



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, G-8
700 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0700
HSA-JCSG-D-05-404

DAPR-ZB

15 June 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR OSD BRAC CLEARINGHOUSE

SUBJECT: OSD BRAC Clearinghouse Tasker #0186 – Subject: JCSG QFR (from 18-19 May 2005 Testimony to BRAC Commission)

1. Reference E-mail, BRAC Clearinghouse, 30 May 2005, subject as above.
2. Issue/Question: Questions 13-22 pertain to HSA JCSG recommendations. Questions 13-22 are provided below.
 13. Joint Cross Service (H&SA) recommendations include vacating all leased space in the National Capital Region – approximately 22,925 jobs, most of which are recommended for relocation to military installations in the National Capital Region. The number presumably covers the military departments and OSD agencies/offices and the thousands of military, civilian, and contractor employees currently residing in leased locations. Recommendations specific to Army, Air Force, National Guard and OSD identify affected agencies (so, actual numbers of jobs/personnel can be derived), leased locations including street addresses, and at least the general relocation site.
 - a. For example, Air Force offices/agencies currently in Northern Virginia leased locations are recommended to relocate to Andrews Air Force Base; Security Clearance Adjudication Activities in leased locations throughout the country are recommended to relocate to Ft Meade, MD; Army offices/agencies currently in Northern Virginia are recommended to relocate to Ft Belvoir, etc.
 - b. However, the recommendation for Navy leased space states only, "Relocate all Department of the Navy organizations to DoD owned space in the National Capital Region, " with the allowance that "the most likely relocation sites are the Arlington Service Center, Anacostia Annex, and the Washington Navy Yard."
 - (1) Is there a list of specific Navy offices/agencies along with their currently leased space, and a recommendation for specific relocation sites?
 - (2) Who will be relocated, specifically, by agency and number of people/jobs, and to which installation(s)?
 - (3) How did you cost the Navy moves if you can't say, with some specificity, where these Navy organizations will move?

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14. The unspecified Navy agencies/offices mentioned above are currently residing in approximately 228,000 gross square footage in Crystal Park 1, 3 and 5; Crystal Square 2 and 3; Crystal Gateway 3 and 4; Crystal Mall 2 and 3; 1400-1450 S. Eads Street, 2300 Clarendon Blvd; and 284,000 gross square footage in Federal Office Building 2 (fondly known as the Navy Annex), which is already scheduled for closure by a process other than BRAC. The sites recommended for consideration as potential relocation sites include Arlington Service Center and Washington Navy Yard, both of which have zero unconstrained acres for development, and Anacostia Annex, an installation with extremely restricted approaches along a heavily congested corridor and very high profile tenants. It's probably safe to assume that MILCON will be required to accommodate the recommendation to relocate All-Navy from leased space into DoD owned or leased space in the NCR.
 15. Please provide us a tabular representation of the specific details of the relocating agencies in the above recommendation to include: organization; existing location / building identifier / area; receiving location / building (existing or future).
 16. The Navy Annex hosts Headquarters with staff elements residing at Naval Support Activity Midsouth in Millington, TN, the potential future home of Chief of Naval Education and Training, so it is intuitive that Millington has capacity.
 17. Please be specific in describing intended alignment and consolidation of like functions and recommended sites for relocation and why.
 18. Was NSA Midsouth considered as a relocation site for Navy offices/activities currently in NCR?
 19. Why would Navy consider moving out of leased space and back into DOD leased space?
 20. Did you consider using existing infrastructure for realigning Navy personnel out of leased spaces, even if it meant the jobs, people and functions relocated away from the NCR?
 21. If you did not consider this option, why not? If you considered this option, why was it dismissed?
 22. Was the traffic flow and transportation around Fort Belvoir considered in the realignment of so many functions/commands to the Fort? What transportation studies were considered? Please provide to the BRAC Commission. "
3. Responses. Responses below are keyed to Questions 13 through 22. Responses to remaining questions are attached. (See Paragraph 4.)

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Volume VII Final BRAC 2005 Report, referenced below, can be located on the OSD BRAC 2005 web site at: http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/pdf/VolVII_HQsSupport-o.pdf.

a. Question 13 Response. A specific list of Department of the Navy (DoN) offices in leased space in the NCR, including the tentative destination receiving sites is given in tabular format for Question 15. Unlike recommendations for Air Force or Army leased spaces, the destination is tentative, and contingent on other recommendations being approved and implemented. Many of the current DoN leased space activities are directed to backfill Navy-owned Arlington Service Center (ASC) spaces, presuming DISA vacates as recommended. (Reference: Volume VII Final BRAC 2005 Report, pg. 70).

