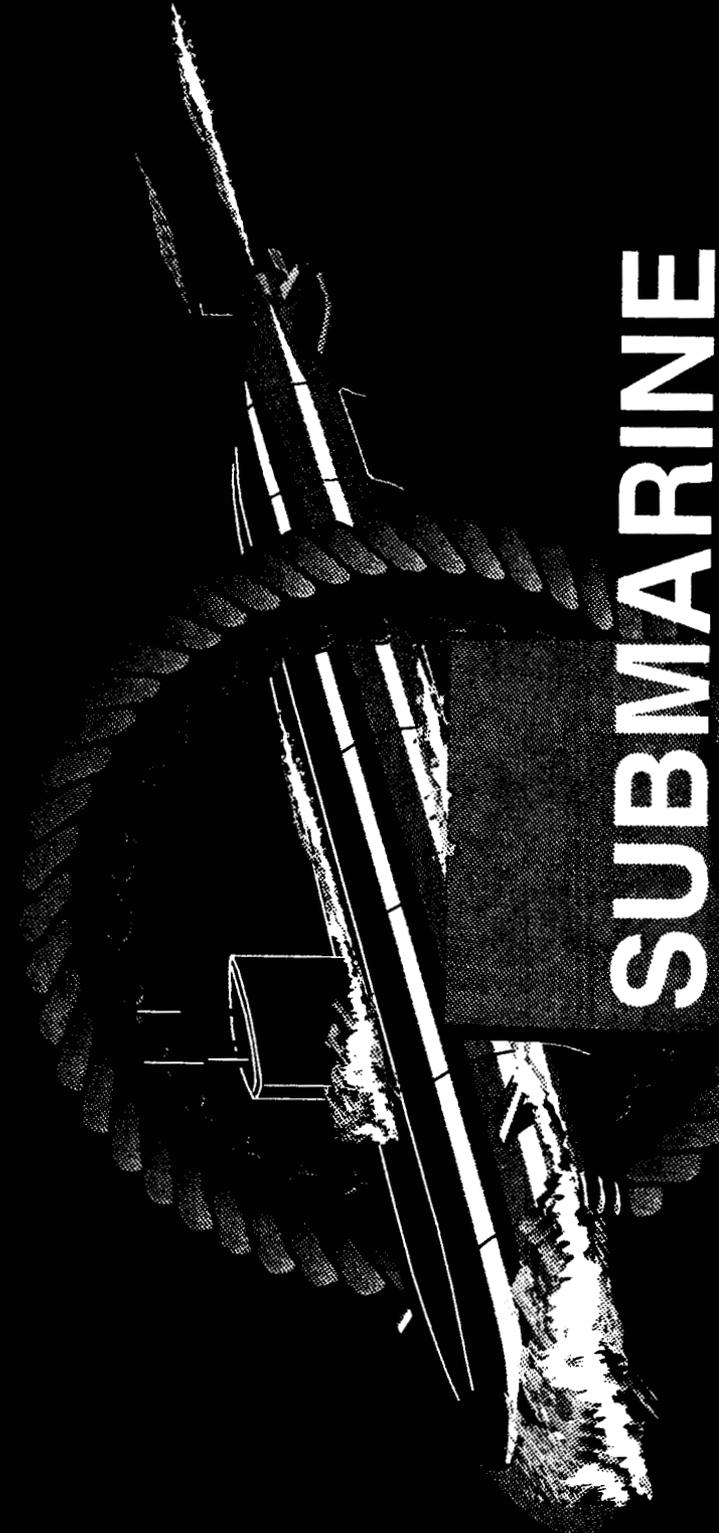


DCN 606



# SUBMARINE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE TESTIMONY

5 MAY 1995

*NY-75X*

---

# M E M O R A N D U M

---

DATE: May 30, 1995  
TO: Eric Lindenbaum  
FROM: Effie Meletis  
RE: Naval Nuclear Power Training Command, Naval Weapons Station,  
Charleston, SC

Following are the certified 1391 cost figures for the BRAC IV redirect of the NNPTC to the NWS Charleston, SC:

P-015 NNPTC Training Facility	\$27,700,000
P-116 Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	\$92,300,000
P-017 Transient BEQ	\$4,900,000
P-018 Galley	\$6,600,000
P-019 Medical/Dental Clinic Expansion	\$3,950,000
P-020 Site Development and Utilities	<u>\$13,200,000</u>
TOTAL	\$148,650,000

MEMO FAXED FROM EFFIE MELETIS SOUTH DIV P.E. 30 MAY 95

# Document Separator

NV-16  
E



**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**  
NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER DIVISION  
1176 HOWELL STREET  
NEWPORT RI 02841-1708



IN REPLY REFER TO:

Ser 501AN/138  
9 May 95

MEMORANDUM

From: Deputy Director, Naval Undersea Warfare Center Division,  
Newport  
To: Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission  
(Mr. Lester Farrington), 1700 N. Moore Street,  
Suite 1425, Arlington, VA 22209

Subj: FORWARDING OF INFORMATION

Ref: (a) New London mtg of 30 Apr 95

Encl: (1) GS-14 AND GS-15 Retirements, FY87-FY91  
(2) ASN(RD&A) ltr of 5/8/95

1. During reference (a), we discussed Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) personnel losses and, in particular, the impact of the proposed closure of New London on losing our senior technical people. You will recall that I replied that people eligible for optional retirement tended to leave within the first few years of retirement eligibility.

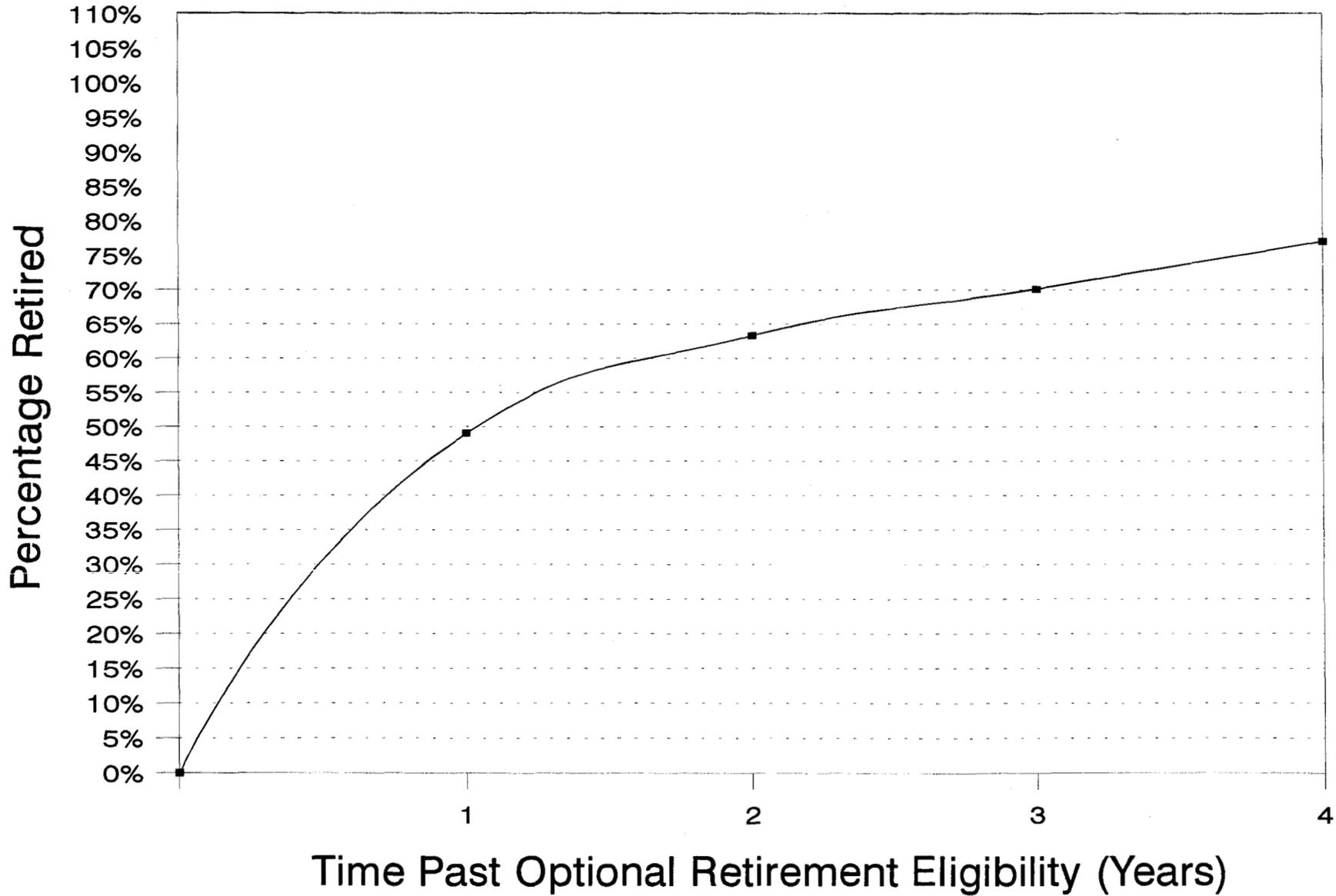
2. Enclosure (1) shows the actual data over a five year period for the Naval Underwater Systems Center (predecessor to the Naval Undersea Warfare Center Division, Newport). This chart is for high grades, i.e., GS-14's and GS-15's. As you can see, actual data shows that 50 percent of this population leaves within the first year of their retirement eligibility and then rises to nearly 65 percent within two years. The conclusion is that independent of BRAC actions, our most senior technical people will leave within the first few years of their retirement eligibility.

3. To keep you informed of Congressman Gejdenson requests, enclosure (2) is another question and answer and is forwarded for your information.

4. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call at DSN 948-3698 or commercial (401) 841-3698.

  
DAVID McQUEENEY

# GS-14 & GS-15 Retirements FY 87 - FY 91





THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
(Research, Development and Acquisition)  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

MAY 08 1995

The Honorable Sam Gejdenson  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Gejdenson:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting briefing materials, provided to me by Rear Admiral Sears, concerning the New London detachment of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center.

I met with Rear Admiral Sears on two occasions last spring concerning the Naval Undersea Warfare Center's New London Detachment. During our first meeting on March 24, 1994, he provided an overview of the issues associated with the Naval Undersea Warfare Center's realignment. On April 18, 1994, Rear Admiral Sears provided a more detailed discussion of the implementation plan for executing the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC-91) direction. The briefing materials from both of these meetings are enclosed.

As always, if I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Nora Slatkin".

Nora Slatkin

Enclosures

ENCL (2)

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
3333 RAYBURN BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515  
(202) 225-2078

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
74 WEST MAIN STREET  
MIDDLETOWN, CT 06457  
(203) 888-8139

94 COURT STREET  
MIDDLETOWN, CT 06457  
(203) 348-1123



Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

April 10, 1995

SAM GEJDENSON  
20 DISTRICT  
CONNECTICUT  
COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
Ranking Member  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC  
POLICY AND TRADE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC  
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
FOREST, WILDLIFE  
AND OCEANS  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES  
COMMITTEE ON  
HOUSE OVERSIGHT

The Honorable Nora Slatkin  
Asst Secretary For Research,  
Development & Acquisition  
Department of Defense  
The Pentagon, Rm. 4E732  
Washington, DC 20350-1000

Dear Ms. Slatkin:

I am writing to you regarding the New London detachment of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC). You may recall some telephone conversations and correspondence we had in April 1994 regarding this laboratory.

You informed me that your office was to be briefed on the costs and savings associated with the realignment of NUWC by Admiral Scott Sears and others on April 29, 1994. I understand written briefing materials were left with you by Admiral Sears. I would very much appreciate a copy of these materials.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,

SAM GEJDENSON  
Member of Congress

SG/jw

## **PURPOSE**

- **PREPARATION FOR ASN(RD&A) MEETING WITH CONGRESSMAN GEJDENSON**
- **DISCUSS EXPECTED TOPICS AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS:**
  - EXECUTION OF NUWC PLAN FOR NUWCDETNLON BRAC 91 CONSOLIDATION TO NEWPORT
  - POTENTIAL COST SAVINGS OF ALTERNATE PLAN (CONGRESSIONAL PROPOSAL)
  - CONTINUATION OF MILCON (P-020) IN NEWPORT

# BACKGROUND

- **BRAC 91 CONSOLIDATION PLAN**
- **BRAC 91 DoD RECOMMENDATION:** "NUSC Detachment New London, CT will be disestablished as a separate command. The bulk of its functions will be transferred to Newport, RI. Personnel involved with unique facilities will remain and be realigned under Newport. A total of approximately 1070 positions will either be transferred or eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions."

## BACKGROUND (cont.)

- **NUWC EXECUTION PLAN**

- **BUDGETED PLAN:**

- 110 BILLETS TO BE ELIMINATED  
(TECHNICAL CONSOLIDATION)
- 704 BILLETS TO BE MOVED TO NEWPORT
  - 25 IN FY 92
  - 25 IN FY 93
  - 25 IN FY 94
  - 189 IN FY 95
  - 490 IN FY 96
- MILCON P-105 REDIRECTED FROM NEW LONDON TO NEWPORT
- MILCON P-020 (NEW MILCON) TO BE BUILT IN NEWPORT
- ABOUT 400 BILLETS REMAIN IN NEW LONDON

## BACKGROUND (cont.)

### • CURRENT STATUS

- 18 OVERHEAD BILLETS ELIMINATED
- 52 BILLETS MOVED IN FY 92 AND FY 93
- MILCON P-105 AWARDED AND GROUND BROKEN
- MILCON P-020 SCHEDULE:
  - 1 APR 94      ADVERTISE FOR BIDS
  - 1 MAY 94      OPEN BIDS
  - 30 MAY 94     AWARD CONTRACT
  - 30 DEC 95     OCCUPANCY DATE

**(NOTE: DELAY IN P-020 COMPLETION WILL AFFECT ABILITY TO COMPLY WITH BRAC 91 LEGISLATED 6 YEAR EXECUTION WINDOW)**

# CONGRESSIONAL INTEREST

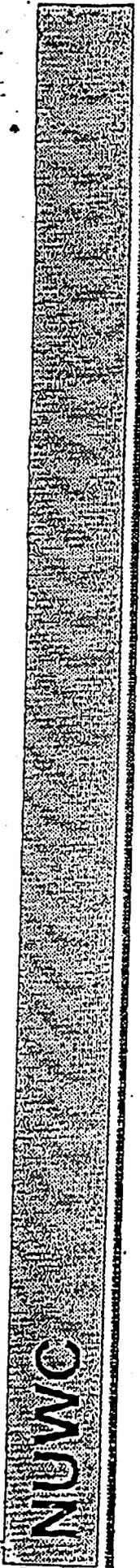
<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>ISSUES</u>
7 MAY 94	CT DELEGATION	BCRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ELIMINATE NEWPORT MILCON</li><li>• RETAIN NEW LONDON PERSONNEL (TRANSFER 200 VICE 724)</li></ul>
1 FEB 93	SEN LEIBERMAN	SECNAV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CONSOLIDATE NAVY ACOUSTICS (NEW LONDON)</li></ul>
1 FEB 93	CONG GEJDENSON	COMNUWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• RETAIN NEW LONDON</li><li>• AVOID COST OF MILCON P-020</li></ul>
3 MAR 94	CT DELEGATION	SECNAV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• REVISION OF 7 MAY 93 LETTER</li><li>• OFFERS A \$63M COST SAVINGS PLAN</li></ul>
3 MAR 94	CT DELEGATION	COMNUWC DIV NPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• REQUEST DISCUSSION OF CURRENT &amp; FUTURE NEW LONDON MISSIONS</li></ul>
7 MAR 94	CONG MACHTLEY	COMNUWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• RETAIN NEWPORT MILCON (P-020)</li><li>• EXECUTE BRAC 91 AND 93 DECISIONS</li></ul>

## ISSUES/DISCUSSION

- **NUWC PLAN EXECUTES BRAC 91 LAW**
  - BRAC 93 MADE NO ADJUSTMENTS
- **OGC IS REVIEWING CONGRESSIONAL PROPOSAL FOR LEGALITY**
- **COST ANALYSIS/ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PROPOSAL MAY BE NEEDED (BSEC PERFORM, IF DESIRED FOR BRAC 95)**
- **DELAY IN MILCON P-020 WILL IMPACT ABILITY TO COMPLETE BRAC 91 WITHIN 6 YR WINDOW**

# **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- **CONTINUE CONSOLIDATION PROCESS**
- **EXECUTE MILCON P-020 CONTRACT**
- **OGC REVIEW CONGRESSIONAL PROPOSAL**



# IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BRAC-91 REALIGNMENT OF NEW LONDON

## 18 APRIL 1994

15 April 94 (REV 4)

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

# of pages 28

From: *Pat Kitzberger*  
To: *Capit Washington*

Fax #

Fax #

FHS 7540-01-317-7308

5099-101

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Presented to: ASN (RD&A)

**NUWC**

## BRAC DIRECTION

REF: DOD BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT REPORT,  
APRIL 1991

"NAVAL UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER (NUWC) DETACHMENT NEW LONDON, CT, WILL BE DISESTABLISHED AS A SEPARATE COMMAND. THE BULK OF ITS FUNCTIONS WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE COMBAT AND WEAPON SYSTEMS DIVISION (CWS) NEWPORT, RI [NOW NUWC DIVNPT]. PERSONNEL INVOLVED WITH UNIQUE FACILITIES WILL REMAIN AND BE REALIGNED UNDER CWS NEWPORT. A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 1070 POSITIONS WILL EITHER BE TRANSFERRED OR ELIMINATED DUE TO CONSOLIDATION AND SPECIFIC WORKLOAD REDUCTIONS."

BCRC DECISION: REALIGN NAVAL UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER DETACHMENT, NEW LONDON, CT

011  
NUWC-00S  
NUWC WASH DC  
703 602 8476  
11:57  
04/18/95

**NUWC**

## NEW LONDON REALIGNMENT IMPLEMENTATION - BACKGROUND

- LABORATORY SPACE NEEDS OF TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS AND PERSONNEL REQUIRED MILCON OF 292 SQ.FT.\* IN NEWPORT
- P-105, SUBMARINE ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS LABORATORY, AN APPROVED FY-90 NEW LONDON MILCON (92K SQ. FT., 180 PEOPLE) WAS PLANNED FOR RE-SITING TO NEWPORT AS P-105S (FY-93)
- P-020S, A NEW MILCON OF APPROXIMATELY 200K SQ. FT., WAS PLANNED FOR THE BULK OF THE REMAINING FUNCTIONS AND PERSONNEL AS AN FY-94 PROJECT.
- A TOP LEVEL PERSONNEL TRANSFER PHASING PLAN KEYED TO MILCON COMPLETION SCHEDULES WAS DEVELOPED, BUDGETED AND ANNOUNCED.

	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>
PERSONNEL TRANSFERS	25	25	25	189	440

\* VERIFIED BY DoD IG REPORT NO. 93-172 OF 23 SEP 93

## NEW LONDON REALIGNMENT IMPLEMENTATION - STATUS

- 52 NEW LONDON BILLETS IN SUPPORT FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED TO NEWPORT IN FY-92 AND FY-93
- MILCON P-105S CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARDED 23 DEC 93. CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY FOR JUN 95 COMPLETION.
- ALL HANDS IN NEW LONDON NOTIFIED 7 JAN 94 THAT THE SUBMARINE ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT WOULD TRANSFER TO NEWPORT INTO P-105S IN FY-95. ALSO TOLD THAT FINAL PHASE OF DETAILED PLAN WOULD BE ANNOUNCED IN APR 94.
- MILCON P-020S DESIGN COMPLETED AND READY FOR BID SOLICITATION 1 APR 94. [ON HOLD]
- FINAL PHASE OF DETAILED NEW LONDON REALIGNMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN READY FOR ANNOUNCEMENT.

## OPTIONS CONSIDERED FOR IMPLEMENTING FINAL PHASE OF NEW LONDON REALIGNMENT

- EIGHT MAJOR ALTERNATIVES WERE EXAMINED TO REALIGN NEW LONDON
- OPTIONS WERE COMPARED WITH RESPECT TO:
  - REALIGNMENT COST
  - PROGRAM IMPACTS
  - EFFICIENCY OF TRANSFERRED AND REMAINING FUNCTIONS
  - CUSTOMER ASSESSMENT
  - PRESERVATION OF CORE CAPABILITIES
- ALL OPTIONS INCLUDE PRIOR DECISIONS
  - TRANSFERRING SUBMARINE ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT
  - CO-LOCATE TEST AND EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

## CUSTOMER DISCUSSIONS (MAJOR COMMENTS)

- MAINTAIN SONAR CORE IN NEW LONDON
- RIGHTSIZE SONAR CORE IN NEW LONDON
- DON'T DISTURB THE ONLY SUBMARINE ACAT I PROGRAM SUPPORTED IN NEW LONDON (AN/BSY-2)

## IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- MAINTAINS NUWC CORE MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR CAPABILITY IN THE NEW LONDON DETACHMENT
  - SUBMARINE SONAR IN THE SUBMARINE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD
  - ENVIRONMENTAL ACOUSTICS RESEARCH AND ITS APPLICATION TO MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR
  - DEDICATED TO CORE ACOUSTIC ARRAY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROVIDING WORLD CLASS SENSORS FUNDAMENTAL TO EFFECTIVE MOBILE TACTICAL SONARS
- CO-LOCATES IN NEWPORT SONAR ILS AND ISE ORGANIZATIONS WITH SIMILAR NEWPORT ORGANIZATIONS AND NORFOLK ORGANIZATIONS TRANSFERRED BY BRAC-93
- MAXIMIZE REALIGNMENT SAVINGS FROM ENGINEERING AND BUSINESS SUPPORT
- CO-LOCATES IN NEWPORT THE UNDERSEA WARFARE ANALYSIS DEPARTMENT
- TRANSFERS THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT
- ADDRESSES CUSTOMER COMMENTS

# NEW LONDON REALIGNMENT SUMMARY

	CONSOLIDATION SAVINGS & WORKLOAD			
	9/30/90 BASELINE	REDUCTION	MOVE	REMAIN
DIVISION MGMT & SUPPORT OPERATIONS	307	115	123	69
UNDERSEA WARFARE ANALYSIS (CO-LOCATE WARFARE ANALYSIS IN NPT)	34	2	32	0
SUB ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS (RELOCATE TO NEWPORT)	184	2	182	0
MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR ENGR & TEST & EVAL SUPPORT (CO-LOCATE IN NEWPORT)	154	52	102	0
MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR IN-SERVICE ENGR & INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT (CO-LOCATE WITH SIMILAR NEWPORT FUNCTIONS AND WITH ASSOCIATED WORK TRANSFERRED FROM NORFOLK DET)	105	5	100	0
MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR ENVIRONMENTAL ACOUSTICS, MODELING AND ADVANCED CONCEPTS (CORE REMAINS IN NEW LONDON)	62	10	7	45
MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR TRANSDUCTION AND ARRAYS (CORE REMAINS IN NEW LONDON)	215	17	0	198
MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR SYSTEMS ENGR & PROCESSING (SUBMARINE CORE REMAINS IN NEW LONDON)	429	51	158	220
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1490</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>704 *</b>	<b>532 **</b>

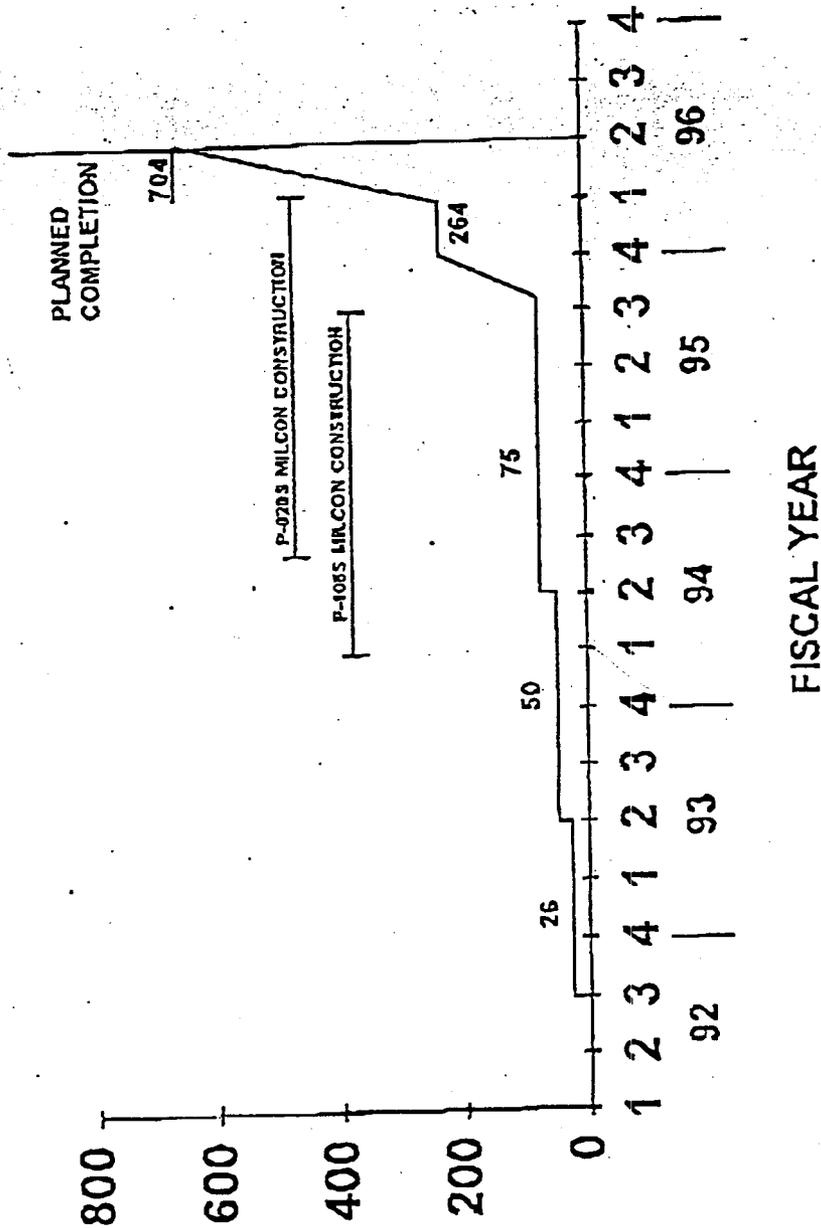
\* APPROXIMATELY 500 TO P-020S AND 100 TO P-105S

\*\* EXPECTED TO ATTRITE BELOW 500 BY COMPLETION

ALL NUMBERS ARE SUBJECT TO DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

NJWC

# NEW LONDON DETACHMENT PERSONNEL TRANSFERS



**REVIEW OF CONNECTICUT DELEGATION  
LETTER OF 3 MAR 1994  
REGARDING ALTERNATIVE TO NEW  
LONDON REALIGNMENT**

**18 APRIL 1994**

**PRESENTED TO: ASN(RD&A)**

4/16/94

# CONNECTICUT DELEGATION LETTER OF 3 MAR 94

- BACKGROUND: DELEGATION LETTER OF 7 MAY 93<sup>(1)</sup> SENT TO BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION (BCRC). MR. JAMES COURTER, BCRC CHAIRMAN, MEMO OF 2 JUN 93 REJECTED DELEGATION'S REQUEST TO RECONSIDER THE BRAC 91 DECISION TO REALIGN NUWCDETNLON.

"...THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACT OF 1990, AS AMENDED (THE COMMISSION'S GOVERNING STATUTE), WAS INTENDED "TO PROVIDE A FAIR PROCESS THAT WILL RESULT IN THE TIMELY CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS INSIDE THE UNITED STATES." (SEC. 2901(B).) FINALITY IS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF THE STATUTORY SCHEME. IF A LOCAL COMMUNITY COULD ALWAYS REQUIRE THE COMMISSION TO RECONSIDER A DECISION OF A PRIOR COMMISSION, THIS GOAL OF FINALITY WOULD BE UNDERMINED AND THE ENTIRE BASE CLOSURE PROCESS WOULD BE SEVERELY HAMPERED."

NOTE(1): SAME COST SAVINGS PROPOSAL AS IN 3 MAR 94 LETTER TO SECNAV

NUWC-005

NUWC WASH DC

703 602 8478

12:02

04/18/95

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 (7-93)

*2 sets of 14 pages each*

FAX TRANSMITTAL

# of pages *28*

2

4/16/94

<i>CAPT Whitford</i>		From	<i>Prof. Kettledge</i>
Dept. Agency		Place	
Fax #		Fax #	

## CONNECTICUT DELEGATION LETTER OF 3 MAR 94 (CONT)

- DELEGATION CLAIMS NAVY PROVIDED FLAWED INFORMATION TO BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION FOR BRAC 91. LETTER ASSERTS:
  - COMMISSION UNABLE TO ADEQUATELY ASSESS NEW LONDON DETACHMENT REALIGNMENT
  - DELEGATION CLAIMS NEW INFORMATION ON COST AND SAVINGS HAS COME TO LIGHT SINCE THE BRAC 91 PROCESS CONCLUDED IN JUNE 1991
  - DELEGATION CLAIMS A "SIMPLE MODIFICATION" TO THE REALIGNMENT PROCESS CAN RESULT IN A SAVINGS OF \$63.8M ONE-TIME COST AND \$6M OF RECURRING ANNUAL SAVINGS.

4/16/94

## REVIEW SUMMARY

- DELEGATION RECOMMENDATION FOR SAVING \$63.8M ONE-TIME COST WHILE REALIZING \$6M OF RECURRING ANNUAL SAVINGS IS INCONSISTENT:
  - SAVING OVERHEAD CIVILIAN POSITIONS IS NOT INDEPENDENT OF THE NUMBER OF BILLETS TRANSFERRED:
    - » NUMBERS OF PERSONNEL TRANSFERRING AND REMAINING AT THE REALIGNING ACTIVITY DRIVE THE OVERHEAD SAVINGS WHICH CAN BE REALIZED
    - » PROPORTIONALLY, TRANSFER OF ONLY 200 POSITIONS TO NEWPORT COULD BE EXPECTED TO YIELD ONLY 200/724 (VICE THE FULL AMOUNT) OF \$6M IN RECURRING ANNUAL SAVINGS

## REVIEW SUMMARY (CONT'D)

- FOLLOWING THAT LOGIC, \$63.8M ONE-TIME COST FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE ADDITIONAL 524 PERSONNEL (P-020S MILCON) WILL BE OFFSET BY \$5.8M RECURRING ANNUAL SAVINGS GENERATED BY THE ADDITIONAL OVERHEAD POSITION SAVINGS.
  - RECURRING ANNUAL SAVINGS IS THE PRINCIPAL DRIVER FOR CLOSURE/REALIGNMENT DECISIONS, NOT ONE-TIME COSTS. THERE WERE EXAMPLES OF BRAC-91 CLOSURE/REALIGNMENT WHICH HAD LARGE ONE-TIME COSTS, POSITIVE NET PRESENT VALUE (NPV), AND BREAK EVEN YEARS GREATER THAN 20 YEARS.
    - » ADDITIONAL HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (HAP) COST, ALTHOUGH NEW ONE-TIME COSTS FOR MANY ACTIVITIES, DO NOT CHANGE RECURRING ANNUAL SAVINGS CALCULATED BY BSAT COBRA.

