Commissioner's Base Visit Book

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey Recommendations

The Honorable Philip E. Coyle

29 June 2005

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE 2005

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

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

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

COMMISSIONER PHILIP COYLE

Travel Itinerary from June 27 – July 01, 2005

Confirmation # CUBGIQ

Los Angeles, CA

June 27, 2005

08:30-16:09 US Air Flight 172 from LA to Charlotte, NC

[redacted]

Hotel: The Westin

June 28, 2005

PM Hearing, Charlotte, NC

19:00-20:45 US Air Flight 360 from Charlotte, NC to Newark, NJ

[redacted]

Hotel: Ocean Place Resort and SPA Confirmation # 4511C118950606
Ocean Blvd
Long Branch, NJ
Phone: 732-571-4000

June 29, 2005

AM visit, Ft. Monmouth - Newark, NJ

14:15-16:43 Delta Flight 1663 from Newark NJ to Atlanta GA.

[redacted]

Hotel: Georgian Terrace

June 30, 2005

AM Hearing, Atlanta, GA

PM Hearing, Guard, GA

[redacted]

19:42-21:15 Delta Flight 1126 from Atlanta, LAX

ITINERARY

White = Chairman
Gray = General Newton

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	POC	ACTION
24-May 0815	Chairman arrives	Norfolk Airport	Hal Tickle	Meet
0845-0930	En route	Medical Center Portsmouth	Hal Tickle/Leshia Mandzia	Review Briefing Book
0915-1030	Commissioner Brief	Medical Center Portsmouth		Brief Chairman
1030-1100	En route	Naval Station	Jim Durso	
1100-1230	Commissioner's Brief	Navy Region Headquarters, Bldg N-21	Captain Zobel, Commander, Mid-Atlantic Region and Captain Becker, Commanding Officer, NS Norfolk	Presentations on affected activities
1230-1315	Lunch	Norfolk Officers Club	Hal Tickle	
1315-1430	Tour of Submarine and Shipyard Facilities	Naval Station	Capt Zobel	Windshield/facility tour
1430-1515	En route son's home	126 Nate Turner Blvd, Newport News	Hal Tickle	Travel/debrief
0945	General Newton arrives	Norfolk Airport	Hal Tickle	Meet
1030-1100	En route	Naval Station	Hal Tickle	Review Briefing Book
1100-1430	Join Chairman	Naval Station	Hal Tickle	Join Chairman for briefings/lunch/tour
1430-1515	En route hotel	Comfort Inn 12330 Jefferson Ave, Hampton	Jim Durso	Join Gary Dinsick
25-May TBD	Meet Chairman (with Gen. Newton)	126 Nate Turner Blvd, Newport News	Gary Dinsick	Begin Ft Monroe itinerary

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

THE HONORABLE ANTHONY J. PRINCIPI
AND
GENERAL LLOYD W. NEWTON (U.S. AIR FORCE, RETIRED)
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commissioners

FRIDAY, 03 JUNE 2005

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	PARTICIPATION
0715	Arrival Met by: MG Michael Mazzucchi, Commanding & Program Executive Office (PEO) Command, Control & Communications-Tactical (C3T), Communications-Electronics Life Cycle Management Command (C-E LCMC) Mr. Gary Martin, Acting Director, Communications-Electronics Research, Development & Engineering Center (CERDEC), Research, Development & Engineering Command (RDECOM) U.S. Representative Christopher Smith, 4th District-New Jersey	Lakehurst Naval Air Station	The Honorable Anthony J. Principi, BRAC Commission Chairman GEN Lloyd W. Newton, USAF, Retired, BRAC Commissioner Mr. R. Gary Dinsick, BRAC Staffer
0715-0735	En route to Charles Wood Helipad	Helicopter	Same
0735-0750	Arrival Met by: MG Michael Mazzucchi, Commanding & Program Executive Office (PEO) Command, Control & Communications-Tactical (C3T), C-E LCMC En route to Building 1207	Charles Wood Helipad Military Vehicle	Same
0750-0800	Continental Breakfast	Mallette Hall Conference Room A	Same

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TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	PARTICIPATION
0800-0945	Opening Remarks MG Mazzucchi BRAC Commissioners Team C4SIR Mission Video & Briefing MG Mazzucchi Mr. Muller	Conference Room A	The Honorable Principi GEN Newton Mr. Dinsick Ms. Elizabeth Bieri, BRAC Staffer Mr. Wesley Hood, BRAC Staffer BRAC Staffers (4 TBD) MG Mazzucchi Mr. Victor J. Ferlise, Deputy to the Commanding General (CG) for Operations & Support, C-E LCMC Mr. Edward Bair, PEO Intelligence, Electronic Warfare & Sensors (IEW&S), C-E LCMC Mr. Kevin Carroll, PEO Enterprise Information Systems (EIS) Mr. Edward Elgart, Director, Acquisition Center (AC) Mr. Anthony LaPlaca, Director, Logistics & Readiness Center (LRC) Mr. Edward Thomas, Director, Software Engineering Center (SEC) Mr. Mark Sagan, Chief Counsel, C-E LCMC Mr. Martin Mr. Anthony Lisuzzo, Director for Intelligence and Information Warfare, CERDEC, RDECOM COL Ricki Sullivan, Commander, USA Garrison-Fort Monmouth (USAG-FM), Installation Management Agency (IMA) COL Vallory Lowman. PEO C3T, C-E LCMC LTC Eugene Coddington, Deputy Commandant, US Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS) Mr. Henry Muller, Acting Associate Technical Director, CERDEC, RDECOM Ms. Deborah Devlin, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER/G-1) Ms. Patricia Devine, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations & Plans (DCSOPS/G-3)

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TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	PARTICIPATION
0945-1000	BREAK En route to Building 1210	Walk	Commissioners and Staff MG Mazzucchi Mr. Ferlise Mr. Thomas Ms. Devine
1000-1020	Software Engineering Center (SEC) Demonstrations Mr. Thomas	Building 1210	Same
1020-1030	En route to Building 210	Military Vehicle	Commissioners and Staff MG Mazzucchi Mr. Ferlise Ms. Devine
1030-1050	Tour of Joint Satellite Communications Engineering Center (JSEC) Ms. Cathy Young, Assistant Project Manager for Satellite Communications Systems (PM DCATS)	Building 210	Commissioners and Staff MG Mazzucchi Mr. Ferlise Mr. Carroll Mr. Martin Ms. Devine
1050-1100	En route to McAfee Center	Military Vehicle	Commissioners and Staff MG Mazzucchi Mr. Ferlise Mr. Martin Ms. Devine
1100-1200	Improvise Explosive Device (IED) Lab Lightweight Counter Mortar Radar Aircraft Survivability Anechoic Chamber Foliage Penetrating Radar Closing Remarks MG Mazzucchi	McAfee Center Building 600 Conference Room	Commissioners and Staff MG Mazzucchi Mr. Ferlise Mr. Martin Mr. Lisuzzo Mr. Muller Ms. Devine
1200-1215	BREAK	McAfee Center	Participants
1200	Departure to Newark Airport	Military Vehicle	GEN Newton

THE HONORABLE ANTHONY J. PRINCIPI
AND
GENERAL LLOYD W. NEWTON (U.S. AIR FORCE, RETIRED)
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commissioners

FRIDAY, 03 JUNE 2005

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	PARTICIPATION
1215-1245	WORKING LUNCH Community Presentation	Building 600	Commissioner and Staff Senator Jon Corzine Congressman Frank Pallone, Jr. Congressman Rush Holt Congressman Chris Smith Acting Governor Richard J. Codey, NJ Admiral Paul Gaffney II, USN Retired MG William Russ, USA Retired Mr. Robert Giordano
1245-1300	En route to Eatontown Municipal Building	Commissioner Staff Vehicle	Commissioner and Staff
1300-1315	Press Availability	Eatontown Municipal Building	Commissioner and Staff
1320	Departure	POV	The Honorable Principi

06/02/05 3:33 PM

TRANSPORTATION AGENDA FOR THE VISIT OF BRAC COMMISSIONERS

Driver: Van 1- Bill Kortenhaus, 732-532-8679 Cell 732-239-8388; Pager 800-970-8388
Van 2- Joseph Bivona, 732-532-3710, Cell 732-239-6268, Pager 800-970-8332
45 Passenger Bus – Mike Golub

3 JUNE 2005

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	PARTICIPANTS
0700	Arrive Lakehurst via Van 2	Lakehurst airfield	VAN 1 MG Mazzucchi Mr. Martin
0715	C21 Arrive	Lakehurst airfield	Honorable Principi Gen Newton Mr. Dinsick
IF NO-GO 0715-0750	Enroute to Mallette hall via Mil van	Ft. Monmouth	VAN 1 Honorable Principi & Party MG. Mazzucchi Mr. Martin
0715-0735	Enroute to Charles Wood via Helicopter (Van 2 returns to Ft Monmouth) Met by MG Mazzucchi		Honorable Principi Gen Newton MG Mazzucchi Mr. Dinsick Mr. Martin
0735-0800	Enroute From Charles Wood to Mallette Hall via Mil van	Ft Monmouth	VAN 2 MG Mazzucchi Honorable Principi Gen Newton Mr. Dinsick Mr. Ferlise Mr. Martin
0750-1020	SEE ATTACHED AGENDA		

people will be along the route - cars - have a police escort

06/02/05 3:33 PM

1020-1030	Enroute to Bldg 210 (Pick up at 1210 SEC Annex bay)		VAN 1 Commissioners & Staff MG Mazzucchi Mr. Ferlise Ms. Devine
1050-1100	Enroute from 210 to Bldg 600 via Mil van		VAN 1 Commissioners & Staff MG Mazzucchi Mr. Ferlise Mr. Martin Ms. Devine

11:30 - all Cong. will be at Gibbs hall

1145- 1145-1200 1200-1320	Pick up Senators, Congressman and Staffer at Gibbs Hall Enroute to Bldge 600 Escort Officer Colleen Turchyn	45 Pac Bus	BUS Sentor Lautenberg Mr. John Fuller Ms. Noreen Giblin Senator Corzine Congressman Pallone Congressman Holt Congressman Smith Mr. Giordano ADM Gaffney (R) MG Russ (R)
✓ 1200-1300	Enroute from Bldg 600 to Newark Airport via Mil van		VAN 2 GEN Newton
1200-	Pick from Bldg 600		VAN 1 MG Mazzucchi
1215	Pick up Remaining CE-LCMC personal at Blgd 600 and go ????????		VAN 1

1245	Enroute from Bldg 600 to Eatontown Municipal Building	Eatontown, NJ	BUS Senator Lautenberg Mr. John Fuller Ms. Noreen Giblin Senator Corzine Congressman Pallone Congressman Holt Congressman Smith Mr. Giordano ADM Gaffney (R) MG Russ (R) Ms Turchyn
1320	Return to Gibbs Hall		BUS Senator Lautenberg Mr. John Fuller Ms. Noreen Giblin Senator Corzine Congressman Pallone Congressman Holt Congressman Smith Mr. Giordano ADM Gaffney (R) MG Russ (R) Ms Turchyn

Hood, Wesley, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: Devine, Patricia G CECOM DCSOPS [Patricia.Devine@us.army.mil]
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2005 3:42 PM
To: 'wesley.hood@wso.whs.mil'
Subject: BRAC Commission Visit to Fort Monmouth - Agenda

Wes,

Following is the agenda for the Commissioners visit to Fort Monmouth. Per our conversation, we are continuing to fine-tune the agenda and there may be changes as we struggle to remain within the four hours the Commission can spend with us from 0800-1200. As a life cycle center for command and control, communications, computers, intelligence, reconnaissance and surveillance systems, it is impossible to portray the full scope and impact of our work, to both on-going operations in the war and to the future force, without providing at least some classified information, as a minimum at the secret level. For example, on an unclassified level, we can outline the work we do to counter improvised explosive devices but we cannot complete the picture by describing the results of our efforts in that area. The Commissioners will miss essential information without that classified piece. Please advise if you can accommodate our request to provide classified information and up to what level.

Building 1207, Conference Room A:

- Opening remarks, introductions
- Team C4ISR Mission including support to the current force, enabling modularity, and enabling Army transformation (briefing and video)

Break and walk to Building 1210:

- Software Engineering Lab (information on Guardrail, software support to OEF and OIF, joint work)
- Installation Overview
- Drive by Installation Facilities

Enroute to JSEC

- Tour Joint Satellite Engineering Center (JSEC)

Drive by Facilities enroute to McAfee Center

- Intelligence and Information Warfare (briefings and system demonstrations)
- Working Lunch
- Closing Remarks

Thanks, Pat

Patricia G. Devine
DCS for Ops and Plans
US Army CE LCMC
Fort Monnmouth, NJ
DSN 992-4250
patricia.devine@us.army.mil

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

INSTALLATION MISSION

Fort Monmouth is the center of gravity for the development of the Army's Command and Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Sensors and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems. Much of the Army's research and development of these hi-tech systems is done at Fort Monmouth by members of Team C4ISR.

Several of the most technologically, advanced systems currently being used today in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Enduring Freedom and Homeland Defense were developed at Fort Monmouth. Team C4ISR equips the joint warfighter with tomorrow's technology by providing the architectural framework and systems engineering to ensure joint interoperability and integration across the battle space.

The organizations that make up "Team C4ISR" are collocated at Fort Monmouth to create the synergy that allows rapid prototyping, fielding and modernization of systems that save lives on the battlefield. The Team executes its mission through a collaborative process of technology, lifecycle development, acquisition excellence, and logistics power projection.

Team C4ISR's contributions to today's joint warfighting capabilities are part of Fort Monmouth's long history of research and technology development. In 1917 Fort Monmouth, then called Camp Vail was home to the Army's Signal School. The War Department declared the camp a permanent military post in 1925 designating it Fort Monmouth in honor of soldiers who fought during the American Revolution on the nearby fields.

The post's location in high-tech New Jersey provides ready access to the premier institutions in academia and industry and a skilled workforce to provide Team C4ISR with an unprecedented knowledge base to develop the most advanced warfighting systems.

The fort is located a few miles west of the "Jersey Shore," one hour south of New York City and an hour and a half east of Philadelphia with easy access to several, major rail and air hubs. Nearby Maguire Air Force Base and Fort Dix provide the acreage for large scale C4ISR experimentation.

Fort Monmouth is home to a variety of other Army, Department of Defense and government activities, but the primary tenants are the members of Team C4ISR:

CECOM - The Army's Communications Electronics Command (CECOM), although geographically dispersed at various locations throughout the U.S. and around the world, is the host and largest activity at Fort Monmouth. The Software Engineering Center (SEC);

Information Systems Engineering Command (ISEC); Logistics and Readiness Center (LRC); Tobyhanna Army Depot; and CECOM Acquisition Center (AC) are all part of CECOM.

CERDEC - The Communications and Electronics Research and Development Center (CERDEC) has made many contributions in research in development, such as Night Vision goggles, counter equipment for improvised explosive devices, shortstop electronic protection systems, and well sensor systems to provide soldiers with a safe method for rapidly inspecting wells and underground locations in OIF/OEF. CERDEC is part of the Research, Development and Engineering Command (RDECOM), headquartered at Aberdeen Proving Grounds but the CERDEC at Fort Monmouth is its largest activity.

PEOs - Team C4ISR's other members are three of the Army's Program Executive Offices (PEO) two of which are headquartered at Fort Monmouth; The PEO for Command, Control, Communications Tactical (PEO C3T) and the PEO for Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors (PEO IEWS). The third is the PEO for Enterprise Information Systems (PEO EIS), headquartered at Ft Belvoir, with Program Managers located at Fort Monmouth.

Other Fort Monmouth tenants include the Defense Information Systems Agency, the Joint Interoperability Engineering Organization which furthers joint interoperability through an alliance with its Navy and Air Force counterparts and a jointly staffed Commanders in Chief Interoperability Program Office (CIPO).

The United States Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS), which trains 250 cadet candidates each year for entrance as freshmen into the United States Military Academy at West Point, NY, also calls Fort Monmouth home.

The 754th Explosive Ordnance Disposal , which provides emergency response to military and federal civilian agencies throughout New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Pennsylvania is also one of Fort Monmouth's tenants.

The facilities at Fort Monmouth also serve the families and service members from Earle Naval Weapons Station in Colts Neck, NJ and the Coast Guard at Sandy Hook with the commissary, Post Exchange and Patterson Army Health Clinic. Patterson also serves the more than 7,000 retirees in the area with its new VA clinic.

The Garrison provides installation management and support to Team C4ISR elements, and tenant organizations on post. The Garrison is responsible for Base Operations, Contractor Support and Real Property that includes main post and the Charles Wood Area, as well as various programs and services to enhance the quality of life for soldiers and civilians at Fort Monmouth.