COBRA costs were based on the similar premise of backfilling DoN-owned administrative space at three primary locations: Arlington Service Center, Washington Navy Yard, and Anacostia Annex. Cost adjustments due to changes in receiver site selection will be minimal. At the macro level, the total amount of rehab work and total number of personnel moved remains unchanged, only the best fit at time of implementation may alter a final receiver site destination for a given activity.

In direct coordination with DoN, the recommendation is tailored to provide enough flexibility to eliminate all leased space while optimizing use of DoD owned administrative space. Additionally, the recommendation does not impact all DoN leased space, only administrative leased space.

b. Question 14 Response. HSA and DoN worked closely to avoid moving any agency from one leased space to another (whether DoN or DoD leased space). The recommendations use NCR owned space available now or at the time of implementation. The majority of moves remain in the NCR because the activities directly support headquarters units at the Pentagon. Additionally, MILCON will be minimized at every opportunity by prioritizing use of existing available administrative space.

c. Question 15 Response. The following list identifies the DoN activity names, current locations, and tentative receiver site locations. As mentioned in the response to Question 13, final destinations may change to optimize best fit at implementation or to adjust for final recommendation changes.

Activity	Losing Installation/Existing Location	Own	Receiver Name	Tot. Personnel (Mil, Civ & Contr)
NAVAIR	Crystal Gateway 3; Arlington; VA	L	Arlington Service Center	19
NAVAIR	Crystal Gateway 4; Arlington; VA	L	Arlington Service Center	11
NSMA	1400-1450 S. Eads Street; Arlington; VA	L	Anacostia Annex	70
NSMA	Crystal Gateway 3; Arlington; VA	L	Washington Navy Yard	32
NSMA	Crystal Mall 2; Arlington; VA	L	Washington Navy Yard	1
NSMA	Crystal Mall 3; Arlington; VA	L	Washington Navy Yard	121
NSMA	Crystal Park 1; Arlington; VA	L	Washington Navy Yard	245
NSMA	Crystal Park 3; Arlington; VA	L	Washington Navy Yard	55
NSMA	Crystal Square 2; Arlington; VA	L	Washington Navy Yard	48
NSMA	Crystal Square 3; Arlington; VA	L	Washington Navy Yard	76

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SPAWAR	Crystal Park 5; Arlington; VA	L	Arlington Service Center	58
BCNR	FOB-2; Arlington; VA	O	Arlington Service Center	29
CMC	FOB-2; Arlington; VA	O	Arlington Service Center	156
OPNAV	FOB-2; Arlington; VA	O	Arlington Service Center	669
NSMA	2300 Clarendon Boulevard; Arlington; VA	L	Anacostia Annex	16
NAVAIR Components	214191 Great Mills Road; Lexington Park; MD	L	NAS Patuxent River, MD	134
NAVAIR Components	21535 Pacific Drive; Lexington Park; MD	L	NAS Patuxent River, MD	36

d. Question 16 Response. Naval Support Activity Midsouth in Millington, TN, is gaining significant numbers of personnel directly tied to DoN personnel management and recruiting. This enables creation of a Navy-wide personnel center of excellence. The Board for Correction of Naval Records headquarters element in FOB2 is part of the Bureau of Personnel (BUPERS) hierarchy, but was rated by DoN as mission critical to remain in the NCR area.

e. Question 17 Response. The following information is presented in addition to the tabular data provided in response to Question #15.

(1) In the case of media organizations, the recommendation creates a new DoD Media Activity by consolidating a number of military department media organizations with similar missions into a new organization. It also collocates the American Forces Information Service (AFIS) with the new DoD Media Activity and the existing Defense Information School.

This recommendation meets several important Department of Defense objectives with regard to future use of leased space, rationalizing the presence of DoD Activities within the NCR, and enhanced security for DoD Activities. The creation of a new DoD Media Activity as the result of consolidating a number of entities with similar missions promotes "jointness" and creates opportunities for cost savings and operational synergy. The co-location of AFIS with the new Media Activity will facilitate further consolidation of common support functions, and locate the policy/oversight function with the execution activity.

