commissioner

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE 05

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	PARTICIPATION
0915-0930	BREAK En route to Building 1210	Walk	Commissioner Coyle Ms. Bieri The Honorable Holt The Honorable Pallone MG Mazzucchi Mr. Ferlise Mr. Thomas Ms. Devine
0930-0950	Software Engineering Center (SEC) • Guardrail • Aircraft Survivability • Joint Users Interoperability Communications Exercise (JUICE) Mr. Thomas	Building 1210	Same
0950-1000	En route to Building 210	Military Vehicle	Commissioner Coyle Ms. Bieri The Honorable Holt The Honorable Pallone MG Mazzucchi Mr. Ferlise Ms. Devine
1000-1020	Tour of Joint Satellite Communications Engineering Center (JSEC) Ms. Cathy Young, Assistant Project Manager for Satellite Communications Systems (PM DCATS)	Building 210	Commissioner Coyle Ms. Bieri The Honorable Holt The Honorable Pallone MG Mazzucchi Mr. Ferlise COL Price Mr. Martin Ms. Devine
1020-1030	En route to McAfee Center	Military Vehicle	Commissioner Coyle Ms. Bieri The Honorable Holt The Honorable Pallone MG Mazzucchi Mr. Ferlise Mr. Martin Ms. Devine

THE HONORABLE PHILIP E. COYLE III
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commissioner

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE 2005

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	PARTICIPATION
1030-1110	Improvised Explosive Device Lab Lightweight Counter Mortar Radar Aircraft Survivability Anechoic Chamber Foliage Penetrating Radar Closing Remarks MG Mazzucchi	McAfee Center Building 600 Conference Room	Commissioner Coyle Ms. Bieri The Honorable Holt The Honorable Pallone MG Mazzucchi Mr. Ferlise Mr. Martin Mr. Muller Ms. Devine
1110-1210	WORKING LUNCH Community Presentation	Building 600	Commissioner Coyle Ms. Bieri The Honorable Holt The Honorable Pallone Mr. Jim Papa, Communication Specialist Mr. Steve Hildner, District Representative Mr. Shawn Brennan, Legislative Assistant Mr. Tim DelMonico, Legislative Assistant Ms. Mary Noonan for Congressman Smith, 4th District Ms. Ellen Stein, Director of Intergovernmental Relations, U.S. Senator Corzine Mr. John Fuller, Project Specialist, U.S. Senator Frank Lautenberg Vice Admiral Paul Gaffney II, USN Retired Mr. Robert Giordano Mr. Thomas Gagliano Mr. Frank Muzzi
1210	Departure	POV	Commissioner Coyle Ms. Bieri

BRAC and Fort Monmouth

A Community Viewpoint

For The

Honorable Phillip Coyle

June 29, 2005

Substantial Deviation from Criteria

- MV #1:
  - Immediate disruption in support to the war
  - Disruption to Army/Joint C4ISR programs in 2007-11; $$$$M
  - Existing Joint capability ignored and extinguished
- MV #2:
  - Existing air and maneuver space ignored
- MV #4:
  - Net Cost Errors/Underestimates >> $500M additional
- Other #5:
  - Timing: personnel hiring lag assured; widespread disruption in program 2007-11; facilities lag expected
- Other #7:
  - Inability to support C4ISR, no Joint, inability to hire thousands

7 Points

1. General: Mission Military Value; discounted
2. Intellectual Capital
   - Losses not considered (80% loss)
   - Cost to recover not considered (~$250M)
   - Unique in BRAC 05
3. Disruption risk … not considered
4. Jointness not considered; extinguished
5. Cost Credibility
6. Existing Maneuver and Air space ignored
7. R + D&A + T&E … lost the way

1. Military Value (MV)

- We support the Military Value criterion
  - You heard from the Fort about its value

- BRAC process was disingenuous regarding MV
  - Military Value for Technical Areas by T-JCSG
    - Monmouth highest; Aberdeen lowest
    - "Mountain to Mohammed"
  - Military Value for Installations by Army
    - 40 attributes; only 2 have slight relevancy to R&D or C4ISR missions.
    - "Garrison," not mission, mentality.

