



# BRAAC 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



Commissioner Philip Coyle III  
Base Closure and Realignment Commission  
2521 South Clark Street  
Suite 600  
Arlington, Virginia 22202

June 29, 2005

Dear Commissioner Coyle:

As the prior Commander of the Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) and Fort Monmouth, I certified 2/3 of the data provided to the The Army BRAC Study (TABS) group prior to retiring from Army in June 2004. On June 3, 2005, I had the privilege of meeting with Commission Chairman Anthony Principi and Commissioner Lloyd Newton, and had the opportunity to express to them my deep concerns about the devastating ramifications of the Department of Defense's (DoD's) recommendation to close Fort Monmouth. I sincerely regret that my schedule does not permit me to attend the upcoming session with you on June 29<sup>th</sup>. I did, however, wish to take this opportunity to briefly convey my concerns to you and offer to meet with you at your convenience.

Based on my 32 years of service in the Army, I am *certain* that a re-location of the magnitude contemplated, in this case, will have a direct, immediate and catastrophic impact upon the mission performed by Team C4ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance) and the Warfighter. Throughout my career, I have had the opportunity to work with and be supported by the many outstanding military and civilian personnel of CECOM/Fort Monmouth. Yet, it was not until I was actually assigned as Commander of CECOM that I recognized the integrated nature of the C4ISR work, as well as, the associated value and impact of the work that was being done at the fort in support of both the current force and the force of the future.

Previously, I served as the Commander of the Army Signal Command and was responsible for Army Signal Brigades and the Army's portion of the Global Information Grid. My mission was directly enabled by CECOM/Fort Monmouth with engineering and logistics support. Additionally, acquisition and sustainment for Army ISR is done at Fort Monmouth. It is this unique and irreplaceable expertise (combined C4 & ISR) resident within this Team C4ISR that enables the rapid development, acquisition, deployment and sustainment of the Army's C4ISR equipment and, in many instances, other services and our allies. I am certain that the Fort Monmouth government team will brief you on the numerous operations, rapid developments, acquisitions, and deployments that have been done by Team C4ISR, as well as, an update on current ongoing support of the war in Iraq and GWOT (Global War on Terrorism). If this extraordinary capability were to be lost through a re-location to Aberdeen, the impact upon the survivability of our Warfighters, as well as, their ability to effectively perform their missions would be devastating. Whether the organizational capability can ever be reconstructed completely is questionable.

The extremists who pose the greatest terrorist threat that our Forces are facing will not permit an operational pause to allow time to rebuild the C4ISR capability and expertise that already exist at Fort Monmouth; an organizational structure that is achieving the transformational objectives of Network Centric Warfare, and simultaneously supporting critical immediate requirements of the fighting force. Therefore, what I find most distressing about the recommendation to close Fort Monmouth is the fact that DoD has not identified the alleged shortcomings with the existing C4ISR structure at Fort Monmouth, nor adequately addressed, or even acknowledged, the dire consequences and profound ramifications of the move on the Army's ability to support and protect the Warfighter throughout the Global War on Terrorism in the C4ISR arena. Additionally, I'm not aware of any available plan regarding how this potentially catastrophic risk will be mitigated. Without the Commission's intervention, a world-class organization that plays a critical role in meeting the C4ISR needs of the Warfighter *every day* is going to be arbitrarily and unjustifiably dismantled.

It is my understanding that, this BRAC round was *supposed to be* an opportunity to achieve inter-service jointness within DoD. That objective was identified in the statute, yet DoD has missed that opportunity. The proposed re-location of Team C4ISR to Aberdeen does nothing in this regard and, in fact, completely severs that organization's connections to nearby Fort Dix/Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Center/McGuire Air Force Base. This Joint Base, with its three contiguous service installations, is the home to many C4ISR test and evaluation activities and near the Army's center for C4ISR expertise at Fort Monmouth. Accordingly, it would have been an ideal location for a truly joint DoD C4ISR Command structured in much the same way as a Unified Command and reporting to the Commander, Joint Forces Command. I briefed this concept to Army, Air Force, and Navy leadership during my last year in command. Such a command would ensure that, from concept through fielding and sustainment, C4ISR systems would integrate each service's capabilities, requirements and doctrine and go further than ever before towards achieving real defense transformation. Although DoD appears to have missed this chance, it presents an unparalleled opportunity for the Commission to build upon this existing joint service relationship that is strategically positioned to be the DoD C4ISR Center of Excellence for the future.

I believe that if the Army fully understood the role performed by Team C4ISR at Fort Monmouth, then Fort Monmouth would never have been put on the BRAC List; and it is my sincere hope that the Commission will be able to rectify this situation; the lives of countless Warfighters depend upon it.

In closing, I have no personal equity in the final BRAC decision; I am a resident of Northern Virginia. Yet, as a citizen and tax payer, I do want to ensure the facts are adequately received to ensure the right/best decision is made which impact the safety and well being of our nation; that is the reason that I have elected to share my concerns. Should you wish to discuss any of these points or any other subjects related to the DoD recommendation, I would be pleased to do so at your convenience

Sincerely,

William H. Russ  
Major General, U.S. Army (Ret)



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RICHARD J. CODEY  
ACTING GOVERNOR

June 28, 2005

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi, Chairman  
Base Realignment and Closure Commission  
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600  
Arlington, Virginia 22202

Dear Chairman Principi:

Thank you for traveling to New Jersey on June 3<sup>rd</sup> for the briefing on the importance of retaining the Army's Team Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors (Team C4ISR) at Fort Monmouth. I believe that Vice Admiral Paul Gaffney, Bob Giordano and our Congressional delegation made a compelling case in that briefing.