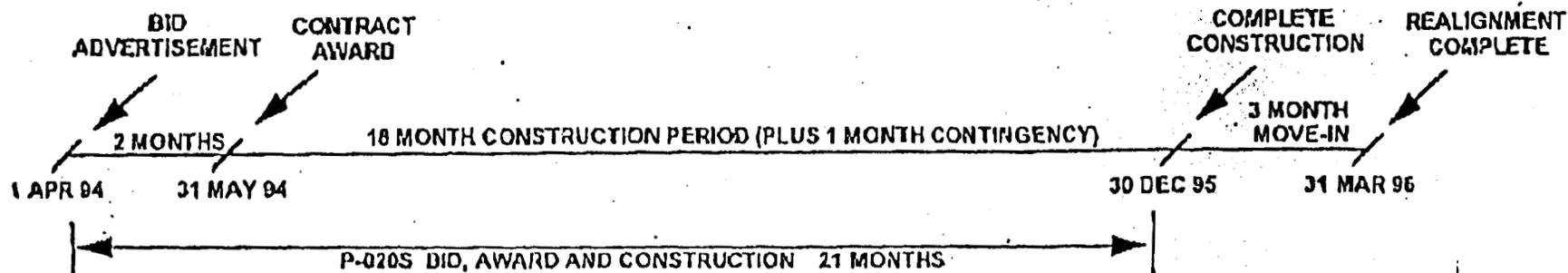
# SUMMARY

- PARTIAL TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL DOES NOT GENERATE FULL VALUE OF ANNUAL RECURRING SAVINGS
- ALTERNATIVE PLAN DOES NOT MEET THE NAVY OR DoD INTENTIONS OR NEEDS FOR DOWNSIZING, INFRASTRUCTURE REDUCTION OR LABORATORY RECONCILIATION
- CONNECTICUT DELEGATION PLAN WAS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED BY BCRC DURING BRAC-93 DELIBERATIONS
  - "FINALITY IS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF THE STATUTORY SCHEME" [BCRC MEMO OF 2 JUN 93 TO CONNECTICUT DELEGATION]

## NUWC DETACHMENT NEW LONDON REALIGNMENT SCHEDULE (INCLUDES MILCON P-020S SCHEDULE)

- SECNAV 12 APR 91 MEMO, (RDT&E ENGINEERING AND FLEET SUPPORT ACTIVITIES CONSOLIDATION) DIRECTS COMPLETION OF NUWCDETNLON REALIGNMENT BY 30 SEP 95
- NUWC RDT&E, ENGINEERING AND FLEET SUPPORT ACTIVITIES CONSOLIDATION BASELINE OF 13 NOV 92 (APPROVED BY ASN(RD&A) AND VCNO) AMENDS SCHEDULE TO MAR 96 COMPLETION DUE TO P-020S DESIGN, CONTRACT AND CONSTRUCTION TIMELINE

### CURRENT NUWCDETNLON REALIGNMENT SCHEDULE



## IMPACT OF DELAYING P-020S

### • POLICY AND LAW

- ASN(RD&A) AND VCNO APPROVED SCHEDULES REQUIRE COMPLETION OF REALIGNMENT BY MARCH 96 -- NO FURTHER DELAY ACCEPTABLE
- BRAC-91 LAW REQUIRES COMPLETION OF REALIGNMENT BY 10 JUL 97

### • CONSTRUCTION ISSUES

- NAVFAC SCHEDULE HAS ONLY ONE MONTH CONTINGENCY
- NEW ENGLAND BUILDING SEASON SHORT AND UNPREDICTABLE
- RISK IN BID SOLICITATION AND APPEAL/CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE

### • COST FACTORS

- LOSS OF \$592K/MO FOR EACH MONTH DELAY
  - » \$480K/MO LOSS OF \$5.8M/YR RECURRING SAVINGS
  - » \$112K/MO INCREASED NAVY COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND MOVING PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT
- REPLANNING AND BUDGETING COSTS IF SHIFT BEYOND FY-94 / PROJECT FUNDS AT RISK



THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
(Research, Development and Acquisition)  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

MAY 08 1995

The Honorable Sam Gejdenson  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Gejdenson:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting briefing materials, provided to me by Rear Admiral Sears, concerning the New London detachment of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center.

I met with Rear Admiral Sears on two occasions last spring concerning the Naval Undersea Warfare Center's New London Detachment. During our first meeting on March 24, 1994, he provided an overview of the issues associated with the Naval Undersea Warfare Center's realignment. On April 18, 1994, Rear Admiral Sears provided a more detailed discussion of the implementation plan for executing the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC-91) direction. The briefing materials from both of these meetings are enclosed.

As always, if I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nora Slatkin", is written over a horizontal line.

Nora Slatkin

Enclosures

ENCL (2)

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
1216 PENTAGON BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515  
(202) 533-2178

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
74 WEST MAIN STREET  
NORWICH, CT 06380  
(203) 886-8139

94 COURT STREET  
MIDDLETOWN, CT 06457  
(203) 348-1123



Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

April 10, 1995

The Honorable Nora Slatkin  
Ass't Secretary For Research,  
Development & Acquisition  
Department of Defense  
The Pentagon, Rm. 4E732  
Washington, DC 20350-1000

Dear Ms. Slatkin: *N*

I am writing to you regarding the New London detachment of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC). You may recall some telephone conversations and correspondence we had in April 1994 regarding this laboratory.

You informed me that your office was to be briefed on the costs and savings associated with the realignment of NUWC by Admiral Scott Sears and others on April 29, 1994. I understand written briefing materials were left with you by Admiral Sears. I would very much appreciate a copy of these materials.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,

*Sam*  
SAM GEJDENSON  
Member of Congress

SG/jw

*Thanks for your help!*

SAM GEJDENSON  
20 DISTRICT  
CONNECTICUT  
COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
RANKING MEMBER  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
BUDGETARY, ECONOMIC  
POLICY AND TRADE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC  
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
FRESHWATER, WILDLIFE  
AND OCEANS  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES  
COMMITTEE ON  
HOUSE OVERSIGHT

## **PURPOSE**

- **PREPARATION FOR ASN(RD&A) MEETING WITH CONGRESSMAN GEJDENSON**
- **DISCUSS EXPECTED TOPICS AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS:**
  - EXECUTION OF NUWC PLAN FOR NUWCDETNLON BRAC 91 CONSOLIDATION TO NEWPORT
  - POTENTIAL COST SAVINGS OF ALTERNATE PLAN (CONGRESSIONAL PROPOSAL)
  - CONTINUATION OF MILCON (P-020) IN NEWPORT

# NUWC

## BACKGROUND

### • BRAC 91 CONSOLIDATION PLAN

- BRAC 91 DoD RECOMMENDATION: "NUSC Detachment New London, CT will be disestablished as a separate command. The bulk of its functions will be transferred to Newport, RI. Personnel involved with unique facilities will remain and be realigned under Newport. A total of approximately 1070 positions will either be transferred or eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions."

## BACKGROUND (cont.)

- **NUWC EXECUTION PLAN**

- **BUDGETED PLAN:**

- 110 BILLETS TO BE ELIMINATED  
(TECHNICAL CONSOLIDATION)
- 704 BILLETS TO BE MOVED TO NEWPORT
  - 25 IN FY 92
  - 25 IN FY 93
  - 25 IN FY 94
  - 189 IN FY 95
  - 490 IN FY 96
- MILCON P-105 REDIRECTED FROM NEW LONDON TO NEWPORT
- MILCON P-020 (NEW MILCON) TO BE BUILT IN NEWPORT
- ABOUT 400 BILLETS REMAIN IN NEW LONDON

## BACKGROUND (cont.)

### • CURRENT STATUS

- 18 OVERHEAD BILLETS ELIMINATED
- 52 BILLETS MOVED IN FY 92 AND FY 93
- MILCON P-105 AWARDED AND GROUND BROKEN
- MILCON P-020 SCHEDULE:
  - 1 APR 94      ADVERTISE FOR BIDS
  - 1 MAY 94      OPEN BIDS
  - 30 MAY 94     AWARD CONTRACT
  - 30 DEC 95     OCCUPANCY DATE

***(NOTE: DELAY IN P-020 COMPLETION WILL AFFECT ABILITY TO COMPLY WITH BRAC 91 LEGISLATED 6 YEAR EXECUTION WINDOW)***

# CONGRESSIONAL INTEREST

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>ISSUES</u>
7 MAY 94	CT DELEGATION	BCRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ELIMINATE NEWPORT MILCON</li><li>• RETAIN NEW LONDON PERSONNEL (TRANSFER 200 VICE 724)</li></ul>
1 FEB 93	SEN LEIBERMAN	SECNAV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CONSOLIDATE NAVY ACOUSTICS (NEW LONDON)</li></ul>
1 FEB 93	CONG GEJDENSON	COMNUWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• RETAIN NEW LONDON</li><li>• AVOID COST OF MILCON P-020</li></ul>
3 MAR 94	CT DELEGATION	SECNAV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• REVISION OF 7 MAY 93 LETTER</li><li>• OFFERS A \$63M COST SAVINGS PLAN</li></ul>
3 MAR 94	CT DELEGATION	COMNUWC DIV NPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• REQUEST DISCUSSION OF CURRENT &amp; FUTURE NEW LONDON MISSIONS</li></ul>
7 MAR 94	CONG MACHTLEY	COMNUWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• RETAIN NEWPORT MILCON (P-020)</li><li>• EXECUTE BRAC 91 AND 93 DECISIONS</li></ul>

## ISSUES/DISCUSSION

- **NUWC PLAN EXECUTES BRAC 91 LAW**
  - BRAC 93 MADE NO ADJUSTMENTS
- **OGC IS REVIEWING CONGRESSIONAL PROPOSAL FOR LEGALITY**
- **COST ANALYSIS/ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PROPOSAL MAY BE NEEDED (BSEC PERFORM, IF DESIRED FOR BRAC 95)**
- **DELAY IN MILCON P-020 WILL IMPACT ABILITY TO COMPLETE BRAC 91 WITHIN 6 YR WINDOW**

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- **CONTINUE CONSOLIDATION PROCESS**
- **EXECUTE MILCON P-020 CONTRACT**
- **OGC REVIEW CONGRESSIONAL PROPOSAL**

NUWC

# IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BRAC-91 REALIGNMENT OF NEW LONDON

## 18 APRIL 1994

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-93)

*2 sets of 14 pages each*

### FAX TRANSMITTAL

# of pages *28*

To: *CAPT Whitford*  
Dep/Agency

From: *Bob Rutledge*  
Priority

Fax #

Fax #

Presented to: ASN (RD&A)

010  
NUWC-00S  
NUWC WASH DC  
703 602 8476  
11:56  
04/18/95

**NUWC**

## **BRAC DIRECTION**

**REF: DOD BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT REPORT,  
APRIL 1991**

**"NAVAL UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER (NUSC) DETACHMENT  
NEW LONDON, CT, WILL BE DISESTABLISHED AS A SEPARATE  
COMMAND. THE BULK OF ITS FUNCTIONS WILL BE TRANSFERRED  
TO THE COMBAT AND WEAPON SYSTEMS DIVISION (CWSD)  
NEWPORT, RI [NOW NUWCDIVNPT]. PERSONNEL INVOLVED WITH  
UNIQUE FACILITIES WILL REMAIN AND BE REALIGNED UNDER  
CWSD NEWPORT. A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 1070 POSITIONS  
WILL EITHER BE TRANSFERRED OR ELIMINATED DUE TO  
CONSOLIDATION AND SPECIFIC WORKLOAD REDUCTIONS."**

**BCRC DECISION: REALIGN NAVAL UNDERWATER SYSTEMS  
CENTER DETACHMENT, NEW LONDON, CT**

011  
NUWC WASH DC  
703 602 8476  
11:57  
04/18/95

**NUWC**

## NEW LONDON REALIGNMENT IMPLEMENTATION - BACKGROUND

- LABORATORY SPACE NEEDS OF TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS AND PERSONNEL REQUIRED MILCON OF 292 SQ.FT.\* IN NEWPORT
- P-105, SUBMARINE ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS LABORATORY, AN APPROVED FY-90 NEW LONDON MILCON (92K SQ. FT., 180 PEOPLE) WAS PLANNED FOR RE-SITING TO NEWPORT AS P-105S (FY-93)
- P-020S, A NEW MILCON OF APPROXIMATELY 200K SQ. FT., WAS PLANNED FOR THE BULK OF THE REMAINING FUNCTIONS AND PERSONNEL AS AN FY-94 PROJECT.
- A TOP LEVEL PERSONNEL TRANSFER PHASING PLAN KEYED TO MILCON COMPLETION SCHEDULES WAS DEVELOPED, BUDGETED AND ANNOUNCED.

	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>
PERSONNEL TRANSFERS	25	25	25	189	440

\* VERIFIED BY DoD IG REPORT NO. 93-172 OF 23 SEP 93

## NEW LONDON REALIGNMENT IMPLEMENTATION - STATUS

- 52 NEW LONDON BILLETS IN SUPPORT FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED TO NEWPORT IN FY-92 AND FY-93
- MILCON P-105S CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARDED 23 DEC 93. CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY FOR JUN 95 COMPLETION.
- ALL HANDS IN NEW LONDON NOTIFIED 7 JAN 94 THAT THE SUBMARINE ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT WOULD TRANSFER TO NEWPORT INTO P-105S IN FY-95. ALSO TOLD THAT FINAL PHASE OF DETAILED PLAN WOULD BE ANNOUNCED IN APR 94.
- MILCON P-020S DESIGN COMPLETED AND READY FOR BID SOLICITATION 1 APR 94. [ON HOLD]
- FINAL PHASE OF DETAILED NEW LONDON REALIGNMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN READY FOR ANNOUNCEMENT.

## OPTIONS CONSIDERED FOR IMPLEMENTING FINAL PHASE OF NEW LONDON REALIGNMENT

- EIGHT MAJOR ALTERNATIVES WERE EXAMINED TO REALIGN NEW LONDON
- OPTIONS WERE COMPARED WITH RESPECT TO:
  - REALIGNMENT COST
  - PROGRAM IMPACTS
  - EFFICIENCY OF TRANSFERRED AND REMAINING FUNCTIONS
  - CUSTOMER ASSESSMENT
  - PRESERVATION OF CORE CAPABILITIES
- ALL OPTIONS INCLUDE PRIOR DECISIONS
  - TRANSFERRING SUBMARINE ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT
  - CO-LOCATE TEST AND EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

**NWC**

# CUSTOMER DISCUSSIONS (MAJOR COMMENTS)

- MAINTAIN SONAR CORE IN NEW LONDON
- RIGHTSIZE SONAR CORE IN NEW LONDON
- DON'T DISTURB THE ONLY SUBMARINE ACAT 1 PROGRAM SUPPORTED IN NEW LONDON (AN/BSY-2)

**NUWC**

## IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- MAINTAINS NUWC CORE MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR CAPABILITY IN THE NEW LONDON DETACHMENT
  - SUBMARINE SONAR IN THE SUBMARINE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD
  - ENVIRONMENTAL ACOUSTICS RESEARCH AND ITS APPLICATION TO MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR
  - DEDICATED TO CORE ACOUSTIC ARRAY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROVIDING WORLD CLASS SENSORS FUNDAMENTAL TO EFFECTIVE MOBILE TACTICAL SONARS
- CO-LOCATES IN NEWPORT SONAR ILS AND ISE ORGANIZATIONS WITH SIMILAR NEWPORT ORGANIZATIONS AND NORFOLK ORGANIZATIONS TRANSFERRED BY BRAC-93
- MAXIMIZE REALIGNMENT SAVINGS FROM ENGINEERING AND BUSINESS SUPPORT
- CO-LOCATES IN NEWPORT THE UNDERSEA WARFARE ANALYSIS DEPARTMENT
- TRANSFERS THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT
- ADDRESSES CUSTOMER COMMENTS

# NEW LONDON REALIGNMENT SUMMARY

	9/30/90 BASELINE	CONSOLIDATION SAVINGS & WORKLOAD REDUCTION		REMAIN
		MOVE		
DIVISION MGMT & SUPPORT OPERATIONS	307	115	123	69
UNDERSEA WARFARE ANALYSIS (CO-LOCATE WARFARE ANALYSIS IN NPT)	34	2	32	0
SUB ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS (RELOCATE TO NEWPORT)	184	2	182	0
MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR ENGR & TEST & EVAL SUPPORT (CO-LOCATE IN NEWPORT)	154	52	102	0
MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR IN-SERVICE ENGR & INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT (CO-LOCATE WITH SIMILAR NEWPORT FUNCTIONS AND WITH ASSOCIATED WORK TRANSFERRED FROM NORFOLK DET)	105	5	100	0
MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR ENVIRONMENTAL ACOUSTICS, MODELING AND ADVANCED CONCEPTS (CORE REMAINS IN NEW LONDON)	62	10	7	45
MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR TRANSDUCTION AND ARRAYS (CORE REMAINS IN NEW LONDON)	215	17	0	198
MOBILE TACTICAL SONAR SYSTEMS ENGR & PROCESSING (SUBMARINE CORE REMAINS IN NEW LONDON)	429	51	158	220
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1490</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>704 *</b>	<b>532 **</b>

\* APPROXIMATELY 500 TO P-020S AND 180 TO P-105S

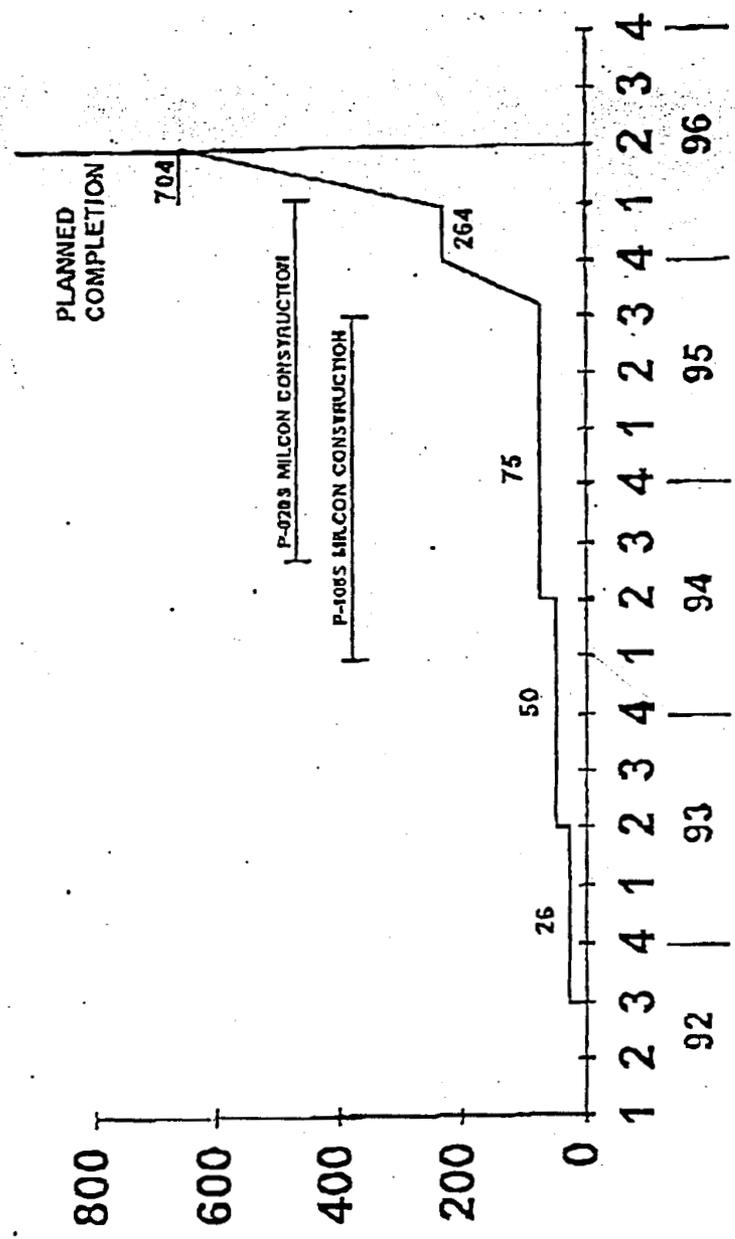
\*\* EXPECTED TO ATTRITE BELOW 500 BY COMPLETION

ALL NUMBERS ARE SUBJECT TO DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING



# NEW LONDON DETACHMENT PERSONNEL TRANSFERS

04/18/95 12:01 0703 602 8478 NUWC WASH DC \*\*\* NUWC-005



FISCAL YEAR

NUWC

REVIEW OF CONNECTICUT DELEGATION  
LETTER OF 3 MAR 1994  
REGARDING ALTERNATIVE TO NEW  
LONDON REALIGNMENT

18 APRIL 1994

PRESENTED TO: ASN(RD&A)

4/16/94

# CONNECTICUT DELEGATION LETTER OF 3 MAR 94

- BACKGROUND: DELEGATION LETTER OF 7 MAY 93<sup>(1)</sup> SENT TO BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION (BCRC). MR. JAMES COURTER, BCRC CHAIRMAN, MEMO OF 2 JUN 93 REJECTED DELEGATION'S REQUEST TO RECONSIDER THE BRAC 91 DECISION TO REALIGN NUWCDETNLON.

"...THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACT OF 1990, AS AMENDED (THE COMMISSION'S GOVERNING STATUTE), WAS INTENDED "TO PROVIDE A FAIR PROCESS THAT WILL RESULT IN THE TIMELY CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS INSIDE THE UNITED STATES." (SEC. 2901(B).) FINALITY IS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF THE STATUTORY SCHEME. IF A LOCAL COMMUNITY COULD ALWAYS REQUIRE THE COMMISSION TO RECONSIDER A DECISION OF A PRIOR COMMISSION, THIS GOAL OF FINALITY WOULD BE UNDERMINED AND THE ENTIRE BASE CLOSURE PROCESS WOULD BE SEVERELY HAMPERED."

NOTE(1): SAME COST SAVINGS PROPOSAL AS IN 3 MAR 94 LETTER TO SECNAV

04/18/95 12:02 0703 802 8476 NUWC WASH DC -> NUWC-005

OPTIONAL FORM NO (7-90)

*2 sets of 14 pages each*

FAX TRANSMITTAL

# of pages *28*

2

4/16/94

<i>CAPT Whitford</i>		From	<i>Col. Kettledge</i>
Dept. Agency		Phone	
Fax #	Fax #		

## CONNECTICUT DELEGATION LETTER OF 3 MAR 94 (CONT)

- DELEGATION CLAIMS NAVY PROVIDED FLAWED INFORMATION TO BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION FOR BRAC 91. LETTER ASSERTS:
  - COMMISSION UNABLE TO ADEQUATELY ASSESS NEW LONDON DETACHMENT REALIGNMENT
  - DELEGATION CLAIMS NEW INFORMATION ON COST AND SAVINGS HAS COME TO LIGHT SINCE THE BRAC 91 PROCESS CONCLUDED IN JUNE 1991
  - DELEGATION CLAIMS A "SIMPLE MODIFICATION" TO THE REALIGNMENT PROCESS CAN RESULT IN A SAVINGS OF \$63.8M ONE-TIME COST AND \$6M OF RECURRING ANNUAL SAVINGS.

4/16/94

## REVIEW SUMMARY

- DELEGATION RECOMMENDATION FOR SAVING \$63.8M ONE-TIME COST WHILE REALIZING \$6M OF RECURRING ANNUAL SAVINGS IS INCONSISTENT:
  - SAVING OVERHEAD CIVILIAN POSITIONS IS NOT INDEPENDENT OF THE NUMBER OF BILLETS TRANSFERRED:
    - » NUMBERS OF PERSONNEL TRANSFERRING AND REMAINING AT THE REALIGNING ACTIVITY DRIVE THE OVERHEAD SAVINGS WHICH CAN BE REALIZED
    - » PROPORTIONALLY, TRANSFER OF ONLY 200 POSITIONS TO NEWPORT COULD BE EXPECTED TO YIELD ONLY 200/724 (VICE THE FULL AMOUNT) OF \$6M IN RECURRING ANNUAL SAVINGS

## REVIEW SUMMARY (CONT'D)

- FOLLOWING THAT LOGIC, \$63.8M ONE-TIME COST FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE ADDITIONAL 524 PERSONNEL (P-020S MILCON) WILL BE OFFSET BY \$5.8M RECURRING ANNUAL SAVINGS GENERATED BY THE ADDITIONAL OVERHEAD POSITION SAVINGS.
  - RECURRING ANNUAL SAVINGS IS THE PRINCIPAL DRIVER FOR CLOSURE/REALIGNMENT DECISIONS, NOT ONE-TIME COSTS. THERE WERE EXAMPLES OF BRAC-91 CLOSURE/REALIGNMENT WHICH HAD LARGE ONE-TIME COSTS, POSITIVE NET PRESENT VALUE (NPV), AND BREAK EVEN YEARS GREATER THAN 20 YEARS.
    - » ADDITIONAL HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (HAP) COST, ALTHOUGH NEW ONE-TIME COSTS FOR MANY ACTIVITIES, DO NOT CHANGE RECURRING ANNUAL SAVINGS CALCULATED BY BSAT COBRA.

4/16/94

# SUMMARY

- PARTIAL TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL DOES NOT GENERATE FULL VALUE OF ANNUAL RECURRING SAVINGS
- ALTERNATIVE PLAN DOES NOT MEET THE NAVY OR DoD INTENTIONS OR NEEDS FOR DOWNSIZING, INFRASTRUCTURE REDUCTION OR LABORATORY RECONCILIATION
- CONNECTICUT DELEGATION PLAN WAS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED BY BCRC DURING BRAC-93 DELIBERATIONS

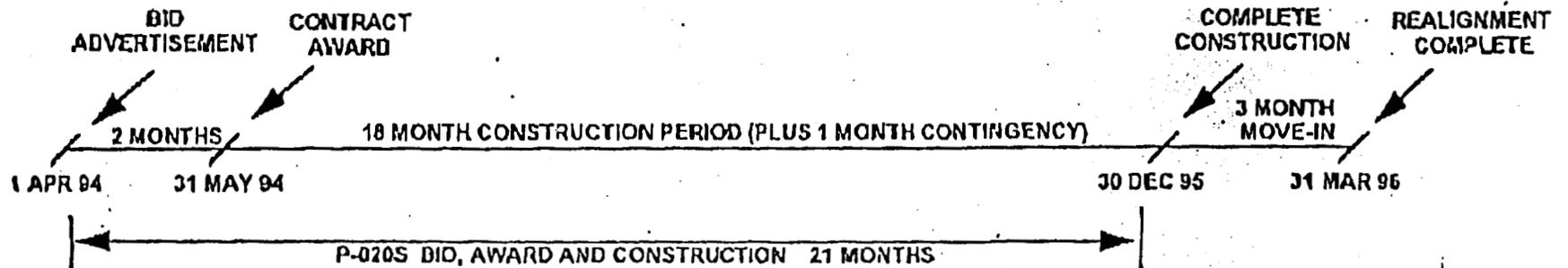
- "FINALITY IS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF THE STATUTORY SCHEME" [BCRC MEMO OF 2 JUN 93 TO CONNECTICUT DELEGATION]

4/16/94

# NUWC DETACHMENT NEW LONDON REALIGNMENT SCHEDULE (INCLUDES MILCON P-020S SCHEDULE)

- SECNAV 12 APR 91 MEMO, (RDT&E ENGINEERING AND FLEET SUPPORT ACTIVITIES CONSOLIDATION) DIRECTS COMPLETION OF NUWCDETNLON REALIGNMENT BY 30 SEP 95
- NUWC RDT&E, ENGINEERING AND FLEET SUPPORT ACTIVITIES CONSOLIDATION BASELINE OF 13 NOV 92 (APPROVED BY ASN(RD&A) AND VCNO) AMENDS SCHEDULE TO MAR 96 COMPLETION DUE TO P-020S DESIGN, CONTRACT AND CONSTRUCTION TIMELINE

### CURRENT NUWCDETNLON REALIGNMENT SCHEDULE



NUWC WASH DC  
NUWC-005

703 602 8476

04/18/95 12:06

## IMPACT OF DELAYING P-020S

- POLICY AND LAW
  - ASN(RD&A) AND VCNO APPROVED SCHEDULES REQUIRE COMPLETION OF REALIGNMENT BY MARCH 96 -- NO FURTHER DELAY ACCEPTABLE
  - BRAC-91 LAW REQUIRES COMPLETION OF REALIGNMENT BY 10 JUL 97
- CONSTRUCTION ISSUES
  - NAVFAC SCHEDULE HAS ONLY ONE MONTH CONTINGENCY
  - NEW ENGLAND BUILDING SEASON SHORT AND UNPREDICTABLE
  - RISK IN BID SOLICITATION AND APPEAL/CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE
- COST FACTORS
  - LOSS OF \$592K/MO FOR EACH MONTH DELAY
    - » \$480K/MO LOSS OF \$5.8M/YR RECURRING SAVINGS
    - » \$112K/MO INCREASED NAVY COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND MOVING PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT
  - REPLANNING AND BUDGETING COSTS IF SHIFT BEYOND FY-94 / PROJECT FUNDS AT RISK

NUWC WASH DC

703 802 8476

12:07

04/18/95

4/16/94

# Document Separator

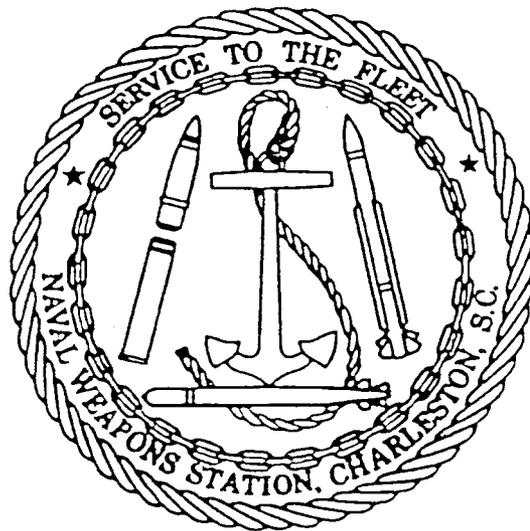
# NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON

GOOSE CREEK, SOUTH CAROLINA



*CAPTAIN TIMOTHY B. STARK, USN*  
*COMMANDING OFFICER*

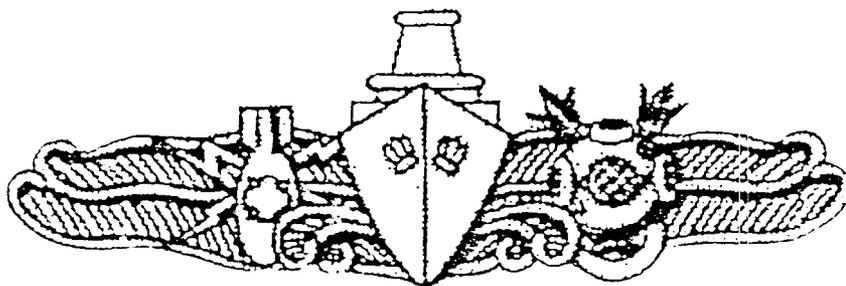
# COMMAND BRIEFING



*NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON  
GOOSE CREEK, SC*

\*\*\*\*\*

*CAPTAIN TIMOTHY B. STARK, USN  
COMMANDING OFFICER*





## HISTORY

Naval Weapons Station (WPNSTA) Charleston is one of six weapons stations under the direction of the Naval Ordnance Center. It is located on the Cooper River's west bank, 25 miles north of Charleston, South Carolina and 15 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The station encompasses over 17,000 acres of land (27 square miles). WPNSTA Charleston lies on lands that were once plantations known as "Red Bank," "White House," "Ararat," "Mt. Pleasant," and "Marrington," joined together with "Liberty Hall," "Brick Hope," "Parnassus," "The Cottage," and part of "Medway." The rich lands produced Indigo and rice. In addition to agricultural crops, the area produced bricks and tiles used to build many of Charleston's historic homes and buildings. Piles of old broken bricks and clay pits, common throughout the station's wooded areas, are all that remain of the extensive brick manufacturing activity that once occurred here. The War of Northern Aggression brought the end of plantation life. In 1865, the family living at "Parnassus" fled their home to escape looting Yankee soldiers. It is rumored that the family buried their silver on the land to keep it from being stolen. Today, very little remains of the plantations and other evidence of historical human activity that occurred on the station. What remains are left, however, are under the Department of the Navy's protection. Although no sites have been determined as eligible for the Register of Historic Places, some have research potential and all are being preserved. Today, the station also has an extensive Natural Resources Conservation and Wildlife Program and is home to several endangered species.