MILITARY VALUE---TECHNICAL

	RESEARCH Info Systems	RESEARCH Sensors EW	D&A Info Systems	D&A Sensors EW
Ft. Monmouth	0.46 1st	0.34 3rd	0.48 1st	0.43 1st
Ft. Belvoir	0.07 5th	0.39 2nd	0.23 5th	0.25 3rd
Adelphi	0.25 3rd	0.50 1st	---	---
Redstone	0.24 4th	0.23 4th	0.23 4th	0.34 2 nd
APG	0.28 2nd	0.17 5th	---	0.22 4th

Fort Monmouth ---Highest Ratings In Mission Areas For RDA

2. Intellectual Capital

- Highly skilled people create Military Value
  - In C4ISR, people = critical infrastructure
  - Government and nearby contractors are partners
  - NJ science and engineering workforce = #1
  - NJ "culture" in communications and electronics is strong
- **Losses expected = 80%+ … not considered**
  - Inconsistent with "loud" DOD technical workforce concerns
    - DOD Testimony 2004: "… struggling to recruit enough engineers"
  - NJ is hiring
- Costs (and ability) to regain losses not considered
  - Time, $$$, security impact

Statistics--- Ft. Monmouth/Belvoir

Discipline	# People	Degrees BS/BA, M, PhD	Clearances Conf.—TS/SCI
R&D	2055	1688 (82%)	2055 (100%)
DA (PEO/PM)	537	344 (64%)	537 (100%)
Contractors (sample of 9)	1221	804 (72%)	1139 (93%)

- Most All Have Security Clearances Secret Or Above
- Majority Of Government Workers Are Acquisition Certified
- Normally Retirement Eligible Stay Until Age 61-----
  - BRAC Will Force An Early Decision To Leave
- Ft. Monmouth Hired 1599 New People In The Last 4 Years; 86% From Industry & Academia

Dr. Sega, DDR&E---April 2005

- A National Issue---"An Emerging and Critical Problem For S&E Work Force
  - 12 Major Studies (1999-2004) Make Essentially Same Point
  - A Few Studies Did Not Consider Security Clearance Needs
- Growing Need For U.S. Citizens In National Security Activities
- "Attrition" In DOD Labs Approximately 13,000 S&E Departures
- Number Of Clearable Students Pursuing Defense Related Critical Skill Degrees ....And Is Declining
- Projected U.S. Demand For S&E's Will Be Up 10% By 2010

Problem Is Real---An Will Make Replacing A Large Workforce Difficult

How Many Will Go!!