I want to emphasize to you that New Jersey has a long tradition of being a military-friendly state. Our support for the military was highlighted this past year when our legislature passed, and we signed into law, an array of programs to increase benefits and scholarships for military personnel and veterans, to provide fast-track support for commanders seeking state permits at New Jersey military installations and to prevent encroachment at military bases. Let me list a few of the initiatives we have launched to provide special support for the military in New Jersey.

- The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) meets with all Base Commanders and their staffs quarterly to expedite environmental permitting issues.
- The Board of Public Utilities and DEP are working aggressively with Fort Monmouth and local utilities to develop options that will provide lower utility fees for the Fort.
- The State of New Jersey has designated Fort Monmouth a Center of Excellence and we have directed our colleges and universities to give high priority to assisting the Army in its R&D missions. There is no other location in the entire country that can match the resources, capabilities, leverage, and support of what Princeton, Rutgers, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Stevens Institute of Technology and Monmouth University offer to Fort Monmouth in areas directly related to C4ISR.

All of these universities are less than an hour's drive from Fort Monmouth.

- As to the future, our Legislature and the Executive Branch stand ready to take further action to resolve issues and to assure a welcoming and supportive environment for our military installations and a high quality of life for military personnel, veterans and the DoD civilian workforce.

Clearly, I write to you as the Governor of a State heavily dependent upon Fort Monmouth as an economic engine for both the State and region. Fort Monmouth contributes over 22,000 jobs and more than \$3.25 Billion to New Jersey's economy. However, I also write to you to stress the importance of Fort Monmouth technologies related to a pair of important issues that makes the continued existence of Team C4ISR at Fort Monmouth *in the interest of the nation*:

1. To assure the safety and success of our war fighters in Iraq and Afghanistan, we cannot allow a disruption in providing for the needs of our war fighters. In his testimony before the BRAC Commission, Army Secretary Harvey stated that the activities on Fort Monmouth were "R&D and strategic" in nature, and that accordingly the disruption that the recommendation would cause could be managed without immediate impact. He was absolutely mistaken on that point; and
2. The success of our federal, regional and state efforts to secure our Homeland depend on sensor and other technologies – many of which were developed at Fort Monmouth. Much of what Fort Monmouth does to support the military has direct application to Homeland Security. That fact is particularly important with New York City just 34 miles from Fort Monmouth.

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey recognized the importance of the Fort to Homeland Security by relying on Team C4ISR for the project management of the Regional Information Joint Awareness Network (RIJAN). RIJAN is a system designed to provide real-time situational awareness to incident managers by connecting sensors, communications, operational reporting and collaborative planning into a single, unified joint network. This is just one example of the critical role Fort Monmouth plays in this region's Homeland Security efforts. A more complete outline of its involvement in supporting FEMA Region II, the City of New York, and the nation is enclosed.

As I mentioned to you on June 3<sup>rd</sup>, we are convinced that closing Fort Monmouth would be a mistake for the military in this time of a hot war overseas and the clear and present threat from terrorists in our Homeland. It would be the wrong decision at the wrong time. Why fix something that is not broken? Why disrupt the flow of life saving technologies and services for the war fighter?

We are proud that in every conflict in which the United States has been involved since World War I, Fort Monmouth has been instrumental in providing our military with

critical communications, command and control, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance technologies.

From training carrier pigeons to carry messages in World War I, to development of Firefinder Radar, to development of jammers and shortstop systems that cause enemy weapons to miss targets and detonate prematurely, to development of electronics crucial to safe operation of advanced Army helicopters, to development of technology that allows leaders to see friendly and unfriendly force assets on a map and track their movements - Fort Monmouth has set the pace for development of breakthrough military communication technologies.

At no time in the past has the work at Fort Monmouth been more important than today to our nation's defense, to the safety of our war fighters on the battlefield, and to our homeland security. Fort Monmouth's breakthrough technologies are driving innovation, invention, and the transformation of our military forces while also protecting the gateways to our Homeland.

We all recognize that the future of combat will be radically different from the past. Fort Monmouth will be key to the Army's transformation and key to success in such ventures as Network Centric Warfare in which we will rely not on massive firepower, but on effective use of superior information. Future combat will require seamless integration of every existing weapon in the battle space. Fort Monmouth's flawless performance in this area marks the Fort as a needed leader for military technological integration and interoperability.

As the BRAC Commission deliberates, its Members should not ignore a fundamental fact. Success with highly sophisticated technological missions requires much more than funding. Success requires a large and highly skilled available workforce and extensive support systems from universities and industries with exceptional resources and expertise in related technologies.

I want to emphasize to you and the members of the BRAC Commission that New Jersey is not just a good and friendly location for a C4ISR military facility - but New Jersey has the wealth of intellectual capital to be the *very best place* for C4ISR excellence to thrive. In fact, Fort Monmouth has close proximity to, and partnerships with, world-class universities with prolific expertise in areas directly related to the C4ISR mission. In addition, Monmouth County is home to almost five times the number of industry related businesses necessary to support C4ISR activity than Harford County, Maryland.