Implementation will reduce the Department's reliance on leased space, which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet antiterrorism force protection standards in UFC 04-010-01. The recommendation eliminates approximately 75,000 Usable Square Feet (USF) of leased administrative space. The relocation to a military installation that is outside the boundaries of the NCR provides a dispersion of DoD Activities away from a dense concentration within the NCR. This, plus the immediate benefit of enhanced force protection afforded by a location within a military installation fence-line for those activities currently in leased space, will provide immediate compliance with force protection standards. (Volume VII Final BRAC 2005 Report, pg. 68)

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(2) In the case of DoNCAF and the adjudication co-locations to Ft. Meade, the recommendation collocates all Military Department and Department of Defense security clearance adjudication and appeals activities. It meets several important DoD objectives with regard to future use of leased space, enhanced security for DoD activities, and collocates National Capital Area intelligence community activities. It also enables the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Act of 2004, the Administration's counterintelligence strategy, and Remodeling Defense Intelligence initiative. Additionally, this recommendation results in a significant improvement in military value due to a shift from predominately-leased space to a location on a military installation. The military value of adjudication activities current portfolio of locations ranges from 152-280 out of 334 entities evaluated by the Major Administration and Headquarters (MAH) military value model. Fort Meade, MD, ranks 94 out of 334.

Implementation will reduce the Department's reliance on leased space, which has historically higher overall costs than government-owned space and generally does not meet Anti-terrorism Force Protection standards described in UFC 04-010-01. The benefit of enhanced Force Protection afforded by a location within a military installation fence-line will provide immediate compliance with Force Protection Standards. MILDEP and Defense adjudication activities located currently at leased locations are not compliant with current Force Protection Standards. This recommendation eliminates 136,930 Gross Square Feet (GSF) of leased administrative space. This action provides a collocation of these activities and reduces the number of locations from 13 to one. (Volume VII Final BRAC 2005 Report, pp. 76-77)

(3) In the case of NCIS and other MILDEP investigative agencies, the recommendation produces operational synergies by locating entities with similar or related missions in one place. Proximity to nearby Federal Bureau of Investigation offices and training facilities will further enhance this effect. In addition, it locates a CIFA component with headquarters US Northern Command, to which the component provides direct war fighting and homeland security support.

This recommendation also collapses CIFA and DSS and consolidates their activities into a new agency at Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA. It meets important DoD objectives with regard to future use of leased space, consolidation of headquarters operations at single locations, enhanced security for DoD activities, and consolidates NCR intelligence community activities. It also enables the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Act of 2004 and the Remodeling Defense Intelligence initiative. (Volume VII Final BRAC 2005 Report, pp. 79-80)

(4) In the case of Joint Mobilization sites, the recommendation realigns eight lower threshold mobilization sites to four existing large capacity sites and transforms them into Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Platforms. This action is expected to have the long-term effect of creating pre-deployment/mobilization centers of excellence, reduce costs, and improve service to mobilized service members. The eight realigned, lower thresholds mobilization sites have significantly less capacity and many less mobilizations.

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(5) The Joint Regional Correctional Facilities recommendation creates five, Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facilities from the current 17 DoD correctional facilities consisting of three facility classifications and four custody levels. This consolidation facilitates the creation of a Joint DoD Correctional system that will improve jointness, centralize joint corrections training, and build new facilities which will provide significant improvements in terms of safety, security, efficiency and costs. As a result, policies and operations become standardized and facilities modernized, ultimately reducing manpower and decreasing operational costs through economies of scale.

(6) In the case of US Transportation Command (TRANSCOM), the recommendation realigns US TRANSCOM, USAF Air Mobility Command (AMC), and USA Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) (to include the Transportation Engineering Agency, SDDC-TEA). TRANSCOM and AMC will remain at Scott AFB and eliminate approximately 19% of current jobs. SDDC and SDDC-TEA will also reduce headcount (similar to AMC and TRANSCOM) and relocate to Scott AFB from three locations: Ft. Eustis, VA (HQ SDDC), Alexandria, VA (SDDC leased space near the Pentagon), and Newport News, VA (SDDC-TEA leased space).