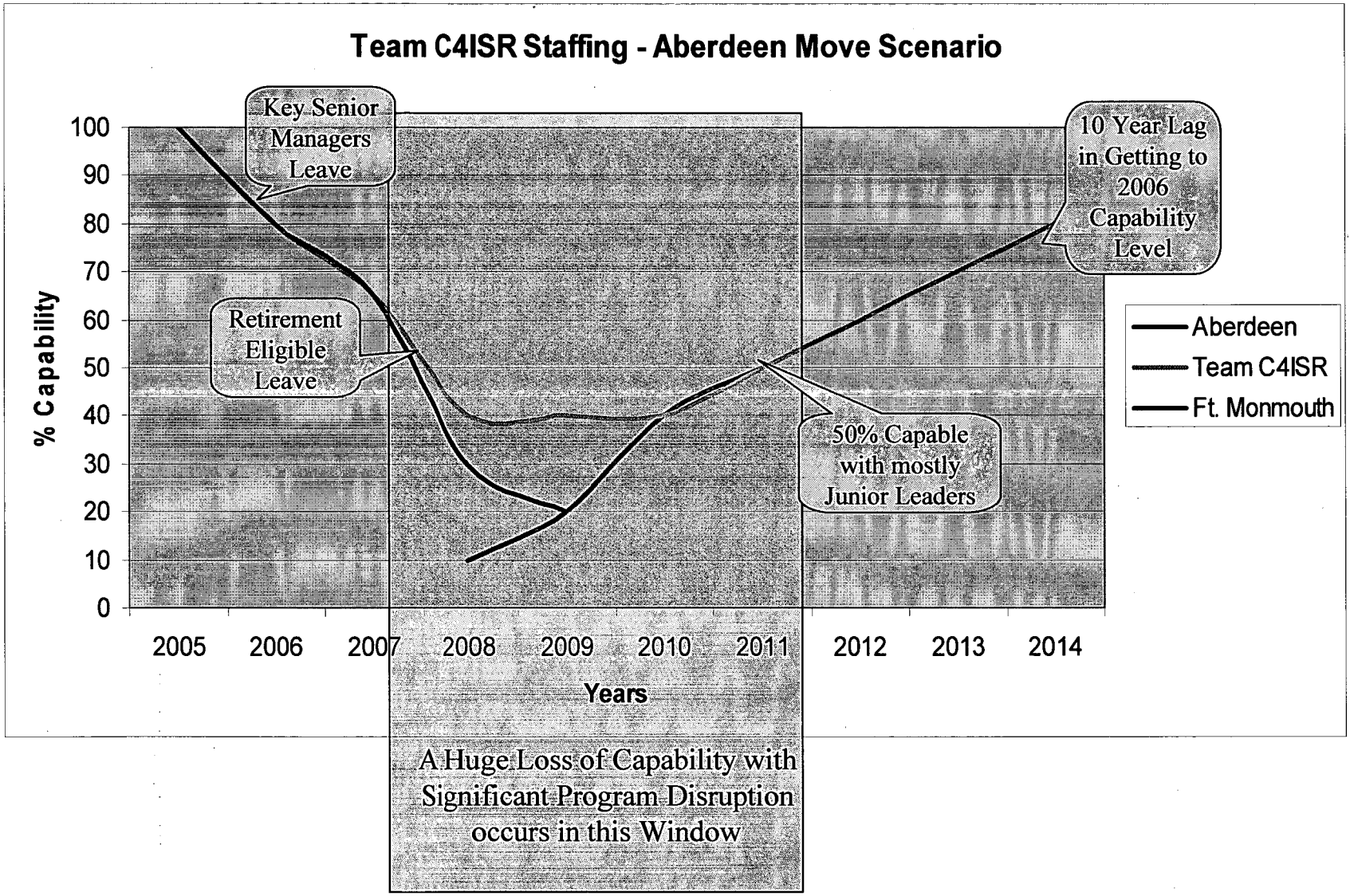
	Activity	From	To	Total	% Moved
BRAC 95	Signal Warfare	Vint Hill VA.	Ft. Mon. NJ	180	29 (16%)
BRAC 93	Physical Sci. Div	Ft. Mon. NJ	Adelphi VA.	300	40 (13%)
1990	TMDE	Ft. Mon NJ	Huntsville AL	40	1 (2%)
1980	Laser Tech Div.	Ft. Mon NJ	Belvoir VA	50	5 (10%)

- Using 20% Going--- We Need 1644 New Hires E &S All Cleared At The Secret To SCI Level---- Just The R&D Staff Considered
- Contractor Statistic For Vint Hill To Ft. Monmouth--- 15 of 150 Moved ----10%

3. Disruption

- Disruption tied to massive workforce loss
  - Immediate impact on war
  - Growing impact will unacceptably disrupt large Army/Joint programs in 2007-2011
- C4ISR-based Network-centric goals have been top priority for a decade
  - Why abandon now? Not discussed
- Costs of program disruption …not considered