More importantly, Fort Monmouth is in very close proximity to Fort Dix, McGuire Air Force Base, Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst and Naval Weapons Station Earle. Fort Monmouth has a multitude of collaborations with these sister military installations including significant testing at Fort Dix. The DOD analysis of Fort Monmouth has missed the opportunity and the great potential for inter-service jointness among these near by military installations.

New Jersey's strong workforce, with the highest concentration of engineers and scientists of any state, rests on an educational excellence from pre-school to doctoral level research. The State of New Jersey has consistently outperformed the national average and the average of the State of Maryland on proficiency assessments in mathematics and language arts in grades for which comparison data are available.

New Jersey's high school graduation rate is significantly greater than the national average and the average for the State of Maryland. The average class size in New Jersey is also substantially smaller than the national average, and substantially smaller than the average for the State of Maryland, offering New Jersey students the opportunity for greater individual attention by teachers. The pool of ready and available workers is greater in Monmouth County, which has more than 90,000 adults holding a bachelor's degree compared to only 25,000 adults with bachelor's degrees in Harford County, Maryland.

Over the past decade, Fort Monmouth has actively partnered with industries, universities and federal and state government agencies including the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the FBI, and the State of New Jersey. For example, Fort Monmouth, together with Princeton University, is working with companies such as Sensors Unlimited, Sarnoff, AT&T, Lucent, Telcordia, Sun, NEC, Lockheed Martin, General Dynamics and L-3 Communications on sensors, novel infrared detectors, cameras, systems, and advanced signal processing. All of these companies are "New Jersey Neighbors" in proximity to the Fort.

Mr. Chairman, the military's greatest asset in C4ISR is the brainpower of the civilian and military employees coupled with the contractor and the university communities. That asset – the people, the firms and the universities - is tied to New Jersey. History shows that in BRAC and in corporate moves such as the proposed move from Monmouth to Aberdeen – almost all the most talented do not move. The A Team stays and a very small B Team moves to the new site. Our war fighters' C4ISR needs deserve more than the B Team.

Sincerely,

  
Richard J. Codey  
Acting Governor

Members of the New Jersey Congressional Delegation  
Members of the BRAC Commission

Enclosure

## **Homeland Security/Defense: Leveraging Fort Monmouth**

### **Background.**

Several policy guidance directives were issued as part of the DOD BRAC deliberation process. One signed by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics), on December 10, 2004, directed that effects on homeland defense and support for civil operations be considered in BRAC recommendations, including sharing of technology.

No BRAC information released to date discusses the fact that Fort Monmouth has applicable C4ISR technology that can/should be shared to support civil homeland security operations. This is particularly strange in light of Fort Monmouth's close proximity to New York City (NYC), which is the "911 Commission's" top potential target for terrorism, Congressional testimony referring to Fort Monmouth by "911 Commissioner" Lehman in the House of Representatives on August 3, 2004, and a National Research Council report of August 19, 2004, which cited the Army's C4ISR technology as most relevant to critical homeland security interoperability needs.

### **Discussion.**

Immediately following 911, Fort Monmouth personnel were deployed to "Ground Zero" with advanced equipment and technical support, including:

- Thermal cameras to search for survivors within the rubble pile;
- Radio frequency surveillance equipment to locate victim cell phones;
- LASER Doppler vibrometers to help assess the stability of buildings in the area in which relief workers were situated; and
- Coordinated aircraft fly-overs using sensitive EO/IR and spectral measuring equipment to make digital maps of the site to assist first responders in locating gas leaks and to detect burning hot spots beneath the surface.

Due to its central location in the New York-New Jersey metro area and its ability to offer secure facilities, Fort Monmouth was selected to serve as Continuity of Operations (COOP) facilities for FEMA's Region II and the US Army Corps of Engineers, North Atlantic Division. The FEMA Region II COOP has been activated a number of times, most notably in during the August 2003 New York City blackout, during the August 2004 Republican National Convention and during multiple regional floods.

In April 2005, the US Department of Homeland Security conducted Exercise TOPOFF 3 in New Jersey and Connecticut, which simulated a biological attack and a chemical attack in each state respectively. During that time the 1st Army established its Joint Task Force for Consequence Management (JTF CM) at Ft. Monmouth to support US Northern Command (NORTHCOM) in support of both TOPOFF 3 and the affiliated ARDENT SENTRY Exercise.

**Fort Monmouth's Homeland Security relevant C4ISR projects.**

Port Authority of NY/NJ (PANYNJ) – Developing a prototype information-sharing network and radiological surveillance system consisting of C2, situational awareness, radiological sensor networks, and video assets. This effort will insure that the critical assets of PANYNJ are protected as well as the millions of citizens that it serves.

National Guard Bureau (NGB) – NGB is finalizing Ft. Monmouth's role as system engineer for the Joint Contingency Communications Support Environment (JCCSE) to ensure that this critical capability is effectively utilized by the National Guard. The C4ISR test beds assets at both Forts. Monmouth and Fort Dix will be leveraged to test/develop this critical system.

State of NJ – Ft. Monmouth is developing/ transitioning intrusion detection systems and technology to protect the State's critical infrastructure and the systems involved in meeting the needs of the State and its citizens. Steps to secure the State's critical networks and databases against terrorist attacks/compromise include surveys of networks and critical information assets as well as the development/transition of dual-use host intrusion, network intrusion, and security management technology.