TRANSCOM consolidation at Scott AFB stems from the TRANSCOM commander's request to "support the long-term USTRANSCOM vision for the future geographic realignment of the combatant command with its components". A complete listing of applicable HSA JCSG recommendations and justifications pertaining to the question can be found at http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/pdf/pt2_07_hsa.pdf.

f. Question 18 Response. NSA Midsouth was considered as a potential receiver site as were all DoD installations deemed appropriate to support administrative organizations. As detailed in the response to Question 14, the majority of Navy NCR-related moves remain in the NCR at DoN's request to support headquarters units at the Pentagon.

g. Question 19 Response. The question posed refers to information that is in error in the recommendation justification. However, the following reply is provided in the correct context: HSA and DoN did not move any activity or agency from one leased space to another (to include DoN or DoD leased spaces). The recommendations use available NCR owned space, or space available by time of implementation; however, as answered in Questions 13 & 14, some moves depend on other activities vacating owned space to provide backfill opportunities.

h. Question 20 Response. All DoD installations deemed appropriate to support administrative organizations were considered as potential receiver sites for activities in leased space. As addressed in Questions 14 & 18, most DoN moves remain within the NCR to support headquarters units at the Pentagon.

i. Question 21 Response. As indicated in the response to Question 20, all options were considered. The MAH team worked closely with DoN, considering all relevant data and issues to arrive at the optimal solution.

j. Question 22 Response. The Army identified \$125M to be apportioned for assessment of impact issues associated with implementing the recommendations associated with Ft.

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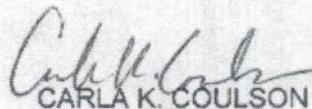
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Belvoir. The Army Corps of Engineers considered the overall impact to Ft Belvoir during recommendation development.

Ft. Belvoir has three primary areas where new buildings can be located; Main Post, Southwest Administrative Area, and the Engineering Proving Ground. Each of these areas presents different transportation/traffic opportunities and issues. During implementation there will be a new Master Plan for Ft. Belvoir and an accompanying Transportation Management Plan. These documents will fully examine the transportation and traffic impacts of the proposed locations and propose mitigative measures.

4. Coordination: Intelligence JCSG, Questions 1 – 3, Attachment 1; Navy, Question 4, Attachment 2; Technical JCSG, Questions 5 – 12, Attachment 3 (provided separately); Army, Questions 23 and 24, Attachment 4; Industrial JCSG, Question 25, Attachment 5.

5 Encls
As stated



CARLA K. COULSON

COL, GS

Deputy Director, Headquarters and
Support Activities JCSG

**OSD BRAC Clearinghouse Tasker 0186 – Commission Question – Joint
Cross-Service Group Questions for the Record May 18-19, 2005
(Due Date: 10 Jun 05 -1200)**

Question 1 - “Is there an overlap of intelligence functions within the different services and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)? If so, has DoD considered how this overlap could be reduced?”

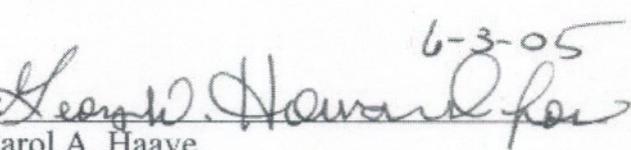
Answer: The Defense Intelligence Agency has a long-standing program, now called the Defense Intelligence Analysis Program (DIAP) which manages requirements and deconflicts the production of intelligence within the DoD Intelligence Community. This program is under constant review and revision to meet changing threats and requirements, reduce overlap, and improve efficiency.

Question 2 - “How does moving the intelligence analysis functions & personnel with the National Ground Intelligence Center to a new facility in Rivanna Station, VA enhance the need for collaborative intelligence within U.S. and international agencies?”

Answer: Collocation of the military forces, counterproliferation and scientific and technical intelligence analysis functions/personnel will improve the synergy and enhance collaboration between DIA and the National Ground Intelligence Center (NGIC). Additionally, the establishment of a DIA open source analysis capability at Rivanna Station, VA with ongoing NGIC document exploitation analysis functions further enhances the opportunity for collaborative intelligence.

Question 3 - “What thought has been given to additional co-location of intelligence functions to improve coordination and improve efficiencies?”

Answer: Based on the ever-changing environment, the Defense Intelligence community is constantly looking to improve collaboration and synergy among intelligence disciplines, not only through collocation but through improved communications and information technology.