A full array of modern Morale, Welfare and Recreation activities are available on post including: A 900-seat Expo theater; a Centralized Hospitality and Catering Office; a renovated Auto Craft Center with new car wash; a 20-lane bowling center with new lounge area; dining and meeting room upgrades at the Officers' Club; a new Child Development Center which accommodates 244 children; and an 18-hole golf course, which has a new pro shop, golf cart storage area and renovated locker rooms.

Fort Monmouth is considered a leader among Army installations in providing infrastructure development and support to the Team C4ISR mission of equipping the joint warfighter with tomorrow's technology. Following the goals, objectives and strategy outlined in Army Vision 2010 and Joint Vision 2010, Fort Monmouth is moving forward with the Army vision for future.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

Close Fort Monmouth, NJ.

1. Relocate the US Army Military Academy Preparatory School to West Point, NY. Relocate the Joint Network Management System Program Office to Fort Meade, MD. Relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Reparables to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and designate them as Inventory Control Point functions, detachment of Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. Relocate Information Systems, Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Electronics Research and Development & Acquisition (RDA) to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. Relocate the elements of the Program Executive Office for Enterprise Information Systems and consolidate into the Program Executive Office, Enterprise Information Systems at Fort Belvoir, VA.

2. Realign Fort Belvoir, VA by relocating and consolidating Sensors, Electronics, and Electronic Warfare Research, Development and Acquisition activities to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and by relocating and consolidating Information Systems Research and Development and Acquisition (except for the Program Executive Office, Enterprise Information Systems) to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

3. Realign Army Research Institute, Fort Knox, KY, by relocating Human Systems Research to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

4. Realign Redstone Arsenal, AL, by relocating and consolidating Information Systems Development and Acquisition to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

5. Realign the PM Acquisition, Logistics and Technology Enterprise Systems and Services (ALTESS) facility at 2511 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Arlington, VA, a leased installation, by relocating and consolidating into the Program Executive Office, Enterprise Information Systems at Fort Belvoir, VA.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

1. The closure of Fort Monmouth allows the Army to pursue several transformational and BRAC objectives. These include: Consolidating training to enhance coordination, doctrine development, and training effectiveness, and improve operational and functional efficiencies, and consolidating RDA and T&E functions on fewer installations. Retain DoD installations with the most flexible capability to accept new missions. Consolidate or co-locate common business functions with other agencies to provide better level of services at a reduced cost.

2. The recommendation relocates the US Army Military Academy Preparatory School to West Point, NY and increases training to enhance coordination, doctrine development, training effectiveness and improve operational and functional efficiencies.

3. The recommendation establishes a Land C4ISR Lifecycle Management Command (LCMC) to focus technical activity and accelerate transition. This recommendation addresses the transformational objective of Network Centric Warfare. The solution of the significant challenges of realizing the potential of Network Centric Warfare for land combat forces requires integrated research in C4ISR technologies (engineered networks of sensors, communications, information processing), and individual and networked human behavior. The recommendation increases efficiency through consolidation. Research, Development and Acquisition (RDA), Test and Evaluation (T&E) of Army Land C4ISR technologies and systems is currently split among three major sites – Fort Monmouth, NJ, Fort Dix, NJ, Adelphi, MD and Fort Belvoir, VA and several smaller sites, including Redstone Arsenal and Fort Knox. Consolidation of RDA at fewer sites achieves efficiency and synergy at a lower cost than would be required for multiple sites. This action preserves the Army's "commodity" business model by near collocation of Research, Development, Acquisition, and Logistics functions. Further, combining RDA and T&E requires test ranges – which cannot be created at Fort Monmouth.

4. The closure of Fort Monmouth and relocation of functions which enhance the Army's military value, is consistent with the Army's Force Structure Plan, and maintains adequate surge capabilities. Fort Monmouth is an acquisition and research installation with little capacity to be utilized for other purposes. Military value is enhanced by relocating the research functions to under-utilized and better equipped facilities; by relocating the administrative functions to multipurpose installations with higher military and administrative value; and by co-locating education activities with the schools they support. Utilizing existing space and facilities at the gaining installations, maintains both support to the Army Force Structure Plan, and capabilities for meeting surge requirements.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

One-Time Costs:	$ 822.3 million
Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation:	$ 395.6 million
Annual Recurring Savings:	$ 143.7 million
Return on Investment Year:	2015 (6 years)
Net Present Value over 20 Years:	$ 1.025 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	Military	Civilian	Students
Baseline	417	4652	203
Reductions	179	440	0
Realignments	238	4212	203
Total	**417**	**4652**	**203**

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Closure of Fort Monmouth will necessitate consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that sites are continued to be protected. Fort Monmouth's previous mission-related activities will result in land use constraints/sensitive resource area impacts. An Air Conformity Analysis and a New Source Review and permitting effort is required at Aberdeen, West Point, and Fort Belvoir. The extent of the cultural resources on Aberdeen, West Point, and Fort Belvoir are uncertain. Potential impacts may occur as result of increased times delays and negotiated restrictions. Additional operations at Aberdeen, West Point, and Fort Belvoir may further impact threatened/endangered species leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Due to the increase in personnel there would be a minimal impact on waste production and water consumption at Defense Supply Center Columbus (DSCC), OH. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $2.95M for environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Fort Monmouth reports $2.9M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, these costs were not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Acting Governor Richard J. Codey
Senators: The Honorable Jon Corzine and Frank Lautenberg
Representative: The Honorable Rush Holt, 12th District (abuts the 6th District of The Honorable Frank Pallone, Jr.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Economic Impact on Communities:

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 9,737 jobs (5,272 direct and 4,465 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division, which is 0.8 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 20 jobs (11 direct and 9 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Elizabethtown, KY Metropolitan Division, which is 0.03 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,218 jobs (694 direct and 524 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is 0.04 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 63 jobs (37 direct and 26 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Huntsville, AL Metropolitan Division, which is 0.03 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential increase of 9,834 jobs (5,042 direct and 4,792 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Baltimore-Towson, MD Metropolitan Division, which is 0.6 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential increase of 422 jobs (264 direct and 158 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Metropolitan Division, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential increase of 89 jobs (49 direct and 40 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Columbus, OH Metropolitan Division, which is 0.01 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

MILITARY ISSUES

None noted.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

Loss of skilled workforce/jobs
Uniqueness of mission

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

Fort Monmouth is host to a number of tenant organizations.

Wes Hood/Army/3 June 2005

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fayetteville, NC and Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL, metropolitan statistical areas. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the local community's infrastructure to support missions, forces, and personnel. Of the ten attributes evaluated (Child Care, Cost of Living, Education, Employment, Housing, Medical Health, Population Center, Safety, Transportation, and Utilities) two levels of support declined (Cost of Living, Education) when moving activities from Fort Bragg to Eglin AFB. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may result in operational restrictions to protect cultural or archeological resources at Eglin AFB and Fort Bragg. Tribal consultations may also be required at both locations. Operations are currently restricted by electromagnetic radiation and/or emissions and additional operations/training may result in operational restrictions at Eglin AFB. Further analysis may be necessary to determine the extent of new noise impacts at Eglin and Bragg. Additional waste production at Eglin may necessitate modifications of hazardous waste program. Increased water demand at Fort Bragg may lead to further controls and restrictions and water infrastructure may need upgrades due to incoming population. Additional operations at Eglin may impact wetlands, resulting in operational restrictions. An evaluation of operational restrictions for jurisdictional wetlands will likely have to be conducted at Fort Bragg. Added operations may impact threatened and endangered species at Fort Bragg and result in further operational and training restrictions. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. This recommendation will require spending approximately $1.0M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Fort Monmouth, NJ

Recommendation: Close Fort Monmouth, NJ. Relocate the US Army Military Academy Preparatory School to West Point, NY. Relocate the Joint Network Management System Program Office to Fort Meade, MD. Relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the procurement management and related support functions for Depot

Level Reparables to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and designate them as Inventory Control Point functions, detachment of Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. Relocate Information Systems, Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Electronics Research and Development & Acquisition (RDA) to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. Relocate the elements of the Program Executive Office for Enterprise Information Systems and consolidate into the Program Executive Office, Enterprise Information Systems at Fort Belvoir, VA.

Realign Fort Belvoir, VA by relocating and consolidating Sensors, Electronics, and Electronic Warfare Research, Development and Acquisition activities to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and by relocating and consolidating Information Systems Research and Development and Acquisition (except for the Program Executive Office, Enterprise Information Systems) to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign Army Research Institute, Fort Knox, KY, by relocating Human Systems Research to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign Redstone Arsenal, AL, by relocating and consolidating Information Systems Development and Acquisition to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign the PM Acquisition, Logistics and Technology Enterprise Systems and Services (ALTESS) facility at 2511 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Arlington, VA, a leased installation, by relocating and consolidating into the Program Executive Office, Enterprise Information Systems at Fort Belvoir, VA.

Justification: The closure of Fort Monmouth allows the Army to pursue several transformational and BRAC objectives. These include: Consolidating training to enhance coordination, doctrine development, training effectiveness and improve operational and functional efficiencies, and consolidating RDA and T&E functions on fewer installations. Retain DoD installations with the most flexible capability to accept new missions. Consolidate or co-locate common business functions with other agencies to provide better level of services at a reduced cost.

The recommendation relocates the US Army Military Academy Preparatory School to West Point, NY and increases training to enhance coordination, doctrine development, training effectiveness and improve operational and functional efficiencies.

The recommendation establishes a Land C4ISR Lifecycle Management Command (LCMC) to focus technical activity and accelerate transition. This recommendation addresses the transformational objective of Network Centric Warfare. The solution of the significant challenges of realizing the potential of Network Centric Warfare for land combat forces requires integrated research in C4ISR technologies (engineered networks of sensors, communications, information processing), and individual and networked human behavior. The recommendation increases efficiency through consolidation. Research, Development and Acquisition (RDA), Test and Evaluation (T&E) of Army Land C4ISR technologies and systems is currently split

among three major sites – Fort Monmouth, NJ, Fort Dix, NJ, Adelphi, MD and Fort Belvoir, VA and several smaller sites, including Redstone Arsenal and Fort Knox. Consolidation of RDA at fewer sites achieves efficiency and synergy at a lower cost than would be required for multiple sites. This action preserves the Army's "commodity" business model by near collocation of Research, Development, Acquisition, and Logistics functions. Further, combining RDA and T&E requires test ranges – which cannot be created at Fort Monmouth.

The closure of Fort Monmouth and relocation of functions which enhance the Army's military value, is consistent with the Army's Force Structure Plan, and maintains adequate surge capabilities. Fort Monmouth is an acquisition and research installation with little capacity to be utilized for other purposes. Military value is enhanced by relocating the research functions to under-utilized and better equipped facilities; by relocating the administrative functions to multi-purpose installations with higher military and administrative value; and by co-locating education activities with the schools they support. Utilizing existing space and facilities at the gaining installations, maintains both support to the Army Force Structure Plan, and capabilities for meeting surge requirements.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is $822.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of $395.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are $143.7M with a payback expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of $1,025.8M.

This recommendation affects non-DoD Federal agencies. These include, the U.S. Post Office, the Department of Justice and the General Services Administration. In the absence of access to credible cost and savings information for those agencies or knowledge regarding whether those agencies will remain on the installation, the Department assumed that the non-DoD Federal Agencies will be required to assume new base operating responsibilities on the affected installation. The Department further assumed that because of these new base operating responsibilities, the affect of the recommendations on the non-DoD agencies would be an increase in cost. As required by Section 2913 (d) of the BRAC statute, the Department has taken the effect on the cost of these agencies into account when making this recommendation.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 9,737 jobs (5,272 direct and 4,465 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division, which is 0.8 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 20 jobs (11 direct and 9 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Elizabethtown, KY Metropolitan Division, which is 0.03 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,218 jobs (694 direct and 524 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is 0.04 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 63 jobs (37 direct and 26 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Huntsville, AL Metropolitan Division, which is 0.03 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential increase of 9,834 jobs (5,042 direct and 4,792 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Baltimore-Towson, MD Metropolitan Division, which is 0.6 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential increase of 422 jobs (264 direct and 158 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Metropolitan Division, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential increase of 89 jobs (49 direct and 40 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 periods in the Columbus, OH Metropolitan Division, which is 0.01 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of communities to support forces, missions, and personnel. When moving from Fort Monmouth to Aberdeen, MD, the following local area capabilities improve: Cost of Living and Medical Health. The following attributes decline: Safety and Transportation. When moving from Fort Monmouth to West Point, the following local area capabilities improve: Education and Employment. The following attribute declines: Housing. When moving from Fort Monmouth to Fort Belvoir, the following local area capabilities improve: Employment and Medical Health. The following attributes decline: Education and Safety. When moving from Fort Monmouth to Fort Meade, the following local area capabilities improve: Cost of Living and Medical Health. The following attributes decline: Education and Safety. When moving from Fort Monmouth to Columbus, OH, the following local area capabilities improved: Cost of living, Employment, and Medical Health. The following attribute declines: Safety. When moving from Fort Belvoir to Aberdeen, MD, the following local area capabilities improve: Cost of living and Education. The following attributes decline: Employment, Safety and Transportation. When moving from Fort Knox to Aberdeen, MD, the following local area capabilities improve: Housing, Employment, and Medical Health. The following attributes decline: Cost of Living, Safety, and Transportation. When moving from Redstone Arsenal to Aberdeen, MD, the following local area capabilities improve: Child Care, Housing, and Medical Health. The following attributes decline: Employment, Safety, Population Center, and Transportation. When moving from Arlington, VA, to Aberdeen, MD, the following attributes decline: Population Center, and Transportation.

Environmental Impact: Closure of Fort Monmouth will necessitate consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that sites are continued to be protected. Fort Monmouth's

previous mission-related activities will result in land use constraints/sensitive resource area impacts. An Air Conformity Analysis and a New Source Review and permitting effort is required at Aberdeen, West Point, and Fort Belvoir. The extent of the cultural resources on Aberdeen, West Point, and Fort Belvoir are uncertain. Potential impacts may occur as result of increased times delays and negotiated restrictions. Additional operations at Aberdeen, West Point, and Fort Belvoir may further impact threatened/endangered species leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Due to the increase in personnel there would be a minimal impact on waste production and water consumption at Defense Supply Center Columbus (DSCC), OH. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately $2.95M for environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Fort Monmouth reports $2.9M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, these costs were not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Fort Hood, TX

Recommendation: Realign Fort Hood, TX, by relocating a Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and Unit of Employment (UEx) Headquarters to Fort Carson, CO.

Justification: This recommendation ensures Army BCTs and support units are located at installations capable of training modular formations, both mounted and dismounted, at home station with sufficient land and facilities to test, simulate, or fire all organic weapon systems. This recommendation enhances the military value of the installations and the home station training and readiness of the units at the installations by relocating units to installations that can best support the training and maneuver requirements associated with the Army's transformation.

This recommendation relocates to Fort Carson, CO, a Heavy BCT that will be temporarily stationed at Fort Hood in FY06, and a Unit of Employment Headquarters. The Army is temporarily stationing this BCT to Fort Hood in FY06 due to operational necessity and to support current operational deployments in support of the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). However, based on the BRAC analysis, Fort Hood does not have sufficient facilities and available maneuver training acreage and ranges to support six permanent heavy BCTs and numerous other operational units stationed there. Fort Carson has sufficient capacity to support these units. The Army previously obtained approval from the Secretary of Defense to temporarily station a third BCT at Fort Carson in FY05. Due to Fort Carson's capacity, the BRAC analysis indicates that the Army should permanently station this third BCT at Fort Carson.

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
New Jersey									
Fort Monmouth	Close	(620)	(4,652)	0	0	(620)	(4,652)	0	(5,272)
Inspector/Instructor Center West Trenton	Close	(11)	(1)	0	0	(11)	(1)	0	(12)
Kilmer U.S. Army Reserve Center, Edison	Close	(23)	(21)	0	0	(23)	(21)	0	(44)
SFC Nelson V. Brittin U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(34)	(1)	0	0	(34)	(1)	0	(35)
Atlantic City International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	(3)	(53)	62	263	59	210	0	269
Fort Dix	Gain	0	0	209	144	209	144	0	353
McGuire Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	498	37	498	37	0	535
Picatinny Arsenal	Gain	0	0	5	688	5	688	0	693
Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst	Realign	(132)	(54)	0	0	(132)	(54)	0	(186)
Naval Weapons Station Earle	Realign	0	(63)	2	0	2	(63)	0	(61)
New Jersey	**Total**	(823)	(4,845)	776	1,132	(47)	(3,713)	0	(3,760)
New Mexico									
Cannon Air Force Base	Close	(2,385)	(384)	0	0	(2,385)	(384)	(55)	(2,824)
Jenkins Armed Forces Reserve Center Albuquerque	Close	(35)	(1)	0	0	(35)	(1)	0	(36)
Kirtland Air Force Base	Gain	(7)	0	37	176	30	176	0	206
Holloman Air Force Base	Realign	(17)	0	0	0	(17)	0	0	(17)
White Sands Missile Range	Realign	(13)	(165)	0	0	(13)	(165)	0	(178)
New Mexico	**Total**	(2,457)	(550)	37	176	(2,420)	(374)	(55)	(2,849)

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.