Fort Monmouth has been designated by the Governor, by Executive Order, as the New Jersey Homeland Security Technology Systems Center. Further the State has indicated that Fort Monmouth will be its site for its emergency medical stockpile. One must note that in case of NY-NJ disaster, Fort Monmouth is the most accessible, secure facility for establishing command headquarters and dealing with injured and evacuees.

NYC Department of Environmental Protection – Fort Monmouth, in partnership with the US Army Corps of Engineers, is providing an Electronic Security System (ESS) to protect the vast NYC water supply infrastructure that is key to meeting the basic water needs of 8 million citizens. A broadband communications system is being developed to support communications by First Responders and waterways security system operations personnel.

NYC Department of Transportation – Fort Monmouth, in partnership with the US Army Corps of Engineers, is protecting several of the bridges in NYC by developing design criteria and C4ISR systems implementations for an electronic security system to counter threats/vulnerabilities to this critical infrastructure. In partnership with FEMA, NYPD, NYFD, USACOE, and DOT, Fort Monmouth C4ISR technology (IP network switches, video servers, and special sensors) will be deployed to ensure the safety of NYC's bridges.

City of New York – The CIO of NYC has asked Ft. Monmouth to provide assistance in New York's Citywide Mobile Wireless Network project. This project will provide critical data and voice communications for first responders, vehicle location, and modernization of both police call boxes and the traffic control system throughout the five boroughs of NYC. Expertise from the Fort Monmouth will be provided in the areas of Radio Frequency (RF) communications, networking, information security, and applications. The expertise is being provided during the critical evaluation phase of

down-selecting from two mobile wireless network vendors during live pilot demonstrations in NYC.

City University of New York -- The CIO of the City University of New York (CUNY) has asked Ft. Monmouth to provide assistance securing the records and transactions processed by the CUNY Data Center. The center supports CUNY's 19 colleges and more than 100 research centers with a student population in excess of 450,000. Intrusion Detection System (IDS) experts are assisting CUNY to design a security architecture, down-select a vendor, and validate IDS deployment.

For The Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Army Research, Development and Engineering Command – Fort Monmouth is serving as the technology transition advisor to identify technologies developed for the war fighter that are also applicable to HLS/D needs. These technologies are being leveraged for the emergency responders.

**Conclusion.**

Fort Monmouth develops equipment and capabilities directly relevant to Homeland Security needs. It has a number of important and ongoing projects within the NY-NJ metro area in which Land C4ISR capabilities are being leveraged by nearby civil authorities in America's top priority Homeland Security area. Fort Monmouth also provides a secure, nearby, physical site for use in homeland defense/homeland security response crises; its proximity to New York City and place in the center of the Atlantic Coast power corridor is unique.

These capabilities were not addressed by the DOD in BRAC 2005 deliberations or recommendations.

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

**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                     | Clearances  |
|------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| R&D                          | 2055     | BS/BA, M, PhD<br>1688 (82%) | 2055 (100%) |
| DA (PEO/PM)                  | 537      | 344 (64%)                   | 537 (100%)  |
| Contractors<br>(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. Segal, 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!!

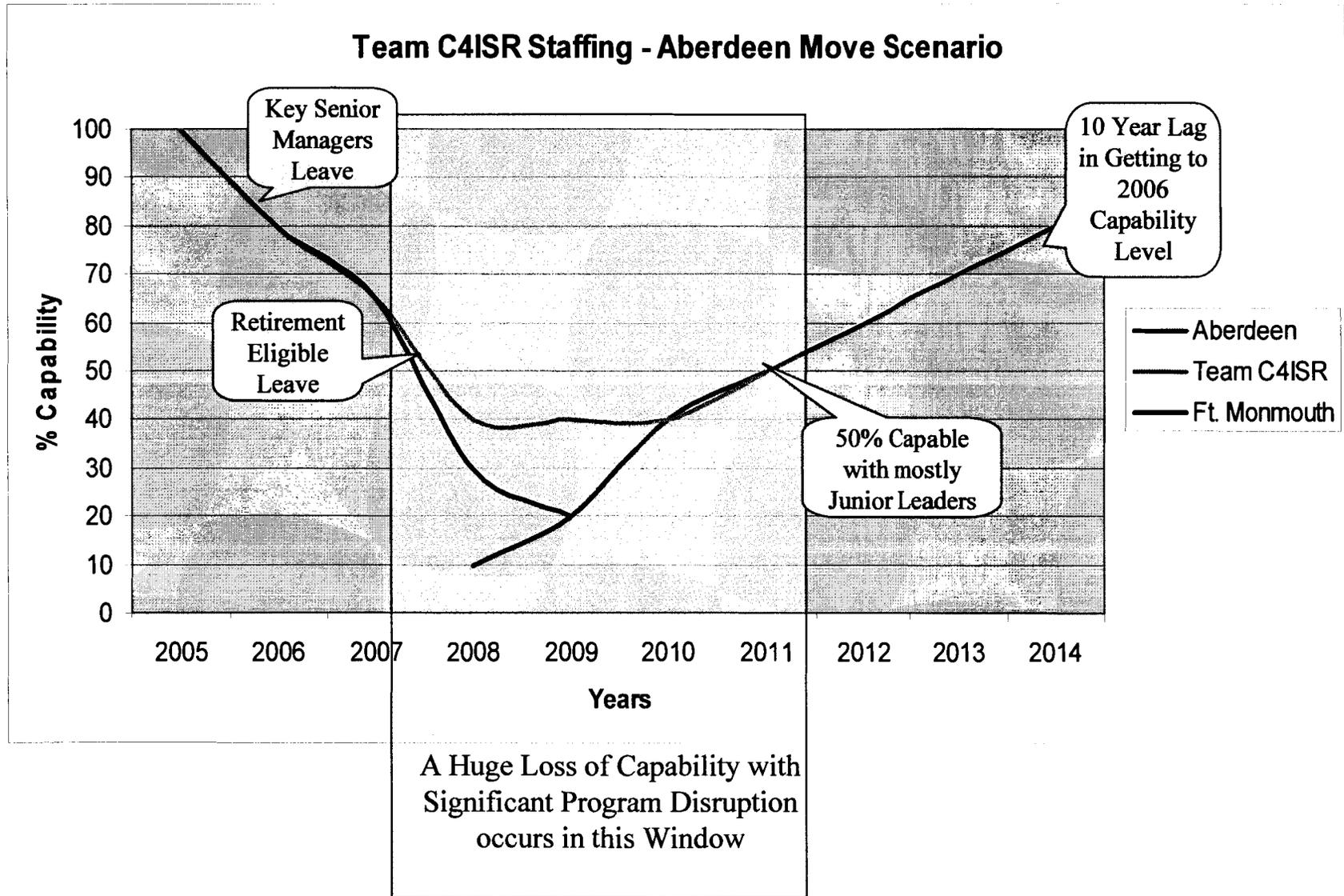
|         | Activity          | From          | To            | Total | % Moved  |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|----------|
| BRAC 95 | Signal Warfare    | Vint Hill VA. | Ft. Mon. NJ   | 180   | 29 (16%) |
| BRAC 93 | Physical Sci. Div | Ft. Mon. NJ   | Adelphi 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