Shortly before the outbreak of World War II, the Department of the Navy purchased land and on November 5, 1941, the Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, South Carolina was commissioned. On August 11, 1965 the activity's name changed to Naval Weapons Station, Charleston. Since 1941, WPNSTA Charleston has increased from the original 6,700 acres to its current size and has undergone several mission changes, although the overall mission has always been "to support the fleet." Today we maintain and operate an explosive ordnance outloading facility and provide homeport services for two ammunition ships, the USS SANTA BARBARA and the USS MOUNT BAKER.



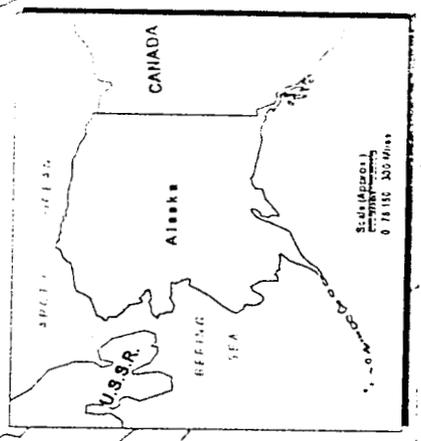
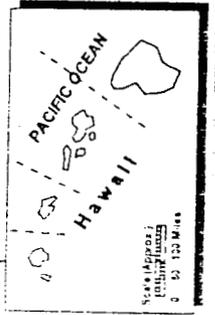
CANADA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

GULF OF MEXICO

MEXICO

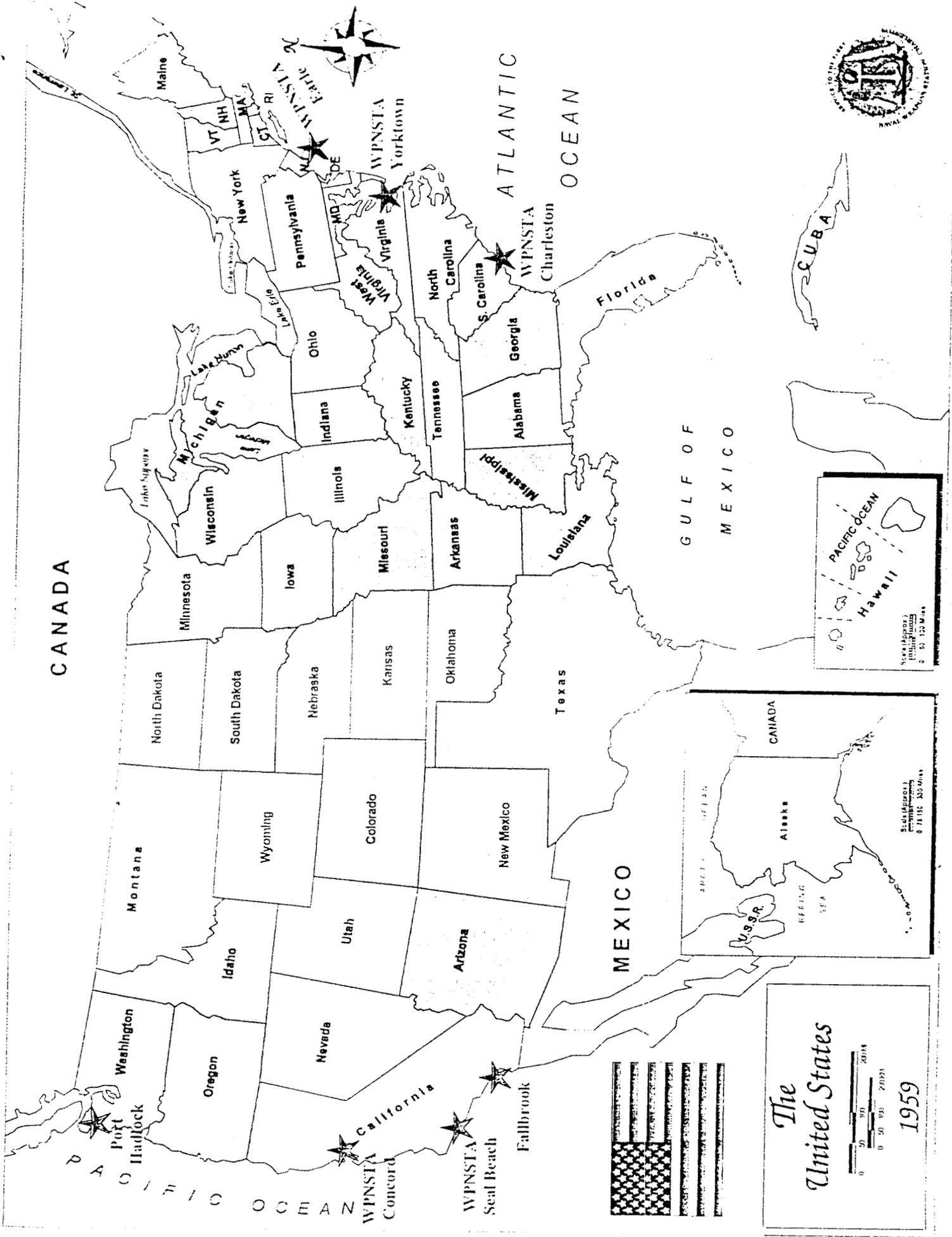
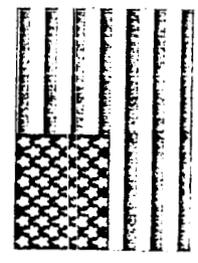
PACIFIC OCEAN



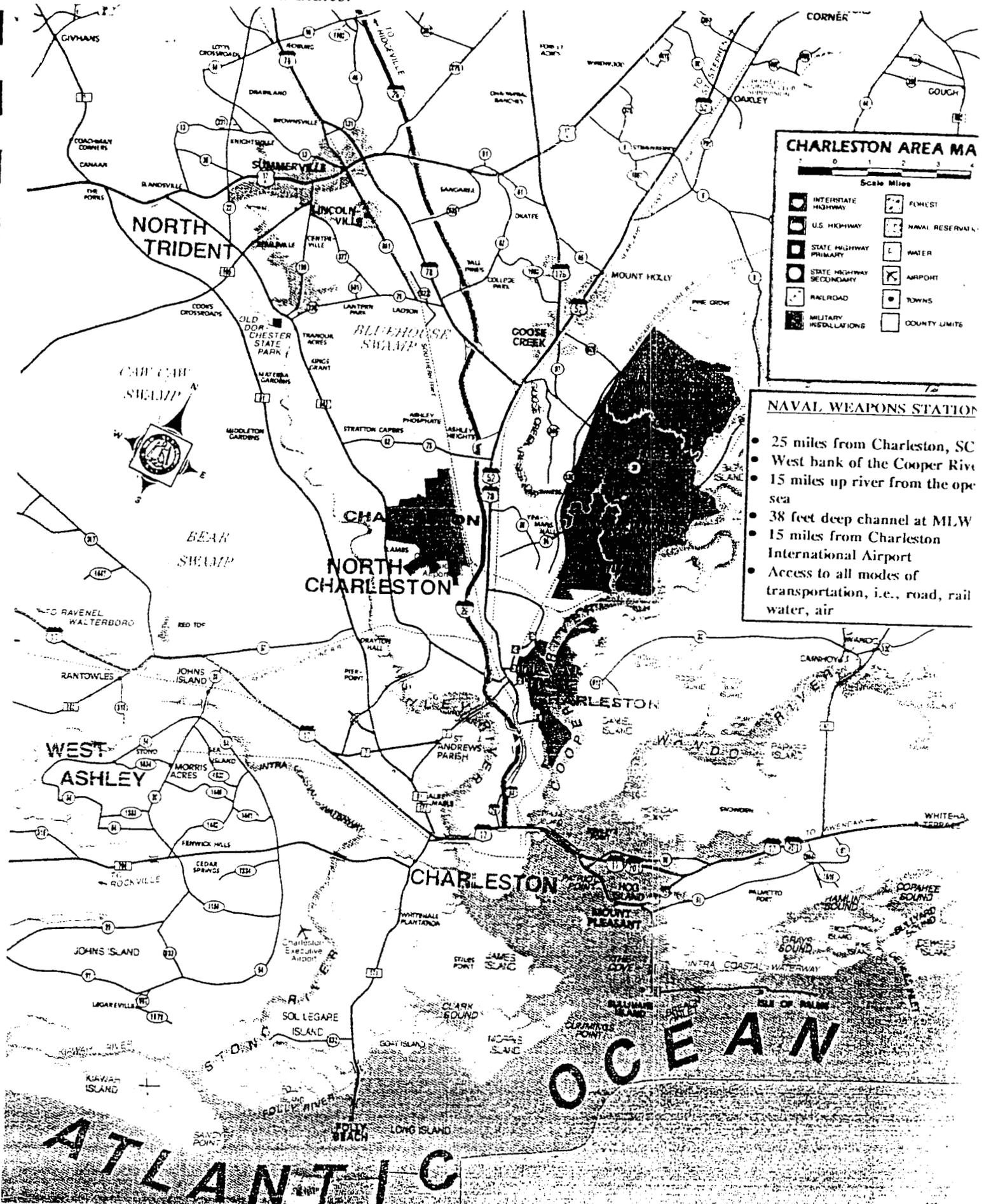
*The United States*

0 50 100 200 Miles

1959



Naval Weapons Station Charleston is a warm water, explosive loading port facility and is the only coastal activity with explosive storage, outload, and maintenance capability in the Southeastern United States.



### CHARLESTON AREA MA

Scale Miles


### NAVAL WEAPONS STATION

- 25 miles from Charleston, SC
- West bank of the Cooper River
- 15 miles up river from the open sea
- 38 feet deep channel at MLW
- 15 miles from Charleston International Airport
- Access to all modes of transportation, i.e., road, rail, water, air

# NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CHARLESTON

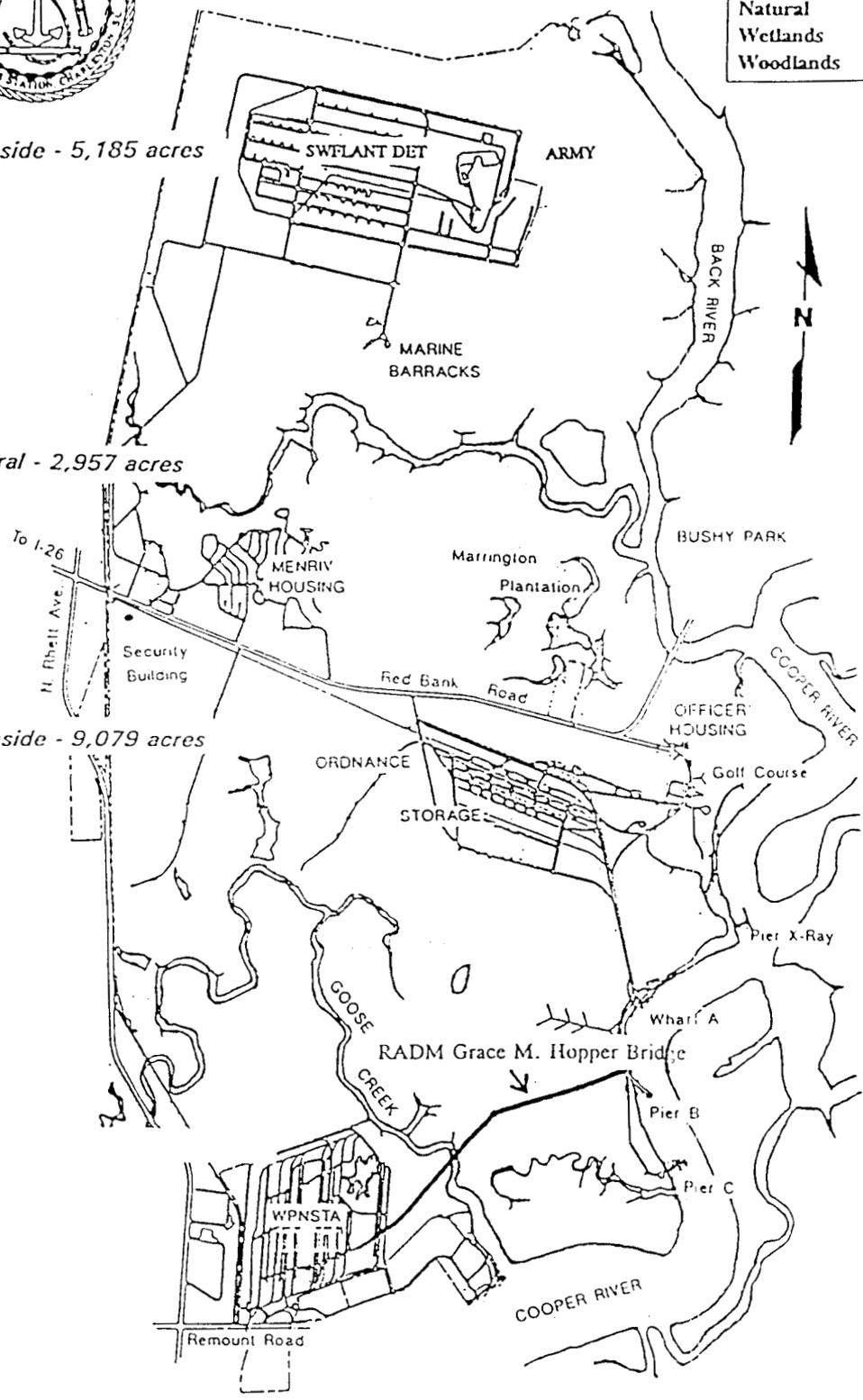


LAND USE	
Developed	11,089 acres
Natural	1,323 acres
Wetlands	3,523 acres
Woodlands	1,284 acres

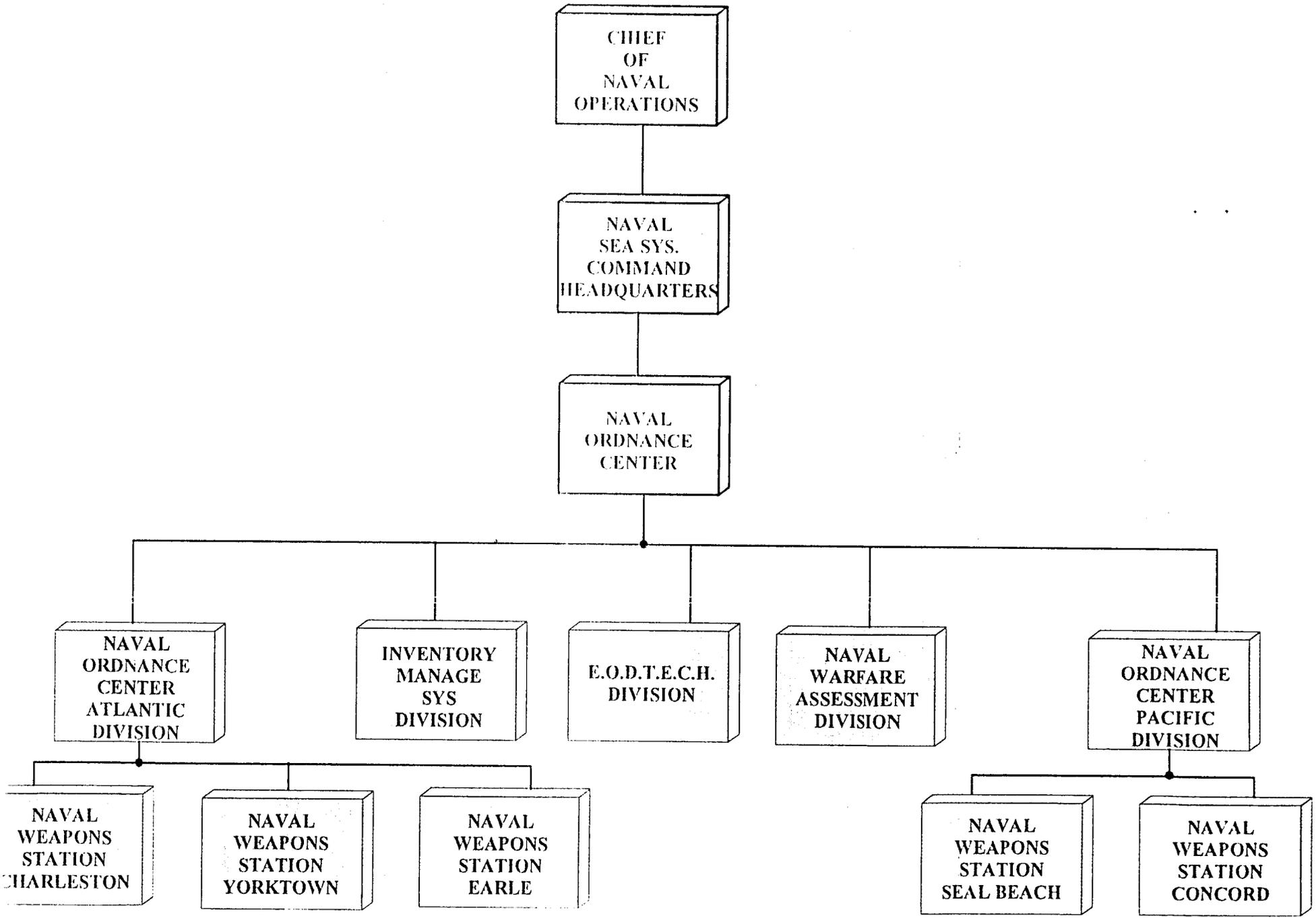
Northside - 5,185 acres

Central - 2,957 acres

Southside - 9,079 acres



# Chain Of Command





OVERVIEW

◆ Established	1941
● Chartered as Navy Industrial Funded Activity	1967
● Transitioned to Defense Business Operating funded activity	1991
◆ Size	17,221 Acres (27 Sq Miles)
◆ Budget (FY 95)	\$93.8M
◆ Personnel	
● Civilians	665
● Navy	209**
● Marines	15
● Non-Appropriated Fund	165*
* Fluctuates up to 210 due to season/nature of work	
● Navy and Marine Family Housing Residents	8,425***
● 36 Tenants (Military and Civilian)	<u>3,061</u>
TOTAL	12,540

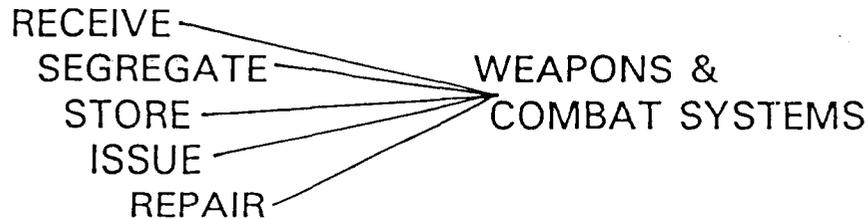
\*\* Includes TAD, Limited Duty and EEAP

\*\*\* Includes Naval Base and Hunley Park



## MISSION

"Provide quality logistical, technical, and material support to the fleet in the areas of combat subsystems, equipment, components, and retail ammunition management . . . ."



- ◆ Support Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) Program
- ◆ Homeport for Two Ammunition Ships
- ◆ Support Nine Navy Reserve Units
- ◆ Support 36 Tenant Activities
  - Major Tenants:
    - Strategic Mobility Logistics Base (SMLB) Army
    - Nuclear Power Training Unit (NPTU)
    - Naval Consolidated Brig
    - Military Traffic Management Command, 1304th Major Port Command
    - NISE EAST
- ◆ Manage All Navy Housing in Charleston Area (2,675 Family Units & 60 Mobile Units)
- ◆ Provide Morale Welfare Recreation Services



BUSINESS PROFILE

(\$000's)

◆ Labor	
• Military	\$ 2,912
• Civilian	\$28,994
◆ Material	\$10,214
◆ Contractor Services	\$32,306
◆ Other (depreciation, real property maintenance)	\$ 6,054



WPNSTA CHARLESTON STATISTICS

◆ Average Age Onboard

- 45 Yrs

◆ Average Grade Onboard

- GS-07  
- WG-09

◆ Average Salary

- \$29,877

◆ Contractor Workyears

- 500



BUILDINGS & FACILITIES

◆ Industrial	97
◆ Administrative	26
◆ Housing	
● Units	2,675
● Mobile Home Pads	60
◆ Explosive Magazines (38,000 Tons Storage Capacity)	147
● SWFLANT DET	103
◆ Inert Storage Areas	13
◆ Warehouses	62
◆ Railroads	25 Miles
◆ Roads	292 Miles
● 205 Miles (WPNSTA)	
● 51 Miles (SWFLANT DET)	
● 36 Miles (MenRiv/Hunley Park Housing)	



## WORKLOAD

### CURRENT

- ◆ Receipt, Segregation, Storage & Issue (RSS&I)
  - Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) Ammunition Maintenance
  - Onload/Offload Ships
  - Storage
  - Segregate and Inspect Fleet Return Ammunition
- ◆ Homeport AE's
- ◆ Calibration
- ◆ Manufacture
  - Containers
  - Ordnance Equipment (special tools/handling equipments, etc.)
- ◆ Public Works Support



## WORKLOAD

(Continued)

### FUTURE

- ◆ Establishment of Joint Calibration Laboratory
  - Joint Operations to begin 1 Oct 95
  - Meet Core Electronic and Mechanical Calibration needs of WPNSTA Charleston and NISE EAST
- ◆ Provide base operating support to 18-23 new tenants
  - Public Works Support
  - Security
  - Fire Protection
  - Safety and Environmental
  - Central Mail Service
  - Central Telephone Service
  - Area PAO Services
  - Chaplain Services



# NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON



## EXPECTED BRAC95 IMPACT (NNPTC)

Relocation of Navy Nuclear Propulsion Training Center (NNPTC) to WPNSTA Charleston - FY 98/99 time frame

			All. SEP 93 #
School Personnel:	Enlisted Students	2,166	2660
	Officer Students	224	357
	Off/Enl Staff	515	344
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,905</b>	

MILCONS:	Training Facility	268K sq ft	252
	Parking Lot	71K sq yd	71
	BEQ	888K sq ft	888
	Dining Facility	31K sq ft	31
	Medical Facility	23K sq ft	15K
	Increase Fire Station	14K sq ft	14K
	<b>TOTAL New Construction =</b>	<b>1,224K sq ft<sup>1</sup>,</b>	<b>1200</b>

999 OLD

NEW + Revised

<sup>1</sup> Does not include parking lot



# NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON



## EXPECTED BRAC95 IMPACT (NNPTC) (continued)

SUPPORT PERSONNEL:	Civ	Mil
Chaplain	1	4
Public Works	10	0
Security	5	0
Fire	16	0
Galley	0	39
Admin	2	0
MWR	0	5
Pass/ID	1	0
Barracks	0	5
Guard Mail	0	1
PAO	0	1
Safety	2	0
<b>Increase to WPNSTA Charleston</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>55</b>
*Dental	4	15
*Medical	0	12
*Fam Ser Ctr	1	0
*Personnel Property	2	0
*PSD	0	40
*Supply	6	0
*Legal	0	3
*Navy Champus	2	0
*Payroll	1	0
<b>Increase to other support commands*</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>125</b>



## FAMILY HOUSING

### ◆ Assets:

- 2,675 Family housing units
- 60 Mobile home spaces

### ◆ BRAC 93 Impact:

- Naval Station Charleston Housing Area (86 officer units)
  - Vacate 81 units by 31 Dec 95
  - Vacate remaining 4 units by 1 Apr 96
  - All 86 units transferred to NAVFACENGCOM for caretaker service by 1 Jun 96
  - Currently 40 vacant units
- Hunley Park Housing Area (500 units)
  - COMNAVBASE letter to CAFB to transfer units - Dec 93
  - CAFB unable to accept transfer of units
  - Excess property report to be submitted Feb 95 to NAVFACENGCOM
  - Currently 314 vacant units



## FAMILY HOUSING

(Continued)

### ◆ Current Situation:

- 115 Families on waiting lists
- Letter to CAFB 3 Feb 95 regarding Air Force occupancy of 400 Family Housing Units in MenRiv Park
- Maintaining 99.3% occupancy rate
  - 1,463 Move-Outs FY 94
- Current staffing at 28
- NAVFACENGCOM to fund \$25.3M
- Superior maintenance service contract - two years remaining
- Repair/Construction Projects:
  - Install vinyl siding - 978 units (\$2M)
  - Replace HVAC systems - 430 units (\$3.1M)
  - Replace playground equipment to meet Neighborhoods of Excellence standards (\$100K)
  - Remove 5 ea 10K gal underground fuel oil tanks (\$245K)
  - Execute 5-year paving plan (\$100K)



**FAMILY HOUSING**

(Continued)

◆ Future Plans:

- Convert 68 excess two-bedroom family housing units to bachelor enlisted quarters for unaccompanied personnel
- Convert 14 excess three-bedroom family housing units to bachelor officer quarters for unaccompanied personnel
- Whole-house/site revitalization of 164 quarters (\$5.3M)
- Develop comprehensive neighborhood plan for MenRiv Park
- Additional family housing units in MenRiv Park may be available for excess in FY 96/97
- House NNPTC personnel in FY 99



## BACHELOR QUARTERS

### ◆ Assets:

- Building 909 (current BEQ, 40 rooms)
  - Constructed 1966
  - 13,782 SF
  - 2 Adequate rooms (E5/E6) / 38 inadequate rooms
- Building 304 (old Marine Barracks, 108 rooms)
  - Constructed 1960
  - 64,317 SF
  - 36 Adequate rooms (E5/E6) / 72 inadequate rooms

### ◆ BRAC 93 Impact on WPNSTA:

- Naval Station BEQ closes 30 Sep 95
- Anticipate 32 personnel may request relocation to WPNSTA Charleston
- WPNSTA Charleston obtaining 50 washers, 23 dryers, and misc. consumables through custody transfer from NAVSTA

### ◆ Current Situation:

- MAIT Inspection conducted Feb 95 - Grade: Good
- Review of Bachelor Housing survey and current BQ occupant data indicates projected Bachelor Housing requirement of 195
  - (does not include NNPTC impact)
- 1 Vacancy at Bldg 909



**BACHELOR QUARTERS**

(Continued)

- 22 Navy personnel occupy A-wing, Bldg 304
- Extensive repairs to Bldg 304 required
- WPNSTA Charleston letter of 17 Feb 95 to CO MCSFC to recoup \$82,352 for damages to Bldg 304
- ◆ Future Plans:
  - Divert 82 family housing units to establish BEQ and BOQ for unaccompanied personnel
  - Relocate personnel from Bldgs 304 and 909 to Mahan Circle and Hickory Hall Court
  - Compete in FY 96 ADM Zumwalt Award competition for excellence in Bachelor Quarters management



**NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON**  
**MEASURES OF MERIT**

- ◆ Warm Water, Explosive Loading Port Facility
  
- ◆ Only Coastal Activity with Explosive Storage, Outload, and Maintenance Capability in Southeastern United States
  
- ◆ Closest Explosive Loading Port to the Homeported Ships Located in GA, FL, and The Gulf of Mexico
  
- ◆ Close Proximity to Charleston Air Force Base provides Quicktrans Support Service for Shipment of Materials using the Military Air Transport

## *STATION PHILOSOPHY*

*WORKING AS A TEAM, WE WILL ENHANCE OUR STATUS AS THE PREMIER ORDNANCE ACTIVITY IN THE WORLD, PROVIDING:*

- ◆ *THE HIGHEST QUALITY ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE-RELATED PRODUCTS AND SERVICES*
- ◆ *THE BEST MWR, HOUSING, PUBLIC WORKS, AND COMMUNITY SERVICES*
- ◆ *QUALITY SERVICES TO OUR TENANTS*
- ◆ *A HIGH STATE OF READINESS FOR MOBILIZATION*

*WE WILL CONDUCT OUR BUSINESS IN A PROFESSIONAL MANNER, EMPHASIZING SAFETY, SECURITY, AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION. WE WILL TREAT EACH OTHER FAIRLY AND EQUITABLY, AND STRIVE TO PROVIDE A CHALLENGING WORK ENVIRONMENT.*

# Document Separator

PWG NEW LONDON 30 APR 95.

BASE CLOSURE III  
 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (1993 COMMISSION)  
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY - EXCERPT, BRACON PROJECTS ONLY  
 (\$000)

ONE TIME COSTS	PROJECT COST ESTIMATE BY SOURCE					CURRENT	AMOUNT FUNDED
	COBRA	PEP OR 1391 DOC	SCHEM. DESIGN	35% DESIGN DEVL.PMT	100% BID DOCS		
<b>NEW LONDON MILCON</b>							
PSA/PSD (P-447)	\$890	\$2,424	N/A	\$2,163	\$2,185	\$2,185	\$2,424
CLINIC (P-307)	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000		\$6,000	\$6,000
RELOC ADMIN (P-432)	\$4,600	\$5,500				\$5,500	\$4,600
BARRACKS (P-444)	\$58,500	\$76,735	\$112,258	\$111,283		\$111,283	\$104,030
BEQ PARKING, ALSO P-444	N/A	\$22,400	\$14,100			14,100	
GALLEY (P-445)	\$7,500	\$7,000	\$8,095	\$7,774		\$7,774	\$7,240
PARK STRUCTURE (P-446)	\$4,500	\$5,372				\$5,372	\$4,500
BLDG 83/84 (P-448)	\$4,600	\$13,400	\$13,120	\$12,731		\$12,731	\$13,400
BLDG 426/437 (P-449)	\$2,400	\$8,300	N/A	\$8,566		\$8,566	\$2,400
UPGRADE PHONES (P-450)	\$1,120	\$1,390	\$1,302	\$1,230		\$1,230	\$1,250
BLDG 499 (P-451)	\$1,000	\$17,478	\$17,467	\$17,799		\$17,799	\$16,700
<b>GRAND TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$91,110</b>	<b>\$165,999</b>	<b>\$193,938</b>	<b>\$192,518</b>	<b>\$192,540</b>	<b>\$192,540</b>	<b>\$162,544</b>

Note: GRAND TOTAL figures include the most recent figure for each project. For example, the GRAND TOTAL for the SCHEM. DESIGN column contains the PEP project figure for P-447, P-432, and P-446, since no new figure is shown in the SCHEM. DESIGN column itself.