7.2 Military Value Assessment

Military Value analysis, as described in Section 6.6, provided a starting point for developing potential BRAC actions.

7.2.1 Military Value of Installations (MVI)

The MVI model ranked Army installations from 1-to-97, based on an analysis of 40 attributes across all installations. The MVI ranking was the first product of the MVA. The MVI results are listed below.

First Quartile				Second Quartile			
1	Ft Bliss	14	Ft Campbell	26	Ft Jackson	38	Ft Belvoir
2	Ft Lewis	15	Ft Drum	27	McAlester AAP	39	Letterkenny AD
3	Ft Hood	16	Ft Polk	28	Ft Rucker	40	Red River AD
4	Ft Stewart / HAAF	17	Ft Irwin	29	Ft Richardson	41	Sierra AD
5	Ft Bragg	18	Aberdeen PG	30	Redstone Arsenal	42	Tooele AD
6	Yuma PG	19	Ft Sill	31	Hawthorne AD	43	Ft Sam Houston
7	Ft Carson	20	Schofield Barracks	32	Crane AAP	44	Deseret Chem Depot
8	Dugway PG	21	Ft Huachuca	33	Ft Eustis	45	Bluegrass AD
9	Ft Benning	22	Ft AP Hill	34	Ft Gordon	46	Walter Reed AMC
10	White Sands MR	23	Ft Dix	35	Ft Leonard Wood	47	Picatinny Arsenal
11	Ft Wainwright	24	Ft McCoy	36	Ft Lee	48	Watervliet Arsenal
12	Ft Knox	25	Anniston AD	37	Tobyhanna AD	49	Ft Meade
13	Ft Riley					50	Ft Monmouth

Table 7-1. MVI Ranking, 1st and 2nd Quartiles

Third Quartile				Fourth Quartile			
51	Ft McPherson	64	Pine Bluff Arsenal	76	Lima Tank Plant	89	Riverbank AAP
52	Ft Gillem	65	Ft McNair	77	Corpus Christi AD	90	Lease - Bailey's Crossroads
53	Rock Island Arsenal	66	Ft Myer	78	Scranton AAP	91	Lease - ARO
54	MOT Sunny Point	67	Kansas AAP	79	USAG Michigan	92	Lease - Crystal City Complex
55	Pueblo Chem Depot	68	Ft Monroe	80	Radford AAP	93	Lease - Hoffman Complex
56	Ft Detrick	69	Lake City AAP	81	Ft Shafter	94	Lease - ARPERCEN
57	Soldier System Center	70	Iowa AAP	82	Ft Buchanan	95	Lease - PEO STRICOM
58	Charles E. Kelly Support	71	Lone Star AAP	83	Holston AAP	96	Lease - Army JAG Agency
59	Milan AAP	72	Adelphi Labs	84	Presidio Of Monterey	97	Lease - Army JAG School
60	Mississippi AAP	73	Ft Hamilton	85	Umatilla Chem Depot		
61	West Point	74	Detroit Arsenal	86	Lease - HQ, ATEC		
62	Ft Leavenworth	75	Carlisle Barracks	87	Tripler AMC		
63	Newport Chem Depot			88	Lease - Rosslyn Complex		

Table 7-2. MVI Ranking, 3rd and 4th Quartiles

7.2.2 Military Value Portfolio (MVP)

The MVP model provided the Army a starting point for developing stationing actions. Using the MVI results, Army requirements, and other inputs, the MVP produced a portfolio that maximized MV subject to a set of capacity constraints. It is important to remember that the MVP model did not produce deliberative decisions. MVP was the start point of the analysis. Being in the portfolio did not assure retention of an installation; being outside the portfolio did not assure closure. The model was instructive, but did not include unique capabilities of individual installations. Military judgment, as employed by the Army BRAC SRG, JCSGs, ISG, and IEC, was used to complete the Military Value analysis and selection of installations for closure or realignment.

The final Army Portfolio is listed in Table 7-3, and the installations not included are shown in Table 7-4.

Rank	Installation	Rank	Installation	Rank	Installation	Rank	Installation
1	Ft Bliss	17	Ft Irwin	33	Ft Eustis	50	Ft Monmouth
2	Ft Lewis	18	Aberdeen PG	34	Ft Gordon	51	Ft McPherson
3	Ft Hood	19	Ft Sill	35	Ft Leonard Wood	54	MOT Sunny Point
4	Ft Stewart / HAAF	20	Schofield Barracks	36	Ft Lee	56	Ft Detrick
5	Ft Bragg	21	Ft Huachuca	37	Tobyhanna AD	59	Milan AAP
6	Yuma PG	22	Ft AP Hill	38	Ft Belvoir	61	West Point
7	Ft Carson	23	Ft Dix	39	Letterkenny AD	64	Pine Buff Arsenal
8	Dugway PG	24	Ft McCoy	40	Red River AD	65	Ft Mc Nair
9	Ft Benning	25	Anniston AD	41	Sierra AD	66	Ft Myer
10	White Sands MR	26	Ft Jackson	42	Tooele AD	69	Lake City AAP
11	Ft Wainwright	27	McAlester AAP	43	Ft Sam Houston	77	Corpus Christi AD
12	Ft Knox	28	Ft Rucker	45	Bluegrass AD	78	Scranton AAP
13	Ft Riley	29	Ft Richardson	46	Walter Reed AMC	80	Radford AAP
14	Ft Campbell	30	Redstone Arsenal	47	Picatinny Arsenal	83	Holston AAP
15	Ft Drum	31	Hawthorne AD	48	Watervliet Arsenal	87	Tripler AMC
16	Ft Polk	32	Crane AAP	49	Ft Meade		

Table 7-3. Army Installation Portfolio

Rank	Installation	Rank	Installation	Rank	Installation
44	Deseret Chem Depot	70	Iowa AAP	86	Lease - HQ, ATEC
52	Ft Gillem	71	Lone Star AAP	88	Lease - Rosslyn Complex
53	Rock Island Arsenal	72	Adelphi Labs	89	Riverbank AAP
55	Pueblo Chem Depot	73	Ft Hamilton	90	Lease - Bailey's Crossroads
57	Soldier Systems Center	74	Detroit Arsenal	91	Lease - Army Research Office
58	Charles E. Kelly Support	75	Carlisle Barracks	92	Lease - Crystal City Complex
60	Mississippi AAP	76	Lima Tank Plant	93	Lease - Hoffman Complex
62	Ft Leavenworth	79	USAG Michigan	94	Lease - ARPERCEN
63	Newport Chem Depot	81	Ft Shafter	95	Lease - PEO STRICOM
67	Kansas AAP	82	Ft Buchanan	96	Lease - Army JAG Agency
68	Ft Monroe	84	Presidio Of Monterey	97	Lease - Army JAG School
		85	Umatilla Chem Depot		

Table 7-4. Army Installations Outside the Portfolio

FORT MONMOUTH, NJ

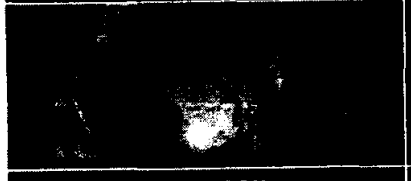
TEAM C4ISR

Equipping the Joint Warfighter with Tomorrow's Technology

U.S. ARMY

SOLDIERS & FAMILIES | VETERANS | VISITORS | EMPLOYEES | BUSINESS OPS

Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance

CERDEC	CECOM	PEO C3T
		
GARRISON	**PEO EIS**	**PEO IEWaS**

Did you know Tobyhanna Army Depot technicians make high priority repairs to critical Air Force navigation systems used in Southwest Asia and Bosnia?

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ABOUT

Fort Monmouth is the center of gravity for the development of the Army's Command and Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Sensors and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems. Much of the Army's research and development of these hi-tech systems is done at Fort Monmouth by members of Team C4ISR.

Several of the most technologically, advanced systems currently being used today in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Enduring Freedom and Homeland Defense were developed at Fort Monmouth. Team C4ISR equips the joint warfighter with tomorrow's technology by providing the architectural framework and systems engineering to ensure joint interoperability and integration across the battle space.

The organizations that make up "Team C4ISR" are collocated at Fort Monmouth to create the synergy that allows rapid prototyping, fielding and modernization of systems that save lives on the battlefield. The Team executes its mission through a collaborative process of technology, lifecycle development, acquisition excellence, and logistics power projection.

Team C4ISR's contributions to today's joint warfighting capabilities are part of Fort Monmouth's long history of research and technology development. In 1917 Fort Monmouth, then called Camp Vail was home to the Army's Signal School. The War Department declared the camp a permanent military post in 1925 designating it Fort Monmouth in honor of soldiers who fought during the American Revolution on the nearby fields.

The post's location in high-tech New Jersey provides ready access to the premier institutions in academia and industry and a skilled workforce to provide Team C4ISR with an unprecedented knowledge base to develop the most advanced warfighting systems.

The fort is located a few miles west of the "Jersey Shore," one hour south of New York City and an hour and a half east of Philadelphia with easy access to several, major rail and air hubs. Nearby Maguire Air Force Base and Fort Dix provide the acreage for large scale C4ISR experimentation.

Fort Monmouth is home to a variety of other Army, Department of Defense and government activities, but the primary tenants are the members of Team C4ISR:

CECOM - The Army's Communications Electronics Command (CECOM), although geographically dispersed at various locations throughout the U.S. and around the world, is the host and largest activity at Fort Monmouth. The Software Engineering Center (SEC); Information Systems Engineering Command (ISEC); Logistics and Readiness Center (LRC); Tobyhanna Army Depot; and CECOM Acquisition Center

Did you know FBCB2 developed at Fort Monmouth reduces friendly fire incidents by representing the location of friendly and enemy positions on a computer map?

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(AC) are all part of CECOM.

CERDEC - The Communications and Electronics Research and Development Center (CERDEC) has made many contributions in research in development, such as Night Vision goggles, counter equipment for improvised explosive devices, shortstop electronic protection systems, and well sensor systems to provide soldiers with a safe method for rapidly inspecting wells and underground locations in OIF/OEF. CERDEC is part of the Research, Development and Engineering Command (RDECOM), headquartered at Aberdeen Proving Grounds but the CERDEC at Fort Monmouth is its largest activity.

PEOs - Team C4ISR's other members are three of the Army's Program Executive Offices (PEO) two of which are headquartered at Fort Monmouth; The PEO for Command, Control, Communications Tactical (PEO C3T) and the PEO for Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors (PEO IEWS). The third is the PEO for Enterprise Information Systems (PEO EIS), headquartered at Ft Belvoir, with Program Managers located at Fort Monmouth.

Other Fort Monmouth tenants include the Defense Information Systems Agency, the Joint Interoperability Engineering Organization which furthers joint interoperability through an alliance with its Navy and Air Force counterparts and a jointly staffed Commanders in Chief Interoperability Program Office (CIPO).

The United States Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS), which trains 250 cadet candidates each year for entrance as freshmen into the United States Military Academy at West Point, NY, also calls Fort Monmouth home.

The 754th Explosive Ordnance Disposal , which provides emergency response to military and federal civilian agencies throughout New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Pennsylvania is also one of Fort Monmouth's tenants.

The facilities at Fort Monmouth also serve the families and service members from Earle Naval Weapons Station in Colts Neck, NJ and the Coast Guard at Sandy Hook with the commissary, Post Exchange and Patterson Army Health Clinic. Patterson also serves the more than 7,000 retirees in the area with its new VA clinic.

The Garrison provides installation management and support to Team C4ISR elements, and tenant organizations on post. The Garrison is responsible for Base Operations, Contractor Support and Real Property that includes main post and the Charles Wood Area, as well as various programs and services to enhance the quality of life for soldiers and civilians at Fort Monmouth.

A full array of modern Morale, Welfare and Recreation activities are available on post including:
A 900-seat Expo theater; a Centralized Hospitality and Catering Office; a renovated Auto Craft Center with new car wash; a 20-lane bowling center with new lounge area; dining and meeting room upgrades at the Officers' Club; a new Child Development Center which accommodates 244 children; and an 18-hole golf course, which has a new pro shop, golf cart storage area and renovated locker rooms.

Fort Monmouth is considered a leader among Army installations in providing infrastructure development and support to the Team C4ISR mission of equipping the joint warfighter with tomorrow's technology. Following the goals, objectives and strategy outlined in Army Vision 2010 and Joint Vision 2010, Fort

Monmouth is moving forward with the Army vision for future.

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TENANT ORGANIZATIONS

Communications and Electronics Command
http://www.monmouth.army.mil/CELCMC/

754TH EOD
https://www.perscomonline.army.mil/OPod/eod.htm

United States Military Academy Prep
http://www.usma.edu/USMAPS/

Patterson Army Health Clinic
http://www.narmc.amedd.army.mil/patterson/

Communications Electronics Research and Development Center
http://www.monmouth.army.mil/cecom/rdec/rdecDA.html

Program Executive Office for Command, Control, Communications Tactical
http://peoc3t.monmouth.army.mil/

Program Executive Office for Intelligence Electronic Warfare and Sensors
https://peoiews.monmouth.army.mil/hqs/default.htm

Program Executive Office for Enterprise Information Systems
https://my.eis.army.mil/pws/index.htm

Combatant Command Interoperability Program Office
https://cecom100.monmouth.army.mil/cipo/ciporedesign

Project Manager Unit of Action, Network Systems'Integration
http://www.monmouth.army.mil/C4ISR/pmnsi.shtml

Garrison
https://cecom100.monmouth.army.mil/usagfmima/sites/local/

Did you know Team C4ISR added exterior intercom capability to 120 M1A1 tanks used in OIF allowing troops to communicate with crewman to call for fire support?

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Fort Monmouth and Team C4ISR Timeline

June 1917	The Signal Corps opens a camp at Little Silver to train the 1st and 2nd Reserve Signal Battalions.
September 1917	The Chief Signal Officer names the camp at Little Silver for Alfred Vail.
1918	The Signal Corps Radio Laboratory is relocated from Washington to Camp Alfred Vail, with early emphasis on the standardization of vacuum tubes for military radios.
1918-1919	The Pigeon Breeding and Training Section is established to train pigeons and handlers.
November 1918	The 122d Aero Squadron is transferred from the Signal Corps to the Army Air Service. The squadron is relocated from Camp Vail to Floyd Bennett Field.
October 1919	The Signal Corps School is relocated from Fort Leavenworth to Camp Vail, and the Chief Signal Officer authorizes the purchase of the Camp Vail property.
1924	The Signal Corps Board is established at Camp Vail.
August 1925	Camp Vail attains permanent status and is renamed Fort Monmouth.
1926	The SCR-136 and SCR-134 ground to ground and ground to air radios enter production. These are the military's first extended range voice radios.
1928	Radiosonde, carried aloft by balloon, is the first major application of electronics to the study of weather and the upper atmosphere.
1928	The Barker Circle Barracks become the first of the permanent structures at Fort Monmouth.
August 1929	The Signal Corps' Electrical Laboratories (Washington) and the Research Laboratory (New York) merge with the Radio Laboratories at Fort Monmouth to form the "Signal Corps Laboratories."
1935	Squier Hall is built for the Laboratories. The original 1917-vintage lab buildings are razed.
1936	The Headquarters building (Russel Hall) is built.
1936	The labs develop the SCR-300 handheld "walkie-talkie" for front-line troops.
1937	The labs develop a "mystery ray" -- a prototype of the Radio Direction and Ranging (RADAR) sets SCR-268 and SCR-270 -- to locate and track airplanes.
1941	The SCR-510 FM back-pack radio is developed to provide reliable, static free tactical communications.
1941-1945	The Signal Corps schools at Fort Monmouth train more than 70,000 troops for war.