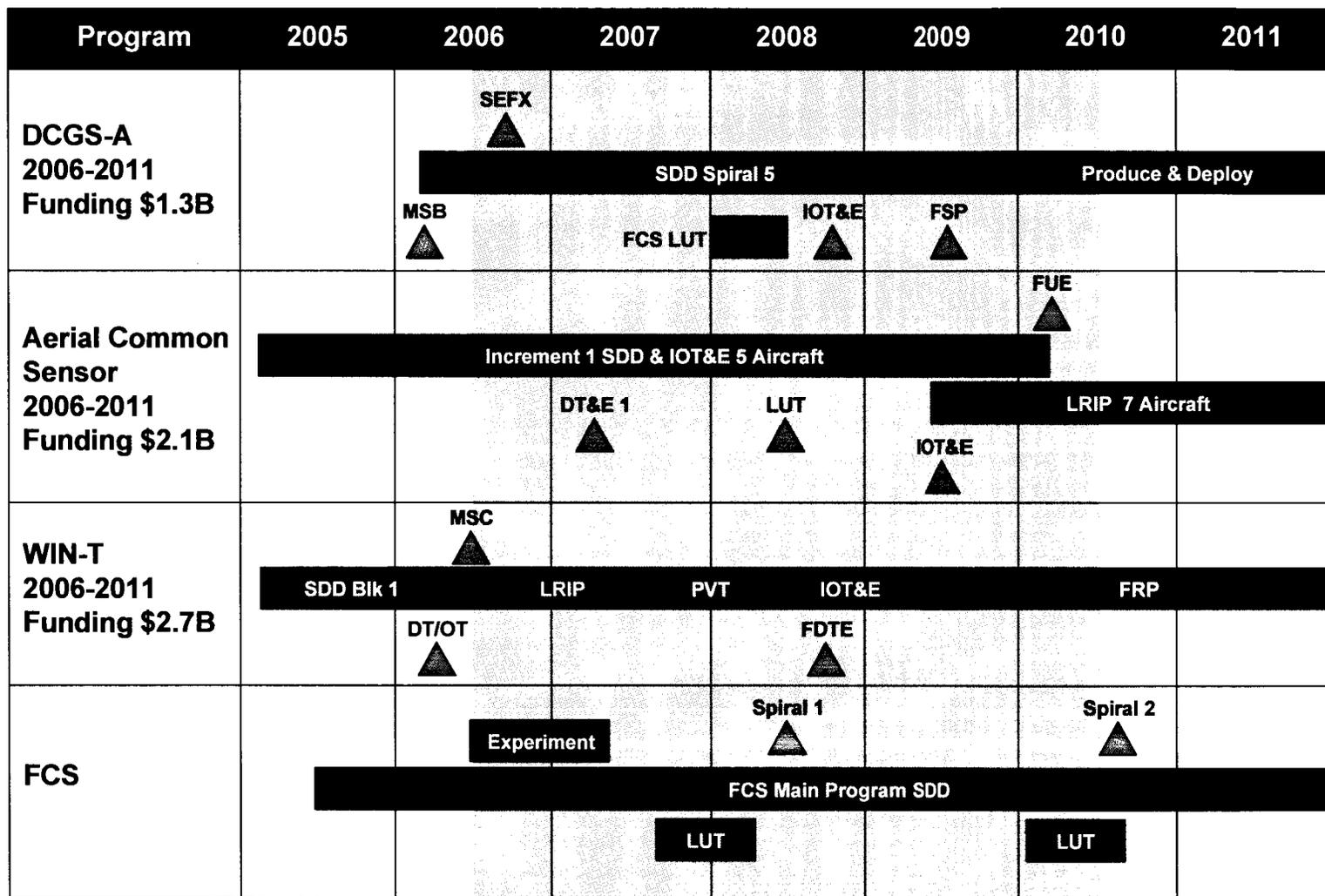


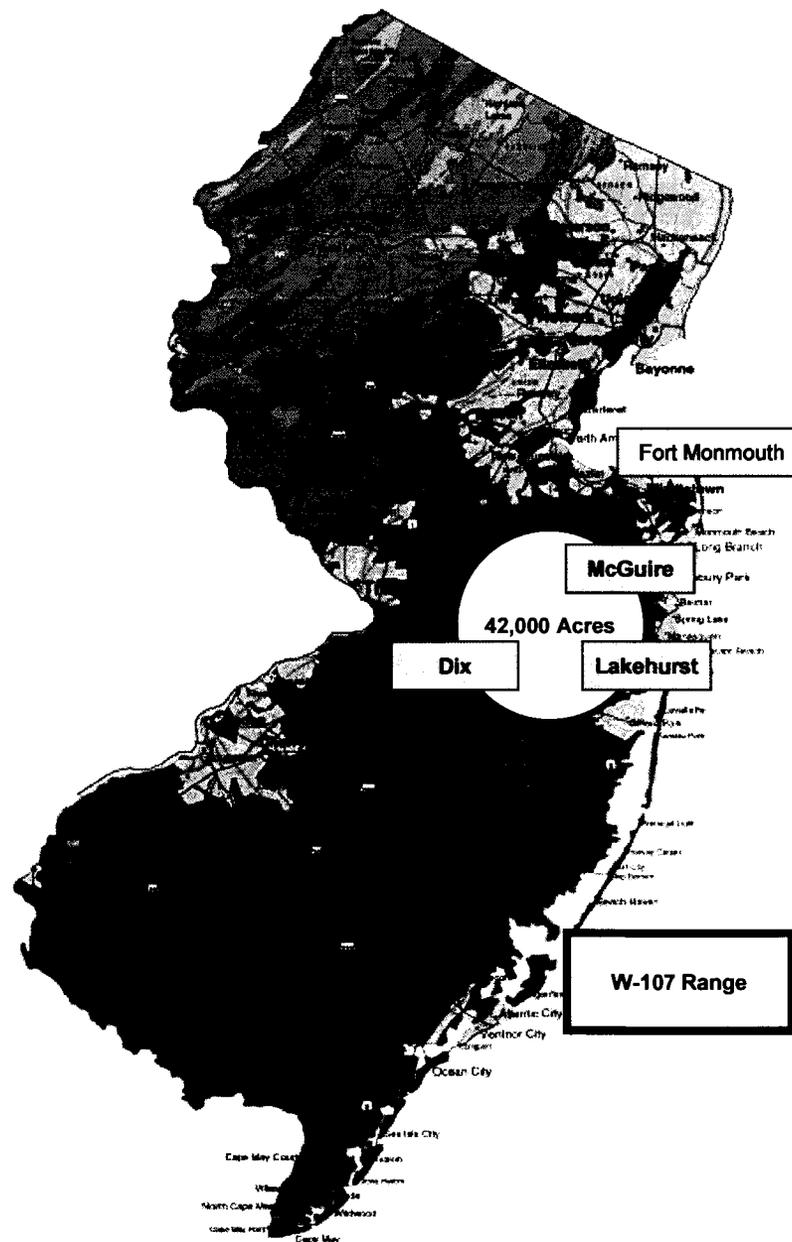
Figure 12: BRAC Impact on Major Programs