Predicted Staffing Losses In The BRAC Window



DISRUPTION---Four Major Programs Examined

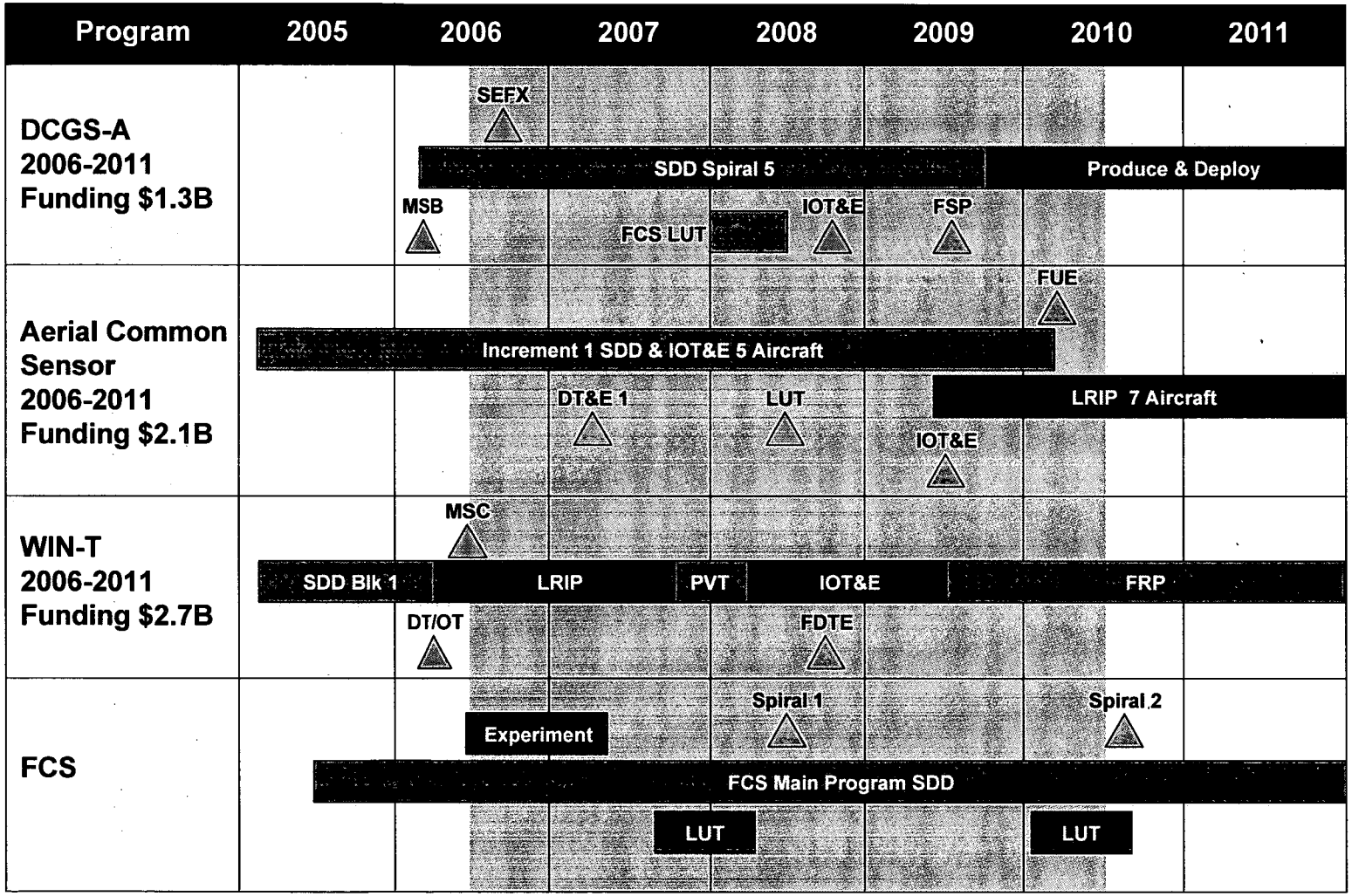


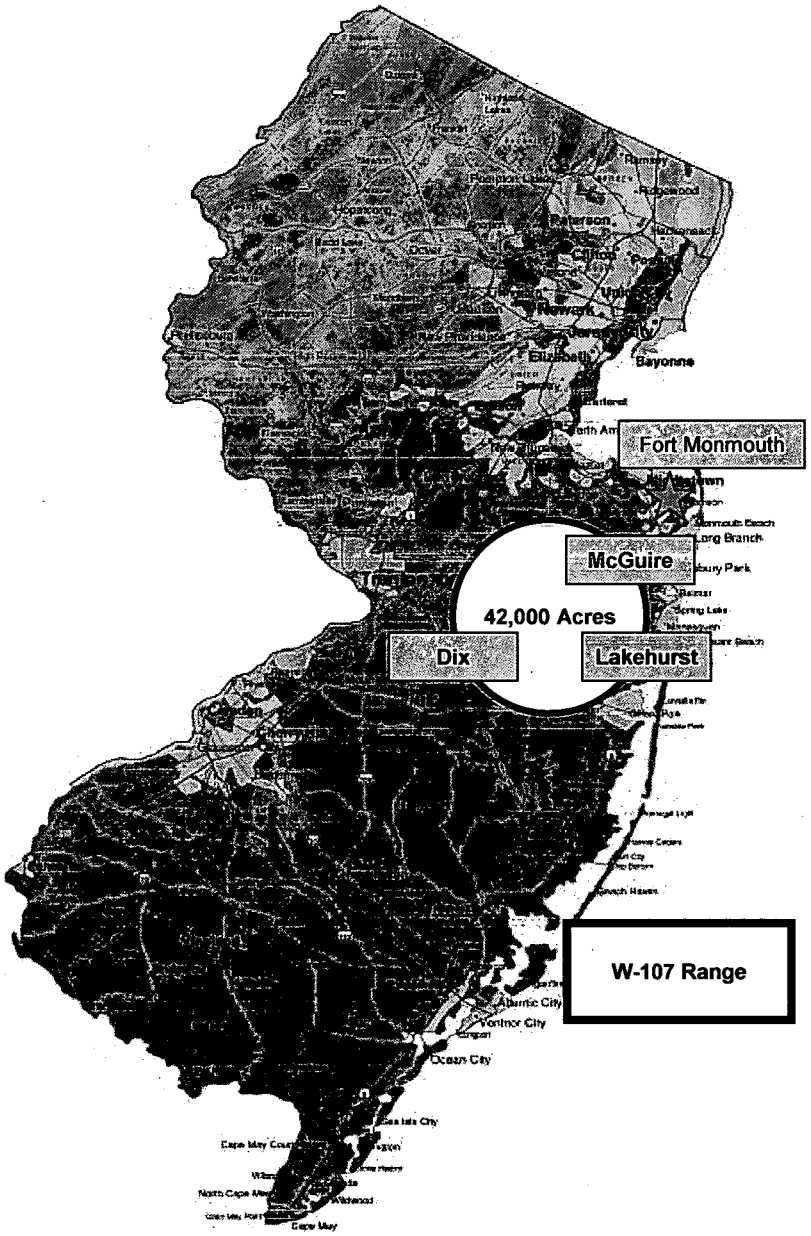
Figure 12: BRAC Impact on Major Programs