1941	Property is purchased for Camp Coles, Camp Wood and Camp Evans.
October 1941	The Signal Corps activates Field Laboratories One, Two, and Three.
February 1942	Field Lab Two is moved from Squier Hall to Camp Wood and named the "Eatontown Signal Laboratory." Field Lab Three is moved to Camp Evans from Fort Hancock, Twin Lights, Highlands, and Rumson.
March 1942	The "Signal Corps Laboratories" become the "Signal Corps Radar Laboratory" and the "Signal Corps General Development Laboratory."
September 1942	Field Lab One is moved from Squier to Camp Coles (formerly Giblon Farm), near Red Bank.
December 1942	The Toms River Signal Laboratory is activated; moved from Squier to Spring Lake, 22 April 1943; deactivated on 1 September 1943.
April 1943	The Signal Corps Ground Maintenance Agency is established as an element of the Signal Corps Eastern Signal Service, Philadelphia.
January 1946	The Diana project at Camp Evans launches the era of space-age communications through radar contact with the moon.
1946	The automatic mortar locating radar, MPQ-10, is developed.
1948	Fort Monmouth develops the first weather radar.
1948	The development of synthetic quartz at Fort Monmouth frees the military from reliance on foreign imports.
1948-1949	Fort Monmouth scientists develop a technique (still used) for mass production (auto-assembly) of integrated circuits.
1949	The Watson Labs (Air Force Avionics) are relocated from Camp Wood to Rome, NY.
1950-1953	In Korea, the PRC-6/8/10 radios replace the SCR-510; the first tactical application of mortar locators.
1953-1954	The "Hexagon," a major laboratory now known as the Myer Center, is built for the Signal Corps Engineering Labs in Camp Charles Wood. A huge classroom and barracks complex is built on Main Post for the Signal School.
1957	The Pigeon Training Service is discontinued. Pigeons are sold or donated to zoos.
1958	Patterson Army Hospital is constructed. The Army Advent Management Agency (precursor of SATCOM) moves into the old hospital (Allison Hall).
1958	Solar cells developed at Fort Monmouth power the Vanguard I during its five years in orbit.
December 1958	Project Signal Communication by Orbiting Relay Equipment (SCORE), launched on 18 December, broadcasts President Eisenhower's Christmas message round the world.
February 1959	Vanguard II, the first weather satellite, is launched with a Fort Monmouth electronics package.
1959-1960	Fort Monmouth scientists participate in the world-wide

	synchronization of atomic clocks which establishes a global standard for time.
1960	TIROS I, developed under Fort Monmouth's technical supervision, sends back the world's first televised weather pictures via the Space Sentry terminal at Evans.
1960	MOBIDIC, the world's first van-mounted mobile computer, begins an experiment in automating combat support functions at Field Army and theater levels.
1960	COURIER proves that high-volume communications (100,000 words a minute) can be relayed through space.
1962	The Signal Corps Engineering Labs demonstrate an experimental, 10-pound radar that can spot moving targets on the ground more than a mile away.
August 1962	The Army disbands the technical services and establishes the Electronics Command (ECOM) at Fort Monmouth to manage Signal research and development and logistics support.
1963	The AN/VRC-12/PRC-25 radio family is first deployed to Military Assistance Groups in South Vietnam.
1965-1972	Vietnam receives the first tactical deployment of ECOM systems -- night vision devices, personnel locators, intrusion detectors, portable radars, computers, SATCOM terminals, helmet radios (PRT-4/PRR-9), and pulse-code modulated (digital) communications terminals.
1968	Mallard, a quadripartite project, is established at Fort Monmouth to develop cellular phone technologies for the battlefield.
1973	Congress kills Mallard in favor of the Tri-Service Communications (TRI-TAC) Program.
1974	ECOM leases the GSA Office Building in Tinton Falls to house logistics and management support organizations. It closes operations in Philadelphia and Camp Coles.
1974-1976	The Signal School moves to Fort Gordon.
1976	The Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS) moves to Fort Monmouth.
1976	The Army Tactical Data Systems (ARTADS) Program Manager is established to oversee battlefield automation.
1976	FIREFINDER artillery and mortar locating radar systems are fielded.
January 1978	ECOM is fragmented on the recommendation of the Army Materiel Acquisition Review Committee (AMARC) to form three Commands and one Activity.
July 1978	The Electronics Materiel Readiness Activity, Vint Hill Farms Station, VA, is transferred to the C-E Materiel Readiness Command.
1979	The U.S. Army Chaplain Center and School moves to Fort Monmouth.
1980	The Communications Research and Development Command

	(CORADCOM) engineers the establishment of Software Support Centers throughout the Army Materiel Command (AMC).
1981	The first Tactical Fire Direction (TACFIRE) system is fielded.
1981	AMARC reorganizations are undone. The C-E Materiel Readiness Command and CORADCOM merge to form the Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM).
1982	CECOM fields the first TTC-39 TRI-TAC switches.
1982	The 513th Military Intelligence Group moves to Fort Monmouth and subsequently becomes a brigade.
1983	CECOM awards the first contract for production of Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio Systems (SINCGARS) to replace radios of the VRC-12 family.
1985	The Laboratory Command (LABCOM) replaces ERADCOM and the Night Vision and Electronic Warfare Labs return to CECOM along with the Signals Warfare Lab. LABCOM retains Atmospheric Sciences (Fort Huachuca) and Electronics Technology (Fort Monmouth).
1985	CECOM awards Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE) contracts in a revolutionary $4.5 billion procurement. MSE supplants TRI-TAC.
1987	CECOM loses Project Managers to three newly established Program Executive Offices and develops a "matrix support" mechanism.
October 1987	Vint Hill Farms Station becomes a CECOM sub-installation.
1988	The First MSE Coherent Unit Set is fielded to III Corps (1st Cavalry Division), Fort Hood.
1989	Fort Monmouth garners the Army Chief of Staff award in the first Army Community of Excellence competition.
1990-1991	Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm prove Signal Corps/CECOM products.
1991	The last of the AMARC organizations, the Avionics R&D Activity (AVRADA), is united with CECOM.
1993	BRAC orders the closing of Camp Evans, Vint Hill Farms, and the Tinton Falls Office Building as well as the relocation of personnel to Main Post and Charles Wood. CECOM acquires some missions and personnel from the Belvoir RD&E Center.
1994	CECOM is given the technical lead in "Battlefield Digitization."
1994	The 513th Military Intelligence Brigade moves to Fort Gordon.
1994-1997	CECOM components in the GSA office building, Tinton Falls, are relocated to main post.
1995	The Chaplain Center and School move to Fort Jackson (a BRAC '93 action). CECOM begins construction of a new IEW Lab building and renovation of the old Signal School complex.
1995	BRAC orders the relocation of the avionics logistics support mission from St. Louis to Fort Monmouth.
1995	PEO C3S is formed by the merger of PEO COMM and PEO CCS.
1996	The CECOM Logistics and Readiness Center wins the President's

	Quality Improvement Prototype award.
1996	The Signal Organization Mission Assessment (SOMA) realigns the Information Systems Command. CECOM acquires the Information Systems Engineering Command (Fort Huachuca) and the Information Systems Management Activity (Fort Monmouth).
1997	Vint Hill Farms Station is formally closed.
1997	ARL's Sensors and Electronic Devices Directorate (formerly, the Electronics Technology and Devices Laboratory) are relocated from Fort Monmouth to Adelphi, Md.
1997	The McAfee Center (building 600) is dedicated.
1997	Operational control of Tobyhanna Army Depot is transferred to CECOM from the Industrial Operations Command (a QDR initiative).
1997-2000	The Army-wide Wholesale Logistics Modernization Program is managed by CECOM.
1998	The Defense Finance and Accounting Service missions at Fort Monmouth are transferred to St. Louis.
1998	The Military Traffic Management Command's 600th Transportation Group is relocated to Fort Monmouth from Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal.
2001	Fort Monmouth (Patterson Army Health Clinic) is chosen as the site for the NJ Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic.
2001	Team C4ISR aids in the search and rescue efforts at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.
November 2003	Fort Monmouth is designated a New Jersey Center for Defense Technologies and Security Readiness on 10 November 2003.
July 2004	Monmouth County's first Veterans' Affairs Health Clinic opens at Fort Monmouth.
2 February 2005	The US Army Communications-Electronics Life Cycle Management Command (CE LCMC) is activated, formally aligning PEO IEWS, PEO C3T, and the Communications-Electronics Command under unified leadership. Team C4ISR teammates include the Communications Electronics Research, Development, and Engineering Center; PM Defense Communications and Army Transmissions Systems; and PM Defense and Army Switched Systems will continue to be LCMC partners throughout the activation.

Recommended New Jersey Base Realignments and Closures

Fort Monmouth Statistics

Total Acres: 1,149 Total Personnel: 5,632
Acres Owned: 1,138 Mil: 353
Civ: 4,566
Other: 713

Ft. Monmouth, NJ

Installation Boundary Range Complex Boundaries

1991	Fort Devens	CLOSE
1991	Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station Keyport	REALIGN
1993	Naval Reserve Center Chicopee	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center New Bedford	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center Pittsfield	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center Quincy	CLOSE
1993	Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Center Lawrence	CLOSE
1995	Naval Air Station South Weymouth	CLOSE
1995	Hingham Cohasset	CLOSE
1995	Sudbury Training Annex	CLOSE

MICHIGAN

1988	Pontiac Storage Facility	CLOSE
1991	Ground Vehicle Propulsion Basic and Applied Research, Warren	REALIGN
1991	Wurtsmith Air Force Base	CLOSE
1993	Naval Air Facility Detroit	CLOSE
1993	Defense Logistics Agency Information Processing Center, Battle Creek	CLOSE
1993	K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base	CLOSE
1995	Detroit Arsenal	REALIGN
1995	Naval Reserve Center Cadillac	CLOSE
1995	Naval Air Facility Detroit	REDIRECT

MISSOURI

1988	NIKE Kansas City 30	CLOSE
1988	St. Louis Area Support Center Wherry Housing	CLOSE
1991	Aviation Systems Command and Troop Command Support, St. Louis	REALIGN
1991	Richard-Gebaur Air Reserve Station	CLOSE
1993	Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Kansas City Information Processing Center	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center Joplin	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center St. Joseph	CLOSE
1995	Aviation-Troop Support Command	DISESTAB

MONTANA

1993	Naval Reserve Center Great Falls	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center Missoula	CLOSE
1995	Malmstrom Air Force Base	REALIGN
1995	Fort Missoula	CLOSURE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1988	Pease Air Force Base	CLOSE
1993	Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning, and Procurement Portsmouth	DISESTAB

NEW JERSEY

1988	Fort Dix	REALIGN
1988	Fort Monmouth	REALIGN
1988	NIKE NY 54 Housing	CLOSE

1988	NIKE NY 60 Housing	CLOSE
1988	NIKE NY 79/80 Housing	CLOSE
1988	NIKE NY 93/94	CLOSE
1988	NIKE Philadelphia 41/43	CLOSE
1991	Electronic Technology Device Laboratory, Fort Monmouth	REALIGN
1991	Fort Dix	REALIGN
1991	Naval Air Engineering Center, Lakehurst	REALIGN
1991	Naval Air Propulsion Center, Trenton	REALIGN
1993	Fort Monmouth	REALIGN
1993	Naval Reserve Center Atlantic City	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center Perth Amboy	CLOSE
1993	Naval Air Warfare Center - Aircraft Division, Trenton	CLOSE
1995	Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal	CLOSE
1995	Fort Dix	REALIGN
1995	Camp Kilmer	CLOSE
1995	Camp Pedricktown	CLOSE

NEW MEXICO

1988	Fort Wingate Ammunition Storage Depot	CLOSE
1991	Battlefield Environmental Effects Element of the Atmospheric Science Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range	REALIGN
1991	Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility Albuquerque	CLOSE
1993	Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility Albuquerque (retain as a tenant of the Air Force)	REDIRECT

NEW YORK

1988	Dry Hill Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Manhattan Beach Housing	CLOSE
1988	Naval Station New York (Brooklyn)	CLOSE
1988	NIKE NY 01 Housing	CLOSE
1988	NIKE NY 25 Housing	CLOSE
1988	NIKE NY 99 Housing	CLOSE
1993	Griffiss Air Force Base	REALIGN
1993	Naval Reserve Center Jamestown	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center Poughkeepsie	CLOSE
1993	Naval Station Staten Island	CLOSE
1993	Plattsburgh Air Force Base	CLOSE
1993	Readiness Command Region Scotia (Region 2)	CLOSE
1993	Department of Defense Family Housing and Family Housing Office, Niagara Falls	CLOSE
1995	Seneca Army Depot	CLOSE
1995	Roslyn Air Guard Station	CLOSE
1995	Griffiss Air Force Base (Airfield Support for 10th Infantry [Light] Division)	REDIRECT
1995	Griffiss Air Force Base (485th Engineering Installation Group)	REDIRECT
1995	Bellmore Logistics Activity	CLOSE
1995	Fort Totten	CLOSE
1995	Naval Reserve Center Staten Island	CLOSE
1995	Real-Time Digitally Controlled Analyzer Processor Activity, Buffalo	CLOSE

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

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Comments submitted to the 2005 BRAC Commission via the Contact Us form on this website can be searched fo using this page. The "Keyword" search will search according to the entry you provide and search through the subjec lines and comment text. The comments can also be searched, or filtered, via the categories listed below. If you search returns more results than you anticipated, it is recommended that you narrow your search by adding searc terms or by applying additional filters. If your search returned few or no results, expand the criteria by which you are searching.

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	DATE	COMMENT	BASE/INSTALLATION/FACILITY	STATE
1	06/26/2005	**Fort Monmouth concerns** Siradam: I am writing to you about my concerns for the future of Fort Monmouth. As you well know, it is on the list to be closed in the future. Future...that's a key word. What about the future of all the civilians who now work there? I know that they will be offered opportunities to transfer, but their homes are near and their families have roots. More importantly, I am writing on behalf of all those people who are eligible to shop there and utilize the medical facilities. I, for one, am a war widow. Let me add, that I am also a Senior citizen on a fixed income. Sure, I can drive now, but what if I have to go farther in order to buy food for myself. I don't know how I would be able to survive with the prices on what I call "the outside". If you visit the NJ Korean War Memorial in Atlantic City, you will see countless names of those who gave the ultimate sacrifice. My husband, Captain Harold Gray, is one of the names. What are we saying to all those families who can also find a loved one's name on that memorial, on the Vietnam Memorial in Monmouth County? Are we saying the government cares for your loss...your needs, however, there is a time limit? I would much rather have my husband, my one true love, my life, returned to me, but that is not possible in this life. Please see what you can do to present my concerns to those who make the final decision. It is not just those who are now serving our country, it also those that they left behind. Sincerely, Gertrude Gray Patzelt 37 Southport Drive Howell, NJ 07731 732-364-7108	Fort Monmouth	NJ

2	06/22/2005	**Relocation of CECOM** I recommend you consider relocating CECOM to Redstone Arsenal. The missile and aviation major subordinate commands were consolidated at Redstone Arsenal a few years ago. It makes sense that CECOM also move to Redstone Arsenal, especially since so much AMCOM coordination involves CECOM. Also, moving AMC Headquarters to Redstone Arsenal is yet another argument for relocating CECOM to Redstone.	Fort Monmouth	AL
3	06/14/2005	**BRAC 2005** Why have the careers of over 5000+ people fallen into a political battle between Democrats and Republicans. We the people of Fort Monmouth provide essential support to the Warfighter, our veteran's, and the surrounding communities. The majority of the people feel the decision to close Fort Monmouth has no basis except some political vendetta. It seems that a final decision to close Fort Monmouth has already been made prior to the BRAC Commission investigation. Aberdeen Proving Grounds has already started building to accommodate the people from Fort Monmouth. How can that be if a decision has not been rendered by the BRAC Commission???? How is the Government saving money by RENTING office space to accommodate the work force being moved from Fort Monmouth to Aberdeen.	Fort Monmouth	NJ
4	06/10/2005	**closure** close it. It's a huge waste of money. What is the Fort protecting? the Monmouth Mall?	Fort Monmouth	NJ
5	06/04/2005	**alternate scenario** DoD has proposed movement of several product areas from New Jersey to Maryland and Virginia. This move would duplicate effort and facilities already present in the Navy. Specific product RDAT&E efforts at Ft. Monmouth that already are supported at NSA Crane (Indiana) and that could be moved to NSA Crane include batteries, night vision, command and control, and radios. Please review the possibility of saving the taxpayers some money by this alternate scenario. Thank you.	Fort Monmouth	NJ
6	06/01/2005	**BRAC** I am employed as a contractor at Fort Monmouth and have worked there for the past 21 years. I currently work with a highly technical team providing the best communications equipment to the Warfighter. I am appalled by the recommendation to close Fort Monmouth during a time that our country is at WAR. A war we engaged, a war that we deployed our soldiers to fight for OUR freedom. My mission for the past 21 years has been the Soldier/Warfighter. What is your mission? Money and politics NEVER come before the safety of our soldiers! I believe each of you have lost site of that.	Fort Monmouth	NJ
7	05/31/2005	**Fort Monmouth NOT in NY** Searching through the E-Library, Fort Monmouth is stated to be in NY. This is incorrect, Fort Monmouth is in NJ. Please correct this.	Fort Monmouth	NJ
8	05/29/2005	**Fort Monmouths Test Range Ability** Members of the 2005 BRAC Commission, I am writing you regarding the DoDs recommendation to close US Army Garrison Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. I am concerned regarding the entire recommendation regarding the closure of Fort Monmouth but would like to point out one key justification for the closure of Fort Monmouth that I believe may be flawed and should be reevaluated. It is stated in the following justification that RDA functions are split between several locations listed below and that Fort Monmouth does not have the capability to create such things as test ranges for testing of new technologies for the warfighter. I beg to differ on this justification as Fort Monmouth does have the capabilities to create test ranges should the Army desire to embark on such an endeavor	Fort Monmouth	NJ