## 4. Jointness

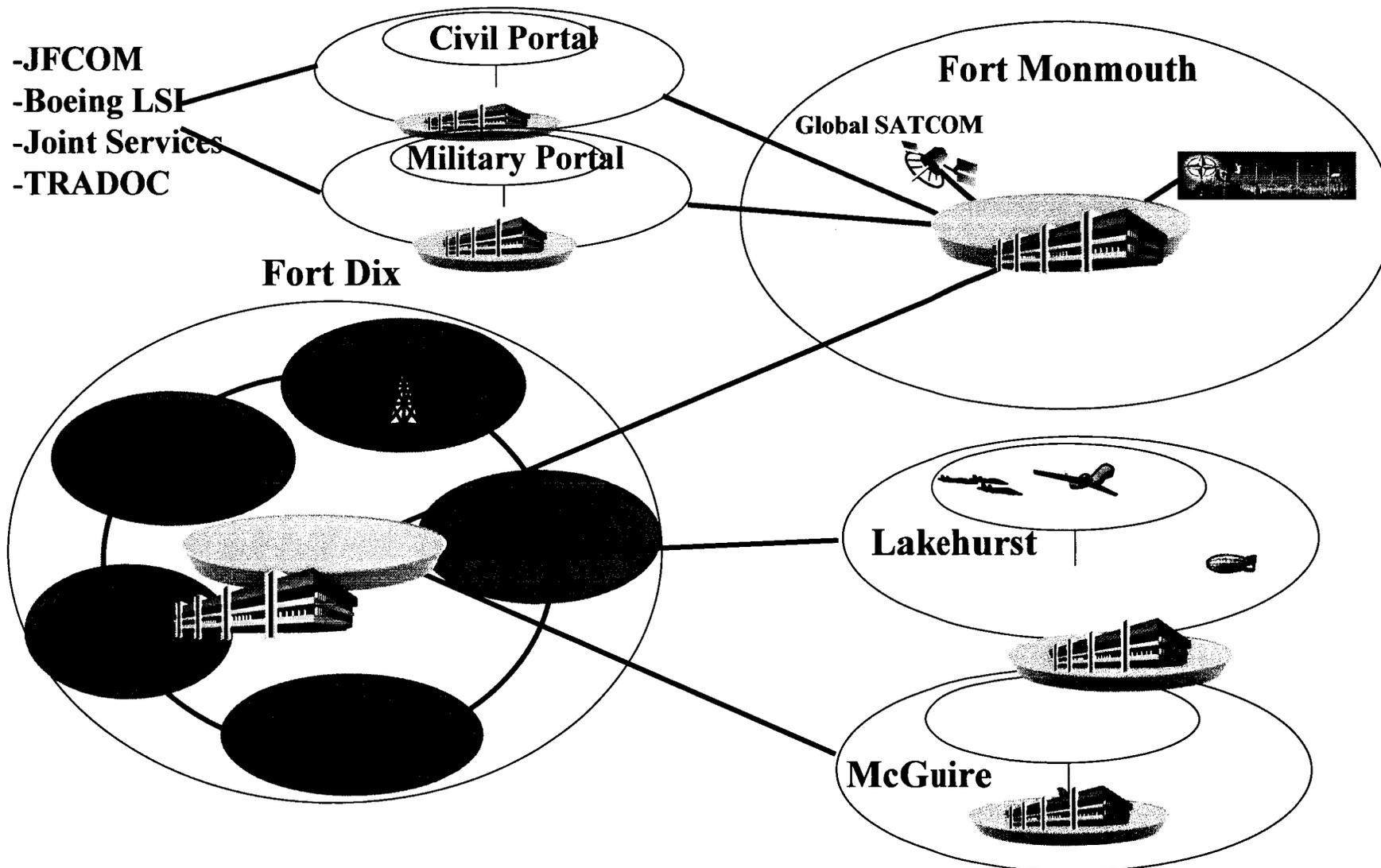
- Criterion #1 ... simply not addressed
  - Nor was **existing** Monmouth-Dix/Lake/McGuire Joint capability or proximity recognized
    - Instrumented ranges; intra- and extra-connectivity
- **BRAC disassembles existing Jointness**
  - Does not re-create Jointness in an *Army-to-Army* move
  - Aberdeen 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**