Approved: 

Carol A. Haave

Deputy Under Secretary of Defense

(Counterintelligence and Security)

Chair, Intelligence Joint Cross-Service
Group



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
(INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT)
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

10 June 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN, HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPORT JOINT
CROSS SERVICE GROUP

Subject: DON INPUT TO RESPONSE TO COMMISSION QUESTIONS FOR
THE RECORD - CLEARINGHOUSE TASKER 0186

The subject tasker pertains to the Questions for the Record generated by the BRAC Commission after the hearings of 18-19 May. The Department of the Navy was asked to respond to Question 4. The text of the question follows:

Please explain your rationale to close Corona and why this expense in dollars and in human capital justifies making this decision. NSWC Corona's key mission is to provide:

- a. Independent Assessment Capability with a senior, specialized staff (over 50% advanced degrees and Professional Engineers (PE)).
- b. Metrology and Calibration Laboratories in a new, sophisticated calibration and specialized (one of a kind) machine shop in a totally environmentally controlled facility.
- c. The closure and realignment of Corona to Naval Air Station Point Mugu, seems not to meet any military value criteria. There are basically no savings over the 20 year payback period (\$0.4M) for this closure. In addition, there is a "risk" of dismantling the Independent Assessment capability by "breaking-up" the human capital and aligning it where the independence could be lost. It appears to be cheaper and of more military value to do nothing in the case of Corona.

The following response includes input from the Technical Joint Cross Service Group:

One tenet of the TJCSG strategic framework focused on providing efficiency of operations by consolidating

Subject: DON INPUT TO RESPONSE TO COMMISSION QUESTIONS FOR
THE RECORD - CLEARINGHOUSE TASKER 0186

technical facilities, aligning like functions to increase military value. The functions performed at NSWC Corona were brought into visibility due to the relatively low military value assigned to the individual components analyzed. Further analysis revealed that the functionality at Corona was best served if the components were primarily collocated. Corona was also evaluated for possible consolidation with other activities/functions because it is currently a stand-alone facility. Relocating the functions to existing excess capacity would allow for savings through the reduction of installation management overhead, in addition to functional synergies created with collocation of like functions.

Due to the relocation of other technical functions from Pt Mugu to China Lake, capacity was made available at Pt Mugu. The move to Pt Mugu allows additional synergies with Naval Surface Warfare Center Port Hueneme and the Southern California Sea Range operations, and relocates these functions to a multi-functional location, where like missions are performed and where intellectual capital exists. The costs included in COBRA account for rebuilding shops and reutilizing existing capacity. The interrelated independent assessment functions of NSWC Corona remain intact with its proposed move to Pt Mugu. The Corona installation would be closed completely, allowing for savings accrued from installation management cost reductions and overall reduction in footprint required to facilitate functions.

Please feel free to contact us for additional information if needed via email to bracprocess@navy.mil


Mr. Dennis Biddick
Chief of Staff
Deputy Assistant Secretary of
the Navy (Infrastructure
Strategy and Analysis)



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
3040 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3040

JUN 17 2005

The Honorable Anthony Principi
Chairman
2005 BRAC Commission
Washington, DC 20301

Dear Chairman Principi:

Thank you for your recent letter to Secretary Michael W. Wynne concerning Dr. Segal's testimony to the Commission. The enclosure provides the responses for the Technical Joint Cross-Service Group's (TJCSG) questions for the record.

Thank you for the opportunity to address your questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alan R. Shaffer", written over a horizontal line.

Alan R. Shaffer
Executive Director
Technical Joint Cross-Service Group

Enclosure:
As stated.



Joint Cross-Service Group Questions for the Record
May18 - 19, 2005

5. Why were no facility closures recommended by the Technical Joint Cross-Service Group to eliminate excess capacity?

Volume XII of the Base Realignment and Closure Final Report, Technical Joint Cross Service Group Analysis and Recommendations lists facilities closed by the Technical Joint Cross Service Group: Air Force Research Laboratory, Mesa City, AZ; Office of Naval Research facility, Arlington, VA; Air Force Office of Scientific Research facility, Arlington, VA; Army Research Office facilities in Durham, NC and Arlington, VA; Defense Advanced Research Project Agency facility, Arlington, VA.