4. Jointness

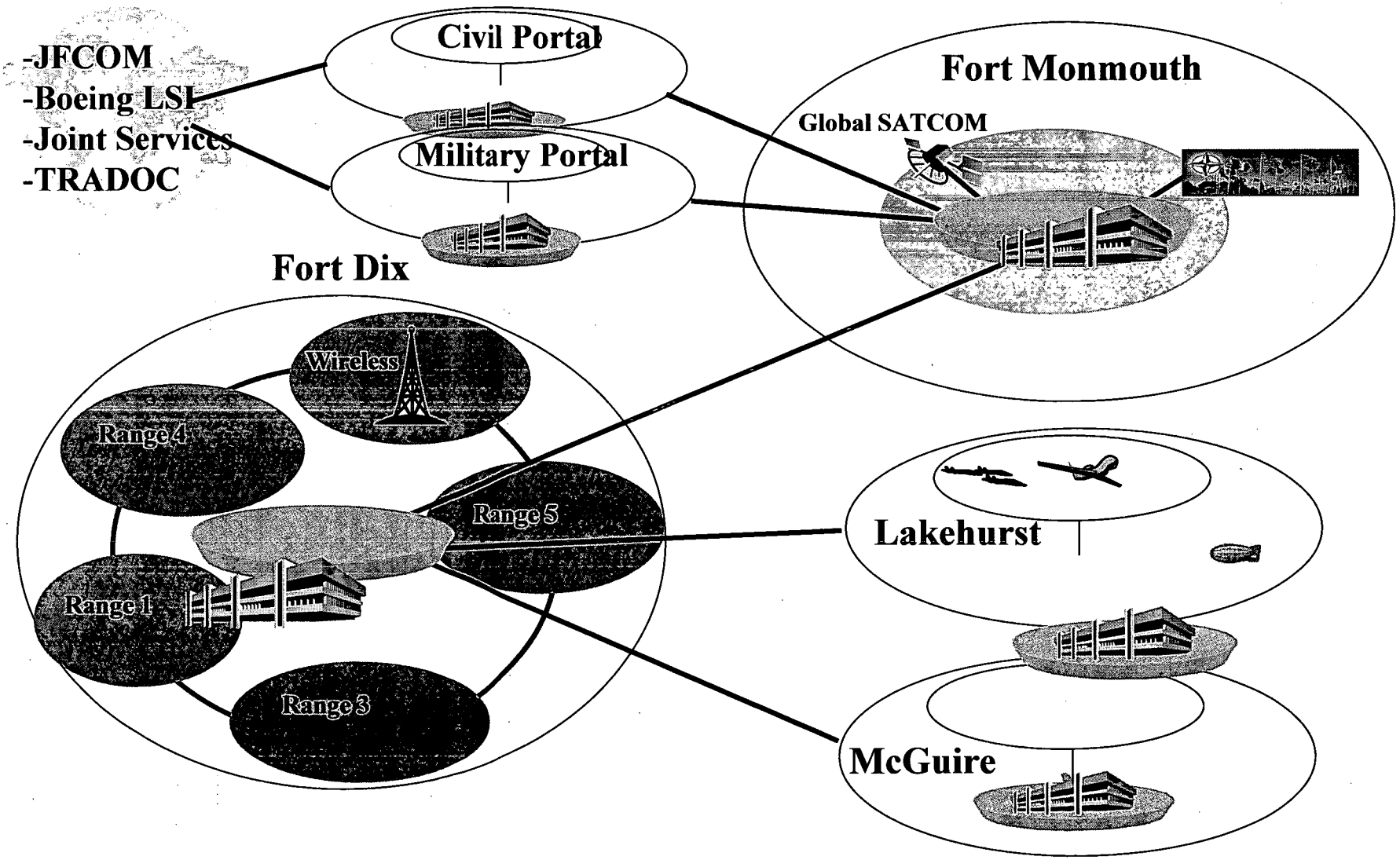
- Criterion #1 … simply not addressed
  - Nor was **existing** Monmouth-Dix/Lake/McGuire Joint capability or proximity recognized
    - Instrumented ranges; intra- and extra-connectivity
- BRAC disassembles existing Jointness
  - Does not re-create Jointness in an *Army-to-Army* move
  - Aberdeen unable to execute Joint C4ISR now or in the future