  - **JEFFX (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**
- **TACP CAS In WIN-T Network**
  - **Target Mensuration Using UAVs**
  - **Airborne/Space Communications Range Extension**
  - **FCS LSI For JEFFX 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**

## Planned

## 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

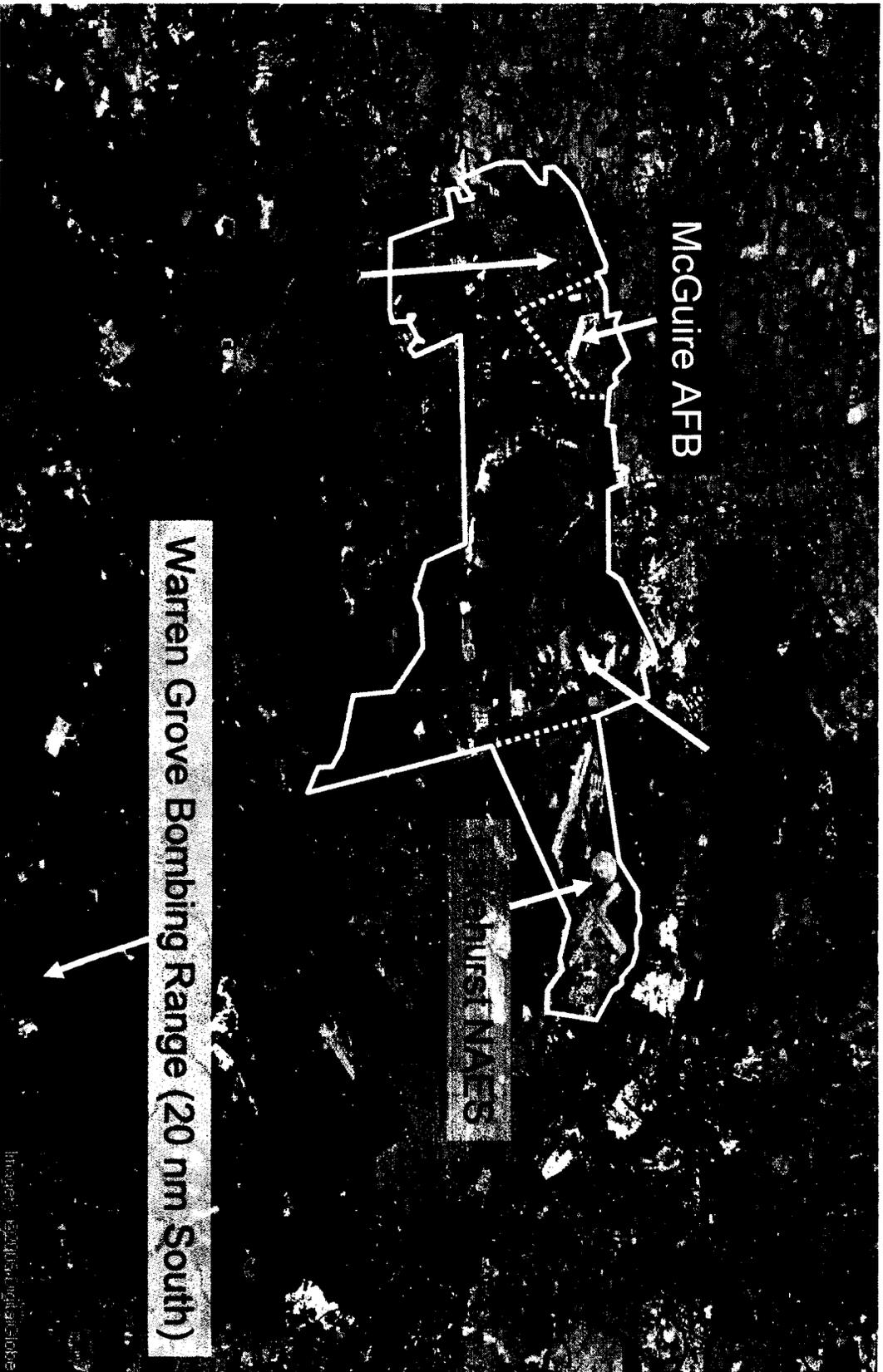
# **COST ISSUES-----Our Estimate Adds \$444M**