The TJCSG collaborated with a Military Department or another JCSG to enable closure recommendations at Brooks City Base, TX; Naval Support Activity Corona, CA; and Fort Monmouth, NJ. TJCSG opportunities for closure recommendations arose when functions on the installation were almost 100% technical. Only a few installations were almost 100% technical, so the TJCSG had few opportunities for closure recommendations.

6. Test and evaluation facilities, including the formal development test and evaluation and operational test evaluation functions appear to have been blurred and not specifically addressed by the Technical Joint Cross-Service Groups.

a. Why were no specific recommendations made that address elimination of excess capacity among test and evaluation facilities?

The TJCSG had a Memorandum of Agreement with the Education & Training JCSG (Volume XII of the Base Realignment and Closure Final Report, Technical Joint Cross Service Group Analysis and Recommendations, page B12) that E&T JCSG recommendations for open air ranges (OARs) with technical functions would be coordinated with, and reviewed by, the TJCSG. Based on the requirement to maintain the diversity of physical and climatic properties required in T&E, no OARs were identified by the E&T JCSG for closure.

One TJCSG recommendation closed a test facility. The Army's Aviation Technical Test Center at Ft. Rucker, AL was closed and relocated to Redstone Arsenal, AL (Volume XII of the Base Realignment and Closure Final Report, Technical Joint Cross Service Group Analysis and Recommendations, page 35).

Closure of other test facilities did not cost effectively enable the TJCSG principles and strategy (Volume XII of the Base Realignment and Closure Final Report, Technical Joint Cross Service Group Analysis and Recommendations, page 11).

b. What was the rationale behind the Technical Joint Cross-Service Group decision to retain duplicate capabilities at unspecified separated sites, each of which would have a similar combination of technologies and functions?

i. Is this duplication in capabilities intended to provide "surge" capability? If so, what is the nature of such needed surge capability?

The TJCSG established two principles and an overarching strategic framework (Volume XII of the Base Realignment and Closure Final Report, Technical Joint Cross Service Group Analysis and Recommendations, page 11). The two principles were:

1. Provide efficiency of operations by consolidating technical facilities to enhance synergy and reduce excess capacity;
2. Maintain competition of ideas by retaining at least two geographically separated sites, each of which would have a similar combination of technologies and

functions. This will also provide continuity of operations in the event of unexpected disruptions.

The strategy was to establish Centers of Excellence. A benefit of more than one Center of Excellence is to enable excellence through intellectual competition between the Centers.

Provision of surge capability was not primary to the strategy to have at least two sites

c. Specifically how much excess capacity among laboratories and test facilities was identified and eliminated by the Joint Cross Service Group?

Based on responses to the TJCSG Capacity Data Call the Department has excess current capacity (Volume XII of the Base Realignment and Closure Final Report, Technical Joint Cross Service Group Analysis and Recommendations, page 20). Measured in full-time equivalent man-years the excess is 13,169. The excess research capacity is 2,756 man-years. The excess test and evaluation capacity is 4,674 man-years. TJCSG recommendations eliminate about 25% of the excess capacity.

7. **The BRAC report states that the Technical Joint Cross Service Group recommended nine closures and transferred those recommendations to the respective military services or other Joint Cross Service Groups for inclusion in their recommendations? What was the outcome of those transferred recommendations?**

Part 2, Volume I, page Tech-3 of the Department of Defense Base Closure and Resignment Report states: *In the recommendation coordination process, nine candidate recommendations associated with closures or other proposed actions were transferred to the Military Departments of other JCSGs for inclusion in their recommendations.*"

We assume these are the "nine closures" cited in the question.

The nine recommendations transferred to others, and their resolutions were:

	<u>Related Technical Candidate Recommendation or Potential Action</u>	<u>Recommendation/Resolution</u>
1	Relocate Naval Surface Warfare Center Corona to March Air Reserve Base	This TJCSG recommendation was enacted by the Navy recommendation titled "Recommendation for Closure Naval Support Activity Corona, CA."
2	Combattant Commander C4ISR DAT&E Consolidation	This TJCSG recommendation was enacted by the H&SA JCSG recommendation titled "Consolidate Defense Information Systems Agency and Establish Joint C4ISR D&A Capability."
3	Integrated Weapons & Armaments R DAT&E Center at Redstone Arsenal	This TJCSG recommendation was enacted by the H&SA JCSG recommendation titled "Co-locate Missile and Space Defense Agencies."
4	Defense Research Service Led Laboratories	Part of this TJCSG recommendation was enacted by the Medical JCSG recommendation "Brooks City Base, TX." The rest of the recommendation was enacted by the TJCSG recommendation with the same name.
5	Consolidate Air Force Human Systems and Air Platform D&A	This TJCSG recommendation was enacted by the Medical JCSG recommendation "Brooks City Base, TX."
6	Chemical-Biological Defense RD&A Consolidation	This TJCSG recommendation was enacted by the Medical JCSG recommendations titled "Walter Reed National Military