ADVANCE COPY

FROM D SCHWEITZER 201/49 3841 FAX 5180

Adenbaum  
CARRUTHERS

BASE CLOSURE III  
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (1993 COMMISSION)  
FINANCIAL SUMMARY - EXCERPT, BRACON PROJECTS ONLY  
(\$000)

703-600-5184  
703-600-5511 FAX

ONE TIME COSTS	PROJECT COST ESTIMATE BY SOURCE							CURRENT	AMOUNT FUNDED	IF 1993 2905
	COBRA	P&P OR 1391 500	SUBSTR. DESIGN	15A DESIGN DEVELOP	100A BID P&S					
<b>NEW LONDON MILCON</b>										
ESCAPE (P-445)	3690	57,474	N/A	57,160	57,185		\$2,155	52,424	2,185	
CONCRETE (P-447)	55,000	56,795	56,000	56,700			56,000	56,000	6,000	
SEWER MAINS (P-432)	54,600	55,500					55,500	54,600	5,500	
BARBICUES (P-448)	555,500	576,735	512,358	511,280			511,280	514,030	97,000	
USED PARKING ALSO P-444	N/A	\$22,400	\$14,100				14,100		8,600	
GRABBER (P-435)	57,500	57,000	58,055	57,731			57,774	57,240	7,774	
PARK STRUCTURE (P-446)	34,500	55,172					55,372	54,500	5,372	
BULK STORAGE (P-445)	54,600	511,100	513,120	512,711			512,731	513,500	12,731	
RIDGE (P-436, 437, P-439)	52,400	58,100	N/A	58,500			58,566	52,400	8,566	
UPGRADE PROSES (P-450)	51,120	51,350	51,302	51,310			51,210	51,250	1,230	
5200 435 (P-451)	51,000	517,478	517,467	517,739			517,795	516,700	14,000	
<b>GRAND TOTAL*</b>	<b>991,120</b>	<b>555,959</b>	<b>5193,936</b>	<b>5152,518</b>	<b>5192,540</b>		<b>5192,540</b>	<b>5162,544</b>	<b>168,958</b>	

\* GRAND TOTAL figures include the most recent figure for each project. For example, the GRAND TOTAL for the SCIPH BRACON PROJECT contains the P&P project figure for P-447, P-437, and P-448. \* GRAND TOTAL figure is shown in the SCIPH BRACON PROJECT.

3) DESIGN FEE INCREASE FOR REVISION ~ \$250,000.00 (750K)



As of 25 APR 93

FAX FROM D. SCHWEITZER PW NEW LONDON TO SOUTH DIV. - SOUTH DIV  
DATE TO CORRECTION MAY 95

ESTIMATED ONE-TIME COSTS TO MOVE NNPTC

Category	NLON up-to-date Cost (in \$M)	Charleston Cost (in \$M)		
		NR Estimated	N44 Estimated	
MILCON Horizontal (Parking)	22.40	4.08	3.72	
Administrative	87.3 K SF 6.00	86.4 K SF N/A	70.5 K SF N/A	• 60% vs 85% P
Training	40 K SF 47.00	22.84	22.27	
BEQ 880,30 SF	386.3 K SF	249 K SF	243 K SF	• 2001 vs 2000
Dining Facilities	111.28 711 K SF	78.90 745 K SF	65.99 667 K SF	• NEW STANDARD
Personnel Support	8.10 31 K SF	5.64 21 K SF	6.35 36 K SF	• 31K MEETS NI
Medical Facilities	2.42 22.2 K SF	<del>1.02</del> <del>16 K SF</del>		
Environmental	6.00 23 K SF	4.18 23 K SF	3.52 23 K SF	• DOES CHASN NI
Other (Demolition/Sitework)	0.00	0.10		→ BRAC
(Telephone Upgrade)	20.00	10-15 → 13.45		• UNCERTAIN
(Fire Station Expansion)	1.38	1.30		
	0.00	<del>0.21</del> 14 K SF		→ BRAC
<b>MILCON COSTS</b>	<b>224.58</b>	<b>131.72</b>	<b>101.85</b>	

159  
NOW

Get North Dev similar sheet for Eric.

PRESENTED BY ERIC L. MERLIS P.E.; E.H. STEINMEYER JR. P.E.; DALE C. JOHANNESMEIER P.E.  
 PROVIDED BY SOUTHWEST AIRLINE CHASN WEP STA STAF BASE VISIT

4/27/95

From: Director of Engineering  
To: Public Works Officer  
Subj: BRAC COST ESTIMATES

1. If the desk size currently asked for by NR is changed from 30"x60" to 24"x54" and no "platform" is used to elevate the instructor 6" we can save \$3,000,000 in building 499. This savings results from being able to use the existing rooms (475sf) to give 50 classrooms for the 23 EM's each. We wouldn't have to gut the building to increase rooms to 690 sf nor change the mechanical system ( except for sprinklers). The addition would be smaller and as a consequence new power service would not be needed.
2. If existing roadways are used for the morning marching requirement we can save \$ 5,000,000 . We would not add all the site amenities nor would we build a parking garage on top of B150 since parking would not be displaced for marching area.
3. If the energy savings expected from the central chilled water plant are foregone we can save \$3,000,000 in first costs by building individual chillers.
4. My review of the parking study suggests that 262 existing parking spaces can be used rather than construct structured parking . A savings of \$ 1,500,000 could result. There are \$2,000,000 of value engineering comments yet to be included in the BEQ design.
5. Total savings suggested here amount to \$ 14,500,000. Other reductions can be forced from other BRAC projects if a certain "design to" budget figure is established.



DUNCAN SCHWEITZER P.E.

PROVIDED BY NEW LONDON SUBPSE PWD 30 APR 95 DUNKIN STAFF VISIT



# Document Separator

RTAUZYUW RUENAAA1071 0840907-UUUU--RULSSEA RULSSAD.  
ZNR UUUUU  
RUFRCNE T CINCUSNAVEUR LONDON UK  
R 250245Z MAR 95 ZYB PSN 352446M24

FM CNO WASHINGTON DC//N44//

TO RULSADK/COMNAVFACENGCOM ALEXANDRIA VA//30/12/50B//

RUCBCLF/CINCLANTFLT NORFOLK VA//N44//  
RIHMHIAH/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI//N46//  
RULSNAA/COMNAVAIRSYS COM WASHINGTON DC//09Y//  
RULSSEA/COMNAVSEASYS COM WASHINGTON DC//07I//  
RUFRCNE/CINCUSNAVEUR LONDON UK//N72//  
RUCTPOA/CNET PENSACOLA FL//N41//  
RUENMED/BUMED WASHINGTON DC//43//  
RULKSDF/COMNAVSECGRU WASHINGTON DC//G43//

Page 1

NEW BEQ STOS MSG FROM CNO. COPY R CVO DUMMET  
CHANG RISE W/ IT FROM CO WEPST

RULSSAD/COMNAV SUPSYSCOM WASHINGTON DC//451//  
RULSSPA/COMSPA WARSYSCOM WASHINGTON DC//214A//  
RULSWCB/COMNAV COMTELCOM WASHINGTON DC//N4//  
RULSDSA/DIRSSP WASHINGTON DC//20162//  
RULSNDK/FLDSUPACT WASHINGTON DC//01F//  
RUDMONI/ONI SUTLAND MD//02//  
RUEACNP/CHNAV PERS WASHINGTON DC//67//  
INFO RUENAAA/ASSTSECNAV IE WASHINGTON DC//JJJ//  
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC//LFL//  
PAGE 02 RUENAAA1071 UNCLAS  
RUCFLD/COMNAV METOCCOM STENNIS SPACE CENTER MS//N14//  
RULSOCA/CNR ARLINGTON VA//0123//  
RULSMSC/COMSC WASHINGTON DC//67//

UNCLAS //N11013//

MSGID/GENADMIN/CNO WASHINGTON DC//

SUBJ/NAVY IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW BEQ CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS//

REF/A/MTG/19JAN94/-//

NARR/REF A WAS DOD INSTALLATIONS POLICY BOARD MEETING WHICH DETAILED A NEW TRI-SERVICE BEQ STANDARD WHICH HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.//

RMKS/1. THE NEW TRI-SERVICE BEQ CONSTRUCTION STANDARD WILL PROVIDE A MODULE SUPPORTING EITHER TWO INDIVIDUALS (E1-E4) OR ONE INDIVIDUAL (E5-E9). THE NEW MODULE HAS A GROSS BUILDING AREA PER MODULE OF 66 SQUARE METERS (SQM), COMPRISED OF A 46 GSQM LIVING MODULE PLUS 20 GSQM FOR BUILDING CIRCULATION, UTILITY SUPPORT, AND COMMUNITY CORE AREAS. THE 46 GSQM MODULE CONTAINS TWO 11 NET SQM LIVING/SLEEPING ROOMS, TWO 2 NET SQM CLOSETS, A SHARED BATHROOM AND KITCHENETTE, AND INTERNAL MODULE CIRCULATION. FOR HIGH RISE BEQ'S, UP TO 4 SQM ADDITIONAL AREA PER MODULE MAY BE ADDED TO THE 66 SQM GROSS BUILDING  
PAGE 03 RUENAAA1071 UNCLAS  
AREA PER MODULE AS REQUIRED.

2. NAVFAC IS DIRECTED TO TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTION FOR THE FY1996 MILCON PROGRAM:

REDESIGN BARRACKS PROJECTS TO PROVIDE THE 46 GSQM MODULE WITH 11 NSQM LIVING/SLEEPING ROOMS. THE SQUARE FOOT SCOPES AND BUDGET AMOUNTS MAY NOT EXCEED THOSE SHOWN IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET DD-1391'S SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS IN FEBRUARY 1995. PROVIDE THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF MODULES, SUBSTITUTING MODULE SPACE FOR COMMUNITY CORE AREAS TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE, MINIMIZING BUILDING AREA REQUIRED FOR CIRCULATION AND UTILITIES.

3. NAVFAC AND MAJOR CLAIMANTS SHOULD COORDINATE BEST SOLUTIONS FOR EACH FY1996 TRANSITION PROJECT ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS. EVALUATION OF SELECTED TEST CASES HAVE SHOWN A VARIETY OF SOLUTIONS THAT CAN

PROVIDE SUITABLE OVERALL DESIGNS WHILE UPGRADING THE PERSONAL SPACE FOR OUR SAILORS.

4. THIS BQ STANDARD IS FOR THE DESIGN OF FACILITIES UNDER NEW CONSTRUCTION OR REPLACEMENT PROJECTS. THE DESIGNS FOR MODERNIZATION OF EXISTING FACILITIES SHALL BE BASED ON THIS STANDARD, BUT MAY BE ADJUSTED TO WORK WITHIN CONSTRAINTS OF THE EXISTING STRUCTURE.

5. THIS CHANGE IN DESIGN STANDARDS DOES NOT CHANGE CURRENT BQ PAGE 04 RUENAAA1071 UNCLAS

ASSIGNMENT CRITERIA, AND SHALL NOT BE USED TO CLASSIFY AN EXISTING ADEQUATE FACILITY AS INADEQUATE OR SUBSTANDARD. ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING BACHELOR QUARTERS PRIMARILY INTENDED TO MEET THESE DESIGN STANDARDS SHALL NOT BE CLASSIFIED AS A REPAIR PROJECT, AND MUST BE PROGRAMMED AS A MILCON PROJECT IF THE CONSTRUCTION COST EXCEEDS \$300K.

6. POC IS LCDR CHRIS MOSSEY/N445C/DSN 225-9698/COMM. 703-695-9698.//

#1071

07I(1) ....ACT FOR COMNAVSEASYSKOM

00N(1) 01(1) 01K(1) 91W4(1) PMS325(1) PMS335(1) PMS377(1) 00(1)

01P(1) 03(1) 03D3(1) 03DM(1) 03E(1) 04I(1) 04PT(1) 04TD(1)

07A(1) 91(1) 91W(1) 92(1)

451(1) ....ACT FOR COMNAV SUPSYSKOM

42(1) 425(1) 431(1) 443(1) 52(1) 00(1)

# Document Separator

NNPTC Schedule based on Source Selection, 100% Design (A/E)

<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLANNED</u>
-Fac. Study NTP	2 Oct 95
-Fac. Study Final Subm.	4 Dec 95
-Cert. Ready For Design	6 Dec 95
-Design NTP (w/Undef. DO)	8 Dec 95
-Project Engineering Subm.	8 March 96
-100% Design Subm.	8 Aug 96
-Permits submitted to agencies	8 Aug 96
-Initial Contractor Proposal (based on 100% Design)	1 Sept 96
-Final Design Subm.	9 Sept 96
-Design Release	23 Sept 96
-Interim Contractor Proposal (based on Final Design)	23 Sept 96
-Permits approved by agencies	30 August 96
-Final Contractor Proposals	23 Oct 96
-Construction Award	15 Nov 96
-Construction Completion	15 July 98

PRESENTED BY ERIC L. MOLENS P.E.  
E.M. STANMEYER JR. P.E.  
AND C. JOHANNESMEYER P.E.

# Document Separator

UNCLASSIFIED  
FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

FROM: JAMES E. EIMES  
NAVAL REACTORS  
(703) 603-6007/6008  
FAX #: (703) 603-5377

TO: E. Lindenbaum  
FAX #: 703 696 0550

CONFIRMATION #: (703) 603-6007/6008  
(703) 602-1689/1695

\*\*\*THIS FAX CONSISTS OF 3 PAGES INCLUDING THIS SHEET\*\*\*

COMMENTS:

Per your request

\_\_\_ PLEASE PHONE UPON RECEIPT OF THIS FAX

\_\_\_ PLEASE PHONE IF COPY RECEIVED IS NOT CLEAR

UNCLASSIFIED



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO

Ser NOONB-500003  
13 March 1995

From: Deputy Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion  
To: Chief of Naval Education and Training  
  
Subj: CONTINUED BUDGET SUPPORT FOR THE NUCLEAR SCHOOLS IN  
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

1. The DOD in BRAC 95 recommended the Naval Nuclear Power Training Command (NNPTC) be redirected to the Charleston Weapons Station. If approved, actual work for the redirect would likely start in FY 96; therefore, departure of NNPTC from Orlando will probably be delayed from current plans. Preliminarily, the final departure could be as late as the middle of 2000.

2. A delay in the departure of NNPTC will result in Orlando staying operational longer than currently scheduled. This is not reflected in the budget. Given BRAC 95, CNET should plan on Orlando remaining operational through most of FY 2000. The annual funding required to operate NNPTC in Orlando was studied extensively this past summer. CNET certified the annual funding required at about \$19.3M. This level of funding should be adequate to support the services required by NNPTC as documented in the Memorandum Of Agreement between the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program and CNET dated 1 December 1993.

3. CNET is requested to inform the undersigned when provision has been made in CNET's Future Year Defense Plan for operating NNPTC in Orlando through FY 2000.

4. If the NNPTC move is redirected to the Charleston Weapons Station as recommended, doing so promptly is in the best interest of CNET and the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program. Consequently, our mutual goal should be to accelerate departure from Orlando as funding and construction allow.

*C. H. Schmitt*  
C. H. Schmitt

Copy to:  
CO, NNPTC  
CO, NTC, Orlando  
N87  
N88  
N8

FAX PROVIDED BY MR. EAMES (NAUSEA 08) 18 APR 95

CALCULATION OF PCS SAVINGS FROM NNPTC REDIRECT

E N L I S T E D	Start NPTU	FY	# Single	# Married			
	1,780	← 2001	1,502	178	← 90% SINGLE, 10% MARRIED		
			801	89	← # ATTENDING EACH LOCATION (50%)		
	From	To	Single	Married	Cost Single	Cost Married	Total
	Charleston	NY	\$482	\$3,238	\$386,082	\$288,182	\$674,264
	NLON	NY	\$256	\$2,440	\$205,056	\$217,160	\$292,098
	NLON	Charleston	\$370	\$2,784	\$296,370	\$247,776	\$966,362

O F F I C E R S	Start NPTU	FY	# Single	# Married			
	405	← 2001	324	81	← 80% SINGLE, 20% MARRIED		
			162	41	← # ATTENDING EACH LOCATION (50%)		
	From	To	Single	Married	Cost Single	Cost Married	Total
	Charleston	NY	\$1,695	\$4,277	\$274,590	\$173,219	\$447,809
	NLON	NY	\$1,242	\$3,102	\$201,204	\$125,631	\$245,309
	NLON	Charleston	\$1,363	\$3,592	\$220,806	\$145,476	\$693,117

cost #'s  
came from  
B-PERS

TOTAL \$537,407  
DIFFERENCE

# Document Separator

11000  
SER 800/0014  
10 MAY 1995

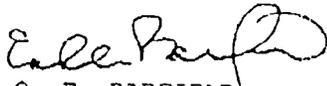
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT  
COMMISSION (ATTN: ERIC J. LINDENBAUM)

Subj: BRAC 95 REDIRECT OF NR ORLANDO MOVE TO SUBBASE ALON

Encl: (1) BRACON Cost Table

1. Following your request, we have evaluated the change in construction cost and design fees that result from a revised population of 2905. That evaluation predicts a total cost of \$168M which amounts to a \$24M reduction.

2. Enclosure (1) displays changes for each BRACON. A point of contact for these figures is Mr. Duncan Schweitzer, Director of Engineering at (203) 449-3841.

  
O. E. BARFIELD  
Commander, U. S. Navy  
Public Works Officer

Copy to:  
CINCLANTFLT (N95)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10, 1973

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO ERIC	FROM CDR BARFIELD
WORKING UNIT (703) 696-0550	PHONE (203) 449-3841
DATE MAY 10 1995	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

AX RECD FROM PWO SUBBASE ALON 10 MAY

BASE CLOSURE III  
 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (1993 COMMISSION)  
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY - EXCERPT, BRACON PROJECTS ONLY  
 (\$000)

ONE TIME COSTS	PROJECT COST ESTIMATE BY SOURCE					CURRENT	W/ REV. POR. OF 2905	AMOUNT FUNDED
	COBRA	SEP OR L391 DOC	SCHEM DESIGN	25% DESIGN DEVELOP	100% BID DOCS			
<b>NEW LONDON MILCON</b>								
ESP/PSD (P-447)	\$590	\$2,424	N/A	\$2,162	\$2,165	\$2,165	\$2,165	\$2,424
CLINIC (P-407)	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000		\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
RELOC ADMIN (P-432)	\$4,600	\$5,500				\$5,500	\$5,500	\$4,600
BARACQUES (P-444)	\$58,500	\$76,735	\$112,755	\$111,255		\$111,255	\$96,300 (P-444)	\$134,030
BRQ PARKING, ALSO P-411	N/A	\$22,400	\$14,100			14,100	\$9,000 (P-411)	
GALLEY (P-445)	\$7,500	\$7,000	\$5,055	\$7,774		\$7,774	\$7,774	\$7,210
PARK STRUCTURE (P-445)	\$4,500	\$5,372				\$5,372	\$5,372	\$4,500
BLDG 83/84 (P-443)	\$1,500	\$13,400	\$11,120	\$11,701		\$11,701	\$11,701	\$13,400
BLDG 426/437 (P-441)	\$2,100	\$6,100	N/A	\$9,566		\$9,566	\$9,566	\$2,400
UPGRADE PHONES (P-450)	\$1,120	\$1,250	\$1,202	\$1,250		\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250
BLDG 499 (P-451)	\$1,000	\$17,479	\$17,457	\$17,799		\$17,799	\$11,000 (P-451)	\$15,700
DESIGN FEE INCR FOR REV.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5750	N/A
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> (Note 3)	\$91,110	\$165,999	\$193,934	\$192,514	\$192,540	\$192,340	\$159,403	\$162,544

**NOTES:**

- Accounts for a reduction in berths from 2800 to 2400, along with commensurate parking adjustment.
- Assumes 13 classrooms (versus 11) accommodates 11 persons each (no movement of partitions required). Also places 3400 SF of admin space into Bldg 83/84, with the remaining admin placed into the Building 499 addition.
- GRAND TOTAL figures include the most recent figure for each project. For example, the GRAND TOTAL for the SCHEM DESIGN column contains the PSD project figure for P-447, P-441, and P-445 since no new figure is shown in the SCHEM DESIGN column itself.

AS OF ... 29 MAY 93

Enclosure (1)

TOTAL P.02

FAX REC'D FROM PWD SUBMITTER 10/24/93

# Document Separator

3 APR w/ BARFIELD (PWO) CDR

BASE CLOSURE III  
 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (1993 COMMISSION)  
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY - EXCERPT, BRACON PROJECTS ONLY  
 (\$000)

ONE TIME COSTS	PROJECT COST ESTIMATE BY SOURCE					CURRENT	AMOUNT FUNDED
	COBRA	PEP OR 1391 DOC	SCHEM. DESIGN	35% DESIGN DEVI,PMT	100% BID DOCS		
<b>NEW LONDON MILCON</b>							
PSA/PSD (P-447)	\$890	\$2,424	N/A	\$2,163	\$2,185	\$2,185	\$2,424
CLINIC (P-307)	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000		\$6,000	\$6,000
RELOC ADMIN (P-432)	\$4,600	\$5,500				\$5,500	\$4,600
BARRACKS (P-444)	\$58,500	\$76,735	\$112,258	\$111,283		\$111,283	\$104,030
BEQ PARKING, ALSO P-444	N/A	\$22,400	\$14,100			14,100	
GALLEY (P-445)	\$7,500	\$7,000	\$8,095	\$7,774		\$7,774	\$7,240
PARK STRUCTURE (P-446)	\$4,500	\$5,372				\$5,372	\$4,500
BLDG 83/84 (P-448)	\$4,600	\$13,400	\$13,120	\$12,731		\$12,731	\$13,400
BLDG 426/437 (P-449)	\$2,400	\$8,300	N/A	\$8,566		\$8,566	\$2,400
UPGRADE PHONES (P-450)	\$1,120	\$1,390	\$1,302	\$1,230		\$1,230	\$1,250
BLDG 499 (P-451)	\$1,000	\$17,478	\$17,467	\$17,799		\$17,799	\$16,700
<b>GRAND TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$91,110</b>	<b>\$165,999</b>	<b>\$193,938</b>	<b>\$192,518</b>	<b>\$192,540</b>	<b>\$192,540</b>	<b>\$162,544</b>

Note: GRAND TOTAL figures include the most recent figure for each project. For example, the GRAND TOTAL for the SCHEM. DESIGN column contains the PEP project figure for P-447, P-432, and P-446, since no new figure is shown in the SCHEM. DESIGN column itself.

As of ... 28 Apr 95

PRESENTED DURING

30 APR MITG w/ PWO SUBASE NLON

# Document Separator

**NAVY/DOD PROPOSED  
REDIRECT**

**FOR**

**NUCLEAR POWER SCHOOL /  
NUCLEAR "A" SCHOOL**

NEW LONDON  
COMMUNITY POSITION PAPER PRESENTED TO DBIC AT LOCAL MEETING

# SIZE OF SCHOOLS IN 2001

	Average on Board
Nuclear Power School	1082
Basic nuclear instruction	
6 months	
Nuclear "A" School	964
Basic technical instruction	
Electronics	34 weeks
Electrical	23 weeks
Mechanics	20 weeks
Instructors	514

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2560</b>
--------------	-------------

# **1993 DOD/NAVY AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION**

**"Close the Naval Training Center (NTC) Orlando and relocate certain personnel, equipment, and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations, .....**

**"The Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School relocate to the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB) New London, .....**

# SINCE BRAC-93

Navy has expended 18 months of planning and design in New London

- Executed design contracts ~\$ 10,000,000
- Designed renovation of 300,000 square feet of **available** training space
- On-going construction \$ 486,000
- Redesigned / relocated current tenants >\$ 1,000,000

**Total Expended >\$ 11,486,000**

## **1995 DOD/NAVY PROPOSAL**

**"Change the receiving site specified by the 1993 Commission for the "Nuclear Power School" (or the Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center) from "The Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London" to "Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina."**

# **WHAT HAS CHANGED SINCE BRAC '93?**

Charleston option available in 1993 - Not selected

Navy recommended all submarine training be focused at New London- BRAC concurred - Congress approved

## ***NOW NAVY SAYS***

Relocate schools to Charleston because:

- Some facilities at New London no longer available
- Co-location with moored training ships enhances training capability
- Avoids significant building / renovation costs at New London

No other alternatives considered; no configuration comparisons

# **NAVY JUSTIFICATION #1**

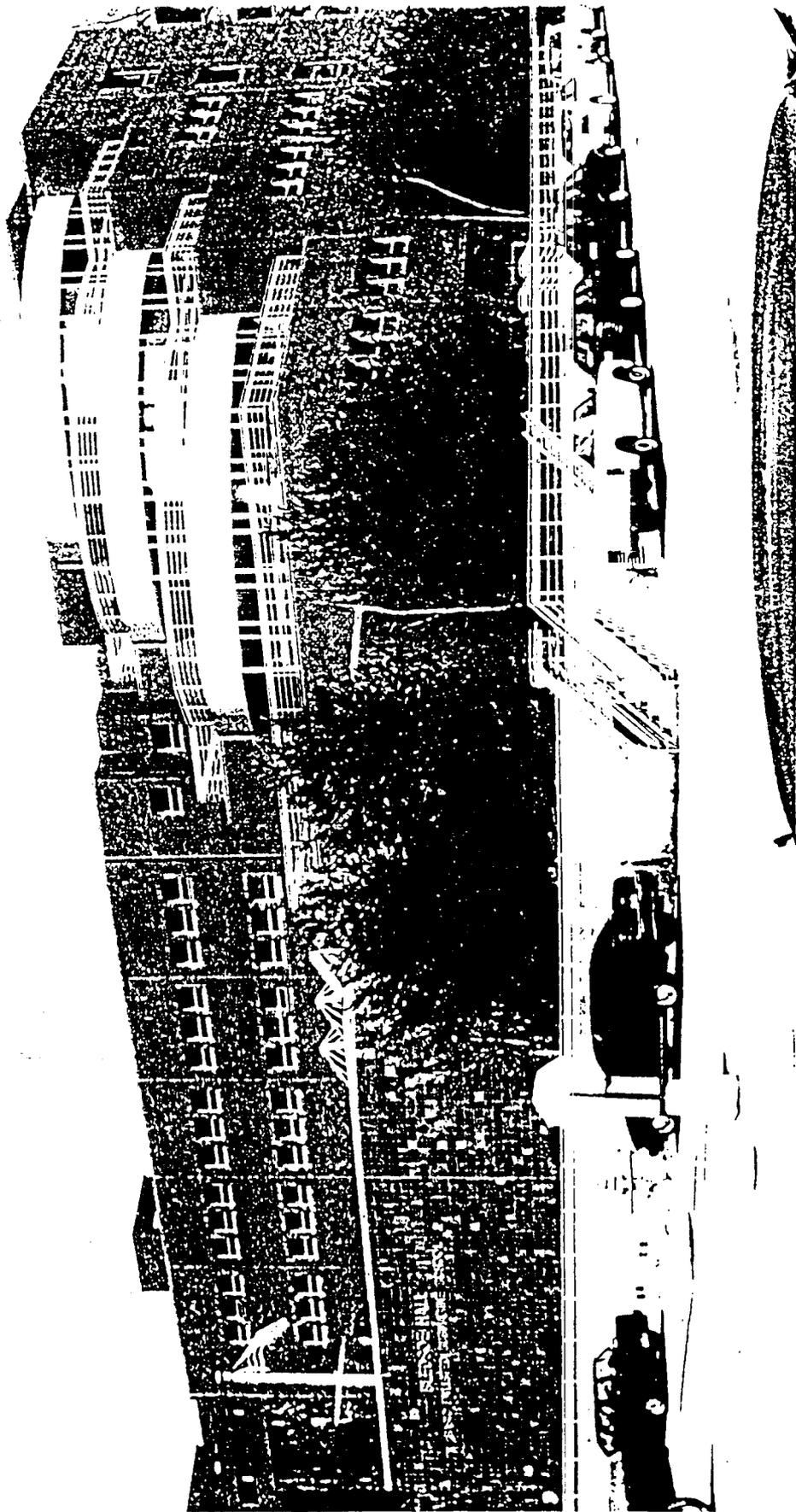
## **FACILITIES NO LONGER AVAILABLE**

1993 Navy School proposal included reuse of six existing buildings for training and two old BEQs for berthing

1993 BRAC unanimously rejected DOD / Navy proposal to remove all subs from New London

- Old BEQs now not available
- Would have required major renovation

All facilities for training are still available



*New London*



CHARLESTON.