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

## 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

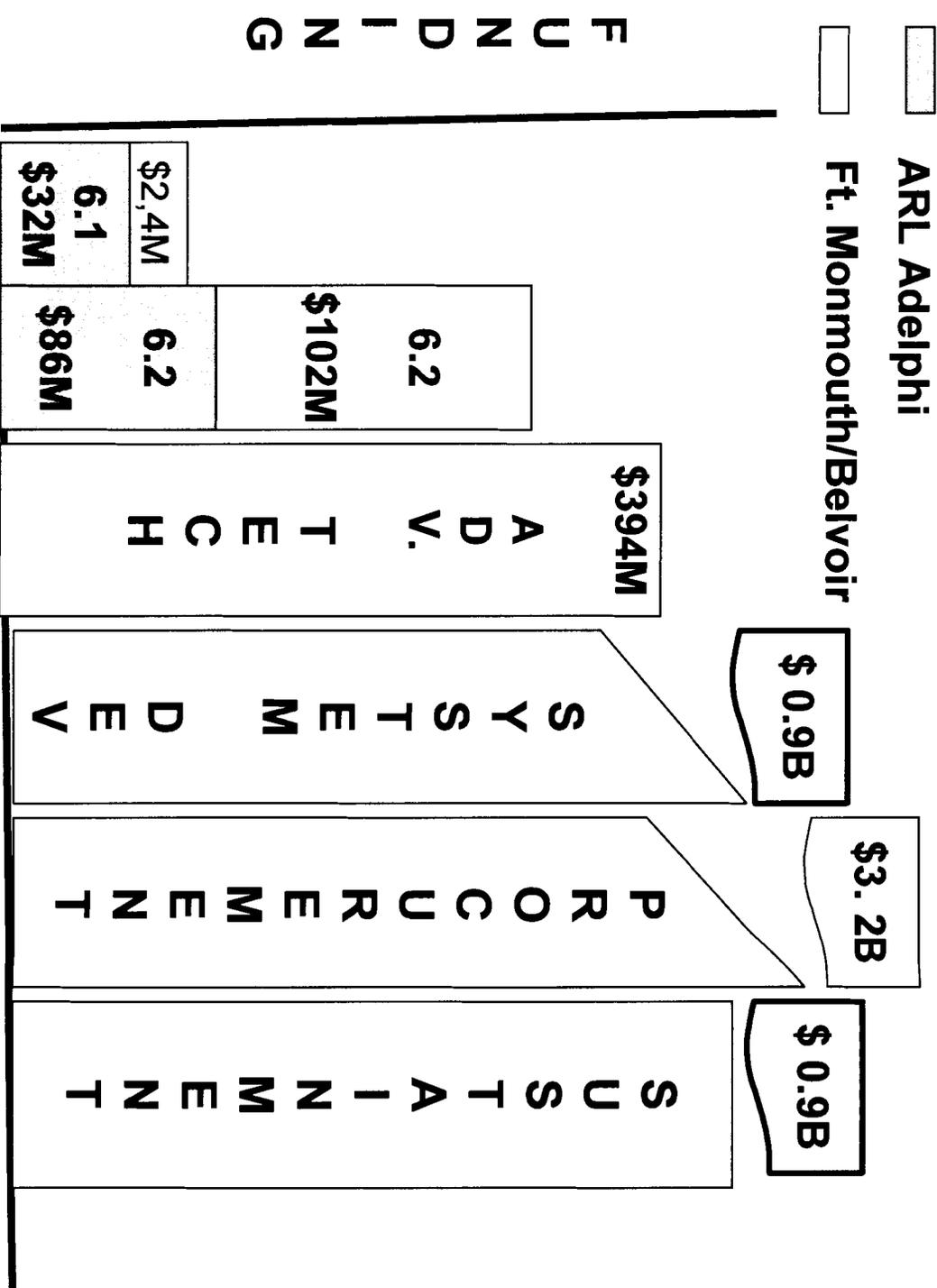


# 7. Lost in R&D

- Army plan was = Land C4ISR RDA T&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
  - **Ignores current Joint** access for experimentation
  - **Claims synergies with unrelated** tech disciplines; **no** justification

ARL Adelphi

Ft. Monmouth/Belvoir



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