		Medical Center, Bethesda, MD” and “Joint Centers of Excellence for Chemical, Biological, and Medical Research and Development and Acquisition.”
7	Army Land C4ISR Center	This TJCSG recommendation was enacted by the U.S. Army recommendation “Fort Monmouth, NJ.”
8	Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Center	This TJCSG Candidate Recommendation was deliberated and inactivated.
9	Realign Space System RD&A (proposed recommendation only)	This TJCSG Candidate Recommendation was deliberated and inactivated.

- 8. One of the Technical Joint Cross Service Group recommendations calls for realignment of Patrick Air Force Base functions and relocating nuclear test and evaluation to the Strategic Weapons Facility Atlantic, Kings Bay, GA. What missions will remain at Patrick after this realignment and what consideration was given to closing Patrick?**

The TJCSG recommended realigning the Navy's nuclear test and evaluation function at the Navy Ordnance Test Unit (NOTU) at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, a separate installation assigned under Patrick Air Force Base. The NOTU is a tenant mission on Cape Canaveral AFS.

Following this TCJCSG recommendation, remaining missions at Cape Canaveral would include the primary Air Force mission--all 45th Space Wing and Eastern Range operational space launch and range activities--as well as various tenant missions. Patrick AFB houses the 45th Space Wing headquarters and base operating support activities for both Patrick and Cape Canaveral. Patrick's major tenant missions include the Air Force Reserve's 920th Rescue Wing, which also supports NASA manned spaceflight activities and provides safety/surveillance for the Eastern Range during launches at Cape Canaveral or the Kennedy Space Center; the Department of State Air Wing; and the Air Force Technical Applications Center (AFTAC). Patrick also has numerous other smaller tenant units and activities.

The Air Force did not consider Patrick AFB for closure because of its support to space launch operations at Cape Canaveral, to include NASA and commercial launch activities. This was consistent with the Air Force basing imperative to ensure unimpeded access to polar and equatorial earth orbits. Cape Canaveral is the only launch location capable of placing payloads into equatorial orbit. The Air Force did consider Patrick AFB as a potential receiver location, but made no recommendations that affected the installation.

- 9. Several laboratory realignments are included within the Technical Joint Cross-Service Group recommendations. To achieve greater jointness among the military departments and to eliminate excess capacity, why weren't "super labs" created that could accommodate the needs of all the military and other agency services within specific technical areas?**

In its deliberations, the TJCSG considered the benefits of greater jointness among the Military Departments through the creation of super labs within specific technical areas. The TJCSG also considered the benefits of multi-disciplinary laboratories. Each approach offers benefits to the Department.

The TJCSG developed a preference for multi-disciplinary labs over labs that could accommodate the needs of all the military within specific technical areas. Our strategic framework strategy (Volume XII of the Base Realignment and Closure Final Report, Technical Joint Cross Service Group Analysis and Recommendations, page 11) centered on establishing multi-functional and multi-disciplinary centers of excellence. The TJCSG feels that science, already multidisciplinary, will continue to become more so in the future. Therefore, realignment leading to multidisciplinary labs will enable the Department to integrate multiple technologies even more rapidly in the future than in the past.

10. Two of the Technical Joint Cross Service Group recommendations call for creation of separate Navy and Air Force Integrated Weapons and Armaments Research, Development and Acquisition, Test and Evaluation Centers, at Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, CA and Eglin Air Force Base, FL, respectively. Why wasn't a single joint Center created for use by both Navy and Air Force?

The TJCSG recommends two Weapons and Armaments Centers of Excellence based on its two principles and overarching strategic framework (Volume XII of the Base Realignment and Closure Final Report, Technical Joint Cross Service Group Analysis and Recommendations, page 11).