# NAVY JUSTIFICATION #2

## CO-LOCATION WITH MOORED TRAINING SHIPS

Two moored ships at Charleston for reactor training

- In 2001, ~ 1/2 of NPS students will utilize
- Remaining ~ 1/2 will train in Idaho or New York
- Charleston location = annual PCS savings (\$537,000)
  - At least equal PCS savings at New York or Idaho
    - Navy did not consider other options

# **SCHOOLS LOCATED IN NEW LONDON**

- **Co-located with Basic and Advanced Submarine School**
- **Co-located with advanced technical schools**
- **Co-located with operating nuclear fleet units**
- **Ultimate permanent duty station for many**
  - **PCS savings for instructors to and from school omitted**



## **PROBLEMS WITH NAVY PROPOSAL**

- **Two very different facilities are compared**
- **Significant costs of Charleston alternative omitted from COBRA calculations**

# COMPARISON OF VERY DIFFERENT FACILITIES

## New London

---

100% student requirement

Designed and budgeted

BEQ 100%,  
all others > 35%  
design review

Ready for bid

Complete in 1999

## Charleston

---

(~ student requirement  
fewer on board)

Computer-generated  
estimate "non-budget  
quality costs"

No site plan or footprint

Complete in 2001

# FACILITY COMPARISON

New London (1997)  
(> 35% Design Review)

Charleston (2001)  
(No Design)

711 KSF  
249 KSF  
36 KSF  
74 KSY  
16 KSF  
23 KSF  
\$ 1.3 M  
0

BEQ  
Training  
Galley  
Parking  
Pers Sup  
Med / Den  
Telephone  
Expand Fire

667 KSF  
243 KSF  
36 KSF  
70.5 KSY  
16 KSF  
23 KSF  
\$ 0 M  
14 KSF

Cost \$ 162.5 M

\$ 144.4 M

(BUDGETED)

New London termination \$ 3.1 M

\$ 147.5 M

# SIGNIFICANT COSTS OMITTED FOR CHARLESTON OPTION

Design, architect and engineering costs omitted

- Detailed in certified data

Infrastructure costs omitted

- No roads or drainage
- No sewage or water
- No electrical
- No telephones (New London modification )

No EIS or EA (wetlands, threatened species)

- No permitting costs - \$ 100 M

Support facilities costs omitted

- No costs for support activities moving from closed Naval Station
- No costs for any athletic accommodations
  - Existing facilities are 100% utilized

Continued operation at Orlando costs omitted

- No allocation for 2 additional years of operating fire, security, medical, public works, etc. at Orlando ~ \$ 5.1 M / year
- No cost for delaying Orlando savings ~ 2 years - \$ 200 M

# UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

*What is the Charleston facility worth?*

- No site plan for area of mixed woods and wetlands
- Road, infrastructure, support, and facility requirements
- Impact of other military activities moving to Weapons Station
  - ~20 functions relocating from closed Naval Station
- Other land encumbered by explosive safety arcs

*What is the true cost of a Charleston decision?*

**COBRA + DESIGN + INFRASTRUCTURE + SUPPORT + ORLANDO = \$ 168.6 +  
(\$ 147.9 M) (\$ 10.48 M) ? ? (\$ 10.2 M)**

NEW LONDON 100 50

# CRITERIA

NEW LONDON	MILITARY VALUE	CHARLESTON
Yes	1. Current and future mission requirements operational readiness	Yes
Facilities, land, infrastructure	2. Availability and condition of land, facilities	Land
~ 8% Expansion capability beyond 2001	3. Contingency, mobilization, total force	2001 capable, no expansion capability
Known, budgeted	4. Cost and manpower	Understated, probably greater than New London

# CRITERIA

NEW LONDON

RETURN ON  
INVESTMENT

CHARLESTON

---

MILCON ends 1998

5. Extent and Timing  
(from Orlando  
decision)

MILCON ends 2000  
Orlando shutdown  
delayed 2 years

---

## IMPACTS

Yes

6. Economic impacts

Yes

Adequate

7. Community  
infrastructure

Adequate

No

8. Environmental

Unknown

## CONCLUSION

Purpose of BRAC to reduce unnecessary infrastructure

- DOD / NAVY recommendation creates new infrastructure
- Fails to utilize excess capacity existing at New London
- No substantive gain based on selection criteria
- Significant deviation from criteria

## RECOMMENDATION

**Reject proposal for redirection**

# Document Separator

# 1991 REALIGNMENT STATUS REPORT

One time costs	1991 Estimate	1995 Status/ Estimate
New Construction	\$ 34.8 M	\$ 36.0 M+
Homeowners assistance program	\$ 0 M	\$ 28.0 M+
Personnel	\$ 3.7 M	} \$ 30.0 M+
Moving	\$ 9.3 M	
Other	\$ 11.8 M	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 59.5 M</b>	<b>\$ 120.0 M</b>

Recurring savings	7 years	100+ years
Mission	\$ 0 M	\$ 0 M
Salaries / billets eliminated	\$ 5.9 M / 110+	\$ 3.4 M / 62
Overhead	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 0 M
Other	\$ 0 M	\$ 0 M
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 7.3 M</b>	<b>\$ 3.4 M</b>

Payback period 7 years 100+ years

Personnel plan	7 years	100+ years
Turnover (5 years)	428	300+
Transfers	734	32
Remaining in New London	400	999

# 1995 CLOSURE PLAN

<u>One time costs</u>	1991 Estimate
New Construction	\$ 0 M
Homeowners assistance program (HAP)	\$ 0.5 M
Personnel	\$ 0.8 M
Moving	\$ 15.0 M
Other (Bldg rehab / environmental)	\$ 7.1 M
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 23.4 M</b>

<u>Recurring savings</u>	
Mission	\$ 0.5 M
Salaries / billets eliminated	\$ 3.4 M / 58
Overhead	\$ 4.1 M
Other	\$ 0 M
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 8.0 M</b>

Payback period 3 years

<u>Personnel plan</u>	
Turnover (5 years)	151
Transfers	269
Remaining in New London	0

# 1995 CLOSURE PLAN ADJUSTMENTS

## One time costs

## Correction

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| • \$ 1.6 M planning and management omitted  | + \$ 1.6 M  |
| • \$ 6.8 M building rehab underestimated  | + \$ 14.3 M |
| - Building 68 renovation cost for 417 civilians and \$ 5.3 M towed array facility (BRAC-1991 estimate: \$ 21.1 M <sup>(1)</sup> ) |             |
| • \$ HAP costs underestimated   | + \$ 9.4 M  |
| - \$ 35 K / transfer X 269 transfers equals \$ 9.9 M  |             |

Total: + \$ 25.3 M

## Recurring savings

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| • \$ 50 K BSEC mission / travel savings inflated to \$ 490 K  | - \$ 0.4 M   |
| • 35 billets transferred not eliminated   | } - \$ 3.4 M |
| • 84 billets vacated by retirement / turnover   |              |
| • Newport and New London overhead BOS estimates should be equal (NPT BOS = \$ 2.4 M, NLON BOS = \$ 5.4 M) | - \$ 3.0 M   |
| • Newport overhead RPMA omits building 68   | - \$ 0.5 M   |
| • City of New London replaces fire / EMS service  | - \$ 0.6 M   |

Total: - \$ 7.9 M

Note (1): Consolidation Cost Analysis Study (with Appendix I & II) dated 15 April 1991.  
 One time installation costs: \$ 21.1 M (Sonar equipment : \$ 7.3 M, LBITS: \$ 13.8 M)

25 NOV

# CORRECTED 1995 CLOSURE PLAN

One time costs	DOD/Navy estimate	Adjustment	Revised estimate
New construction	\$ 0.0 M	0	\$ 0.0 M
Homeowners assistance program	\$ 0.5 M	+\$ 9.4 M	\$ 9.9 M
Personnel	\$ 0.8 M	0	\$ 0.8 M
Moving	\$ 15.0 M	0	\$ 15.0 M
Other (Bldg rehab / environmental)	\$ 7.1 M	+\$ 15.9 M	\$ 23.0 M
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 23.4 M</b>	<b>+\$ 25.3 M</b>	<b>\$ 48.7 M</b>

## Recurring savings

Mission	\$ 0.5 M	- 0.4 M	\$ 0.1 M
Salaries / billets eliminated	\$ 3.4 M / 58	- \$ 3.4 M / -119	0
Overhead	\$ 4.1 M	- \$ 3.5 M	\$ 0.6 M
Other (NLON city fire / EMS)	0	- \$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.6 M
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 8.0 M</b>	<b>- \$ 7.9 M</b>	<b>\$ 0.1 M</b>

## Payback period

100 days

# RECOMMENDATION

## Create the DOD/Navy acoustic R&D Center of Excellence

### Savings

- Reject 1995 DOD/Navy NUWC New London closure recommendation \$ 48.7 M
- Realign current NUWC submarine sonar (Code 20) and surface ship sonar (Code 30 billets in New London) \$ 10.5 M+  
(HAP savings = \$ 35 K / transfer X 300 persons)
- Assign 356 NUWC Norfolk billets and equipment \$ 6.6 M+
- Realigned by BRAC 1993 to MILCON Bldg P020 vice commercial lease (lease savings \$ 1.1 M/yr)
- Realign NRL/USRD with NUWC New London vice NUWC Newport (Install ATF I in Bldg 80 and save \$ 0.5 M) \$ 0.5 M
- Consolidate NAWC Warminster sonar billets at NUWC New London vice Patuxent, MD \$ X M  
(\$ X M MILCON savings)

**Total: \$ 66.3 M+**

- Relocate USCG R&D Center from UCONN campus to NUWC New London (\$ 0.5 M savings/yr)

**SPEAKER AGENDA**

**MAY 5, 1995**

**SUBMARINE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE TESTIMONY**

**PRESENTERS:**

**The Honorable John G. Rowland**

**The Honorable Christopher J. Dodd**

**The Honorable Sam Gejdenson**

**Captain Frank (Mick) O'Beirne, Jr. (ret.)**

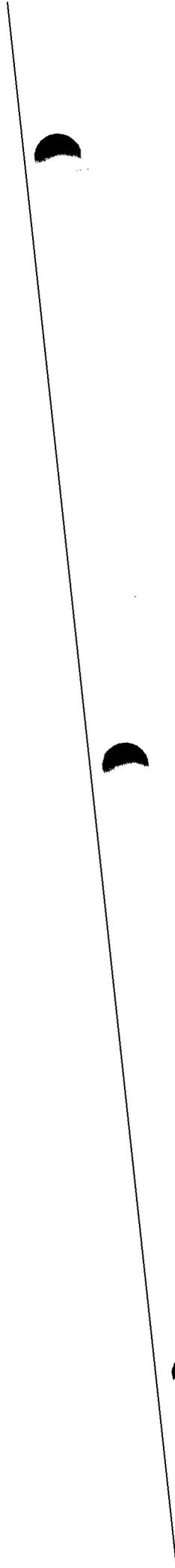
**Mr. John C. Markowicz**

**The Honorable Rosa L. DeLauro**

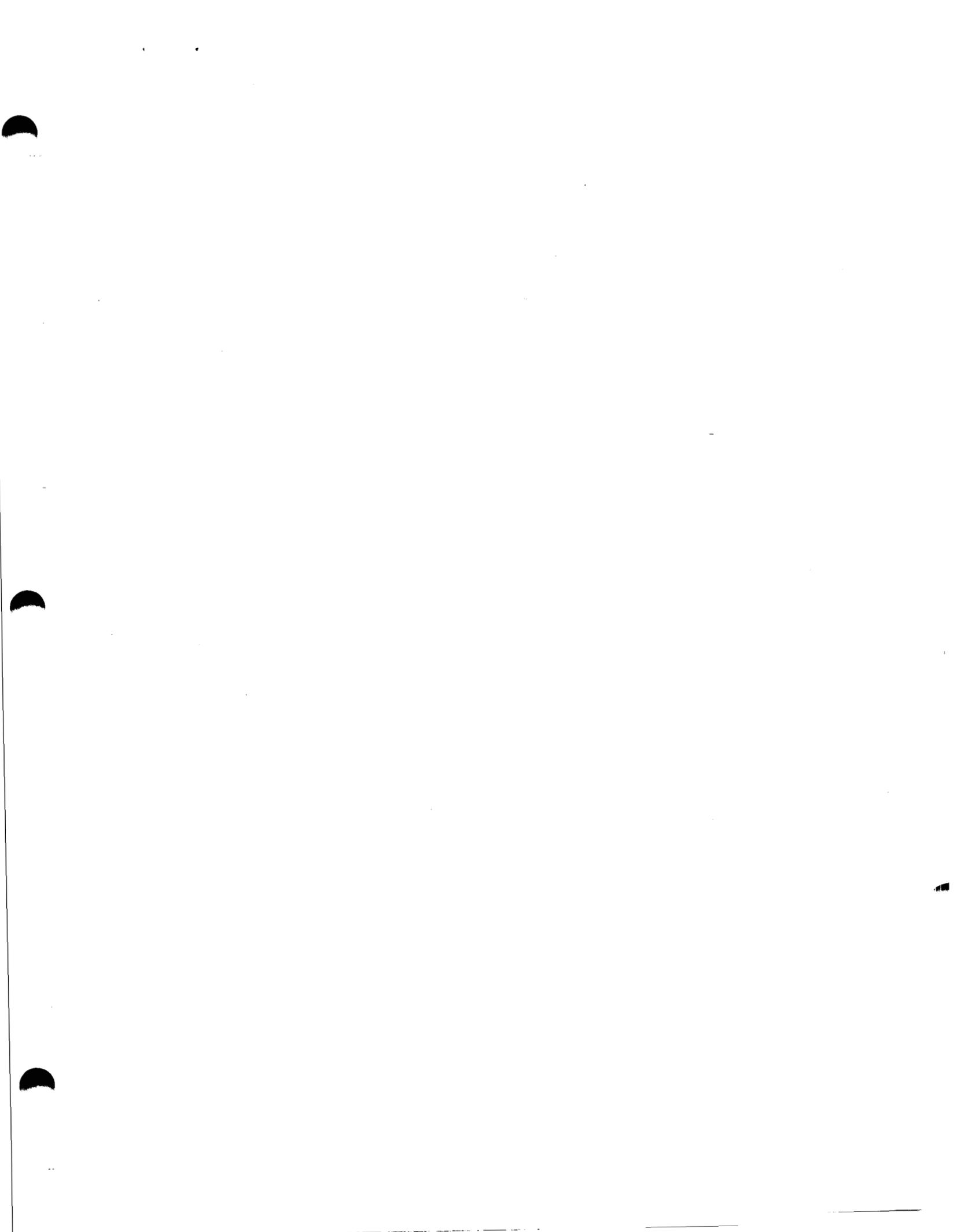
**Mr. James Robinson, President, Allied Signal**

**General Peter McVey, U.S. Army (ret.)**

**The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman**







WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
2416 RAYBURN BUILDING  
WASHINGTON DC 20515  
(202) 225-2076

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
74 WEST MAIN STREET  
NORWICH, CT 06360  
(203) 886-0139

94 COURT STREET  
MIDDLETOWN, CT 06457  
(203) 346-1123



**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, DC 20515**

**SAM GEJDENSON**  
2D DISTRICT  
CONNECTICUT

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
RANKING MEMBER  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC  
POLICY AND TRADE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
FISHERIES, WILDLIFE  
AND OCEANS  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES

COMMITTEE ON  
HOUSE OVERSIGHT

**TESTIMONY**  
**OF**  
**CONGRESSMAN SAM GEJDENSON**

**MAY 5, 1995**

**THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION**

Chairman Dixon and Members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, in reducing the size of our nation's military infrastructure, two fundamental criteria must be met. First, our national security cannot be jeopardized. Second, actions taken to reduce our military forces must produce "real" savings to the United States taxpayers. Based on the data I have gathered from the Department of the Navy, the recommendations to transfer the functions of the New London detachment of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC) to Newport, Rhode Island, and to redirect the Nuclear Power Training Schools to the Naval Weapons Station at Charleston, South Carolina, do not meet these two criteria. I, therefore, strongly urge you to reject these recommendations.

Even though the Cold War has ended, unsettled areas and unknown threats around the globe continue to challenge American military forces. As a result, our superior submarine force, with its abilities to perform many different missions, becomes, in my opinion, the most valuable component of our national security strategy for the 21st century. In New London, Connecticut, a unique synergism exists between the New London Submarine Base, the Electric Boat shipyard, and the Naval Undersea Warfare Center. This synergism is a valuable national asset that cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the world. It clearly would not be in our nation's interest to break up this synergism by moving the laboratory away from the active submarine fleet at the Sub Base and the submarine builder, Electric Boat.

The Naval Undersea Warfare Center's mission of developing, enhancing, and supporting our submarine fleet's underwater sonar and acoustic systems becomes even more important in the post Cold War era. The changing underwater Navy mission requirements and the development and proliferation of quieter and smaller submarines by adversarial nations, places an intangible military value on the laboratory's expert workforce and advanced facilities. Attempting to maintain the carefully assembled NUWC-New London team of scientists and engineers during the move to Newport is impossible. The sonar and acoustics mission is very different than the weapons development mission at Newport. There is concern that many of the New London senior technical experts, whose jobs are being transferred to Newport, will opt to retire. Further, others seeking to avoid the inevitable disruption caused by realignment are looking for employment in the private sector. These actions could leave NUWC-Newport with a less experienced workforce unable to effectively carry out NUWC's mission.

Since implementation of the 1991 decision began, it has become clear that the Navy grossly understated the costs associated with transferring the sophisticated New London laboratories to Newport. In 1991, the Navy stated that the one time costs of the realignment of the New London laboratory in Newport would be \$59.5 million. Four years later, after dozens of meetings, letters and hundreds of staff hours trying to get the actual costs from the Navy, I now have certified data confirming the costs of that realignment are well over \$100 million. If the Navy had run these actual costs through the COBRA model in 1991, the initial consolidation of the New London detachment would not have been approved and, therefore, the 1995 realignment would never have been recommended. The costs associated with the 1995 recommendation are once again significantly understated. I urge you to reject this recommendation and maintain NUWC New London as our nation's sonar and acoustic center of excellence.

The recommendation to redirect the Nuclear Power Schools from New London to Charleston also falls short of enhancing military value and producing cost savings. As the Navy recommended in 1993, and the BRAC Commission subsequently endorsed, locating the Nuclear Schools in New London, next to the Navy's Basic and Advanced Submarine Training School, would optimize military value and be the most cost effective option for realignment. The Submarine Base at New London currently offers full infrastructure, recreational, and medical support to meet the special needs of nuclear students. And the move would enhance the valuable synergism between the two training schools and the operating submarine fleet. Further, the move takes advantage of over \$11 million in design money already spent

in New London.

On the other hand, the proposal to move the schools to the Weapons Station at Charleston omits many significant costs associated with construction of new classrooms, infrastructure and support services. The Navy has recommended building a new campus in Charleston when classrooms and housing are already available in New London. In 1995, as in 1993, moving the schools to New London would optimize military value and pass on the most cost savings to the taxpayers. I urge you to reject this recommendation to move the schools to South Carolina.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the BRAC Commission, during my tenure in Congress, I have witnessed firsthand the effects of the post Cold War defense drawdown. In response to the end of the Cold War and spiralling federal budget deficits, Congress and the Pentagon have been forced to significantly slow the development and construction of weapons programs, decrease the personnel levels of our military forces, and the subject of today's hearing, reduce our military infrastructure. I commend you for taking on this enormous task. After sifting through the information we will submit to you, I am hopeful that you will recognize the flaws in these two Navy recommendations and realize that these proposed realignments would not be in our nation's best interests. I strongly urge you to reject them.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.



**NAVY/DOD PROPOSED  
REDIRECT**

**FOR**

**NUCLEAR POWER SCHOOL /  
NUCLEAR "A" SCHOOL**

Good morning, I am Mick O'Beirne. During this portion of Connecticut's briefing, I will be addressing the proposed redirect of Nuclear Power School and Nuclear "A" school from New London, CT to Charleston, SC. By way of short background, I am a graduate of the Naval Academy, George Washington University, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. My 30 years of active Naval Service included command of a nuclear powered ballistic missile submarine and command of the Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, during the billion-dollar construction period of TRIDENT submarine facilities.

## SIZE OF SCHOOLS IN 2001

	Average on Board
<b>Nuclear Power School</b>	<b>1082</b>
<b>Basic nuclear instruction</b>	
<b>6 months</b>	
<b>Nuclear "A" School</b>	<b>964</b>
<b>Basic technical instruction</b>	
<b>Electronics</b> <b>34 weeks</b>	
<b>Electrical</b> <b>23 weeks</b>	
<b>Mechanics</b> <b>20 weeks</b>	
<b>Instructors</b>	<b>514</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2560</b>

This is the magnitude of the facility I am going to be talking about. In 2001, NPS will average almost 1,100 on board at any one time, and "A" school about 960. Add in 514 instructors and you have a population of about 2,560. Not an insignificant operation.

## **1993 DOD/NAVY AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION**

**"Close the Naval Training Center (NTC) Orlando and relocate certain personnel, equipment, and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations, ...."**

**"The Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School relocate to the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB) New London, ...."**

In 1993, DoD proposed and your predecessor Commission concurred in the total closure of Navy facilities at Orlando. This meant the Nuclear schools had to move and the Navy selected the Submarine Base at New London as the best location.

## SINCE BRAC-93

Navy has expended 18 months of planning and design in New London

- Executed design contracts ~\$ 10,000,000
  - Designed renovation of 300,000 square feet of **available** training space
- On-going construction \$ 486,000
- Redesigned / relocated current tenants >\$ 1,000,000

**Total Expended >\$ 11,486,000**

In the 18 months since that decision, Navy has been busy at New London. \$10M worth of design and engineering. Almost a \$1/2M in construction and about a \$1M in planning and relocating existing tenants in some of the buildings promised to the Nuclear Schools. All told, an expenditure of around \$11.5M.

## **1995 DOD/NAVY PROPOSAL**

**"Change the receiving site specified by the 1993 Commission for the "Nuclear Power School" (or the Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center) from "The Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London" to "Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina."**

Now, it is 1995 and Navy says it does not want the schools in New London. It would prefer the Naval Weapons Station at Charleston.

## **WHAT HAS CHANGED SINCE BRAC '93?**

**Charleston option available in 1993 - Not selected  
Navy recommended all submarine training be focused at  
New London- BRAC concurred - Congress approved**

### *NOW NAVY SAYS*

**Relocate schools to Charleston because:**

- **Some facilities at New London no longer available**
- **Co-location with moored training ships enhances training capability**
- **Avoids significant building / renovation costs at New London**

**No other alternatives considered; no configuration comparisons**

What has changed since 93? The Charleston option was available then, but not selected. Charleston was not even a finalist candidate. The other finalist was Sub Base Kings Bay, Georgia. Navy now gives the three reasons shown for its new recommendation, and I will address each in a moment.

One significant item. This was not the normal form of selection; that is, several options from configuration analysis, costed through COBRA for comparison, and the best solution selected. There were no other options considered or costed. Navy simply said this is what we want.

## **NAVY JUSTIFICATION #1 FACILITIES NO LONGER AVAILABLE**

**1993 Navy School proposal included reuse of six existing buildings for training and two old BEQs for berthing**

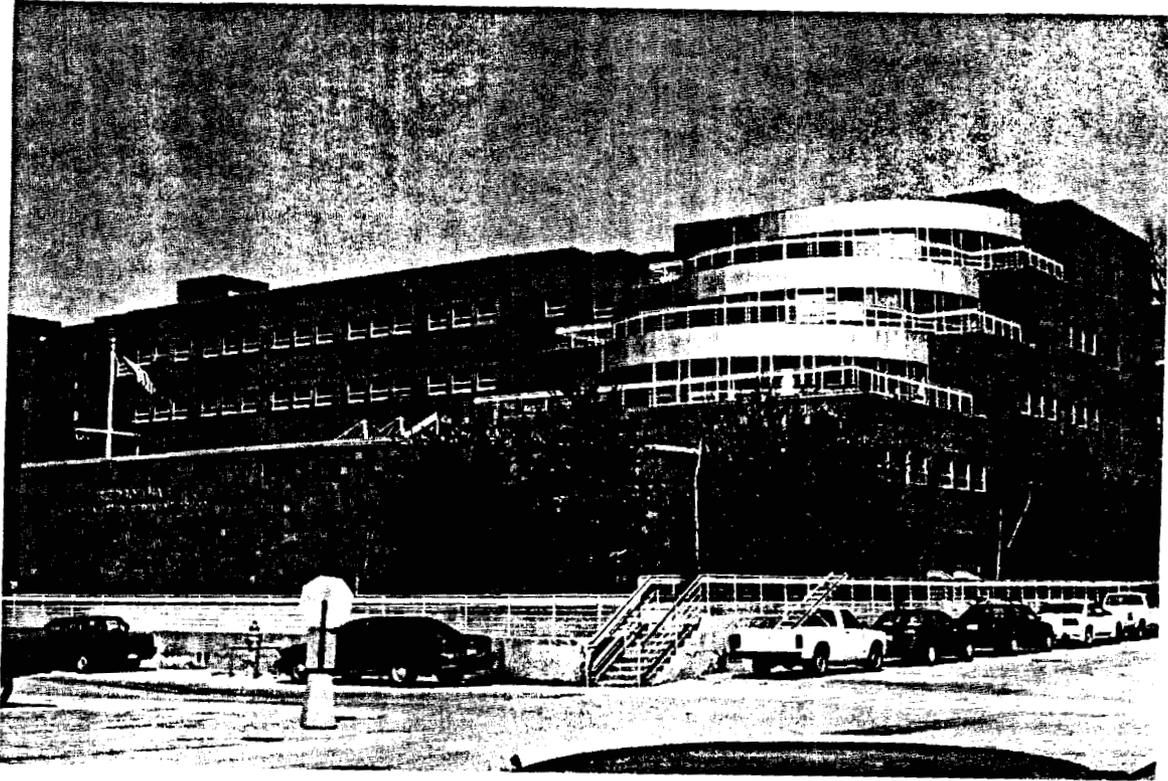
**1993 BRAC unanimously rejected DOD / Navy proposal to remove all subs from New London**

- **Old BEQs now not available**
- **Would have required major renovation**

**All facilities for training are still available**

So let's examine Navy's reasons. First, facilities not available. In 1993, Navy proposed to turn over to the Nuclear Schools six buildings for training and two older barracks. They additionally proposed to build one barracks, a mess hall, a parking garage, and other associated support buildings.

Your predecessor Commission in 1993 unanimously rejected the Navy proposal to strip the submarines from the base, and as a result, the old barracks will no longer be available. Significantly, every one of the promised training buildings is still available.



I'd like to show you what these training buildings look like. First, this is the primary building, Bledsoe Hall. Only 9 years old and 75 thousand square feet. Second is Gilmore Hall; third is Building 84. These 3 buildings form 2 sides of a quadrangle totally dedicated to the Nuclear schools. And last, Cromwell Hall. This building was part of Nuclear School when the school was located here some years ago.



For comparison, this is what is available at Charleston. About 400 acres of woods and wetlands.

## **NAVY JUSTIFICATION #2 CO-LOCATION WITH MOORED TRAINING SHIPS**

**Two moored ships at Charleston for reactor training**

- **In 2001, ~ 1/2 of NPS students will utilize**
- **Remaining ~ 1/2 will train in Idaho or New York**
- **Charleston location = annual PCS savings (\$537,000)**
  - **At least equal PCS savings at New York or Idaho**
    - Navy did not consider any other options

Navy justification #2 co-location with Moored training. Location at Charleston would mean co-location with two retired nuclear submarines now being used for the hands-on training of students in operating actual reactor plants. In 2001, about 1/2 of the students will train here. The other 1/2 will go to either West Milton, New York or Arco, Idaho. Co-location with the training ships would mean eliminating the cost of moving some sailors from classroom training to reactor training.

In certified data based on actual costs, this savings called PCS or Permanent Change of Station savings is just over half a million dollars per year. In the COBRA, Navy has claimed an annual savings of \$6.3M, more than 10 times the actual costs. This accounts for the entirety of annual savings shown in COBRA numbers.

## **SCHOOLS LOCATED IN NEW LONDON**

- **Co-located with Basic and Advanced Submarine School**
- **Co-located with advanced technical schools**
- **Co-located with operating nuclear fleet units**
- **Ultimate permanent duty station for many**
  - **PCS savings for instructors to and from school omitted**

Shown here are the advantages of location in New London.

Co-location with other basic and advanced schools as well as the operating fleet which Navy in '93 said was important.

With respect to the bottom item, in the Sub Force it is common for sailors to spend an entire career in one homeport rotating between subs and shore duty. With the schools here, senior sailors could rotate from subs to instructor duty and back to subs or to sub school or other local activities. This would produce significant quality of life stability for families, as well as savings from eliminated household moves. No savings in PCS were shown for this.

## NAVY JUSTIFICATION #3

### AVOIDS SIGNIFICANT BUILDING / RENOVATION COSTS AT NEW LONDON

Navy proposal COBRA claim:

<b>Total estimated costs at Charleston</b>	<b>\$ 147.9 M</b>
• <b>Net savings during implementation period</b>	<b>\$ 19.5 M</b>
• <b>Annual savings after implementation</b>	<b>\$ 5.3 M</b>
• <b>Net present value savings over 20 years</b>	<b>\$ 71.1 M</b>

MIL CON		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
\$ M	NLON	2.4	120.1	40	0	0	0	162.5
	CHASN	56.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	0	144.5
								Δ18.0

Navy justification #3 avoids significant building and renovation costs. This is what Navy claims its redirect would cost and save. All of that annual savings of \$5.3M projection is due to the inflated value used for PCS. With historical costs used, there are no annual savings.

The green box displays a comparison of the Military Construction costs for New London and Charleston. The New London numbers are cost estimates from the Navy budget. The Charleston numbers are COBRA projections arranged in a front loaded funding stream.

## **PROBLEMS WITH NAVY PROPOSAL**

- **Two very different facilities are compared**
- **Significant costs of Charleston alternative omitted from COBRA calculations**

There are significant problems with the Navy proposal. They are comparing apples with oranges.

We believe they have also left out a lot of known and certified costs.

## COMPARISON OF VERY DIFFERENT FACILITIES

<u>New London</u>	<u>Charleston</u>
1997 student requirement	2001 student requirement (~170 fewer on board)
Designed and budgeted BEQ 100%, all others > 35% design review	Computer-generated estimate "non-budget quality costs"
Ready for bid	No site plan or footprint
Complete in 1999	Complete in 2001

First - two different facilities. New London is designed to 1997 requirements while Charleston is designed to 2001 requirements, about 170 fewer students onboard, and about 200 fewer barracks residents.

Costs at New London are budget quality. All designs are past 35% design review. These projects are ready for bid. Charleston is a computer concept with "non-budget quality cost numbers." In '91, '93, and again this year, Navy says COBRA numbers are not budget quality, and they are right. But they are asking you to compare with numbers which are budget quality.

New London must complete by '99. Charleston would still have construction ongoing in 2000.

## FACILITY COMPARISON

**New London (1997)**  
 (> 35% Design Review)

**Charleston (2001)**  
 (No Design)

711 KSF  
 249 KSF  
 36 KSF  
 74 KSY  
 16 KSF  
 23 KSF  
 \$ 1.3 M  
 0

BEQ  
 Training  
 Galley  
 Parking  
 Pers Sup  
 Med / Den  
 Telephone  
 Expand Fire

667 KSF  
 243 KSF  
 36 KSF  
 70.5 KSY  
 16 KSF  
 23 KSF  
 \$ 0 M  
 14 KSF

**Cost \$ 162.5 M**

**\$ 144.4 M**

**(BUDGETED)**

**(COBRA)**

**New London termination \$ 3.1 M**

**\$ 147.5 M**

There is a real difference in the facility requirement size:

- 44,000 square feet of barracks - This equates to a building one acre in size, 210' X 210'
- 6,000 square feet of training - doesn't sound like much but the architects say this could potentially save \$10M in renovation costs
- 3,500 square yards of parking - 3/4 of an acre
- Note the telephone cost - \$1.3M in New London just to upgrade

Bottom Line: New London - \$162.5M budgeted

Charleston - \$147.5M COBRA estimates

## **SIGNIFICANT COSTS OMITTED FOR CHARLESTON OPTION**

### **Design, architect and engineering costs omitted**

- Detailed in certified data - \$ 10.48 M

### **Infrastructure costs omitted**

- No roads or drainage - \$ unspecified
- No sewage or water "
- No electrical "
- No telephones (New London modification \$ 1.3 M)

### **No EIS or EA (wetlands, threatened species)**

- No permitting costs - \$ 100 K mitigation

### **Support facilities costs omitted**

- No costs for support activities moving from closed Naval Station
- No costs for any athletic accommodations
  - Existing facilities are 100% utilized

### **Continued operation at Orlando costs omitted**

- No allocation for 2 additional years of operating fire, security, medical, public works, etc. at Orlando ~ \$ 5.1 M / year
- No cost for delaying Orlando savings ~ 2 years - \$ unspecified

We believe significant costs have been omitted from COBRA:

- No design/architect costs. Certified data estimated at \$10.5M. This certification is submitted by the people who have spent that effort in New London. They have experience that the design factors in COBRA are not realistic.
- No costs for roads and drainage, water, sewage, and electricity in this 400 acre area. The rough site layout provided recently to your analyst shows a cluster of buildings more than half a mile from the nearest road and utilities.
- No costs for environmental impact statement or assessment and permits though there are at least 6 known threatened/endangered species on the base.

- There are no costs attached for support functions moving to the station. No costs for athletic facilities for 2,000 young men. Limited existing facilities a mile and a half away are 100% scheduled right now.
- And finally, no costs for delaying Orlando close out by as much as two years. Navy claims they could accelerate the schedule but has provided no costs to accomplish this. You cannot get acceleration for free. With respect acquiring environmental permits, it is not clear they could accelerate at all.

## UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

What is the Charleston facility location plan?

- No site plan for area of mixed woods and wetlands
- Road, infrastructure, support, and facility requirements
- Impact of other military activities moving to Weapons Station
  - ~20 functions relocating from closed Naval Station
- Other land encumbered by explosive safety arcs

*What is the true cost of a Charleston decision?*

COBRA	+	DESIGN	+	INFRASTRUCTURE	+	SUPPORT	+	ORLANDO	=	\$ 168.6 +
(\$ 147.9 M)		(\$ 10.48 M)		?		?		(\$ 10.2 M)		

NEW LONDON \$ 162.5 M

So these are the questions about the Charleston proposal.

What is the plan and what will it really cost when all of the associated costs are included?

Just adding certified data costs takes the proposal cost well over New London.

On the other hand, what reduction of costs could be made at New London by changing the requirements to equal those at Charleston, or by deliberately trying to reduce costs. Let me give you one example which has been provided to your analyst. Navy says that student desks must be 30 inches by 60 inches. Reducing size by 6 inches to 24 by 54 could save \$3M in renovation in one building by not having to knock out existing walls. There are more such savings possible.