		at Fort Monmouth. At one point Fort Monmouth and the United States Army once had possession of land known as the Wayside Area which encompassed almost 1,000 acres of land that was undeveloped and utilized for RDA testing. This area is located within a short distance of the Charles Wood Area of Fort Monmouth. Although this land no longer belongs to United States Army, it was turned over to the United States Navy,NWS Earle. At this time the land still has not been developed, still belongs to the Department of Defense and could in fact be utilized for testing purposes for the mission of Fort Monmouth to support the warfighter through RDA. It is my intention to simply notify the BRAC commission of this fact to reach an accurate decision on the closure of Fort Monmouth. Please refer to DoDs recomendation regarding the closure of Fort Monmouth as it relates to test range abilities. Respectfully, Thomas R. Wieczerzak		
9	05/27/2005	**Base closings** Dear Sirs/Mesdame: As a retiree who uses the facilities at Ft. Monmouth on a regular basis but more importantly as a lifelong (68 years) resident of Monmounth County I am firmly of the belief that to close this installation (home of the old Signal Corps and its now successor, CECOM) would be a tragic mistake in the middle of a war on terror, whose 9/11 battleground was close by. As an attorney here in the area for 32 years now I do not believe that most civilian personnel affected by this closure and relocation will make the move to Aberdeen Proving Grounds furthering an adverse impact on the war on terror. Very respectfully, Alfred E. La Brecque, Jr., Esq. LCDR, USNR (ret.) 17 Linden Place, Ste 201 Red Bank, N.J. 07701 PH: 732-747-1300; fax: 732-747-8361	Fort Monmouth	NJ
10	05/24/2005	**Efficient Use of Remaining DOD Facilities in New Jersey** Dear Commissioners: I write to you as a private citizen concerning the recommendation that most of the Army activities currently at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey be moved to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland. It is my understanding that the 5000 impacted jobs will require military construction projects to modify or construct buildings to house this influx of employees. I would raise the alternative that you look at the possibility of moving the 5000 jobs from Ft. Monmouth to the DOD complex made up of the Lakehurst Naval Station, Maguire Air Force Base and Fort Dix. It is known that existing airship hangars exist at Lakehurst which could be modified for the Ft. Monmouth personnel in a shorter time period and for a lower cost than could new construction at Aberdeen. The Fort Monmouth site could then be closed as the Army currently recommends. It is also my understanding that certain toxic chemicals like mustard gas are currently housed at Aberdeen and at the nearby Edgewood Arsenal. If this is correct, what will be the environmental impact of moving the 5000 Fort Monmouth personnel into the area? Thank you for your consideration of my suggestion.	Fort Monmouth	NJ

		Thomas J. Herron 7021 Matthias St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19128 Thomas_J_Herron@yahoo.com		
11	05/23/2005	**Data** I was curious whether the information that was used by the Secretary in determining potential cost savings and/or relocation costs is available for review. Jeffrey Donohoe (603) 568-5912 jeff@teamdonohoe.com	Fort Monmouth	NJ

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

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IOTE: Some files in the BRAC E-Library are large in size and you may wish to save them prior to viewing.

	Document Number	Date Entered	Document	Base/Installation/Facility	State	Service
1	3076	06/26/2005	Executive Correspondence – Letter dtd 06/22/05 to the Commission from Mayor Gatta of the Borough of Oceanport NJ Executive Correspondence – Letter dtd 06/22/05 to the Commission from Mayor Gatta of the Borough of Oceanport NJ enclosing a resolution adopted by the Borough requesting the removal of Ft. Monmouth from the BRAC list File Size: 327 KB Source: Local Government Type: Executive Correspondence Received: 6/26/2005	Fort Monmouth	NJ	Army
2	3012	06/24/2005	Letter from Valerie I Sapienza to Chairman Anthony J Principi dtd 21 June 2005 Executive Correspondece - Letter from Valerie I. Sapienza, Deputy Borough Clerk, Eatontown, New Jersey, to Chairman Principi. Letter is in regards a resolution for Ft Monmouth supporting DoD Requirements for in-depth reviews by the BRAC Commission of potential Economic impact for local communities near sites affected by BRAC recommendations. File Size: 1.57 MB Source: Local Government Type: Executive Correspondence Received: 6/23/2005; Received as hard copy	Fort Monmouth	NJ	Army

3	2987	06/24/2005	Letter from Lory Cole to The Honorable Donald H. Rumsfeld dtd 20 June 2005 Executive Correspondence - Letter from Lori Cole, Clerk, Borough of West Long Branch, NJ, writes to the Honorable Donal H. Rumsfeld in regards to an enclosed Resolution adopted by the town council on June 1, 2005. File Size: 1.11 MB Source: Local Government Type: Executive Correspondence Received: 6/22/2005; Received as hard copy	Fort Monmouth	NJ	Army
4	2705	06/22/2005	BRAC 2005 Report to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission: Army Justification Book COBRA Program - Fort Monmouth, NJ File Size: 209 KB Source: Department of Defense Type: COBRA File Received: 5/20/2005	Fort Monmouth	NJ	Army
5	2305	06/18/2005	Letter from West Long Branch Chamber of Commerce to Commission dtd 06JUN05 Letter from West Long Branch Chamber of Commerce to Commission dtd 06JUN05 concerning the closing of Ft Monmouth, NJ. File Size: 654 KB Source: Private Type: Coalition Correspondence Received: 6/17/2005	Fort Monmouth	NJ	
6	2257	06/18/2005	Letters from Sigrid E. Nowicki to Commission concerning the closure of Fort Monmouth, New Jersey Community Correspondence - Letters from Sigrid E. Nowicki to the Commission concerning recommendation to close the installation File Size: 301 KB Source: Private Type: Community Correspondence Received: 6/7/2005; Received as hard copy	Fort Monmouth	NJ	Army
7	2256	06/18/2005	Letter from a concerned citizen from New Jersey to Commission concerning the closure of Fort Monmouth Community Correspondence - Letter from a concerned citizen from New Jersey to the Commission concerning recommendation to close the installation File Size: 1.85 MB Source: State Government Type: Community Correspondence Received: 6/16/2005; Received as hard copy	Fort Monmouth	NJ	Army
8	2208	06/17/2005	Letter dated 14 June to Chairman Principi from New Jersey Legislative Assemblymen Steve Corodemus and Sean Kean Executive Correspondence – Letter dated 14 June to Chairman Principi from New Jersey Legislative Assemblymen Steve Corodemus and Sean Kean requesting that the Commission reject DoD's recommendation regarding Fort Monmouth.	Fort Monmouth	NJ	

			File Size: 251 KB Source: State Government Type: Executive Correspondence Received: 6/17/2005; Received as hard copy			
9	1645	06/10/2005	BRAC 2005 Report to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission: Army Justification Book Disregard Restriction Header and Footer - Fort Monmouth, NJ - Impacted Sites: FORT MONMOUTH; ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS; WEST POINT MILITARY RESERVATION; FORT BELVOIR; FORT MEADE File Size: 1.68 MB Source: Department of Defense Type: Report Submitted To Commission Received: 5/20/2005	Fort Monmouth	NJ	Army
10	1553	06/10/2005	Document discussing Fort Monmouth Document discussing Fort Monmouth and the major areas of importance at Fort Monmouth that need to be visited during the six hour BRAC commission walk through. File Size: 2.23 MB Source: Private Type: Community Correspondence Received: 6/6/2005; Received as hard copy	Fort Monmouth	NJ	Army
11	1428	06/09/2005	RESOLUTION URGING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION FROM THOMAS POWERS, AMY HANDLIN, THEODORE NAROZANICK WILLIAM BARHAM AND ROBERT CLIFTON Executive Correspondence –RESOLUTION URGING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION TO REJECT THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE PENTAGON TO CLOSE FORT MONMOUTH FROM DIRECTOR THOMAS POWERS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR AMY HANDLIN, THEODORE NAROZANICK WILLIAM BARHAM AND ROBERT CLIFTON File Size: 3.06 MB Source: Local Government Type: Executive Correspondence Received: 6/6/2005; Received as hard copy	Fort Monmouth	NJ	Army
12	1180	06/06/2005	Letter from Rep Chirstopher Smith (New Jersey) to Commissioner Principi Executive Correspondence - Follow up letter from Rep Smith to Principi regarding invitiation to visit Fort Monmouth File Size: 214 KB Source: Federal Type: Executive Correspondence Received: 5/23/2005; Received as hard copy	Fort Monmouth		
13	1160	06/06/2005	Letter from NJ Sen/Reps to Newton and Coyle Letter from NJ Congressional members to Newton and Coyle regarding Monmouth and extending stay for meeting. File Size: 45 KB Source: Federal Type: Executive Correspondence	Fort Monmouth	NJ	

			Received: 5/25/2005; Received as hard copy			
1	1143	06/06/2005	Letter from NJ Reps to Chairman Principi (18May05) Executive Correspondence to Chairman Principi from New Jersey Reps regarding Fort Monmouth. File Size: 1.44 MB Source: Private Type: Executive Correspondence Received: 5/25/2005; Received as hard copy	Fort Monmouth	NJ	Army
15	113	05/26/2005	BRAC 2005 DoD Report, Army Justification Book (Ft. Monmouth, NY) Recommendation Supporting Information Disregard Restriction Header and Footer File Size: 8 KB Source: Department of Defense Type: Report Submitted To Commission Received: 5/20/2005	Fort Monmouth	NY	Army
16	110	05/26/2005	BRAC 2005 DoD Report, Army Justification Book (Ft. Monmouth, NY) Candidate Recommendation Disregard Restriction Header and Footer File Size: 14 KB Source: Department of Defense Type: Report Submitted To Commission Received: 5/20/2005	Fort Monmouth	NY	Army
17	108	05/26/2005	BRAC 2005 DoD Report, Army Justification Book (Ft. Monmouth, NJ) Economic Impact Report Disregard Restriction Header and Footer File Size: 851 KB Source: Department of Defense Type: Report Submitted To Commission Received: 5/20/2005	Fort Monmouth	NJ	Army
18	103	05/26/2005	BRAC 2005 DoD Report, Army Justification Book (Ft. Monmouth, NJ) Criteria 7 Eval Tool Disregard Restriction Header and Footer File Size: 288 KB Source: Department of Defense Type: Report Submitted To Commission Received: 5/20/2005	Fort Monmouth	NJ	Army
19	101	05/26/2005	BRAC 2005 DoD Report, Army Justification Book (Ft. Monmouth, NY) COBRA Summary Disregard Restriction Header and Footer File Size: 251 KB Source: Department of Defense Type: Report Submitted To Commission Received: 5/20/2005	Fort Monmouth	NY	Army
20	99	05/26/2005	BRAC 2005 DoD Report, Army Justification Book (Ft. Monmouth, NJ) Supporting Documentation Disregard Restriction Header and Footer, Military Value Research	Fort Monmouth	NJ	Army

File Size: 78 KB
Source: Department of Defense
Type: Report Submitted To Commission
Received: 5/20/2005

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saw a report online where if they realign the 130th, their payback period is never. It would cost them money to close the base."

If the Airlift Wing cannot provide fire and security services, Yeager would have to spend more than $7 million the first year and $1.7 million annually after that to replace those services.

That would force the airport to increase its landing fees for commercial planes from $1.20 per thousand pounds to about $3.66 per thousand pounds.

"A typical regional jet weighs 48,500 pounds," the report said. "The landing fee for that aircraft would increase from $58.20 and $233.61, more than quadrupling the expense to the air carrier. Adding the fire service startup costs could increase fees by as much as $4.88 per thousand pounds, to $295 for a typical aircraft, a five-fold increase in landing fees."

Atkinson said those increases could place a huge damper on attracting air carriers to Yeager.

"We are close to having one of the lowest landing fees (among peer airports). After this, we would be one of the highest," he said.

In addition, the report estimates the realignment would cost 814 jobs and $22 million in annual spending. And since the economy of Central West Virginia is not growing, those jobs and dollars would be hard to replace, the report said.

"The statistics for the area served by Yeager Airport are even more discouraging," the report said. "... Any reductions in economic opportunities, such as closing or realigning the 130th Airlift Wing, are likely to intensify an already distressed situation."

The report challenged early studies by the Defense Department, General Accounting Office and U.S. Census Bureau that suggested base closings and realignments did not have a long-term negative impact on local communities.

According to economists with Marshall, none of the earlier studies looked at Air National Guard bases at a joint-use airport or looked at markets that were as lightly populated and rural as Yeager's 20-county service area.

"Most of the closures took place in urban or other areas with strong labor markets that were capable of absorbing the displaced workers," the report said.

The economists also challenged the studies because the bases those federal agencies looked at employed only a fraction of the work force in the area. Closing or realigning the base, therefore, did not represent a significant economic loss. And if there was a loss, often it was absorbed by other military bases operating nearby.

But closing the 130th, the economists said, was a different situation. The Airlift Wing is a major employer in the region, the Marshall report said. And West Virginia doesn't have another military base that could absorb those people easily.

"Charleston is not a major urban center, so the loss of what is one of its 'major industries' will have a more profound impact than elsewhere," the study said.

Md. officials prepare to fight for Fort Monmouth jobs

Newsday (Long Island, NY)
Sarah Brumfield
June 27, 2005

ABERDEEN, Md. -- Members of Maryland's congressional delegation and state and local economic development officials are gearing up for a tussle with their counterparts in New Jersey over the recommended transfer of more than 2,000 jobs from the Garden State.

The Pentagon's Base Realignment and Closing Commission has endorsed the base closure at Fort Monmouth, N.J., sending nearly 2,200 jobs to Aberdeen Proving Ground.

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Sens. Paul Sarbanes and Barbara Mikulski and Reps. Ben Cardin and Dutch Ruppersberger gathered with state and local government and business officials at Aberdeen High School to kick off "APG, Maryland is at the Ready," a campaign aimed at proving Maryland worthy of the BRAC recommendations.

In May, Secretary of the Army Francis J. Harvey told members of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission that the Army was concerned that many of the employees at Fort Monmouth _ mainly civilian engineers and scientists _ would not move. New Jersey's congressional delegation planned to survey the post's employees to see if they would move to Maryland.

"That brain drain is very real," said Republican Rep. Chris Smith, R-N.J. "You just don't put an ad in the paper and get the people you need."

Those comments riled Maryland officials and now they're vowing to show the commission that not only does Maryland have a highly qualified work force, but it won't be hard to attract workers to the area.

"They threw the gauntlet down when they said we don't have a good work force," Cardin said.

Nearly a quarter of Maryland's workers are professionals or technical workers, the nation's highest percentage, Ruppersberger said. The state is also in a statistical tie for first place with the highest percent of the population with an advanced degree, he said.

The group is also launching a Web site for workers considering the move to Aberdeen Proving Ground, with information about the area, its work force, education and job search help for spouses, said Harford County Office of Economic Development Director Tom Sadowski.

Science Applications International Corp. had no difficulties hiring 190 people over the last year, said senior vice president Gary Boyd. More than half were local hires, and the area was very attractive to applicants from outside the region, he said.

C. Warren Mullins, vice president for strategic planning and business development for Battelle's Eastern Technology Center echoed his comments. The research organization has had a presence in the Aberdeen area for 25 years and has grown from 12 people in 1994 to about 450 chemists, biologists, technicians and support staff today.

"We've had no problem getting the skills we need," he said. "You couldn't ask for a more friendly environment for developing a technology business."

Opinions/ Editorials

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BRAC update
Commanders address workforce concerns

by Debbie Sheehan

Public Affairs Office

The topics were varied, but the message was the same. The Fort Monmouth workforce is concerned about its future, one way or another.

Maj. Gen. Michael R. Mazzucchi and Garrison Commander Col. Ricki L. Sullivan hosted a Fort Monmouth town meeting on May 18, which originated in Pruden Auditorium and was broadcast to various locations around post.

Mazzucchi said he had a chance to address the workforce with a monologue the day it was announced that the fort was on the list of recommendations of posts to be closed. Now it was a chance for a dialogue, and to address specific questions from the workforce.

Sullivan began his presentation by stating what had been said before. "This has nothing to do with you, or the quality of your work. This is a 'big picture' type of thing. Please do not take it personally." The background slides he used to outline his presentation stated the 2002 National Defense Authorization Act authorized a single Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round this year.

BRAC 2005 would look into military value, the required infrastructure to support Force needs; jointness, maximizing joint use and reducing inter-Service duplication and cost savings. BRAC criteria include the priority consideration of "military value." This pertains to current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness, including impact on joint war-fighting, training and readiness.