The two principles were:

1. Provide efficiency of operations by consolidating technical facilities to enhance synergy and reduce excess capacity;

2. Maintain competition of ideas by retaining at least two geographically separated sites, each of which would have a similar combination of technologies and functions. This will also provide continuity of operations in the event of unexpected disruptions.

The strategy was to establish multifunctional and multidisciplinary Centers of Excellence.

11. There appear to many opportunities for jointness that did not make it to the recommendations. What are the technical functions/labs that were considered for jointness but didn't make the final list of realignments?

The TJCSG agrees there are many opportunities for jointness in the DoD. To guide its analysis and recommendations, the TJCSG established two principles and an overarching strategy (Volume XII of the Base Realignment and Closure Final Report, Technical Joint Cross Service Group Analysis and Recommendations, page 11).

The TJCSG considered the benefits of greater jointness among the Military Departments through Centers of Excellence within specific technical areas. The TJCSG considered the benefits of greater jointness among the Military Departments through Centers of Excellence within specific functional areas. The TJCSG considered the benefits of greater jointness among the Military Departments through multifunctional or multidisciplinary Centers of Excellence.

The TJCSG developed a preference for multidisciplinary and multifunction Centers of Excellence. The TJCSG feels that science, already multidisciplinary, will continue to become more so in the future. Therefore, realignment leading to multidisciplinary labs will enable the Department to integrate multiple technologies even more rapidly in the future than in the past.

Based on these deliberative decisions, the TJCSG generated over 100 ideas (DoD Base Closure and Realignment Report, Volume 1, page Tech-3). Our recommendations are the full set of the cost effective ideas from the set of 100 ideas. The other ideas include opportunities for jointness. The TJCSG found many of those ideas appealing. However, the COBRA analysis indicated the rest not to be cost effective.

12. What consideration was given to the “cost” of human capital in the recommended realignments? Many senior technology professionals may not be inclined to move to remote or high cost areas and create a “brain drain.”

Using a combination of certified and open source data regarding Intellectual Capital, the TJCSG used professional judgment to confirm that the technical workforce could be reconstituted at the receiving location. We were conscious of locales where technological “Centers of Gravity” or critical mass of a technical capability currently exists.

Additionally, the quantitative Military Value contains a Synergy component that measures in part a Technical Facilities Partnership with its supporting community. Both the quantitative and qualitative analysis provided insights into the extent of tradeoffs that would be required to achieve a balance between cost of implementation and the potential loss of technical skill.

Approved By: Patrick W. McElly

Date: 6 Jun 05

INDUSTRIAL JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP

June 13, 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE FLETCHER, HAS IJCSG

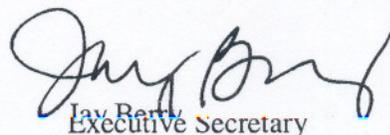
SUBJECT: OSD BRAC CLEARINGHOUSE TASKER #0186/FW:
IJCSG QFR - ADVANCE DRAFT COPY

The following is in response to your e-mail inquiry of May 30, 2005, where you asked:

Question: The Navy did a complete realignment of Aviation Depots and Intermediate Maintenance Activities. There is no mention of the Air Force Depots. Was there consideration given to creating joint aviation depots? Is there excess capacity in the aviation depots? Please explain why there was no effort to align.

The Industrial Joint Cross Service Maintenance Subgroup considered only non-deployable maintenance capabilities. The Navy is pursuing a Fleet Readiness Center (FRC) concept for their non deployable aviation depots and included intermediate capabilities as appropriate. Deployable Navy intermediate capabilities were not analyzed. The Air Force has a different operational construct; its intermediate activities are expeditionary and deployable.

We did consider Air Force and Navy Aviation Depots in our deliberations. Capacity at all DoD depots was considered. Proposed workload movements that did or did not occur took into consideration the capacities of each depot as indicated by the Capacity Data Call and subsequent Capacity Report. For the proposed workload movements, economic assessments were also evaluated. We did consider joint aviation depots and our recommendations capitalized on opportunities for joint activity. However, our recommendations were based on the evaluation of military value and capacity of 57 defined depot commodities and 11 defined intermediate level commodities. This ensured we realigned workload to the most appropriate location. Workload was realigned to DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence regardless of Service when capacity was available and it was cost effective. The realignments eliminate 30% of duplicate overhead structure while retaining the necessary capacity to support surge requirements.



Jay Berry
Executive Secretary