## CRITERIA

NEW LONDON	MILITARY VALUE	CHARLESTON
Yes	1. Current and future mission requirements operational readiness	Yes
Facilities, land, infrastructure	2. Availability and condition of land, facilities	Land
~ 8% Expansion capability beyond 2001	3. Contingency, mobilization, total force	2001 capable, no expansion capability
Known, budgeted	4. Cost and manpower	Understated, probably greater than New London

Your Commission, however, must consider the competing options on the basis of the criteria:

1. A school is a school regardless of location.
2. New London has facilities and infrastructure as well as land; Charleston has only land.
3. Because of different requirements, New London would have an 8% expansion capability if the size of the nuclear fleet ever increases beyond 2001 size.
4. Costs - New London is known and budgeted. Charleston is a projection and understated.

## CRITERIA

NEW LONDON	RETURN ON INVESTMENT	CHARLESTON
MILCON ends <b>1998</b>	5. Extent and Timing (from Orlando decision)	MILCON ends <b>2000</b> Orlando shutdown delayed 2 years
IMPACTS		
Yes	6. Economic impacts	Yes
Adequate	7. Community infrastructure	Adequate
No	8. Environmental	<b>Unknown</b>

For return on investment, New London completes as much as 2 years before the Charleston option.

In impacts, the only difference is Environmental. There is no impact at New London. It is an unknown at Charleston.

## **CONCLUSION**

### **Purpose of BRAC to reduce unnecessary infrastructure**

- **DOD / NAVY recommendation creates new infrastructure**
- **Fails to utilize excess capacity existing at New London**
- **No substantive gain based on selection criteria**
- **Significant deviation from criteria**

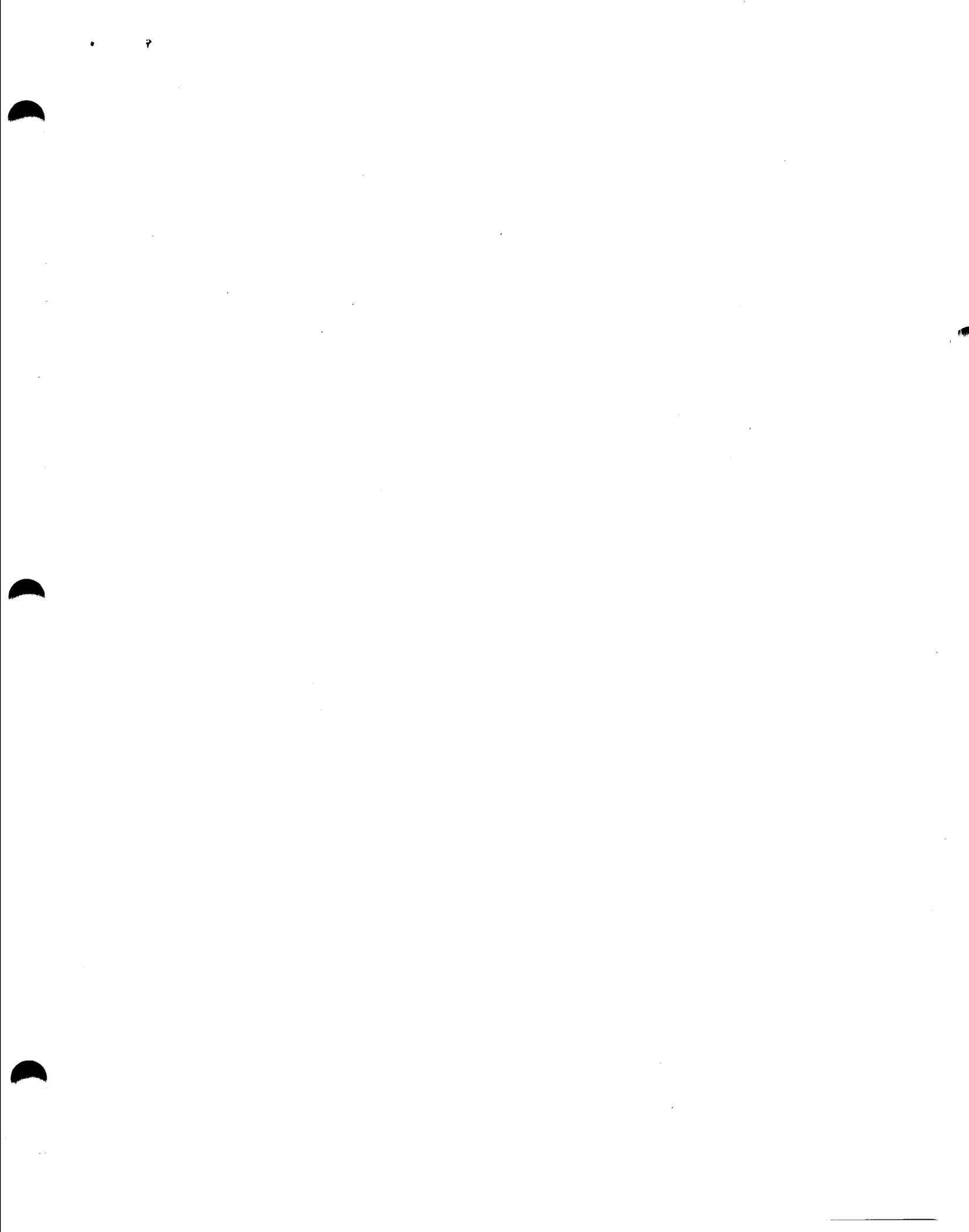
## **RECOMMENDATION**

**Reject proposal for redirection**

Based on the purpose of the BRAC process and what we have shown, these are our conclusions.

They lead to a recommendation that you should reject the Navy proposal for redirection.

# Document Separator



**NAVAL UNDERSEA  
WARFARE CENTER**

**NEW LONDON DETACHMENT**

**New London, CT**

Chairman Dixon, Commissioners. Good morning, my name is John Markowicz. I am a resident of Waterford, CT. For nearly 30 years since graduating from the Naval Academy, I have been either directly or indirectly involved in issues and matters related to the U.S. Navy. As a career Naval Officer both on active duty and the Naval Reserve, I have trained and served at sea with the very products developed at the Naval Undersea Warfare Center in New London. For nearly 20 years as a local business executive, I've come to work with and know personally the hundreds of world class scientists and engineers who are employed at the New London Laboratory. I am proud to call them neighbors and friends.

Since 1991, I have been directly involved in the Base Realignment and Closure Process, first as a member of the National Interest Coalition in 1991 and since 1993, as a member of the Submarine Base Realignment Coalition. Thank you for this opportunity to present the community perspective and position on the NUWC New London situation.

## **KEY ISSUES**

- **1995 DOD/Navy closure recommendation is significantly flawed**
  - **MILITARY VALUE IS COMPROMISED**
  - **COSTS ARE UNDERESTIMATED**
  - **SAVINGS ARE OVERSTATED**
- **1995 DOD/Navy Closure recommendation is based upon the 1991 Laboratory Realignment**
- **The 1991 Realignment has significantly overrun COBRA one-time costs and the payback period now exceeds 100 years**

In my remarks this morning I will address 3 key issues.

I intend to present what we believe is persuasive data that the 1995 DoD/Navy NUWC New London closure recommendation is significantly flawed. We believe that this recommendation compromises military value, significantly underestimates costs, and significantly overstates savings.

The current closure recommendation is based upon and linked to the 1991 Laboratory Realignment decision, which we from the community argued similarly compromised military value, significantly underestimated costs and significantly overstated savings. Regrettably, the process in 1991 was not as open as the process you have initiated.

For example, a key document in 1991, *The NUSC Consolidation Cost Analysis Study* was withheld and never fully released to the community until last week. We thank you for opening up the BRAC process to allow full public discourse and access to pertinent documents. The data I will present has been extracted from your BRAC library or Congressional Correspondence, and it has been and will continue to be shared with your staff.

The third key issue I intend to address is the current status of implementing the 1991 Laboratory Realignment. It is the community's position that this action has significantly overrun its COBRA One-Time Cost estimate and now exceeds the 100 year payback period cited by the GAO in its 1991 BRAC analysis report.

**Significant deviation has occurred  
from the 1991 realignment plan and  
therefore the credibility of the 1995  
closure recommendation has been  
substantially undermined**

Therefore it is our position that a significant deviation has occurred from the 1991 Realignment Plan and, therefore, the credibility of the 1995 closure recommendation has been substantially undermined.

# **NUWC NEW LONDON**

## **PERSONNEL**

<b>Current on board:</b>	<b>999</b>
<b>Moving to Newport:</b>	<b>600 (approximately)</b>
<b>Remaining New London:</b>	<b>400 (approximately)</b>

## **FUNCTIONS**

- **Moving to Newport:**
  - Submarine Electromagnetics Department**
  - Surface Ship Sonar Directorate and Department**
  - Fleet Support Personnel**
  - Undersea Warfare Analysis**
- **Remaining in New London:**
  - Submarine Sonar Department**
  - Mobile Tactical Sonar Personnel**
  - Acoustic Array Research and Development**

To begin, let me summarize the current status of the New London Laboratory. The on-board personnel count is 999. Approximately 600 persons are scheduled for transfer to Newport in FY96. This two year delay and the associated schedule uncertainties have taken an emotional toll on the NUWC New London employees in the Submarine Electromagnetic Department, Surface Ship Sonar Directorate and Department, Fleet Support and Undersea Warfare Analysis personnel. The remaining 400 or so personnel comprise the Submarine Sonar Department, Mobile Tactical Sonar personnel, and the Acoustic Array Research and Development group.

## **1991 REALIGNMENT PLAN FLAWS**

- **PERSONNEL PLAN:**
  - **Billet eliminations occurred without relocation (mandated DOD 5% per year reductions)**
  - **Minimal billet reductions through consolidation**
  - **Significant attrition of "world class" scientists and engineers (65% ≥ GS12. Average experience: 25 years)**
- **ONE-TIME COSTS:**
  - **Significantly underestimated moving/relocation costs**
  - **No estimate for Homeowners Assistance Program**
- **RECURRING SAVINGS:**
  - **Salary savings achieved through attrition without relocation/consolidation**

As testified by the National Interest Coalition at the Boston BRAC Hearings on 28 May 1991, it remains the community position that the 1991 Realignment plan was flawed in three critical areas.

The Personal Plan was an exercise in creative accounting. The billet eliminations that were being claimed through BRAC realignment were going to be achieved regardless, because of a mandatory 5% per year DoD billet reduction program. In other words, credit was taken in the COBRA calculation for billets that were not going to be eliminated as a direct result of BRAC realignment. It was the community's position then and now that only 30 to 40 actual billet savings would result through functional consolidation of 2 administrative groups. It was also the community position that forcing personnel to transfer from New London to Newport would result in a "brain drain" of highly skilled and trained personnel. Regretfully this has already started. More than 300 attritions have

occurred since 1991. During an 11-month period from October 1993 to August 1994, 65% of the turnover were GS-12 or more senior with 25 years, on average, of government experience. This data may be significantly understated because many attritions/retirements occur in September, a month for which we do not have data.

# 1991 REALIGNMENT STATUS REPORT

<u>ONE TIME COSTS</u>	1991 ESTIMATE	1995 ESTIMATE/ STATUS
New Construction	\$ 34.8 M	\$ 36.0 M <sup>+</sup>
Homeowners Assistance Program	\$ 0 M	\$ 28.0 M <sup>+</sup>
Personnel	\$ 3.7 M	\$ 30.0 M <sup>+</sup>
Moving	\$ 9.3 M	
Other	\$ 11.8 M	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 59.5 M</b>	<b>\$ 120.0 M ?</b>
<b><u>RECURRING SAVINGS</u></b>		
Mission	\$ 0 M	\$ 0 M
Salaries	\$ 5.9 M	\$ 3.4 M ?
Overhead	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 0 M
Other	\$ 0 M	\$ 0 M
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 7.3 M</b>	<b>\$ 3.4 M ?</b>
<b><u>PAYBACK PERIOD</u></b>		
	7 YEARS	100 YEARS <sup>+</sup>
<b><u>PERSONNEL PLAN</u></b>		
Turnover (5 years)	428	300 <sup>+</sup>
Billets Eliminated	110 <sup>+</sup>	62
Transfers	734	32
Remaining in New London	400	999

The second major flaw was the significant understatement of One-Time Costs. I invite your attention to the next graphic. Please note the format. It is subdivided horizontally into four areas: One-Time Costs, Recurring Savings, Payback Period, and Personnel Plan. It is further aligned vertically with one column for the 1991 Estimate and a second column for the 1995 Estimate/Status. The 1991 Estimate tabulates COBRA data used by the GAO in their 1991 analysis. The 1995 column is based upon best information provided in 1995 BRAC data calls or in correspondence between the Department of the Navy and our Congressional delegation. Please first note that the 1995 One-Time Costs do not add up to the \$120M total. The three elements of this One-Time Cost (\$36M, \$28M, \$30M) are from a 3 March 1994 Congressional letter. The \$120M total is from a 23 March 1995 letter from the Office of Legislative Affairs. A more recent 20 April 1995 letter from Naval Sea Systems Command creates a new \$40M BRAC activity called Mission

Purification and claims a lower One-Time Cost total of \$79.2M. As with the Personnel Plan, we believe we are witnessing another exercise in creative accounting. None the less it can be stated that the current One-Time Cost for the 1991 realignment is between 35% to 100% over budget. Significantly the \$0M estimate for Homeowners Assistance Program (HAP) has grown astronomically to \$28M. In data presented to BRAC by NUWC on Monday, the revised total HAP expenditure estimate is approximately \$38M.

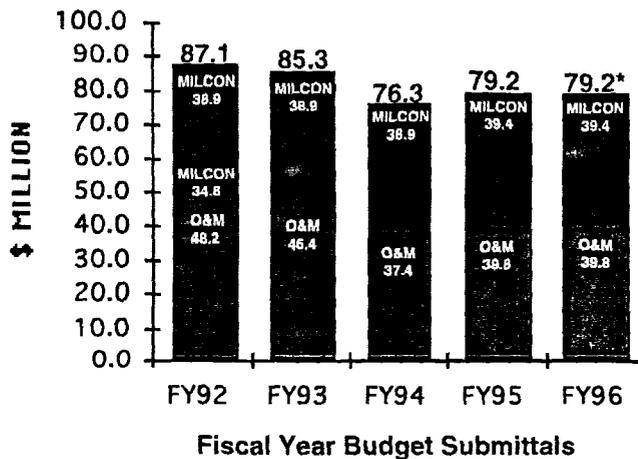
The third major flaw occurred with Recurring Savings. By eliminating 110+ billets at \$55K per billet \$5.9M in salaries, the bulk of the Total Savings, were estimated. As of 31 March 1995, 62 billets have been eliminated and this equates to \$3.4M in annual Recurring Savings. Please note, this as well as 300+ attritions or vacated billets have occurred with essentially minimal (32) transfers to Newport. As predicted by the National Interest Coalition, the savings could be accrued without BRAC realignment transfers.

## **1991 COST COMPARISON ANALYSIS**

- **1991 GAO analysis**
  - **50% error (\$ 90 million one-time cost) in one-time cost estimates yields 100 year payback period**
- **1991 COBRA analysis**
  - **COBRA analysis predicted a 100 year breakpoint at 35% error estimate (\$ 80 million one-time cost)**
- **NUSC 1991 consolidated cost analysis**
  - **One-time cost of realignment = \$ 93 million**

Finally, we come to payback period. It is the community position that because of the major One-Time Cost overrun, the payback period has increased to 100+ years. In their 1991 Analysis, GAO noted the sensitivity of the Lab realignment to One-Time Cost estimation errors. They reported a 50% error (equivalent of \$90M One-Time Cost) would yield a 100-year payback. Significantly, the actual 100-year COBRA breakpoint was at 35% error (approximately \$80M One-Time Cost). Based upon even the most creative and current NUWC \$79M One-Time Cost estimate, the payback period for the 1991 realignment is at least 100 years. Please note that in the recently released 1991 *The NUWC Consolidation Cost Analysis Study* NUSC certified \$93M as the best estimate of One-Time Cost for the proposed realignment.

**BRAC-91 New London Realignment  
Budget Submittals**



\*Presently evaluating reductions of O&M funded requirements

The next graphic was presented to the Congressional delegation staff by NUWC on 18 April 1995 and it shows the NUWC fiscal year budgets for the BRAC 91 New London realignment. HAP expenditures are not included. When \$16M+ is added, the totals for FY92 to FY94 increase to \$103M, \$102M, and \$93M (the total cited in the 3 March 1994 Congressional letter and attacked by NUWC spokesman in the press on Tuesday). When \$22M estimated HAP expenditure is added to FY95 and FY96, the totals increase to \$105M. HAP expenditures just cited were provided in the NUWC BRAC briefing on Monday.

Please also note the \$87M FY92 budget total. It speaks volumes. As stated earlier, \$59M was the One-Time Cost estimate used in 1991 to justify the Lab realignment. \$80M was the 100-year COBRA payback threshold. GAO sensitivity analysis noted \$90M One-Time Cost would also result in a 100-year payback. Not only does this graph suggest that no savings will result from the 1991 realignment, the addition of HAP expenditures and newly created "Mission Purification" costs raise the total well beyond \$100M.

**Significant deviation has occurred  
from the 1991 realignment plan and  
therefore the credibility of the 1995  
closure recommendation has been  
substantially undermined**

In summary, it is our position that significant deviation has occurred from the 1991 realignment plan and therefore the credibility of the 1995 closure recommendation that is based upon this prior data has been substantially undermined. I will now proceed to explain how we feel the estimation errors that flawed the 1991 realignment recommendation are being repeated in 1995.

## 1995 CLOSURE PLAN

<u>ONE-TIME COSTS</u>	<u>DOD/ NAVY ESTIMATE</u>
New Construction	\$ 0 M
Homeowners Assistance Program (HAP)	\$ 0.5 M
Personnel	\$ 0.8 M
Moving	\$ 15.0 M
Other (Bldg rehab / environmental)	\$ 7.1 M
<b>TOTALS</b>	
<u>RECURRING SAVINGS</u>	
Mission	\$ 0.5 M
Salaries	\$ 3.4 M
Overhead	\$ 4.1 M
Other	\$ 0 M
<b>TOTALS</b>	
<u>PAYBACK PERIOD</u>	<b>3 YEARS</b>
<u>PERSONNEL PLAN</u>	
Turnover (5 years)	151
Billets eliminated	58
Transfers	269
Remaining in New London	0

The 1995 closure plan is summarized in the same format as the 1991 Realignment Plan table. In this recommendation, for a One-Time Cost estimate of \$23.4M, DoD/Navy estimate \$8.0M annual Recurring Savings with a 3-year payback period. The Personnel Plan includes 151 turnovers over 5 years (though the execution is completed in 2 years), 58 billets eliminated, 269 transfers, and zero remaining in New London. As I stated in my opening remarks, we believe that as with the 1991 Plan, this recommendation compromises military value, underestimates costs, and overstates savings. I will address our comments in that order.

## 1995 CLOSURE PLAN FLAWS - MILITARY VALUE

### Military Value is Compromised

- Data Call submissions show that Military Value *is* significant
  - NUWC New London 40
  - NUWC Keyport 34
  - NUWC Newport HQ 22
- Significant attrition of acoustic and sonar scientists/engineers
- Synergy exists uniquely in New London NOT Newport

	New London	Newport
SSN homeport	Yes	No
Submarine repair facility	Yes	No
Submarine builder	Yes	No
Submarine school	Yes	No
Tactical development	Yes	No

Military value is compromised. This is not only the community position, it is also the Navy position. By its own submissions, NUWC New London ranks higher subjectively and quantitatively in military value than NUWC Keyport (which is not recommended for closure and was also realigned in 1991) and NUWC Newport headquarters.

It is the community's position however that the true Military Value of the New London laboratory is its "world class" acoustic and sonar scientists/engineers. The attrition started in 1991 will continue. Inflated estimates of future personnel transfers/relocations must recognize that during the survey, staff personnel knew or were told to indicate willingness to transfer to "protect themselves." The best measure of future transfers is turnover/attrition since 1991. I repeat, 300+ personnel have left, 65% GS-12 or senior. 25 years average experience. Many of the billets are being replaced by entry level college graduates.

## SUBASE PHOTOGRAPH

Finally under military value, there's synergy. Within a 2-mile radius of the Thames River Bridge in New London, CT currently reside the Fleet (SSN homeport and repair facility), the submarine builder, the submarine school (and soon nuclear power school), and the tactical development squadron. The customer is in New London --- not Newport, RI. A critical part, new processor, tactical publication, or senior instructor are a 10-minute drive away. More importantly, the sailor, the engineer, the welder, and the instructor are neighbors and friends. They shop at the same malls, go to the same little league games, or visit the same houses of worship. Synergy may be an overworked word, but in New London, CT it's a way of life ... and it works.

**"NUSC, New London is located on a 28-acre waterfront site on the Thames River in Connecticut in close proximity to General Dynamics/Electric Boat, the country's most experienced submarine builder, and the Groton Submarine Base, the Navy's largest submarine base and home to DEVRON 12 and the Submarine School. The largest submarine-oriented community that exists here is unique in the world and has a synergistic quality. The Avery Point Coast Guard R&D center is located nearby which participates in Navy research projects and there is a Coast Guard Station located at NUSC New London as well."**

***Consolidation Cost Analysis Study 15 April 1991***

It is also cited as a key element in the Navy's own statement from *The NUSC Consolidation Cost Analysis Study* of 15 April 1991.

I have an example of what I mean by synergy. (Personal Story)

## **1995 CLOSURE PLAN FLAWS - COSTS**

### **One-time COSTS are Underestimated**

- **\$ 1.6 M planning and management eliminated**
- **\$ 1.1 M unique moving costs omitted**
- **Building 68 unacceptable substitute for New London towed array facility. \$5.3 M MILCON required**
- **Housing Assistance Program only \$ 0.5 M for 269 personnel transfers**
- **No cost estimate for new hires/training**

Cost and savings. I will address these items in series.

One-Time Costs are underestimated. A \$1.6M Planning and Management unique cost and a \$1.1M unique moving cost estimate are included in the BRAC data call but omitted from COBRA data. More significantly, building rehabilitation/construction costs are unrealistic. The 1991 realignment plan is spending nearly \$40M to accommodate approximately 700 personnel at Newport. The 1995 plan proposes \$6.8M rehabilitation to accommodate 400+ personnel. This doesn't make sense. Shouldn't the estimate be closer to \$20M? Moreover facility requirements for relocated equipment include BRAC data call specifications for "remoteness from high concentrations of ferromagnetic material and

away from sources of acoustic, vibrational, and electromagnetic radiated interference," "in-ground implantation of major pressure vessels," and "acoustically quiet, especially at low frequencies ... bedrock and granite foundation is ideal." The proposed relocation site in Newport, Building 68, sits on a pier that extends into Narragansett Bay. We suggest that as a minimum the \$5.3M towed array facility (currently taken as a 1991 BRAC cost avoidance item) be included in the cost estimate. It appears that DoD/Navy may have revised upward the cost of this facility or estimated cost of an unidentified new building. The numbers keep changing. At the Monday BRAC briefings NUWC specified a new cost avoidance of \$14.3M for the P152 towed array facility. This estimate has not been submitted as a certified BRAC cost avoidance. When it is certified, we will revise our cost estimate accordingly.

This brings us to HAP costs. The Coast Guard currently estimates \$27K per transfer as HAP costs for New London county relocations. At \$27K per transfer for 269 scheduled transfers, the One-Time Costs require a plus \$6.8M adjustment. This may also be significantly understated based upon the \$22M FY95-99 HAP expenditure presented by NUWC at the Monday BRAC briefings. Finally, we recommend including a One-Time Cost estimate for recruiting and training new hires. Currently the DoD/Navy plan estimates \$0 for new hires. This calculation was an element of *The NUSC Consolidation Cost Analysis Study* that predicted the \$93M One-Time Cost estimate I discussed earlier. Under various scenarios in 1991, the average recruiting/training cost per new hire was between \$20K and \$90K. Using the average value of \$55K produces plus \$9.2M One-Time Cost adjustment. There are other cost estimates in the 1991 NUSC report for such cost elements as relocation/retention bonus and personnel/equipment downtime during relocation. We will continue to analyze future recommendations regarding additional One-Time Costs based upon this study.

## 1995 CLOSURE PLAN ADJUSTMENTS

### ONE-TIME COSTS

- \$ 1.6 M Planning and Management omitted from Data Call
- \$ 1.1 M Unique moving costs omitted from Data Call
- \$ 6.8 M Building Rehab Underestimated
  - Building 68 unsatisfactory replacement for \$ 5.3 M towed array facility
- \$ HAP Costs Underestimated
  - \$ 27 K / transfer X 269 transfers equals \$ 7.3 M
- New hires/training unestimated
  - \$ 55 K per hire X 149 new hires = \$ 8.2 M

### CORRECTION

+ \$ 1.6 M

+ \$ 1.1 M

+ \$ 5.3 M

+ \$ 6.8 M

+ \$ 8.2 M

**TOTAL: + \$ 23.0 M**

In summary, adding all One-Time Cost adjustments produces a minimum One-Time Cost correction of \$23M. This is further definitized in the next table. Again all of this data comes from information in your BRAC library or Congressional correspondence.

## 1995 CLOSURE PLAN FLAWS - SAVINGS

### Recurring Savings are Overestimated

- 35 billets transferred but not eliminated
- 84 billet turnover exceeds billet elimination estimate (58)
- Base operating support (BOS) savings are double the costs
- No real plant maintenance account cost estimate for Building 68 at Newport, RI
- City of New London Fire/EMS credit not included (\$600,000)

**NO FUNCTIONAL CONSOLIDATION IS PROPOSED**

Recurring Savings are overestimated. The major point to remember is that **NO FUNCTIONAL CONSOLIDATION IS PROPOSED** in the DoD/Navy Closure Plan. Nevertheless 58 billets will be eliminated to realize \$3.4M savings. Another example of creative accounting. 35 billets will be transferred through priority placement elsewhere in DoD. How can this be considered DoD Cost Savings? Retirements are estimated at 63. We consider this unrealistically low based upon experience since 1991. The total turnover including retirements is 84. The 63 retirements alone exceed the 58 billet eliminations. In other words, as we claimed in 1991, the personnel/salary savings are independent of BRAC closure and therefore the \$3.4M Recurring Savings should not be credited.

The overhead account claims significant closure savings in the Base Operating Support (BOS) and Real Plant Maintenance Accounts (RPMA). BOS costs are "not maintained by separate sites" (quoted from BRAC Data Call) yet are estimated as 100% greater in New London than Newport for the same number of people. It is the community position that these costs should be equivalent and Recurring Savings so adjusted.

With respect to RPMA costs, while New London RPMA costs are \$1.1M, Newport costs are estimated at zero. Newport gains Building 68 from NETC with no additional RPMA costs? We calculate on a square-foot basis \$.5M in RPMA costs for Newport and adjust Recurring Savings accordingly.

## 1995 CLOSURE PLAN ADJUSTMENTS

### RECURRING SAVINGS

- \$ 50 K BSEC Mission / Travel Savings Inflated to \$ 490 K
- 35 Billets Transferred not Eliminated
- 84 Billets Vacated by Retirement / Turnover
- Newport and New London Overhead BOS Estimates should be equal (NPT BOS = \$ 2.4 M, NLON BOS = \$ 5.4 M)
- Newport Overhead RPMA Omits Building 68
- City of New London Replaces Fire / EMS Service

CORRECTION	
-	\$ 0.4 M
-	\$ 3.4 M
-	\$ 3.0 M
-	\$ 0.5 M
-	\$ 0.6 M
<b>TOTAL: - \$ 7.9 M</b>	

Finally, the BRAC Data Calls note a \$.6M savings when the City of New London assumes fire fighting and emergency medical services. This is incorrectly omitted as a COBRA Recurring Savings. These adjustments, plus a reduction in Mission Savings to correlate with BSEC meeting minutes, reduce the Recurring Savings by \$7.9M ... not unrealistic remembering that the DoD/Navy Closure Plan proposes **NO FUNCTIONAL CONSOLIDATION**.

## CORRECTED 1995 CLOSURE PLAN

<u>ONE TIME COSTS</u>	DOD/NAVY ESTIMATE	ADJUSTMENT	REVISED ESTIMATE
New Construction	\$ 0.0 M	+\$ 5.3 M	\$ 5.3 M
Homeowners Assistance Program	\$ 0.5 M	+\$ 6.8 M	\$ 7.3 M
Personnel	\$ 0.8 M	+\$ 8.2 M	\$ 9.0 M
Moving	\$ 15.0 M	+\$ 1.1 M	\$ 16.1 M
Other (Bldg Rehab / Environmental)	\$ 7.1 M	+\$ 1.6 M	\$ 8.7 M
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 23.4 M</b>	<b>+\$ 23.0 M</b>	<b>\$ 46.4 M</b>
<b><u>RECURRING SAVINGS</u></b>			
Mission	\$ 0.5 M	-\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.1 M
Salaries / billets eliminated	\$ 3.4 M	-\$ 3.4 M	0 M
Overhead	\$ 4.1 M	-\$ 3.5 M	\$ 0.6 M
Other (NLON City Fire / EMS)	0 M	-\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.6 M
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 8.0 M</b>	<b>-\$ 7.9 M</b>	<b>\$ 0.1 M</b>
<b><u>PAYBACK PERIOD</u></b>	<b>3 YEARS</b>		<b>100 YEARS</b>

This table summarizes the community position regarding One-Time Costs and Recurring Savings. Based upon Navy/BRAC data, we estimate that the One-Time Costs are again underestimated by approximately 100%. We further estimate the Recurring Savings to be approximately \$100K and not \$8M. Using the COBRA model, we have computed the payback period to again exceed 100 years.