The next two points were the availability and condition of the land, facilities and airspace at both existing and potential receiving locations and the ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization and future total force requirements.

Of course, cost of operations is a factor as well as potential savings. Other impacts are what closing a base will do to the local communities, the environmental condition of existing posts and how the infrastructure of a post and community of receiving destinations can support an influx of personnel.

Sullivan said he had seen "a few long faces" since the announcement that Fort Monmouth was on the closure list. If the DoD's recommendation stands, organizations currently located here would either transfer to new locations or be discontinued.

"That is a reality we will be talking about in the next several months," Sullivan said. During this period the BRAC Commission will be reviewing the DoD's recommendations to see if they conform to selection criteria. There will be public hearings and site visits. The Commission can only add a closure to the list if seven of nine agree. They can remove a recommended closure if five of nine agree.

The post will be visited by at least two members of the BRAC Commission. They will be on hand to learn more about the installation mission and to visit with community leaders to learn the impact of closing the post on the community.

Mazzucchi said Sullivan was in the process of creating an action team to create operational plans and to be in place to answer questions when they arose. Both Mazzucchi and Sullivan promised that they

would keep the workforce up to date on developments.
They said the main thing was to remain calm, and not to make rash judgments. Reviewing options is a good way to plan for the future. "Don't go selling your house. You have at least another two years before any changes need to be made, if they need to be made," said Sullivan. "Remember, this is a marathon, not a sprint."
The attendees were urged to continue to attend briefings, read this paper for information and to become familiar with the "do's and don'ts" of BRAC ethics.

These include avoiding conflicts of interest, such as participating in efforts to insulate the post from BRAC in any official capacity while you are "on the clock." Even if you are just acting as a private citizen, you cannot use your official position to influence others. It is out of line to use government resources, e-mail contacts or any information to which you are privy because of official duties; and you cannot use your authority to try to influence or coerce subordinates.

During the question and answer portion of the town meeting, many just wanted an opportunity to make an observation, including questioning the wisdom of attempting to move so many scientists and engineers out of a state whose population has garnered so many patents.

Mazzucchi said anyone who had done personal research should "bring on the factoids" to the action team who may be able to use them in some context. When asked if there would be environmental studies done at Aberdeen Proving Ground before any potential moves were made, Sullivan said the Army Corps of Engineers would be inspecting all the posts and making sure they are environmentally up to code.

He also stressed that the DA has said any moves would not involve temporary accommodations. "They are not going to move you into a doublewide trailer somewhere." Those viewing the proceedings were informed that if the move to Maryland took place, their base pay would be a bit lower (because of reduced locality pay) and that Army personnel officials will look into the possibility of job swaps, especially to keep families together should both spouses work here and potentially be transferred to different locations.

At this time there is no talk of a hiring freeze on impacted bases. There were comments about the high cost of housing near Fort Belvoir, Va., and security concerns. There were also questions about the impact on receiving communities and assurances that studies had been completed to insure that surrounding communities could expand, if necessary to accept more residents, and for schools to be ready to accept more pupils.

In the end, Mazxucchi noted that there are more questions than answers at this point, but that the leadership would not promise what they could not deliver or suggest things they were not capable of doing. He thanked the workforce for coming out to the meeting. "It is hopeful for me to see your faces, to see you laugh, smile and keep perspective. This is not the time to light your hair on fire. It is a time to hold your heads up, and not put your head down and kick a rock. My job is to continue to accomplish our mission and to continue to take care of you, the workforce."

BRAC 2005:
Commander speaks to command, community

by Debbie Sheehan

Public Affairs Office

Friday, May 13, 2005, may be a day that will be forever etched in the minds of many in the Fort Monmouth community.

"This is like one of those days like the day President Kennedy was shot or the day the Challenger space shuttle blew up on the launch pad—a day when you'll remember where you were when you heard the announcement," said Maj. Gen. Michael R. Mazzucchi, commanding general of the Communications-Electronics Life Cycle Management Command, in his videoteleconference (VTC) address to command personnel last Friday.

Of course the announcement to which he referred was the recommendation by the Pentagon that Fort Monmouth shut its gates forever.

At an afternoon news conference following the Defense Department announcement, Mazzucchi was asked by a news reporter what he felt when he got the news. He said he just paused for a moment to reflect on the Army's mission, and on how everything must be devoted to creating a successful environment for supporting the warfighter, even if that were to mean the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission chooses to leave Fort Monmouth on the list of bases that will be closed.

But then he said he thought of the command workforce. "I thought about the food servers at Gibbs Hall, the daycare providers who have built their lives here, and placed their futures, their hopes and dreams, their livelihood and expectations for the future here, and I feel their heartbreak."

Mazzucchi stressed during the news conference and during his earlier VTC address to command personnel that the recommendation for closure did not reflect on the performance of the workforce here. "This is not a reflection on you or the value of your work. I am sure the decision to make a recommendation to close the post was not an easy one. But I will not deny your professional and personal anxiety,"

During the VTC and the news conference, Mazzucchi stressed that the recommendation for closure was just that--- a recommendation. He said representatives from the BRAC Commission will visit in the coming months, review the data and make their own recommendation, to either pull the fort off the closure list or leave it on.

Regardless of the outcome, Mazzucchi stressed that at least the next couple of years will be business as usual for the workforce. "This is not the time to make any rash personal or professional decisions; it is a time for reflection,' he said.

Pointing to the 374-page document of Defense Department BRAC recommendations during his VTC address to command personnel, Mazzucchi said the senior staff was still sifting through the document, and trying to distill ambiguity from fact.

During the afternoon news conference both Mazzucchi and Col. Ricki Sullivan, Fort Monmouth Garrison Commander, stated that over the coming weeks there will undoubtedly be more questions than ready answers, but they promised to try their utmost to keep everyone informed.

Mazzucchi designated Sullivan as "the point man, the main action agent" for information in the coming weeks. Both Mazzucchi and Sullivan planned to hold a town meeting last Wednesday to help provide more information to the command workforce.

Reflecting on the future in his VTC address, Mazzucchi pointed out that the mission continues to be to support the Soldiers who are putting their lives on the line to defend our country. Referring to the BRAC Commission's deliberations over the next several months and paraphrasing the master of turning a phrase, Yogi Berra, Mazzucchi told the workforce to realize that "it isn't over 'til it's over."

Fort Monmouth BRAC recommendations announced by DoD

By Timothy Rider

Public Affairs

The Department of Defense announced its recommendation for Fort Monmouth closure last Friday as part of the Congressionally authorized 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Process.

What follows is a summary of the recommendations as they pertain to Fort Monmouth. It is a summary of detailed recommendations that does not necessarily address impacts affecting all personnel and organizations.

- Communications-Electronics Research, Development & Engineering Center (CERDEC) elements at Fort Monmouth would relocate to Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Md.
- Headquarters and elements of Program Executive Offices for Command, Control and Communications-Tactical and PEO Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensor at Fort Monmouth would relocate to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
- Logistics and Readiness Center work in support of consumable items, along with the portion of the Acquisition Center's work in providing the contracting support for consumable items, would relocate to the Defense Supply Center in Columbus, Ohio as part of the Defense Logistics Agency.
- Logistics and Readiness Center work in support of depot level reparable items, along with the portion of the Acquisition Center's work in providing the contracting support for depot level reparable items, would relocate to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. and form a detachment of the Defense Supply Center in Columbus, Ohio, also as a part of the Defense Logistics Agency.
- Remaining elements of the Communications Electronics Life Cycle Management Command at Fort Monmouth would relocate to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
- Elements of the PEO, Enterprise Information Systems at Fort Monmouth would relocate to Fort Belvoir, Va.
- The Joint Network Management System Program Office, representing the Defense Information Systems Agency personnel at Fort Monmouth, would relocate to Fort Meade, Md.
- The U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School would relocate to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.
- Other, unspecified missions would relocate to currently unspecified locations. These are known as "discretionary moves." Examples of this would be the 754th Ordinance Company and the 902nd Military Intelligence Detachment.
- As a closing installation, certain activities on the installation would be expected to ultimately be eliminated. Examples include the Commissary, Army and Air Force Exchange Services (PX) and Garrison activities.

The announcement means the Department of Defense has completed its BRAC 2005 process and the

Secretary of Defense has forwarded his recommendations to the independent BRAC Commission chaired by former Secretary of Veterans Affairs, Anthony Principi.

The BRAC Commission will conduct an extensive review of the recommendations and forward their report to the President, due by September 8. The President will then have until September 23 to accept or reject the recommendations in their entirety. Then, if accepted, Congress will have 45 legislative days to reject the recommendations in their entirety before they will become binding on the DoD.

BRAC 2005 recommendations are part of the critical foundation of transforming the Department's infrastructure to meet emerging missions and revised Defense strategies. BRAC 2005 will allow the Department to reconfigure its current infrastructure into one in which operational capacity maximizes both war-fighting capability and efficiency through joint organizational and basing solutions that will facilitate multi-service missions, reduce excess capacity, save money, and redirect resources to modernize equipment and infrastructure and develop the capabilities to meet 21st century threats.

Installation commanders affected by BRAC were notified of their status last Friday shortly after members of Congress were notified. Prior to the announcement, installations were only involved in the process by providing a broad range of specified data and information for evaluation. Installation personnel were not involved in the evaluation or selection of bases affected by BRAC, a process that was closely guarded within DoD to ensure fairness and rigor in evaluating data properly. All information used by the DoD to make its recommendations will be provided to the BRAC Commission as it deliberates the list through the summer.

WEB SITES

The following web sites are available to provide more detailed information about the BRAC process and the recommendations announced last week:

Department of Defense BRAC site: http://www.defenselink.mil/brac

Army BRAC site: http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsim/brac/braco.htm

Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment BRAC site: http://www.asaie.army.mil

U.S. Army Fort Monmouth

CONTACT: Timothy Rider
532-1258

RELEASE NO. 05-13
May 13, 2005

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capacity, save money, and redirect resources to modernize equipment and infrastructure and develop the capabilities to meet 21st century threats.

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WEB SITES

The following web sites are available to provide more detailed information about the BRAC process and the recommendations announced today:

Department of Defense BRAC site: http://www.defenselink.mil/brac
Army BRAC site: http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsim/brac/braco.htm
Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment BRAC site: http://www.asaie.army.mil

STATEMENT BY MG MAZZUCCHI
AT NEWS CONFERENCE
WITH REGIONAL AND NATIONAL MEDIA
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 13 MAY

Good afternoon. Thank you for attending this news conference.

I know the Department of Defense announcement this morning that Fort Monmouth is on the list of recommended installations for closure is not welcome news for many members of our command community and our partners and neighbors in surrounding communities.

But, let me offer a few thoughts to help put this news into perspective.

Although these recommendations announced today by the DoD will continue to present all of us with a great opportunity to contribute to a realigned and transformed future warfighting force, we're clearly faced with a difficult and heartbreaking immediate task... as our tenant organizations consider plans to move away from our many outstanding supporters in our neighboring communities and the state of New Jersey.

We know that Fort Monmouth contributes immensely to this region as a source of employment, as a center of innovation and as a center for all the values of selfless service that our uniformed and civilian personnel bring to their work and to their daily lives.

Fort Monmouth also contributes immensely to our Army's efforts in its commitments throughout the world and I am confident that Fort Monmouth personnel will continue to excel in maintaining our commitment to our warfighters who depend upon us. This commitment by our personnel to provide the best equipment, support and quality of life for our warfighters is an endeavor to which this BRAC round is also committed.

I must emphasize that these BRAC recommendations are about reconfiguring our facilities and organizational infrastructure in order to optimize warfighting capability. The recommendations are not a reflection on the value or the quality of work the fort's personnel perform everyday for the Army and our nation's defense.

We remind everyone that these BRAC recommendations are just that----recommendations. They are not final. And, before these recommendations become binding, the BRAC Commission will conduct an extensive review and may, as they have in the past, make changes to the list before they forward their report to the President, due by September 8th. The President will then have until September 23rd to accept or reject the recommendations in their entirety. Then, if accepted, Congress will have 45 legislative days to reject the recommendations in their entirety before they will become binding on the DoD.

Although we must begin that transition planning, we will be unable to act on those plans until the recommendations become law.

Assuming for a moment that the recommendation is to close Fort Monmouth, and it becomes law, it is important to note that the DoD's goal is to complete transitions within six years after recommendations become binding. This is an important point to emphasize.... because recognizing that the Department of the Army intends to act on final BRAC decisions as soon as possible....it still means that, even if the decision to close Fort Monmouth becomes final, for at least the next few years our Fort Monmouth

personnel can expect that they will continue their normal duties.

It is now time for Fort Monmouth to begin its planning to implement these recommendations. The starting point for that planning is the recognition that our personnel are our most important asset. Know that our planners recognize that the need for our personnel to understand the transition process so that they can adequately plan for their futures is a top priority. Please understand, however, that we will go through a period when we will have many more questions than we can provide answers.

Rest assured: we will provide as much information as possible as soon as it is possible. We must be careful, however, not to announce some information prematurely. It would provide a great disservice to our personnel if they were to act on information we provided in haste which eventually proved false due to changing circumstances. Our personnel specialists are always committed to providing advice at all times regarding issues such as rights to jobs at gaining installations, the priority placement program, Permanent Change of Station allowances and other initiatives and services within the DoD, Department of the Army and Fort Monmouth personnel offices.

Again, we need to put this morning's announcement into proper perspective and to realize that the BRAC process will take many more months to play out...that our important work here will continue well into the foreseeable future...and that we will strive to the utmost to keep our civilian and military personnel and our contractor personnel informed as the process continues.

Thank you for joining us here today.

FORT MONMOUTH FACT SHEET

Numbers of Personnel----5,085 Federal Civilian Employees
467 Military Personnel
More than 2,500 Contractors Working on Post
Approximately 23,000 Military Retirees Served

Acreage 637 Acres—Main Post
489 Acres—Charles Wood Area
1126 Total Acres

Major Tenant Organizations:

US Army Garrison Fort Monmouth

Provides base operations facilities, support and services for the Fort Monmouth community

US Army Communications-Electronics Life Cycle Management Command

Acquires, fields, sustains and supports Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Systems for the Joint Warfighter. This command includes--

--US Army Program Executive Office for Command, Control and Communications Tactical

Develops, acquires, fields, and supports secure and interoperable tactical, theater and strategic command and control and communications systems

--US Army Program Executive Office for Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors

Develops, acquires, fields and supports intelligence, electronic warfare and sensor systems to provide integrated surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities to commanders and warfighters

754th Ordnance Company (Explosive Ordnance Disposal)

Provides explosive ordnance disposal support to military installations, federal agencies and civilian authorities in the Northeast Region

US Military Academy Preparatory School

Prepares selected soldiers, Reservists, National Guard members, and high school graduates to qualify in academic and physical aptitudes for appointment to the U.S. Military Academy

Patterson Army Health Clinic

Provides comprehensive health care to military personnel, military retirees and their families

US Army Communications-Electronics Research, Development and Engineering Center

Develops and integrates Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance technologies to enable networked warfighting systems.

US Army Program Executive Office for Enterprise Information Systems

Develops, acquires, and deploys tactical and non-tactical information technology systems and communications

FBI—Fort Monmouth Information Technology Center

Provides automated support for investigative and administrative operations to FBI field offices in Eastern and Mid-Atlantic states

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ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF FORT MONMOUTH

Fort Monmouth's economic impact on New Jersey is measured at $3.24 billion with responsibility for 22,774 New Jersey jobs for federal fiscal year 2004 according to an analysis by fort personnel.

The analysis relied upon a still-valid methodology used by the New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission in a similar analysis it completed in cooperation with Fort Monmouth in 2002.

The analysis of overall economic impact includes the direct effect of $478.4 million for payroll and benefits received by the fort's military and civilian federal employees, as well as the $864.6 million in contracts awarded by fort organizations to New Jersey companies or to companies of other states for work performed at Fort Monmouth.

Along with estimated spending by government travelers to Fort Monmouth, aid paid to local schools and estimated private sector pay received by family members of Fort Monmouth employees, direct expenditures from Fort Monmouth to New Jersey amounts to $1.415 billion.

The total estimated economic impact of $3.24 billion is obtained by multiplying the direct New Jersey expenditures by an economic revenue multiplier of 2.29.

The economic revenue multiplier is a tool that was used by economists in the 2002 report to calculate the additional spending resulting from the direct contributions of Fort Monmouth to the New Jersey economy.

The 5,856 government jobs* at Fort Monmouth held by New Jersey residents in fiscal year 2004 yield an estimated total of 22,774 jobs in the state when the labor multiplier of 3.889 is applied. Approximately 200 Fort jobs are held by New York and Pennsylvania residents.

The employment multiplier is a tool that was used by economists in the 2002 report to calculate the additional jobs created by all New Jersey businesses supplying, servicing or benefiting from direct spending.