JOINT TESTING & EXPERIMENTATION ALREADY IN PLACE

- Land, Air, & Sea Experimentation In Place & Linked To Premier C4ISR Labs
- 42,000 Contiguous Land Acres Under A Joint Basing Concept
- W-107 Provides Connectivity To Ships At Sea
- Significant Infrastructure In Place
- Army Test & Evaluation Command, Reserve Units, TRADOC Futures, etc Engaged In Yearly Experiments
- Experiments Bridge Current & Future Force Concepts



New Jersey Joint Base Infrastructure



Experiments Conducted & Planned

Conducted

- FCS Risk Reduction—System of System Experiment
- JINEX 04 Capstone
- JEFX (AF) Joint Abn. C2 & MTI Target Tracking
- JRAE (Navy) Horizontal Inteop. — Next Gen. Architecture
- DevEX 04 (UAMBL)---Human In-The-Loop Virtual/Const. Sim
- DCEE (Joint)---Network Lab. For Live/Virtual Experiments (JFCOM)
- Air Assault Expeditionary Force---TRADOC Futures FCS C4ISR Into Current Force

Planned

- TACP CAS In WIN-T Network
- Target Mensuration Using UAVs
- Airborne/Space Communications Range Extension
- FCS LSI For JEFX 06
- FCS LSI for Experiment 1
- HLS/HLD Experimentation
- Air Assault Expeditionary Force Spiral C
- C4ISR On The Move With FCS Spiral 1 Capability and Legacy Systems

5. Costs

- Add over $500M in one time costs
  - –One time costs exceed $1B
  - – MILCON, Equip Relocation, BOS inaccuracies, Aviation
- Payback Period >> 12 years
- Not including: approximately $250M to reconstitute the workforce