## **1995 CLOSURE SUMMARY**

- **Military value compromised**
- **"World class" expertise and synergy sacrificed**
- **No functional consolidation**
- **100% one-time cost estimation error**
- **Actual recurring savings nearly zero**
- **Payback period exceeds 100 years**

In summary with the DoD/Navy Closure Plan:

- Military value is compromised
- "World class" expertise and synergy are sacrificed
- No functional consolidation occurs
- 100% One-Time Cost estimate error
- Annual Recurring Savings are nearly zero
- Payback period exceeds 100 years

In view of the significant cost overrun in the 1991 Laboratory Realignment and the same potential with the 1995 Closure Plan, we recommend an alternative plan for completing the NUWC New London Realignment.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

### ***Sustain the NUWC New London Acoustic Research & Development "Center of Excellence"***

- 1. Reject DOD/Navy NUWC New London Closure Plan**
- 2. Retain NUWC acoustic/sonar billets in New London**
- 3. Relocate NUWC Norfolk billets to Newport P020 Building**
- 4. Realign NRL/USRD to New London vice Newport**

Our plan proposes to save DoD and Navy approximately \$70M and to sustain the DoD/Navy Acoustic R&D "Center of Excellence" in New London, CT. We propose to you:

1. Reject the 1995 DoD/Navy Closure Plan
2. Retain all NUWC Acoustic/Sonar billets in New London
3. Utilize Newport P020 Building for NUWC Norfolk personnel vice lease
4. Realign NRL/USRD Orlando acoustic facility to New London

## RECOMMENDATION

### Sustain the DOD/Navy Acoustic R&D "Center of Excellence"

	Savings
• Reject 1995 DOD/Navy NUWC New London closure recommendation	\$ 46.4 M
• Realign NUWC submarine sonar (Code 20) and surface ship sonar (Code 30) billets in New London	\$ 24.3 M <sup>+</sup>
Estimated moving savings:	
Civilian = \$ 35 K / transfer X 300 persons =	\$ 10.5 M
LBITS (Land Based Integrated Test Site) =	<u>\$ 13.8 M</u>
	\$ 24.3 M
• Assign 356 NUWC Norfolk billets and equipment realigned by BRAC 1993 to Newport Bldg P020 vice commercial lease (lease savings estimate \$ 1.1 M/yr)	\$ 6.6 M <sup>+</sup>
• Realign NRL/USRD with NUWC New London vice NUWC Newport	\$ 0.5 M
	<b>Total: \$ 77.8 M<sup>+</sup></b>

Implementation of this recommendation to sustain the DoD/Navy Acoustic R&D "Center of Excellence" will yield savings as follows:

	<u>Savings</u>
• Reject 1991 DoD/Navy NUWC New London closure recommendation. The real cost savings will be:	\$46.4M
• Realign NUWC submarine sonar (Code 20) and surface ship sonar (Code 30) billets in New London	\$24.3M <sup>+</sup>
Estimated moving savings:	
Civilian = \$35K per transfer X 300 persons =	\$10.5M
LBITS (Land Based Integrated Test Site) =	<u>\$13.8M</u>
	\$24.3M
• Assign 356 NUWC Norfolk billets and equipment realigned by BRAC 1993 to Newport Bldg P020 vice commercial lease (lease savings estimate \$1.1M per year)	\$6.6M <sup>+</sup>
• Realign NRL/USRD acoustic facility with NUWC New London vice NUWC Newport	\$0.5M
	<u>Total: \$77.8M<sup>+</sup></u>

## **CONCLUSION**

**DOD / NAVY NUWC NEW LONDON  
CLOSURE RECOMMENDATION IS  
NOT CREDIBLE AND IS  
SIGNIFICANTLY FLAWED.**

***IT SHOULD BE REJECTED***

In conclusion, it is the community position that the DoD/Navy New London closure recommendation is not credible and is significantly flawed. It should be rejected.

Thank you for your time and, subject to your questions, that completes my presentation.



# Document Separator

JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN  
CONNECTICUT

COMMITTEES:  
ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS  
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS  
SMALL BUSINESS

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0703

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510  
(202) 224-4041

STATE OFFICE:

ONE COMMERCIAL PLAZA  
21ST FLOOR  
HARTFORD, CT 06103

203-240-3566  
TOLL FREE: 1-800-225-5605

SENATOR JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN  
STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD  
BRAC REGIONAL HEARING  
MAY 5, 1995

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Commission, I appreciate the opportunity to provide you my views on the base closure recommendations which will affect the people of Connecticut. The Secretary has recommended to you that one facility in Connecticut be closed -- the Stratford Army Engine Plant -- and one be disestablished -- the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, New London Detachment. Further, the Secretary has recommended that the Nuclear Power Training School which was directed to move from the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida to the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut by the 1993 Base Closure Commission, now be redirected to the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina.

I do not believe that these recommendations are in our national interest and, in fact, they threaten the operational readiness of our fighting forces.

In working with the concerned and dedicated citizens of Stratford and New London, I have come to believe that the military Services have understated the costs of closing and redirecting these facilities, while overstating the anticipated savings. Each of these moves will ultimately cost the American taxpayer more than predicted in dollars and, more critically, in knowledge, skills and expertise lost. These intangible but essential qualities will not move to another location; they will be gone forever. In short, the military value of these facilities and the functions performed at each of them have been significantly understated while anticipated returns on investment have been overstated.

You have already seen detailed briefings on each of these issues. Commissioners Cornella and Kling have visited each of the Connecticut facilities. I invite each of you and your staffs to visit these facilities. We have a story to tell which, I believe, you will find enlightening. I would like now to address briefly some of the key issues concerning each of the facilities and communities affected by the Secretary's recommendations.

## Nuclear Power School

In 1993, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission upheld the Secretary of Defense's recommendation to close the Naval Training Center in Orlando, Florida, and to relocate the Nuclear

Power School to the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut. In order to implement that decision, the Navy has completed eighteen months of planning and design and expended more than \$11 million at New London. Now, less than two years later, the Navy has recommended changing the receiving site for the Nuclear Power School from New London to the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina, even though Charleston was considered, and rejected, during the 1993 deliberations.

The Navy justifies its recommendation by citing enhanced training capability at Charleston and cost avoidance of building or renovating facilities at New London. New London is the submarine capital of the world -- what better place to train submariners. In New London, Nuclear Power School students would be co-located with basic and advanced submarine school students and faculty and crews from the submarines homeported at the Submarine Base. Since New London also serves as the permanent duty station for many submariners, a considerable number of students and their families would not have to face an additional permanent change of station move and savings would accrue to the Navy.

The Navy knew all this when it selected New London as the receiving site in 1993. Nothing has changed to merit a change in the Navy's position today.

Navy estimates of significant cost avoidance of building or renovating existing facilities at New London are grossly exaggerated. The Submarine Base at New London will require minimal new construction to accommodate the Power School and offers full infrastructure, recreational, and medical facilities to meet the needs of the students. No design work has been done at Charleston to determine the real costs of constructing facilities and infrastructure there. Estimates are based on computer models which have omitted such critical elements as the work which will be required on roads, telephones, electrical distribution networks and other support infrastructure -- all necessary to accommodate the location of the Nuclear Power School in Charleston. When all of the relevant cost factors are considered, it is clear that the most economical decision which the Commission can make, and the most important in its implication for the quality of training to be given submariners, is to reject the requested redirect to Charleston and to leave in effect the 1993 decision.

#### Naval Undersea Warfare Center, New London Detachment

The Navy recommendation to disestablish the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, New London Detachment and to relocate necessary functions to the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Newport, Rhode Island is an effort by the Secretary of Defense to complete the consolidation of undersea warfare centers begun in the 1991 round of base closures. But this recommendation is flawed in three

areas: the military value of the facility is compromised; the costs to move the remaining functions to Newport are understated; and the savings are overstated. For a better understanding of the 1995 recommendation, it is necessary to take a close look at the estimated costs and savings developed by the Navy in support of the 1991 decision. The estimated one-time cost of the move to Newport in 1991 was \$59.5 million, with a return on investment expected in seven years. Four years later, with the relocation not even close to completion, the costs have almost doubled and the return on investment is now close to 100 years. Thus, we are understandably skeptical of the current Navy estimates to save \$91.2 over 20 years upon implementation of 1995 decision.

Finally, the recommendation to close NUWC, New London compromises the military value of the facility by eliminating the synergy which exists when expert scientists in submarine technology are located in proximity to the operators and users of their services at the Naval Submarine Base in New London. NUWC, New London is now and should continue to be an acoustic research and development "center of excellence" for the Navy. To do otherwise does not make sense.

#### Stratford Army Engine Plant

As recently as February 1995 in a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development, and Acquisition Gil Decker to the Congressional defense committees, the Army stated its need for a continued strong tank engine industrial base and announced its intention to implement a plan to invest \$47.5 million as part of a three-year AGT-1500 tank engine industrial base program. This letter has previously been made a part of the Commission's official record. When this program is completed, Stratford Army Engine Plant will be realigned as a smaller, more cost competitive facility, which will preserve key components of the tank engine industrial base and will continue to serve the needs of the U.S. Army.

The Army's justification to close the Stratford Army Engine Plant suggests that machines specific to the AGT-1500 engine could be moved to Anniston Army Depot, and machines specific to helicopter engines produced for the military at Stratford could be relocated to Corpus Christi. By transferring these machines, the Army seems to believe it will preserve some aspect of the industrial base. This argument neglects the fact that Stratford Army Engine Plant is an integrated, dual-use facility, which is operated for the government by Allied-Signal. This means that equipment in the plant is used for both military and commercial products, and for both aviation and ground products. Thus, the Army will be unable to replicate the capabilities it is choosing to forego at Stratford at Corpus Christi and Anniston without significant cost increases. Splitting the manufacturing capability just will not work. It is, in fact, the dual use nature of SAEP which allows it to be a warm production base for

military engines and spare parts because it is at the same time manufacturing commercial products with that equipment.

In addition, the Army has failed to recognize the military value of the Field Support Division resident at the Stratford facility. Their value was evident in Saudi Arabia during Desert Shield and Desert Storm when sand from the desert was clogging air filters and reducing engine power of the thousands of American tanks deployed there for combat operations. Field service representatives from Stratford were called in to support and train Army soldiers to overcome these environmental problems. The engineers who ensure that those field service representatives are trained experts are resident at Stratford just as the field service representatives themselves are. The Army will need this capability again. The AGT-1500 will be the main source of power for America's tank forces well into the next century. As combat vehicles get older, they require more care. That care comes from the Field Support Division at Stratford. If Stratford is closed, this vital national resource will not migrate to Anniston or Corpus Christi. The men and women who possess these skills will move on to other pursuits in industries where their skills are needed and valued.

The Army analysis significantly understates the cost of closing the Stratford facility. The only costs considered to be relevant by the Army are \$2 million to close the facility and about \$5.7 million in annual cost avoidance once the facility has been closed. This \$2 million is determined simply by multiplying the square footage at SAEP by a "standard rate." It completely ignores the costs of preparing machinery for shipment to Anniston and Corpus Christi, actually shipping them, and then reconstructing the capability to use those machines once they have been moved. The Army also failed to consider environmental stabilization costs, loss of rental income, and the need to relocate personnel and production facilities. When these costs are considered, not only will the Army not save \$80 million, but, in fact, this decision will cost the taxpayer approximately \$100 million.

The Army has understated or ignored the military value of the Stratford Army Engine Plant to its tank and helicopter fleet of over 2,000 engines and has grossly underestimated the cost to close the Stratford facility. A realigned Stratford Army Engine Plant will continue to protect U.S. mission requirements, accommodate contingencies, avoid major environmental costs and provide real cost savings to the Army.

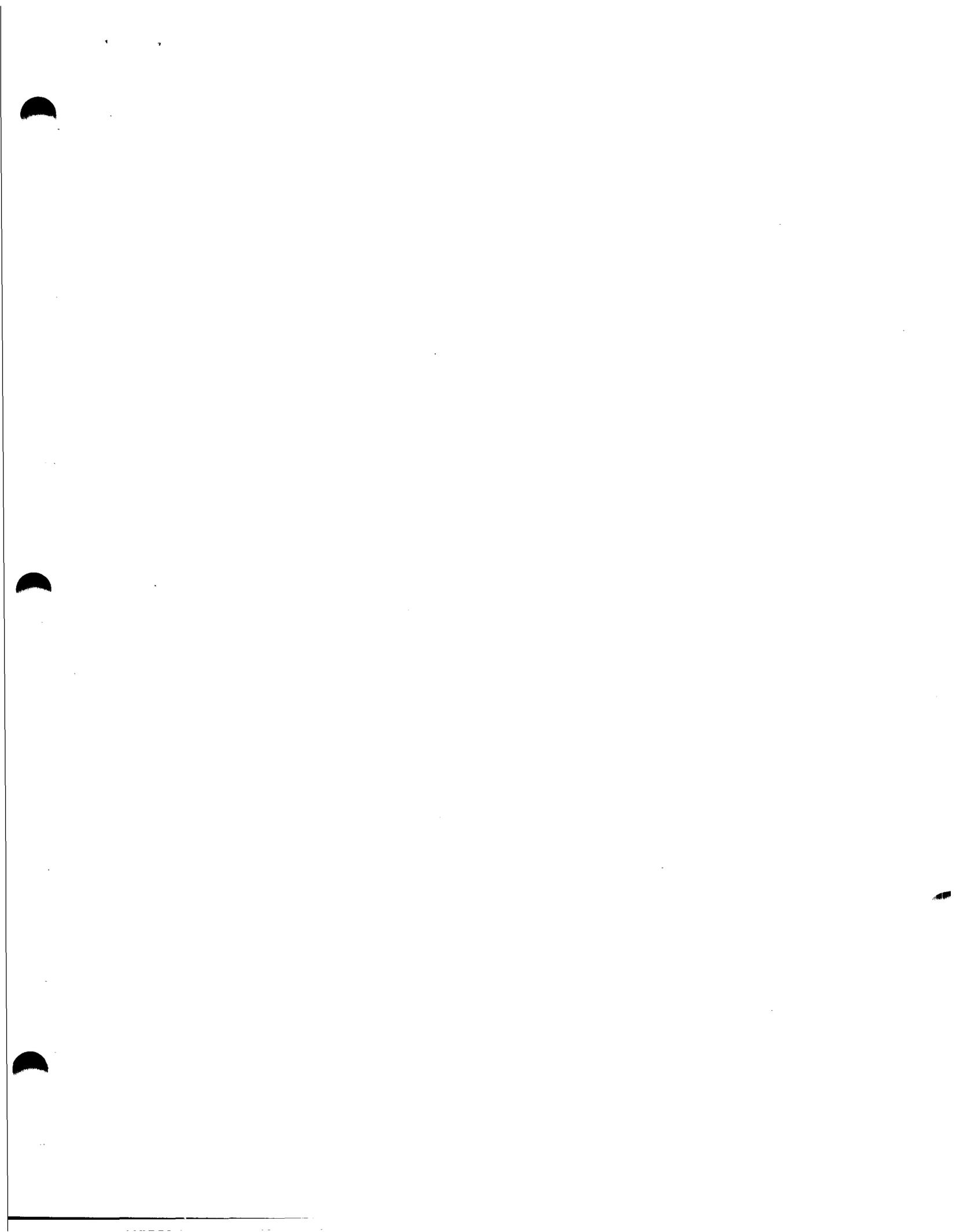
### Conclusion

As a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I feel a special responsibility to ensure that the men and women of our armed forces have all that they need to be able to defend our country and advance our national interests. I know that you

share this concern or you would not have accepted such difficult jobs as Commissioners.

I am concerned that the military Services have failed to adequately consider the military value of the three facilities I have discussed with you today and the impact on the operational readiness of our forces if these recommendations are approved and the facilities closed. I urge you not to take lightly closures that eliminate skills and expertise that can never be regained. In our haste to reduce excess capacity and military infrastructure let us not jeopardize the readiness of our forces to defend our nation today or at some time in the future when the need arises -- as it always has. Thank you for your consideration.

# Document Separator



## CHRISTOPHER J. DODD

### EDUCATION

J.D., University of Louisville School of Law, 1972

B.A., English Literature, Providence College, 1966

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1980 - U.S. Senator  
Present

Elected to the United States Senate November 4, 1980 and currently serving a third term representing the people of Connecticut.

Appointed to Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Chairman, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs; Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee; Chairman, Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs; Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee; Chairman, Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism; Senate Budget Committee; Senate Rules Committee; and Founder and Cochairman, Senate Children's Caucus.

1974 - Congressman, 2nd District State of Connecticut  
1980

Served three terms in the House of Representatives as a Congressman from Connecticut's Second District for the 94th, 95th, and 96th Congress.

1973 - Lawyer  
1974

After passing the Connecticut bar exam, practiced law with a New London, Connecticut firm until election to Congress.

1969 - U.S. Army  
1975

Enlisted in the U.S. Army and served in the reserves.

1966 - Peace Corps  
1968

Spent two years in the Peace Corps working in a rural village in the Dominican Republic.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A long-time advocate for change and a fighter willing to take on the status quo, Senator Dodd entered the Senate to make a difference in the lives of Connecticut families and their children. Whether pushing through his landmark child care legislation, helping families juggle the demands of work and family, or working to help middle-income families afford the skyrocketing cost of higher education, Senator Christopher Dodd has long worked to build a better future for today's children.

## CHRISTOPHER J. DODD (Continued)

Immediately upon his arrival in the U.S. Senate, Christopher Dodd set out to make families his number one priority. In 1983, he founded the Senate Children's Caucus to focus the attention of Congress on child abuse, latch-key children, high school dropouts, and a host of other issues related to younger Americans. It took years of fighting an entrenched administration, but Senator Dodd was able to win approval of the Act for Better Child Care. This landmark legislation increases the affordability, availability, and quality of child care for the working families of our state and nation. Long before it was politically popular, Christopher Dodd was out front striving to put families and children on the national agenda.

Senator Dodd fought hard to represent his constituents' interests as a member of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, where he was named chairman of its Subcommittee on Children, Families, Drugs and Alcoholism in 1987. It was in that role that Senator Dodd spearheaded efforts to protect families by providing them 12 weeks of unpaid leave in times of family emergencies. Senator Dodd championed and expanded education and health programs such as Head Start and primary care for homeless children. And in 1990, Christopher Dodd convinced Congress to pass his comprehensive measure to allow every eligible child to participate in the Head Start program by 1994. For his efforts, Senator Dodd was named Head Start Senator of the Decade.

Christopher Dodd understands the concerns of families in Connecticut and across the nation. During the 1980s, when middle-income families were saddled with an ever-increasing financial burden, Senator Dodd sought to make the tax code more equitable by requiring higher-income wage earners to pay their fair share. And then middle-income families got squeezed by the skyrocketing cost of higher education, Senator Dodd helped author the Better Access to Student Aid act to make financial aid more accessible to middle-income families. Senator Dodd worked hard to make health care more affordable and accessible to residents of our state by sponsoring a variety of preventive health care measures that include mammography screenings and childhood immunizations.

Senator Dodd has always firmly believed that assistance to families means little without a job. That is why he has continually fought to create jobs and strengthen new economic opportunities for workers in Connecticut and across the nation. Among other things, he spearheaded efforts to offer long-term investment incentives for the growth of American businesses and job expansion and sponsored several measures that led to the development of enterprise zones and job retraining centers. For instance, in 1983, Senator Dodd authored and won approval for the High Technology Training Act, a measure to help prepare workers for jobs in high-tech industry.

## CHRISTOPHER J. DODD (Continued)

In 1992, Senator Dodd fought to preserve the SEAWOLF submarine. Senator Dodd's leadership to secure funding for the second SEAWOLF enabled Connecticut to maintain a critically important strategic and manufacturing base while efforts continue toward diversification of the state's economy. Since 1979, when he first introduced a bill with the late Congressman Stewart McKinney, Senator Dodd has continued to work to convert Connecticut's defense industries to peacetime uses through incentives for research and development and corporate initiatives.

Long before events in Los Angeles drew attention to the urban crisis, Senator Dodd was working to rebuild and reinvigorate Connecticut's urban areas. He was out front in offering a comprehensive plan to provide economic opportunities and jobs to cities in our state and nation by expanding grants to communities suffering from severe fiscal distress. He also authored the Housing Action Grant program. This program assists states in providing housing for low and moderate-income families, the only major housing bill to become law under President Reagan.

A recognized expert on United States-Latin American relations, Senator Dodd has fought hard to protect our nation's interests abroad as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs since 1987, Senator Dodd helped alter the political landscape of Central America by persistently encouraging the major political players in the region to move their conflicts from the battlefield to the conference table. As a result of Senator Dodd's leadership in moving the Central American peace process along, he has also made a significant contribution to saving thousands of lives and millions of taxpayer dollars.

Protecting consumer rights has been a primary concern for Senator Dodd during his tenure on the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. He authored new laws that require credit card companies to simplify the information they present to customers on interest rates and charges. Senator Dodd has also sought to end the credit crunch through his interstate banking bill. This bill would allow money to flow across statelines into depressed areas.

As a member of the Senate Budget Committee, Senator Dodd has continually fought to reject the Reagan-Bush trickle-down economics that have mortgaged our nation's future. In 1982, Dodd offered the first "pay-as-you-go" budget plan to help freeze federal spending. He was one of the three Senate Democrats to be an original co-sponsor of Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction legislation in 1985 that forced Congress to limit federal spending.



# CONGRESSMAN SAM GEJDENSON

104th CONGRESS

Sam Gejdenson has served the people of Eastern Connecticut in the U.S. House of Representatives since 1981. He has fought to help diversify and strengthen the economic base of defense dependent areas, to expand export markets for small and medium sized U.S. firms, protect our environment, and improve our nation's education system.

In 1993, Rep. Gejdenson was named Chairman of a Defense Conversion Committee to coordinate policies aimed at helping communities like those in Southeastern Connecticut. The appointment was the culmination of several years of working in the Congress on economic diversification issues, including the 1990 passage of Gejdenson authored legislation establishing the nation's first \$200 million job creation and retraining program for areas impacted by defense cuts.

Rep. Gejdenson served three terms as the Chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade. Through his chairmanship, Rep. Gejdenson secured passage of legislation designed to broaden the presence of Connecticut's exporters on the international market. "The Jobs Through Exports Act," continues to help small and medium sized companies start exporting and create new jobs. Rep. Gejdenson's commitment to increasing opportunities for American companies overseas led Vice President Gore to dub him "Mr. Export."

Rep. Gejdenson, who grew up on his family's dairy farm in rural Bozrah, is committed to preserving the quality of our environment. A senior member of the House Resources Committee, Rep. Gejdenson has enjoyed many accomplishments. Among those are creating a National Heritage Corridor in Northeastern Connecticut; protecting the Long Island Sound; and ensuring safety for workers and the people who live near nuclear power plants.

In the 102nd Congress, Rep. Gejdenson had significant input on a new national energy policy bill, and included measures to help Connecticut defense industries break into markets for innovative alternative energy programs.

Rep. Gejdenson was born in 1948 in an American displaced persons camp in Eschwege, Germany, following World War II. His parents are Holocaust survivors who settled in Bozrah after the war.

He attended local schools in Bozrah and Norwich, Connecticut and received an A.S. from Mitchell College in New London in 1968 and a B.A. from the University of Connecticut, in Storrs in 1970.

In 1974, Rep. Gejdenson became a full-time legislator in the Connecticut House of Representatives. He served two terms in the State House, and after working in the administration of former Connecticut Governor Ella T. Grasso, launched his first bid for the U.S. Congress in 1980. He is the father of two children, Mia and Ari.

*(over)*

**FRANK O'BEIRNE, JR.**  
**(Retired) U.S. Navy Captain**

## **EDUCATION**

M.S., Administration, George Washington University, 1980

B.S., U.S. Naval Academy, 1958

Industrial College of Armed Forces, 1980

Naval Nuclear Propulsion Training, 1961-1962

## **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

1993 - Consultant  
Present Connecticut Department of Economic Development

1990 - Self-Employed  
1993

1988 - Deputy Program Manager, Textron Defense Systems  
1989

Responsible for the concept of a new employment of existing weapon system, development of proposal, sale to the U.S. Air Force, and startup of program.

1987 - Staff Military Assistant, Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense  
1988 for Strategic Systems

Responsible for monitoring and analyzing Navy ballistic and cruise missile systems. Prepared and delivered program reviews for Secretary and Under Secretary of Defense. Prepared and conducted Milestone III review (full-scale production decision) for TRIDENT II missile system.

1984 - Commanding Officer, Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base  
1986

Responsible for operation of base (25 square miles of land) including 500 military, 600 civil service, and 1,000 contract employees. Responsible for establishment of three new facilities, including selection and hiring of personnel, inspection and acceptance of physical facilities, and construction of \$300 million per year.

Served as Commanding Officer of the Naval Weapons Facility, TRIDENT Refit Facility, and the TRIDENT Training Facility.

1980 - Director, Submarine Antisubmarine Warfare Systems, Chief of Naval Operations  
1984

Responsible for submarine antisubmarine warfare systems, sponsor of new systems and programs. Directed the preparation of and presented the annual Antisubmarine Warfare Appraisal of all Navy antisubmarine warfare systems and operations for Chief of Naval Operations.

**FRANK O'BEIRNE, JR. (Continued)**

1979     Student, Industrial College of the Armed Forces

1975 -   Staff, Chief of Naval Operations, Director of POLARIS/POSEIDON  
1978     Section in Strategic Submarine Division

Responsible for all POLARIS/POSEIDON submarine and missile programs and analysis. This included new sonar, navigation, and communications systems as well as Mk 48 torpedo and follow-on systems.

1972 -   Commanding Officer, USS GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER (SSBN 656)  
1975

Responsible for total operation, safety, and conduct of the largest, most modern, nuclear ballistic missile submarine in the Navy. Submarine staff included 14 officers and 124 enlisted personnel.

John C. Markowicz

EDUCATION

B.S., Engineering (with Distinction), U.S. Naval Academy, 1965

CAREER

1976-  
Present      Business Executive

Responsible for the management, growth, diversification, and daily operation of a diversified high technology, small business with more than 465 employees in 14 international locations. Duties include all aspects of recruiting and hiring, coordination of new product development, planning and implementing annual business plans, and monitoring product quality and delivery milestones. Earned national reputation for innovative approaches in growth and diversification. Called upon to testify before the Senate Subcommittee on Competitiveness and Economic Opportunity, and the Defense Conversion Commission. Extensively interviewed by the printed press (Business Week, The Christian Science Monitor, New York Times, Newsweek, Hartford Courant) and electronics media (CNN, regional, and international television networks). Directly managed and marketed company capabilities in numerous commercial and government services product lines with significant growth in size, sales, and revenues. Earned regional and national recognition for performance by the Small Business Administration, including two awards as Small Business of the Year (New England & New York Region). Assumed a leadership position in numerous economic development initiatives in southeastern Connecticut.

1976-  
Present      Commissioned Officer, U.S. Naval Reserve

Served in a wide variety of challenging assignments, including three command tours. Selected in national competition for numerous policy and selection boards, including the SECNAV National Naval Reserve Policy Board. Cited for professional achievement with six personal decorations.

1965-  
1976      Commissioned Officer, U.S. Navy

Served in three challenging assignments as a nuclear trained submarine officer. Two tours were aboard SSN 637-Class submarines as a division officer and department head, and one tour as weapons officer on a submarine squadron staff. Continuously cited for professional and unit performance. Selected for early promotion to Lieutenant Commander. Awarded several personal awards and the Navy League Stephen Decatur Award for Operational Competence.

MEMBERSHIP

Vice Chairman, Southeastern CT Economic Development Coalition  
Director, Corporation for Regional Economic Development  
President and Director, Technology for Connecticut, Inc.  
Member, Subbase Realignment Coalition  
Member, Port of New London Steering Committee  
Member, Avery Point Marine Science Center Study Group  
Incorporator, Lawrence and Memorial Hospital  
Member: Surface Navy Association (Life), Naval Submarine League, Chamber of Commerce, Naval Reserve Association, U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association, U.S. Naval Institute

## JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN

### EDUCATION

Yale University Law School, 1967

Bachelor's Degree, Yale University, 1964

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1989 - U.S. Senator  
Present

Elected to the United States Senate on November 8, 1988. Began term on January 3, 1989. Serving on the committees on Armed Services, Environment and Public Works (Chairman, Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation), Governmental Affairs (Chairman, Subcommittee on Regulation and Government Information), and Small Business (Chairman, Subcommittee on Competitiveness, Capital Formation, and Economic Opportunity). In the 102nd Congress, served as Chairman of the Gulf Pollution Task Force. Serving as Vice-Chairman of the Democratic Leadership Council.

1982 - Attorney General, State of Connecticut  
1989

Elected as Connecticut's 21st Attorney General. Reelected to that post in 1986. Made protection of the environment and prosecution of consumer fraud major priorities of his office. Leader in efforts to increase child support collections, investigate waste and abuse in state government, combat white collar crime, and protect human rights.

1970 - Connecticut State Senator, State of Connecticut  
1980

Elected to the Connecticut State Senate in 1970. Served for ten years with the last six years as Majority Leader.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Creating jobs is an important concern to Senator Lieberman. He advocates innovative government involvement in the economy to stimulate economic growth, housing, job-oriented education, trade, savings and investment, and research and development of high-technology products. He supports defense diversification, a permanent research and development tax credit, a lower capital gains tax, personal and business IRAs, business education partnerships, and expanded trade. Senator Lieberman was the leading architect of the 30-point Economic Leadership Strategy, announced by Majority Leader George Mitchell in July 1992.

## JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN (Continued)

Senator Lieberman authored new laws allowing the Secret Service to investigate financial crimes committed by Savings & Loan executives and extending the statute of limitations on collection of money from delinquent taxpayers to help reduce the deficit. In recognition of the important defense work to Connecticut's economy, Senator Lieberman has authored legislation designed to assist defense-related workers, companies, and communities cope with defense cutbacks.

Senator Lieberman has continued to emphasize environmental protection, authoring portions of the Clean Air Act and the new oil spill law. He wrote laws creating a national park site at Weir Farm in Connecticut and a Long Island Sound office in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). He authored the Pollution Prosecution Act, which increases the number of investigators in the EPA. He proposed legislation to promote pollution prevention, an environmental strategy that can make American businesses more efficient and competitive even as it cleans up the nation's land, sea, and air. In 1991, Senator Lieberman helped lead a successful effort to keep legislation authorizing oil companies to drill Arctic National Wildlife Refuge from reaching the Senate floor. He is also a leader in the fight to reduce lead poisoning and Lyme Disease.

Senator Lieberman has been a strong proponent of laws to protect consumers from fraud and abuse in the marketplace. He was a leading proponent of legislation to control cable television rates and fought successfully to overturn President Bush's veto of the bill in 1992. In the wake of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August, 1990, Senator Lieberman emerged as a leading congressional critic of price gouging by oil companies, and he coauthored anti-profiteering and windfall profits tax legislation. He has been active in efforts to reduce misleading health and environmental claims made by manufacturers on their product labels and in advertising, and has investigated government's response to the danger of all-terrain vehicles.

Prior to the Persian Gulf Crisis, Senator Lieberman advocated a stepped-up federal effort to improve energy efficiency of federal facilities, increase the economy of automobiles, reduce our dependence on oil, and promote energy conservation and the development of clean, alternative sources of energy, such as fuel cells.

In the field of foreign policy, Senator Lieberman emphasizes the continuing threat of terrorism and terrorist-linked regimes to American interests, as well as the proliferation of chemical, nuclear, and ballistic missile capabilities around the globe. He warned against Iraq's missile threat more than a year before the first SCUDs were launched against Israel and Saudi Arabia, and he helped lead a congressional effort urging suspension of U.S. talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization after a terrorist raid. Senator Lieberman supported President Bush's Gulf Policy throughout the crisis, and on January 12, 1991, he voted for the Warner-Lieberman resolution authorizing the President to use force to implement the United Nations resolutions and remove Iraq from Kuwait. In May 1990, Senator Lieberman was the American leader of an international delegation sent to observe Romania's first free elections since it emerged from decades of communist dictatorship. In August 1990, Senator Lieberman coauthored a resolution from Senator Bob Dole endorsing the use of all necessary means to eliminate Saddam Hussein's nuclear weapons.

## JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN (Continued)

program. That same month, Senator Lieberman became the first person to enter Saudi Arabia and Kuwait with a passport stamped by the State of Israel. In 1992, Senator Lieberman was coauthor of a resolution urging the use of all necessary means to deliver humanitarian relief to Bosnian victims of Serbian aggression in the former Yugoslavia. He also worked with his colleagues in the Senate in support of American efforts to aid victims of famine in Somalia.

A major portion of Senator Lieberman's agenda is focused on constituent service. He cut government "red tape" for thousands of Connecticut residents, and he responded to tens of thousands of phone calls and letters from constituents expressing their views on a variety of issues. He established a "mobile Senate office" to bring the services of his office closer to the doors of his constituents. That office has been visited by thousands of people in every community throughout Connecticut. Senator Lieberman conducts "town hall" meetings and makes "diner stops" around the state to give people a chance to ask questions and air their perspectives on public policy topics.

Recipient of an Honorary Doctorate degree from Yeshiva University and the University of Hartford.