The economic impact for fiscal year 2004 is slightly higher than the $3.16 billion for fiscal year 2003. Fort Monmouth was responsible for slightly fewer jobs in 2004 than the 5,900 jobs held by New Jersey residents in 2003.

Fort Monmouth is the home of many organizations, primarily including those responsible for research, development, acquisition, fielding and support of Command and Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance systems for the Joint Warfighter.

*** Note: The 5,856 government jobs at Fort Monmouth referred to above comprises all appropriated fund and nonappropriated fund jobs that were held by New Jersey residents at some time during fiscal year 2004.**

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THE TWO RIVER TIMES

The Week of May 20 - 27, 2005

Fort Monmouth Takes Direct Hit From Pentagon

Lisa Merlini

Birthplace of U.S. Army Signal Corps on federal base closing list.

TINTON FALLS – "The way this country runs its foreign policy, they should be opening bases, not closing them," Tom Carver, Commissioner for the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, said last Friday at a public meeting organized by area legislators in response to the announcement that **Fort Monmouth** is among the military facilities slated for closure by the federal government.

Early last Friday morning, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) made public a list of major military installments that they recommended for realignment or closure to the Base Realignment and Closure (**BRAC**) commission. **Fort Monmouth**, along with 33 other bases around the country, was on the list.

The Pentagon said in its report that **Fort Monmouth** was of little use beyond its research and development capabilities, and the military would be better served by streamlining and reorganizing their efforts on a nationwide scale.

On Friday afternoon, Congressman Rush Holt (D-NJ), along with fellow panelists Senator Jon Corzine (D-NJ), Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ), Congressman Frank Pallone (D-NJ) and Admiral Paul Gaffney, chairman of the Governor's Commission on Military Bases, convened at **Monmouth** Regional High School's auditorium to discuss the base's future.

Monmouth County freeholders, mayors, base engineers, base scientists and the general public filled the auditorium, expressing their communal sense of dismay that the base – which contributes $2.5 billion to the economy, provides over 5000 civilian jobs on-site and contributes to more than 17,000 others – could one day cease to exist.

In a signed letter dated May 13, 2005, Holt called **Fort Monmouth** "the Army's premier center for research and development (R&D) in communications, electronics and network-centric warfare." The letter went on to say that "**Fort Monmouth** has developed and implemented technology that jams signals intended to detonate roadside bombs; triggers automatic defense measures when missiles are fired at helicopters; and locates the sources of enemy mortar fire within seconds of its launch, to name just a few."

According to Holt, the decision to close the base is far from final. So far, only the first step has taken place. From here on in, he said, the **BRAC** commission would be in charge, making for a more open process that would include a visit by the **BRAC** commission to the base, and lobbying on the part of both the senators and congressmen, the co-chairs of the Save Our **Fort** Committee.

Last Monday, Holt and Pallone sent a letter to Anthony J. Principi, the chairman of the **BRAC** commission, inviting him to see the base firsthand.

"We will make sure that they know that you can't buy research off the shelf," Holt said. "We will make sure that they understand that you can't just pick up a lab, move it elsewhere and say, ok, produce at the level you were producing at before even though none of the personnel are the same."

"I'm going to be honest with you," Rep. Pallone told the assemblage. "We have a hell of a fight on our hands here. The fact of the matter is that the Pentagon has made a wrong and painfully absurd decision."

In a heated statement, Pallone said that the purpose of **BRAC** was to save the government money, when in fact it would cost far more money to close the base and transfer operations elsewhere than it would to keep it open. The Pentagon's report said it would cost the federal government $822 million to transfer the base from **Fort Monmouth** to the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, but it could save the government $134 million annually.

"The Pentagon has completely ignored the military value of **Fort Monmouth** and what we do here," Pallone said. "We're at war. Right now, every day, the soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan and commanders are calling **Fort Monmouth** and asking us to develop new technologies in the communications and electronics field."

The Pentagon, Pallone said, thinks it makes more sense to move to Aberdeen, Md. because they have the land available for testing. "We test the equipment at **Fort** Dix," Pallone said. "We don't need to have a place to test equipment. We need the knowledge, the science, the engineering and the expertise that goes into developing these new technologies, and that would be lost while the war is going on."

"The Pentagon has violated the **BRAC** criteria," Pallone said. "They're not looking at all at military value, they're not talking about how they can recreate these functions in Aberdeen, they're costing the federal government more, and at the same time they're paying no attention to the cross-servicing whatsoever."

The Congressmen plan on holding regional meetings over the summer and then continue to Washington to make their case against closing the base. "We can win this" Pallone said. "It's not going to be easy, but with your help we can do this, and I don't want you to lose faith. We are determined to fight this battle to the bitter end, because we know that we don't want that soldier in the field to be hurt by these Pentagon recommendations."

"This is an SOS. Save our soldiers" Senator Lautenberg said. "It's not just about protecting jobs. It's not just about protecting an intellectual infrastructure. We have to make sure they understand, yes, it's a local matter. It's a matter of local intellect and ability. But it's also a matter of saving our soldiers, as many as we can."

Eight days prior to the meeting, Senator Corzine was in Iraq, visiting the striker brigade in Mosul. "Their command post was practically built here at **Fort Monmouth**," Corzine said. "Why, if you're trying to develop a mobile, lethal, smart system, are you going to turn your back on **Fort Monmouth**?"

"This is a bad, bad decision, not only for **Monmouth** County, not only for New Jersey, but for this nation. It will be turned back because it does not relate to what it is we're trying to do in a national strategy for defense," Corzine said.

"New Jersey has the highest concentration of scientists and engineers in the Union," Admiral Gaffney said.

Joan Hardy, of Middletown, is one of them. She has been an electrical engineer at **Fort Monmouth** for 20 years, and still, she said, she's learning. "It took me two years to be fluent in the acronyms," she said, after she was initially hired at **Fort Monmouth**. "It took me five years to learn my job. When the first desert storm war started, we went back to engineers with 40 years of experience to find out what the problems were and what to expect. In this Gulf war, I still defer to engineers with 20 or 30 years more experience than I have when I have problems. They save months and years in costs and procurement to the Army. To disrupt the system of mentoring and engineering skills that we have at **Fort Monmouth**, the irretrievable loss of multi-disciplinary skills – which are not taught in schools – is immeasurable, and can spell disaster for many technical areas."

Fort Monmouth estimates that 75 to 80 percent of its personnel will make the move with them, but many employees say those numbers are unrealistic.

Kathy Burks, a systems analyst, and Joan Welch, a logistician, both base employees, are both helping to support their families on their incomes. When asked if, given the worst-case scenario – the base closing

and full operations moving elsewhere – neither said they would follow the job.

"I wouldn't go," Burks said. "My life is here. My husband has a job here, I have children in school and my family is here. I would take an early retirement, and maybe go back to work later to help support my family."

"I like my job," Welch said, "but I wouldn't move to keep it. I have too many ties here. I'd rather get another job here than move to where I have no support system. Besides, if I move to keep job, my husband will be the one to have to find another job. We're a two-income family."

The disadvantages to losing the site, many believe, does not just end with the loss of intellectual capital, as Corzine called it. It ends with the loss, for many, of not only a job and an income, but of a way of life.

"I lived through the closing of the Cullen Air Force Base in Sacramento," Mike Ryan, of Lake Como, said. "What you fail to realize is that the people in Washington are looking at bases and they're looking at numbers. What they don't see the is degradation of family life, the suicides, the alcoholism, the divorces, the loss of jobs, the desperate ways people are looking to keep their family above water. It will impact a lot of people. When you throw the rock in the pond, the ripples will go far."

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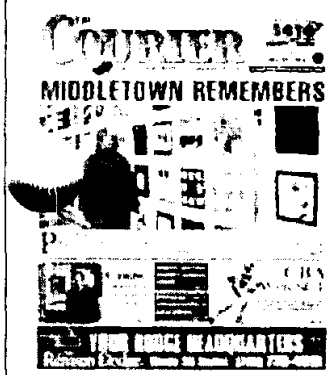

Pallone Battles Base Closures

Will the U.S. Army installation at **Fort Monmouth**, in Eatontown, close or not?

The Army says "yes," while Rep. Frank Pallone, D-NJ, and his Congressional colleague, Rep. Rush Holt, D-NJ, say "no."

On Friday, May 13, the U.S. Department of Defense recommended the closure of **Fort Monmouth** as part of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (**BRAC**) process.

The 1,126-acre facility houses over 5,000 civilian jobs and 467 military personnel positions.

"**BRAC** 2005 recommendations are part of the critical foundation of transforming the Department [of Defense]'s infrastructure to meet emerging missions and revised defense strategy," said Timothy Rider, a spokesperson for the base, in a press release issued shortly after the U.S. Department of Defense issued its recommendation.

"My reaction was first to sit back and reflect on what it is we wear the uniform for: to make this a more effective force to fight the war on terror. Second, I though about what this means to the food service worker or the daycare center down the street," said Maj. Gen. Michael R. Mazzucchi during a press conference held Friday afternoon.

The Department of Defense at the Pentagon in Washington, DC,

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recommended that many of the positions and departments located at **Fort Monmouth** be transferred to other bases, such as the Communication-Electronics Research and the Development & Engineering Center elements be moved to the U.S. Proving Grounds in Aberdeen, Maryland. Headquarters and elements of Program Executive Offices (PEO) for Command, Control and Communications-Tactical and PEO Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensor would also be relocated to Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland according to the department's recommendation. Additionally, the Logistics and Readiness Center would be moved to the Defense Supply Center, in Columbus, Ohio.

The base has experienced a steady drawdown for several years. Prominent units and activities, including the U.S. Chaplain Center and School have already been moved off of the **fort**. In addition, the new plan would send the United States Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS) to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

"This recommendation is what the people at the Pentagon are saying, not the Army," Pallone said. "We have successfully kept the **fort** open before and we will do it again."

Mazzucchi said that he has not experienced a strong reaction by rank-and-file workers at the post to the potential closure. "These are some of the greatest patriots. They understand that their mission has to continue. They understand that it will be months before [the closure] becomes law and years before [the law] becomes implemented," he said.

"We are going to fight before the **BRAC**. Scientists and engineers aren't going to move. We think, ultimately, that [Congress] isn't going to go with the **BRAC's** [recommendations]," Pallone said.

He noted that, by his estimation, it would cost the Federal Government $1 billion to move various components of the **fort** to other destinations throughout the military community. "How does that save any money?" he questioned.

According to a timeline distributed at **Fort Monmouth**, there will be a July 1 Government Accounting Office (GAO) analysis of **BRAC's** recommendations.

In addition, not later than September 23, President George Bush must approve or disapprove of the list in its entirety. If Bush disapproves of the list, then **BRAC** has to submit revised recommendations by October 20.

"This is a long way from over," said Pallone regarding the base closure recommendation.

DeSevo, Borbely Battle to Save Fort

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Middletown residents Alex DeSevo and Steve Borbely are coming out swinging on the issue of **Fort Monmouth**.

"It's time for someone at the grassroots level to start doing something to save Ft. **Monmouth** and its 5,000-plus jobs," DeSevo said.

He explained that there is "no way the closure of **Fort Monmouth** doesn't impact the economy of Middletown Township."

DeSevo and Borbely are both running for seats on the Middletown Township Committee this year, as Democrats.

"The issue of the base closure isn't Republican or Democrat, it's a **Monmouth** County issue. The fact that Middletown is the largest of the county's municipalities only means that a grassroots effort to save this **fort** should begin here," Borbely said.

Even though the two men are both contending for positions on the Middletown Township Committee against Republican counterparts this year, the two said they want to set partisanship aside.

Specifically, DeSevo and Borbely are discussing the formation of a committee to gather signatures on a petition to the Department of Defense.

"I really want to applaud the efforts being made by both congressmen Frank Pallone and Rush Holt when it comes to fighting the base closure," DeSevo said.

"I think it's time that residents start weighing in on this issue, though."

Borbely said the best place to start being heard is at the Army **BRAC** Division, in Virginia. "Maybe in the end, the Army will do what it wants to do with the base. But, I suggest that we do everything we can as citizens for the military to hear our request and hope that **Fort Monmouth** continues to serve our country here," Borbely said.

For more information about the committee to begin a petition drive, call Joe Caliendo at (732) 299-6470. To speak directly to someone at **BRAC**, call (888) 309-6359.

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May 18, 2005

Two BRAC commissioners question closing of Fort Monmouth, N.J.

By GORDON TROWBRIDGE

Members of the commission reviewing the Pentagon's base-closing proposals told Army officials May 18 that they question the service's justification for closing Fort Monmouth, N.J., a move that would cost New Jersey more than 5,200 jobs.

"I disagree with that decision," Commissioner James Bilbray, a former congressman from Nevada, told Army Secretary Francis Henry and Chief of Staff Gen. Peter Schoomaker during a hearing on the Army's base-closing recommendations.

The economic impact of closing Monmouth would be substantial -- New Jersey would lose more than 4,000 civilian jobs, many of them well-paid research and technology positions. But Bilbray and Commissioner Philip Coyle, an expert on defense-related technology, questioned the move's effect on the Army's research base.

"Do you agree Fort Monmouth possesses a highly skilled, specialized work force, and are you concerned that skill will be eroded?" Coyle asked.

Harvey said that in similar moves in previous base-closing rounds, about one-fourth of Army technical workers had chosen to move to new locations.

"I won't sit here and tell you we expect all the people at Fort Monmouth to move to Aberdeen Proving Ground," Harvey said, referring to another prominent Army research facility in Maryland.

But he said that cost was offset by the need to create a center for command, control and communications research and development at Aberdeen. "We have to do everything we can structurally and process-wise to reduce our cycle time from idea to capability," he said.

That justification failed to persuade Bilbray, who became the first of the nine commissioners in nine days of hearings to voice outright opposition to a closing.

"I can see it's going to take years to re-create the capacity you've got at Fort Monmouth," Bilbray said.

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Front Page

April 28, 2005

Ft. Monmouth bracing for BRAC on May 16

Fate of county's largest employer topic of concern for officials

BY SUE M. MORGAN
Staff Writer

EATONTOWN — Officials at all levels of government are bracing for next month's highly anticipated federal Department of Defense (DOD) announcement about the fate of Fort Monmouth.

The list of military installations affected by this year's Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process is due for release by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld on May 16, DOD officials have stated.

In Eatontown, however, the day of reckoning comes three days earlier on May 13, which is when Mayor Gerald Tarantolo and Business Administrator Michael Trotta expect to be notified by federal officials as to whether or not Fort Monmouth will be listed for closure or realignment.

"We will then be privy to what bases have been included on the BRAC list," Tarantolo said last Thursday night.

In anticipation of the notification and release of the BRAC list, members of the Save Our Fort Committee advocacy group will meet with area public officials to prepare for the announcement regardless of what it turns out to be on May 9 in Eatontown.

The Save Our Fort Committee is comprised of many private contractors who conduct business with the U.S. Army at Fort Monmouth.

"We're hoping to get an inkling of what bases will be on the BRAC list," Tarantolo said of the May 9 meeting.

Fort Monmouth is one of seven New Jersey military installations, along with bases across the country, now being looked at for closure or downsizing by the DOD as a cost-cutting measure.

Altogether, the DOD is expected to eliminate about 20 to 25 percent of

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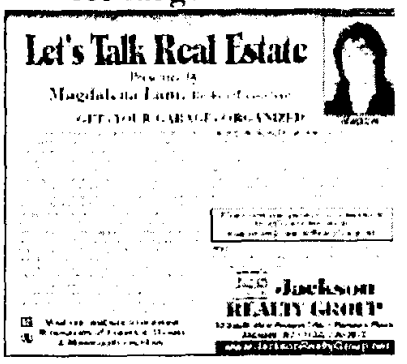

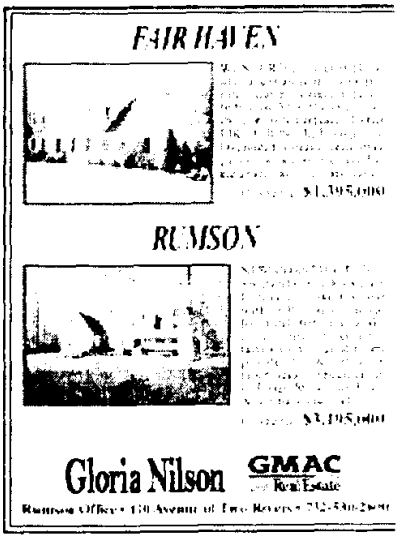

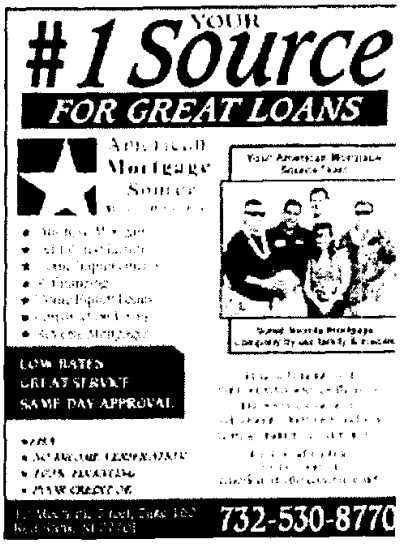

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military bases in the country via the BRAC process.