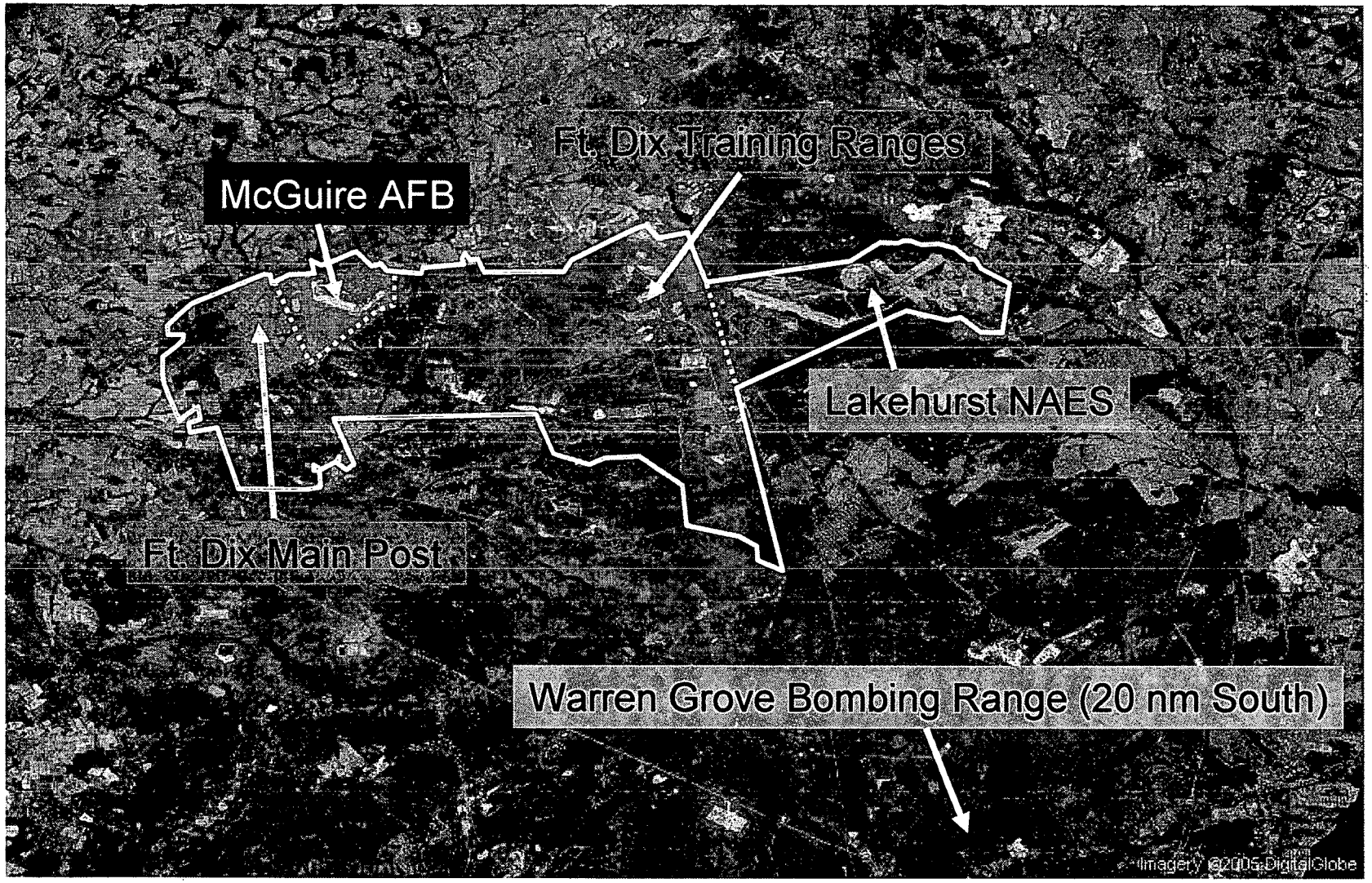
COST ISSUES----Our Estimate Adds $444M

	COBRA	OUR ESTIMATE	RATIONALE
MILCON w/o MAPS	$350M	$528M +$178M	Insufficient Sq. Feet Allocated
AVIATION	$56M	$141M +$85M	Didn't Consider hanger space & "blimps"
SPECIAL FACILITIES	$0	+$100M	24/7 Satellite Mission
RELOCATE PEOPLE	$189M	$202M $13M	Didn't Account For All People
BOS	$22M	$70M +$48M	Reimbursable Tenant Spt.
RELOCATE SPEC EQ.	$56M	$76M +$20M	All Equipment Not Considered

6. Maneuver and Air Space

- Assumed Aberdeen was a full spectrum proving ground … not
- Did not consider: proximity of the DLM Joint Base, Satellite Ground facilities or W-107
  - Or existing DLM instrumented and linked ranges
- Ignored "FAA-factor" at Aberdeen
- Assumed away criterion #2

Dix, McGuire, Lakehurst Aerial View



7. Lost in R&D

- Army plan was = Land C4ISR **RDAT&E** Center
- T-JCSG plan was = Land C4ISR **RDA** Center