Named the State of Connecticut's "Best Politician" of the past 20 years by Connecticut magazine, 1991.

## PUBLICATIONS

Child Support in America, A guidebook on methods to increase the collection of child support from delinquent fathers, Yale University Press: 1986.

The Legacy, A history of Connecticut Politics from 1930-1980, Spoonwood Press: 1981.

The Scorpion and the Tarantula, A study of the early efforts to control nuclear proliferation, Houghton Mifflin Company: 1970.

The Power Broker, A biography of the late Democratic Party Chairman, John M. Bailey, Houghton Mifflin Company: 1966.

# COMMENTARY



■ Navy Undersea Warfare Center in New London

Day file photo

## *An open letter to BRAC:*

# Correct mistakes of the past

By A.T. MOLLEGEN, JR.

*The following is an open letter to the BRAC commissioners visiting New London today:*

**T**hank you for coming to inspect the New London Laboratory of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center. This laboratory is the world's leading center for submarine and surface ship sonar, and the only such center in the U.S.

You are in a unique position to be able to call off a planned change which will:

■ Significantly reduce the effectiveness of this center by driving off key personnel who are the world's leading experts in sonar technology.

■ Significantly increase the expenditures for this center by transferring 1,000 experts (or at least the two-thirds of them who statistically will go) to another location where they will do the same things they are doing here, with no noticeable gain in continuing operating efficiency.

In 1991, Navy officials in Washington directed the leaders of what was then called the Naval Underwater Systems Center to do a thorough study of the savings that would be gained by moving about 1,000 scientists, engineers, administrative and support personnel from New London to Newport.

As you might expect, the NUSC scientists, engineers, et al, did a good and thorough job, and their

findings were officially forwarded to Washington. After all, this is not a terribly difficult problem (at least for someone who understands all the costs involved in relocating a large group of government employees — some arcane rules regarding payments to government employees come into play). Their findings were that there would be a substantial net cost to the government for the move. It is important to note that current cost figures provided by the Navy in 1995 show that these 1991 NUSC estimates have turned out to be right on target.

### **Pentagon buried true cost**

In the community, word then spread in 1991 that the New London laboratory was in danger of

being down-sized or closed, and the National Interest Coalition was formed. This was a coalition of more than 20 professional societies, civic organizations, private companies and other concerned individuals who knew of the importance of the New London laboratory and wanted to take whatever action they could to head off the ill-conceived actions that were being considered.

When the NUSC report was received in Washington, officials there did not like the facts presented in the NUSC study, so they ordered it "buried." All copies that had been distributed within NUSC were recalled, as were all copies (including those on computer disks) held by the contractor that had physically prepared the report.

When the Coalition requested a copy, first through informal channels, then through the Freedom of Information Act, we were stonewalled. I was, however, told by several NUSC employees (speaking off the record and in some significant fear of losing their jobs) that we were after exactly the right document. I was even told that we should be sure to get both the document itself and the appendix, since the best data was in the appendix.

In the cost figures ultimately provided in 1991 by the Pentagon to the BRAC, however, some of the costs that had been identified in the NUSC cost study were omitted. (Later, the GAO seriously criticized the 1991 cost data processes of the Navy, although the office was not apparently aware of this particular problem.)

Because the 1991 stonewalling was successful, in that the Coalition did not get the NUSC cost study, we did not know of the overt cost omissions in the submissions to BRAC. Neither did the BRAC. As a result, the 1991 BRAC approved the Pentagon's recommendation to move about 1,000 NUSC personnel to Newport. This was in spite of the Coalition's estimates and testimony that this move would both cost taxpayer money on a net basis and significantly damage the laboratory's capability.

The Coalition's testimony has subsequently been fully justified by two factors: 1. The cost data in the 1991 NUSC study, a full copy of which has recently been obtained by the successor coalition, and which matches the Navy's cost experience to date, and; 2. the number of scientists and engineers who are currently leaving the government rather than relocating. Also, even Navy budget submissions prepared two or three months after their BRAC submission used cost figures for the move much higher than those submitted to the BRAC.

## Still don't make sense

This whole picture causes one to wonder whether the 1995 Navy figures are equally distorted, but since all the 1995 figures are based on the assumption that the 1991 decision is carried out, they are not as relevant as figures would be if the question were asked: "What are the total costs of today's plans, compared to stopping the relocations?" The answer to this question is that the relocations still not make sense, either economically, or in terms of military value.

As we look ahead, it is very important to keep in mind just how critical this particular laboratory is. To begin with, the nuclear submarine is the king of the ocean. (Other service branches may resent this fact, and argue in favor of their own kind of vehicle. However, in real-world competitions with other forces, either naval or land-based, nuclear submarines always win.)

*'You can correct a decision which was made by your predecessors based on erroneous data that was presented to them, and you can help restore the faith in government of all of us.'*

The superiority of the nuclear submarine over other forces is also testified to by the fact that the two strongest military powers on earth, the U.S. and Russia, have both made nuclear submarines the primary arm of strategic deterrent. The same is also true of the United Kingdom and France. In short, among military forces, submarines are exceptionally important, whether ours or someone else's. Nuclear submarines control the balance of power in conflicts on or near the sea.

A few months ago, in December 1994, the Office of Naval Intelligence released to the public the information that, for the first time in history, another nation, Russia, now has SSNs (nuclear attack submarines) at sea which are quieter than any U.S. SSNs now at sea. This Russian accomplishment greatly reduces the historic tactical advantage of U.S. SSNs.

While the U.S. must continue to quiet its submarines and must regain the lead in quieting if possible, the U.S. must also work as hard and as fast as possible to improve its sonar capabilities. Only by our doing this can U.S. submarines and surface forces expect to be able to detect the ever-quieter submarines of other nations.

## Balance of power

The only U.S. organization which has this responsibility and capability is the NUWC New London laboratory. As a consequence, the upcoming BRAC decision about the New London laboratory has a direct bearing on the worldwide balance of power for the next 20 or 30 years.

Now if I were a BRAC commissioner, I would be very leery about reversing a decision of a prior BRAC. However, the precedent has been set: the 1993 BRAC reversed a decision of the 1991 BRAC. The 1995 BRAC is also being asked to reverse at least one decision of the 1993 BRAC. An appeal through the courts of one of the 1991 BRAC decisions (closing the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard) led to a court ruling which means that BRAC decisions typically will not be reviewed by the courts.

Thus, the 1995 BRAC is not only able to reverse a 1991 decision, but also it is the only agency which in practical terms can do so. While reconsidering past decisions is an added burden, it is nonetheless part of the responsibility.

Because the 1991 decision was known by many laboratory employees to be illogical and to have been imposed from Washington, it has led to considerable cynicism and reduction in morale among laboratory employees, their families and their colleagues in private industry. This can be changed by a little leadership.

You, who are visiting the laboratory, and your fellow commissioners, have a chance to do what is best for the country. You can correct a decision which was made by your predecessors on the basis of erroneous data that was presented to them, and you can help restore the faith in government of all of us.

Cancel the planned moves of sonar personnel to Newport by cancelling the 1991 decision and rejecting the 1995 recommendation. This will save money and enhance military value. This will be a decision you can be proud of.

*A.T. Mollegen, Jr., was chairman of the National Interest Coalition in 1991, and from 1976 to 1992 was CEO of Analysis & Technology, Inc. He is a board member of the Naval Submarine League and chairman of the board of Technology for Connecticut, Inc. (TECHCONN), a state and federally funded eco-*

... FROM ... OF-  
ganization. He is also co-founder  
and president of Allied Resources  
Corporation of Manchester, Conn.,  
a contractor to private business.

# Document Separator

**NAVY/DOD PROPOSED  
REDIRECT**

**FOR**

**NUCLEAR POWER SCHOOL /  
NUCLEAR "A" SCHOOL**

**Captain Frank O'Beirne, Jr. (USN Ret.)**

# SIZE OF SCHOOLS IN 2001

	Average on Board
<b>Nuclear Power School</b>	<b>1082</b>
Basic nuclear instruction	
6 months	
<b>Nuclear "A" School</b>	<b>964</b>
Basic technical instruction	
Electronics	34 weeks
Electrical	23 weeks
Mechanics	20 weeks
<b>Instructors</b>	<b>514</b>

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2560</b>
--------------	-------------

# **1993 DOD/NAVY AND BRAC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION**

**"Close the Naval Training Center (NTC) Orlando and relocate certain personnel, equipment, and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations, ...."**

**"The Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School relocate to the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB) New London, ...."**

## SINCE BRAC-93

Navy has expended 18 months of planning and design in New London

- Executed design contracts ~\$ 10,000,000
  - Designed renovation of 300,000 square feet of *available* training space
- On-going construction \$ 486,000
- Redesigned / relocated current tenants >\$ 1,000,000

**Total Expended >\$ 11,486,000**

## **1995 DOD/NAVY PROPOSAL**

**"Change the receiving site specified by the 1993 Commission for the "Nuclear Power School" (or the Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center) from "The Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London" to "Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina."**

# **WHAT HAS CHANGED SINCE BRAC '93?**

**Charleston option available in 1993 - Not selected**  
**Navy recommended all submarine training be focused at New London- BRAC concurred - Congress approved**

## **NOW NAVY SAYS**

**Relocate schools to Charleston because:**

- Some facilities at New London no longer available**
- Co-location with moored training ships enhances training capability**
- Avoids significant building / renovation costs at New London**

**No other alternatives considered; no configuration comparisons**

# **NAVY JUSTIFICATION #1**

## **FACILITIES NO LONGER AVAILABLE**

**1993 Navy School proposal included reuse of six existing buildings for training and two old BEQs for berthing**

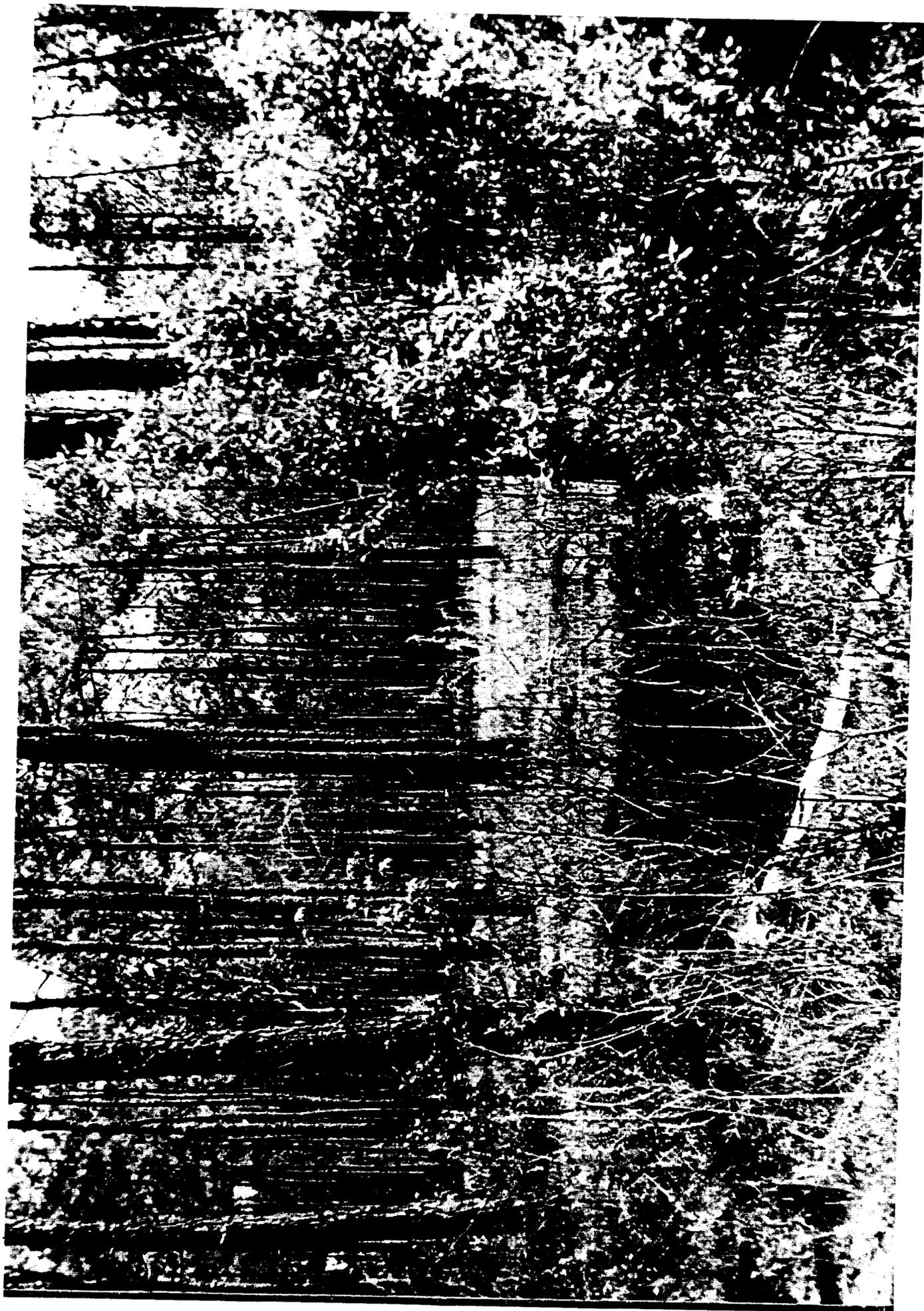
**1993 BRAC unanimously rejected DOD / Navy proposal to remove all subs from New London**

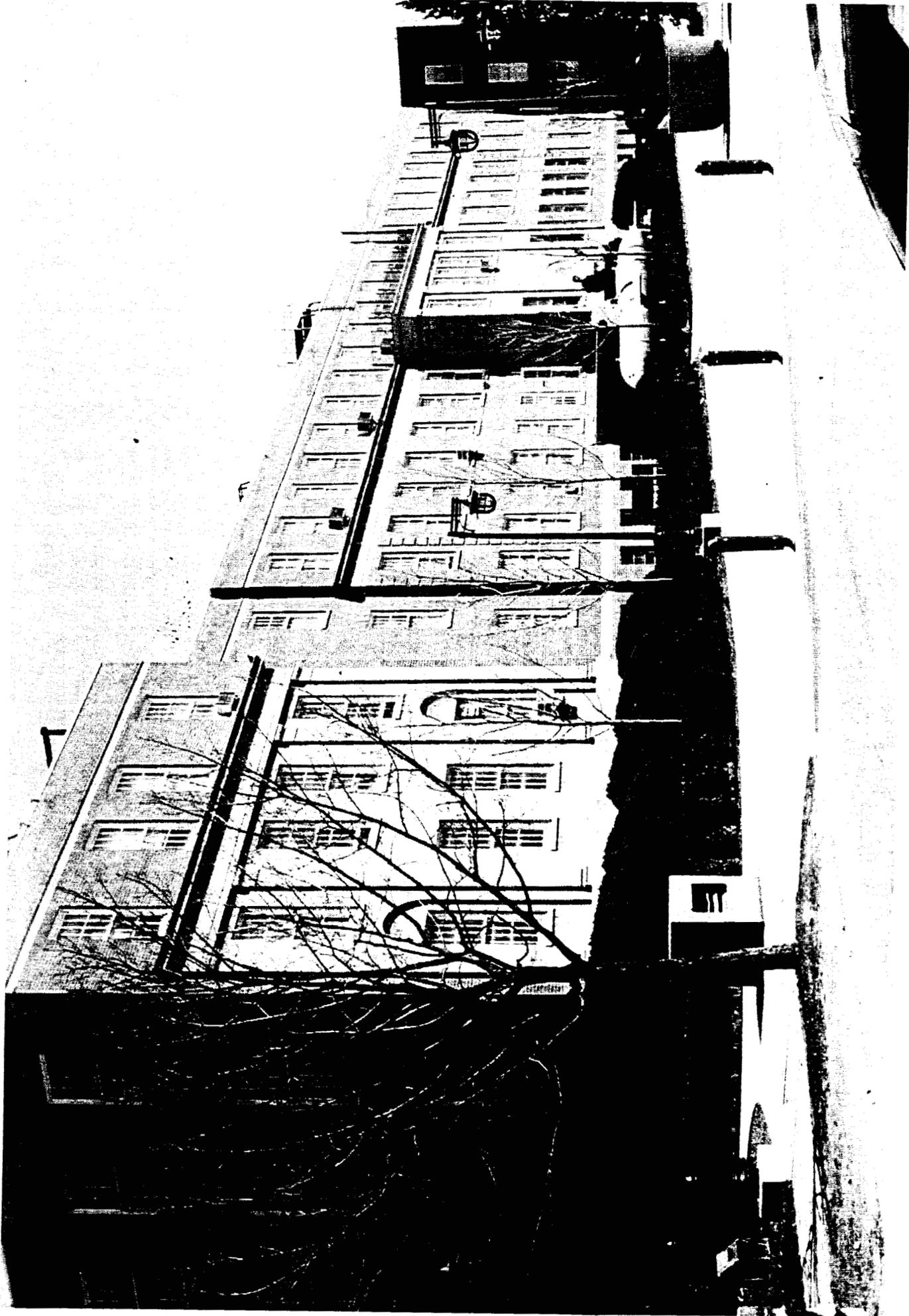
- Old BEQs now not available**
- Would have required major renovation**

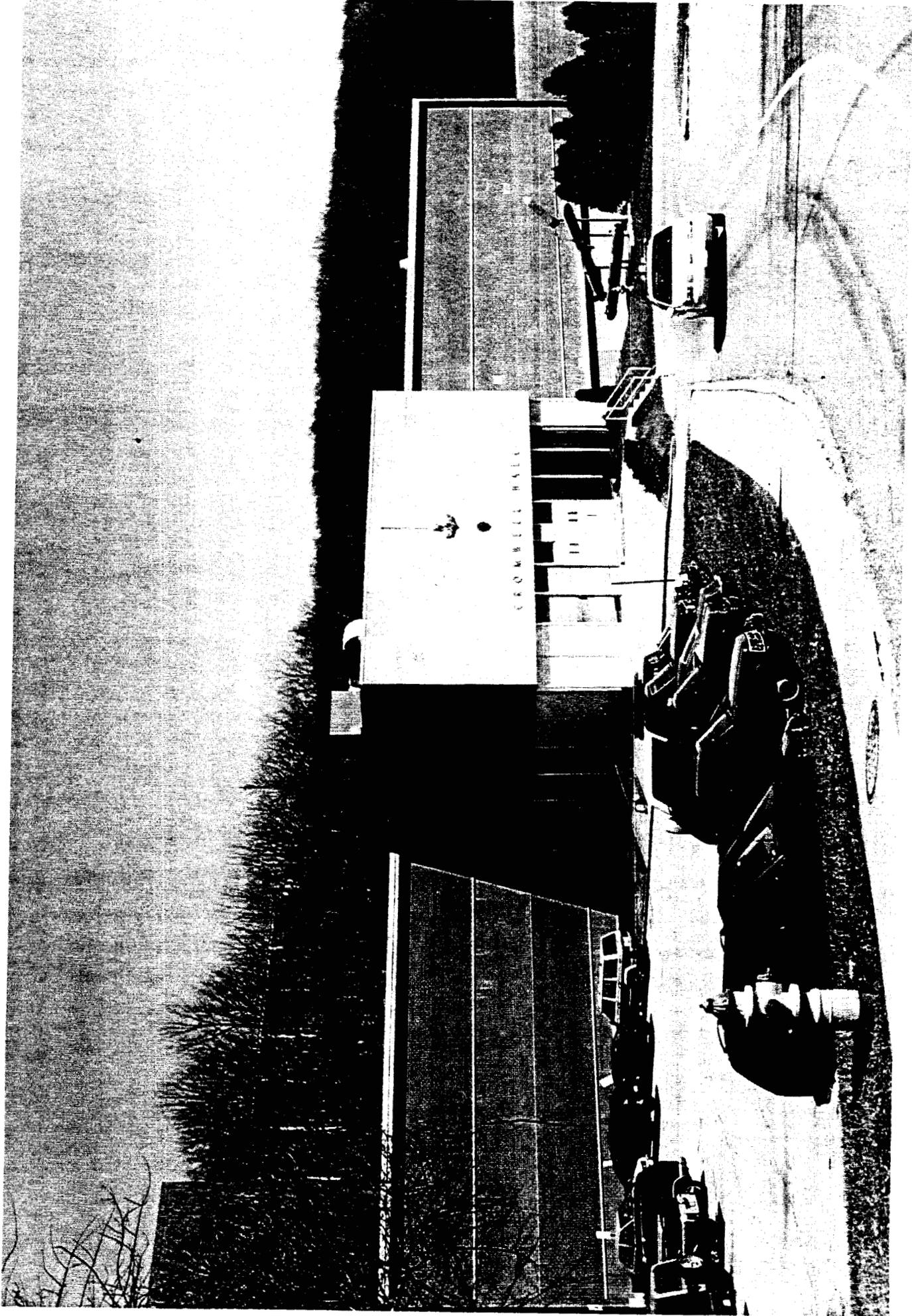
**All facilities for training are still available**

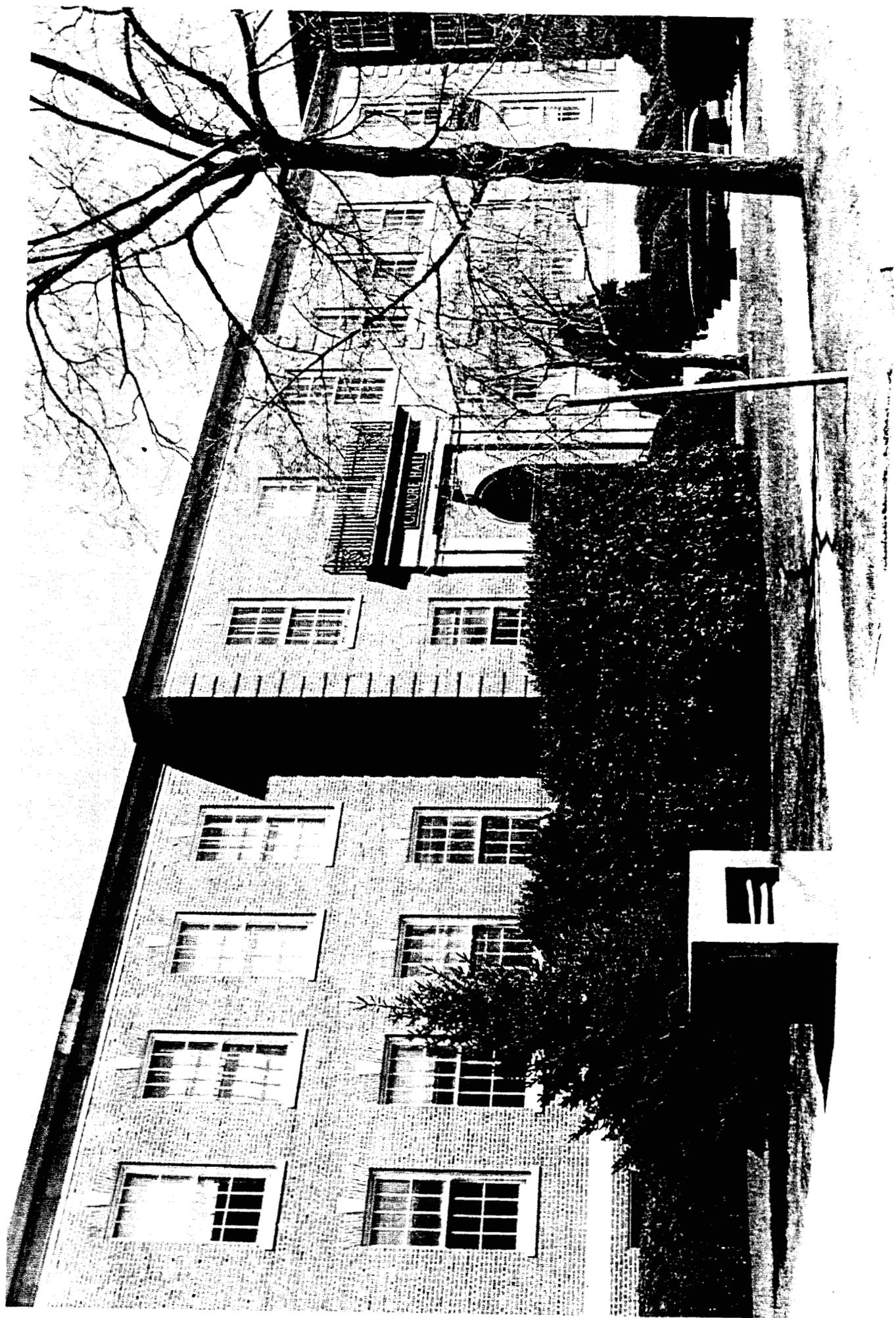












# COMPARISON OF VERY DIFFERENT FACILITIES

<u>New London</u>	<u>Charleston</u>
1997 student requirement	2001 student requirement (~170 fewer on board)
Designed and budgeted	Computer-generated estimate "non-budget quality costs"
BEQ 100%, all others > 35% design review	No site plan or footprint
Ready for bid	
Complete in 1999	Complete in 2001

## **PROBLEMS WITH NAVY PROPOSAL**

- **Two very different facilities are compared**
- **Significant costs of Charleston alternative omitted from COBRA calculations**

# **NAVY JUSTIFICATION #2**

## **CO-LOCATION WITH MOORED TRAINING SHIPS**

**Two moored ships at Charleston for reactor training**

- **In 2001, ~ 1/2 of NPS students will utilize**
- **Remaining ~ 1/2 will train in Idaho or New York**
- **Charleston location = annual PCS savings (\$537,000)**
- **At least equal PCS savings at New York or Idaho**

-- Navy did not consider any other options

# **SCHOOLS LOCATED IN NEW LONDON**

- **Co-located with Basic and Advanced Submarine School**
- **Co-located with advanced technical schools**
- **Co-located with operating nuclear fleet units**
- **Ultimate permanent duty station for many**
  - **PCS savings for instructors to and from school omitted**



# FACILITY COMPARISON

**New London (1997)  
(> 35% Design Review)**

**Charleston (2001)  
(No Design)**

711 KSF  
249 KSF  
36 KSF  
74 KSY  
16 KSF  
23 KSF  
\$ 1.3 M  
0

BEQ  
Training  
Galley  
Parking  
Pers Sup  
Med / Den  
Telephone  
Expand Fire

667 KSF  
243 KSF  
36 KSF  
70.5 KSY  
16 KSF  
23 KSF  
\$ 0 M  
14 KSF

**Cost \$ 162.5 M**

**(BUDGETED)**

**\$ 144.4 M**

**(COBRA)**

**New London termination \$ 3.1 M**

**\$ 147.5 M**

# **SIGNIFICANT COSTS OMITTED FOR CHARLESTON OPTION**

**Design, architect and engineering costs omitted**

- Detailed in certified data - \$ 10.48 M

**Infrastructure costs omitted**

- No roads or drainage - \$ unspecified
- No sewage or water "
- No electrical "
- No telephones (New London modification \$ 1.3 M)

**No EIS or EA (wetlands, threatened species)**

- No permitting costs - \$ 100 K mitigation

**Support facilities costs omitted**

- No costs for support activities moving from closed Naval Station
- No costs for any athletic accommodations
  - Existing facilities are 100% utilized

**Continued operation at Orlando costs omitted**

- No allocation for 2 additional years of operating fire, security, medical, public works, etc. at Orlando ~ \$ 5.1 M / year
- No cost for delaying Orlando savings ~ 2 years - \$ unspecified

# UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

*What is the Charleston facility location plan?*

- No site plan for area of mixed woods and wetlands
- Road, infrastructure, support, and facility requirements
- Impact of other military activities moving to Weapons Station
  - ~20 functions relocating from closed Naval Station
- Other land encumbered by explosive safety arcs

*What is the true cost of a Charleston decision?*

COBRA + DESIGN + INFRASTRUCTURE + SUPPORT + ORLANDO = \$ 168.6 +  
(\$ 147.9 M) (\$ 10.48 M) ? ? (\$ 10.2 M)

NEW LONDON \$ 162.5 M

# CRITERIA

**NEW LONDON**

**MILITARY VALUE**

**CHARLESTON**

**Yes**

**1. Current and future mission requirements operational readiness**

**Yes**

**Facilities, land, infrastructure**

**2. Availability and condition of land, facilities**

**Land**

**~ 8% Expansion capability beyond 2001**

**3. Contingency, mobilization, total force**

**2001 capable, no expansion capability**

**Known, budgeted**

**4. Cost and manpower**

**Understated, probably greater than New London**

# CRITERIA

## NEW LONDON

## RETURN ON INVESTMENT

## CHARLESTON

MILCON ends 1998

5. Extent and Timing  
(from Orlando  
decision)

MILCON ends 2000  
Orlando shutdown  
delayed 2 years

## IMPACTS

Yes

6. Economic impacts

Yes

Adequate

7. Community  
infrastructure

Adequate

No

8. Environmental

Unknown

# CONCLUSION

## Purpose of BRAC to reduce unnecessary infrastructure

- DOD / NAVY recommendation creates new infrastructure
- Fails to utilize excess capacity existing at New London
- No substantive gain based on selection criteria
- Significant deviation from criteria

## RECOMMENDATION

**Reject proposal for redirection**

**FRANK O'BEIRNE, JR.**  
**(Retired) U.S. Navy Captain**

**EDUCATION**

M.S., Administration, George Washington University, 1980

B.S., U.S. Naval Academy, 1958

Industrial College of Armed Forces, 1980

Naval Nuclear Propulsion Training, 1961-1962

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

1993 - Consultant  
Present Connecticut Department of Economic Development

1990 - Self-Employed  
1993

1988 - Deputy Program Manager, Textron Defense Systems  
1989

Responsible for the concept of a new employment of existing weapon system, development of proposal, sale to the U.S. Air Force, and startup of program.

1987 - Staff Military Assistant, Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense  
1988 for Strategic Systems

Responsible for monitoring and analyzing Navy ballistic and cruise missile systems. Prepared and delivered program reviews for Secretary and Under Secretary of Defense. Prepared and conducted Milestone III review (full-scale production decision) for TRIDENT II missile system.

1984 - Commanding Officer, Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base  
1986

Responsible for operation of base (25 square miles of land) including 500 military, 600 civil service, and 1,000 contract employees. Responsible for establishment of three new facilities, including selection and hiring of personnel, inspection and acceptance of physical facilities, and construction of \$300 million per year.

Served as Commanding Officer of the Naval Weapons Facility, TRIDENT Refit Facility, and the TRIDENT Training Facility.

1980 - Director, Submarine Antisubmarine Warfare Systems, Chief of Naval Operations  
1984

Responsible for submarine antisubmarine warfare systems, sponsor of new systems and programs. Directed the preparation of and presented the annual Antisubmarine Warfare Appraisal of all Navy antisubmarine warfare systems and operations for Chief of Naval Operations.

**FRANK O'BEIRNE, JR. (Continued)**

1979      Student, Industrial College of the Armed Forces

1975 -      Staff, Chief of Naval Operations, Director of POLARIS/POSEIDON  
1978      Section in Strategic Submarine Division

Responsible for all POLARIS/POSEIDON submarine and missile programs and analysis. This included new sonar, navigation, and communications systems as well as Mk 48 torpedo and follow-on systems.

1972 -      Commanding Officer, USS GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER (SSBN 656)  
1975

Responsible for total operation, safety, and conduct of the largest, most modern, nuclear ballistic missile submarine in the Navy. Submarine staff included 14 officers and 124 enlisted personnel.