- **BRAC result**: just re-created Land C4ISR D&A Center

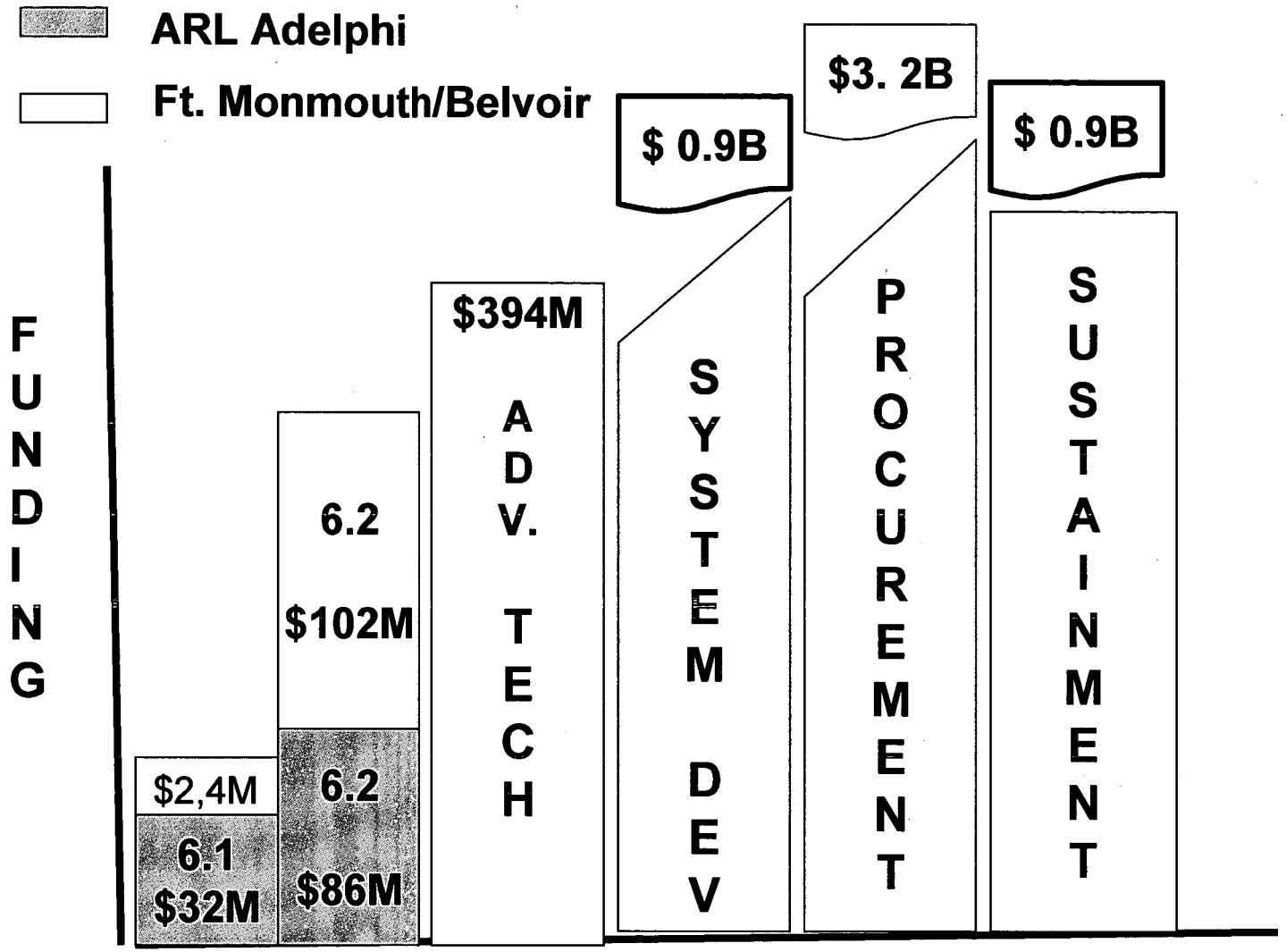
  - **No R** … it largely stays at Adelphi

  - **No T&E** … Aberdeen has no capability; Huachuca in Army Electronics Proving Ground. Army forgot that fact

  - **Moves D&A** to a place with **no D&A** (or any other) capability in C4ISR … for nearly $1B ... but D&A personnel are unlikely to move

  - I**gnores** current **Joint** access for experimentation

  - Claims synergies with **unrelated** tech disciplines; **no** justification



C4ISR Funding By Category

- Does Not Include Other Agencies C4ISR Purchased By Ft. Monmouth

Other Considerations

- Community impact: 5K + 15K jobs and $3B GDP
- Impact on Non-DOD tenants … VA et al
- Homeland Security
- Errors in Demographics
- Questionable capacity analyses … by Army and T-JCSG
- "Feedback" from MILCON visitors: "Underestimated"
- Facilities age/base conditions @ Aberdeen: WWII
- **Moving large Tech workforce = unique in BRAC 2005**

Summary

- Significantly deviated from 5 selection criteria
- Ignored nearby Joint Base
- Military Value application inappropriate
- Disruption now and future = unacceptable
- Workforce loss ignored
- Fort Monmouth is the Land C4ISR Center, now