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The federal government will then review the BRAC list in the four months following its release, with President George W. Bush to receive it in early September, Tarantolo explained. Bush is then to approve or disapprove the list by later that month.

BRAC commissioners, who were named by Bush in March, will then review any of the president's objections and consider any changes he proposes. A final BRAC report is then returned to Bush for his acceptance or rejection before the president forwards the list to Congress.

Congress then has 45 days to approve or disapprove the entire list as a whole.

No single base would be removed from the BRAC listing once it is in the hands of Congress, Tarantolo noted.

Located mainly in Eatontown and Tinton Falls, but also bordering Shrewsbury, Little Silver and Oceanport, Fort Monmouth has been described by numerous officials as the largest employer of Monmouth County residents.

Since the coming BRAC was first announced last fall, Tarantolo and the mayors of the other four most-affected municipalities have been meeting with higher-level government officials who might have some influence on the final listing.

Earlier this month, Virginia S. "Ginny" Bauer, CEO and secretary of the New Jersey Commerce, Economic Growth and Tourism Commission, pledged to work at the state level for Fort Monmouth's well-being.

"Ginny expressed support for Save the Fort, and is actively pursuing support for Fort Monmouth and the economic pluses that it offers this area and all of Monmouth County," Tarantolo said.

Bauer was accompanied by U.S. Representatives Frank Pallone and Rush Holt (D-N.J.) at this month's meeting with Tarantolo and other local officials. Both congressmen, who represent portions of Monmouth County, have promised to lobby for keeping Fort Monmouth off the BRAC list.

U.S. Senator Jon Corzine (D-NJ), who is also running in this year's gubernatorial race, has previously pledged his own support for the fort and met with Holt, Pallone and other officials.

Programs for command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance — known collectively as

(C4ISR) — are developed at the fort and later used on the battlefields, particularly in the Middle East according to Pallone. The base is known as the manufacturing center of the Army's military communications equipment.

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BRAC commissioner to visit Fort Monmouth in June

By DONNA DE LA CRUZ
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON - One of the commissioners appointed by President Bush to oversee this year's military base closings will visit Fort Monmouth on June 9, but the New Jersey congressional delegation said Thursday they are pressing for more of the commissioners to come to the post.

The New Jersey Army base was among the installations the Pentagon recommended be closed when it announced sweeping changes to the nation's military bases last week although it was ranked 50th out of 97 installations in terms of military value, according to an Army report made public Thursday. New Jersey's Picatinny Arsenal is ranked 47th and is gaining jobs. Fort Hamilton in New York is ranked 73rd and was not targeted for closure.

Lloyd Warren Newton, a retired Air Force general, will tour Fort Monmouth, most likely with several members of New Jersey's congressional delegation, said Democratic Reps. Rush Holt and Frank Pallone. All 15 members of the delegation are working together to get Fort Monmouth off the list.

For that to happen, a majority of the nine members of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission would have to agree to take it off the list they will send to President Bush in September.

On July 8, three commissioners - Newton, Philip Coyle and Chairman Anthony Principi - are to hold a regional hearing in Baltimore that will include proposals for New Jersey. Coyle is a defense consultant and served in the Clinton administration. Principi was secretary of Veterans Affairs in President Bush's first term.

Principi said the regional hearing will provide "the primary means for communities to educate the commissioners and their staff on their disagreements with the Department of Defense base recommendations."

The New Jersey delegation has written to Principi and personally asked

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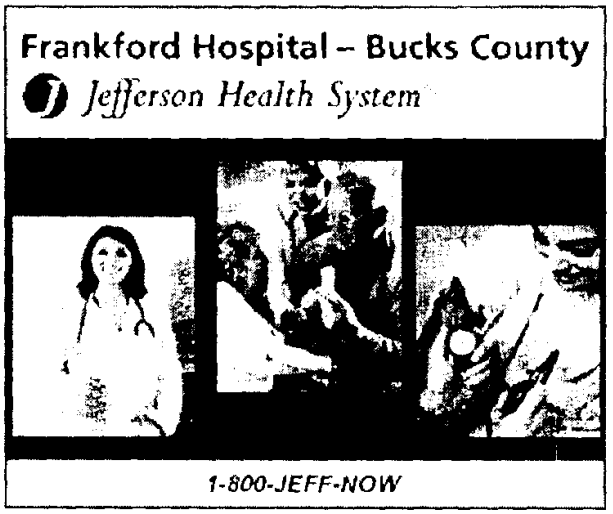
him to visit Fort Monmouth, said Republican Rep. Chris Smith after the majority of the lawmakers gathered for about an hour in the Capitol to discuss strategies for keeping the post open.



They agreed they need to demonstrate Fort Monmouth's military value and will do so by highlighting the post's many contributions to the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Fort Monmouth employees have developed many weapons systems and technological devices currently being used by U.S. forces.

The congressmen also plan a survey of the post's 5,272 employees to see if they would move to Aberdeen, Md., where much of the research and development work now done at Monmouth would be transferred. Secretary of the Army Francis J. Harvey told the commissioners on Wednesday that the Army was concerned that many of the employees - who are mainly civilian engineers and scientists - would not move.

"That brain drain is very real," Smith said. "You just don't put an ad in the paper and get the people you need."

The lawmakers also plan to show that moving Fort Monmouth's mission to Aberdeen will be more costly in the long run. The Pentagon has said the move would cost $822 million.

The Pentagon tried to close Fort Monmouth in 1988 and 1993, but an intense lobbying effort by congressional, state and local officials kept the post open.

By law, Bush can only accept or deny the entire package submitted by BRAC. If Bush accepts the recommendations, the list becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

If Bush rejects the recommendations, the commission has until Oct. 20 to submit a revised list. In November, Bush would have to approve or disapprove of the revised recommendations.

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Front Page

May 19, 2005

Officials pledge to fight for Fort Monmouth

Federal, state, county, local legislators react to closing of fort

BY SUE M. MORGAN
Staff Writer

Tinton Falls

TINTON FALLS — Joan Hardy, a civilian electrical engineer at Fort Monmouth, insists that the technological expertise that she has drawn upon during her 20-year tenure at the local military base can never be duplicated elsewhere.

Addressing a group of area legislators during Friday afternoon's town hall meeting at Monmouth Regional High School's auditorium, Hardy, of Marlboro, stressed that the Pentagon's plan to shutter Fort Monmouth under its Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program would disrupt the ongoing "system of mentoring" where engineers teach each other how to produce state-of-the-art instruments to protect soldiers in the field.

Hardy is just one of more than 5,000 area residents facing possible job relocation or even loss of long-term employment if Fort Monmouth does cease operations in New Jersey as recommended by the federal BRAC commission on Friday morning.

Addressing more than 200 people inside the auditorium, U.S. Representatives Rush Holt (D-6) and Frank Pallone (D-12), co-hosts of the post-BRAC announcement forum, told an assortment of base employees, subcontractors and interested residents that the Pentagon simply "got it wrong."

The federal Department of Defense has exercised "flawed logic that has led to a bad decision" to relocate the fort's research and development functions, along with an expected 80 percent of civilian employees, to the smaller Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) in Aberdeen, Md., Holt said.

Though still quite obviously reeling from the Pentagon's release of the BRAC list earlier that morning, both Holt and Pallone expressed

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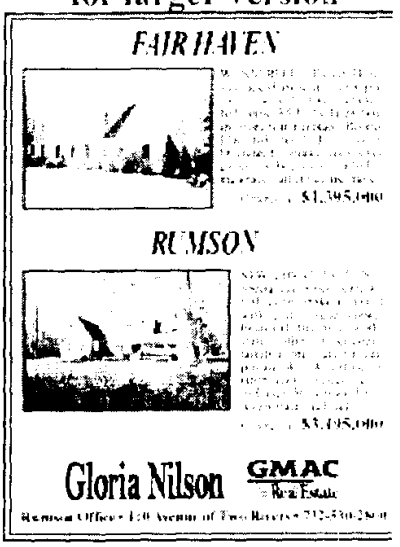

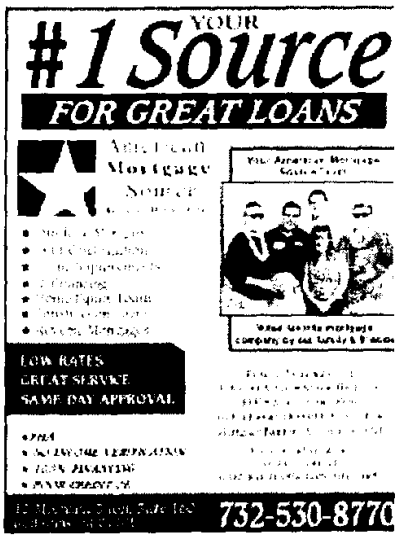

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confidence that the decision to close Fort Monmouth could be reversed by Sept. 8, when a finalized list of targeted installations is sent to President George W. Bush for his approval or disapproval.

How the Department of Defense could consider closing or restructuring any bases with the war on terror raging in Iraq and Afghanistan is unfathomable, said Holt, who co-chairs the Save Our Fort Committee advocacy group with Pallone.

"We will make sure that [the BRAC commission] understands that this is an odd time, a foolish time, to be redesigning the base structure in the United States," he said.

"I think we will end up with Fort Monmouth off the list ultimately," Holt said to applause.

"The Pentagon has made a very wrong and a patently absurd decision," Pallone said.

The Save Our Fort Committee, which is composed of several local elected officials as well, will meet throughout the summer to prepare its case before going to Washington, D.C., to present its arguments for keeping Fort Monmouth open, Pallone announced.

"I believe we can win this battle but we need your help," he said. "We will make the case to BRAC and we can win."

The Pentagon has argued that moving Fort Monmouth's personnel and operations to the APG at a one-time cost of $822 million will save $143 million annually over six years, according to Pallone, who contends that the proposed relocation will cost the federal government more in the long run.

"The Pentagon has completely ignored the military value of Fort Monmouth," Pallone said. "You can't say that, over the next five years, we're going to transfer that to Aberdeen and think that is going to work."

U.S. Sens. Jon Corzine and Frank Lautenberg, and retired Rear Vice Adm. Paul G. Gaffney II, now president of Monmouth University, pledged to aid the congressmen in their quest.

The Pentagon's idea that the communications and electronics technology could be replicated by private sector firms more efficiently and at a cost savings is unfounded, said Lautenberg, who served in the U.S. Army at Fort Monmouth over 60 years ago.

Citing the state's Motor Vehicle Commission as an example of the inefficiency that could result when the private sector takes over a

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government-run function, Lautenberg recalled the well-publicized breakdown of the inspection operation.

Moreover, it is the American soldier who would suffer if the nine-member BRAC commission agrees with the Pentagon's decision to relocate Fort Monmouth's technology, Lautenberg said.

"This is an S.O.S. — save our soldiers," Laut-enberg said. "We have a war where the enemy doesn't care if they die, but we care if our guys die. The one way to keep them alive is through technology.

"If we save 50 because we have the right equipment, it's worth the fight," he added.

Corzine, who had actually visited Iraq just eight days prior to Friday's announcement and who observed soldiers using the instruments produced at Fort Monmouth, criticized the federal government as a whole.

"This is about as outrageous a decision as I've seen this government make," said Corzine, a Democratic candidate for New Jersey governor.

"This is a bad, bad decision," he continued. "Not only for Monmouth County, not only for New Jersey, but for this nation. It will be turned back because it does not relate to what we want to do in national defense."

Drawing upon his own experience as a private businessman, Corzine expressed doubt that 75 to 80 percent of the fort's more than 5,300 employees would actually relocate to Maryland or other selected bases, as has been suggested by the Pentagon.

Though Pallone, in response to one questioner, dismissed any idea that the Pentagon's choice of the 33 installations listed for closure throughout the nation reflected the country's current political climate, Corzine promised to analyze "red states and blue states" for any patterns of favoritism by the Bush administration.

However, Frecholder William C. Barham, a Republican, addressed the legislators and urged them to see beyond party politics.

The all-GOP county freeholder board will stand behind the legislator's fight, Barham said.

"We must do the right thing for over 600,000 Monmouth County residents," Barham said on behalf of the board. "We stand ready to do whatever we need to do."

Gaffney, who also chairs a state commission designed to protect New

Jersey's seven military installations from federal closure, told those assembled that he is "buoyed by some of the decisions" rendered by the Pentagon.

The designation of Lakehurst Naval Air Station, McGuire Air Force Base and Fort Dix, all contiguous to each other in Burlington and Ocean counties, as a joint predeployment mobilization site is particularly encouraging, Gaffney said.

However, echoing Holt, Gaffney stressed that Fort Monmouth's location in New Jersey provides it with access to "the highest concentration of scientists and engineers of any state in the nation."

Though the Pentagon has described Fort Monmouth as a base lacking capacity for weapons testing, those functions could be executed at Fort Dix and Lakehurst, Gaffney said.

On a more localized level, Assemblyman Michael Panter noted that the municipalities that host and surround Fort Monmouth depend on it for mutual aid in the event of disasters.

Recalling March's explosion and building collapse at the Petco store in Eatontown, Panter recounted how rescue units from the fort "were among the first on the scene."

Mayors Ann Y. McNamara and Gerald Tarantolo, who lead the host communities of Tinton Falls and Eatontown, respectively, expressed confidence in the federal legislators to successfully press Fort Monmouth's case.

More than the local impact, McNamara, too, believes the fight is for the service personnel.

"I frankly think this move will jeopardize our armed forces in Iraq and Afghanistan."

Like Corzine and the others, McNamara disagreed that the fort's civilian workforce would uproot themselves to Maryland and other places.

About 650 Eatontown residents are employed at the fort, Tarantolo stated.

"I feel confident that we will be able to present our case and get this reversed," Tarantolo said. "I don't think [closure] will happen. I think logic will prevail."

Final hearings to determine any additions or subtractions to the Pentagon's list will take place in July, Pallone has said.

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Editorials

May 19, 2005

Public officials comment on closing of Fort Monmouth

Fort Monmouth jobs not transferable

CHRIS KELLY staff Reps. Frank Pallone and Rush Holt (both D-N.J.) held a town hall meeting May 13 to discuss the Pentagon's recommendation to close Fort Monmouth.

It makes absolutely no sense that Fort Monmouth is on the list of base closings released by the Pentagon.

The fort serves as a key and strategic part of the war on terror. Fort Monmouth leads the way in expanding communication among our forces, which leads to greater success in the battlefield. Furthermore, Fort Monmouth provides an economic boost to the county and the state. The jobs lost would not easily be transferable either to other army bases or another sector.

For all of the reasons stated above I hope the fort will be one of the 15 percent or so of bases that are on the list, but don't eventually get closed.

Steven M. Clayton

committeeman

Monmouth County Democratic Committee

Ocean Township

We were disappointed to hear that the Department of Defense has included Fort Monmouth in its list of base closures.

The inclusion of Fort Monmouth on this list is a terrible mistake. The

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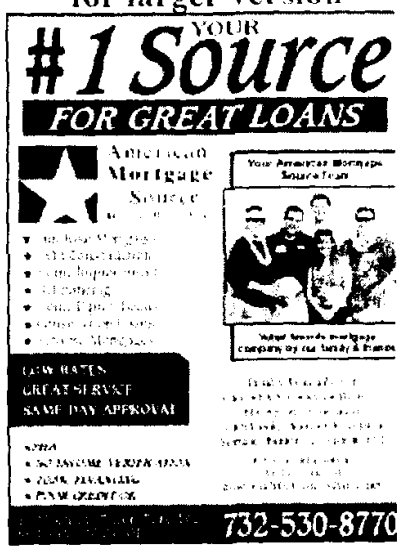

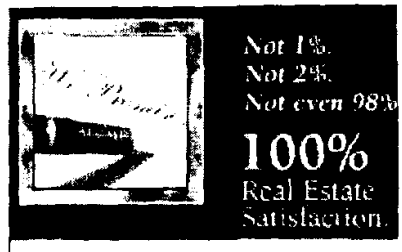

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work civilian and military personnel do there is critical to the missions and safety of our soldiers overseas. For decades, Fort Monmouth has been a primary source of technology innovations that we have used to protect our troops. It would be foolish to relocate while we are in the midst of a war in Iraq and Afghanistan.

We have reason to believe that the criteria used by the Pentagon to make this decision were flawed. Their process did not sufficiently consider the importance of the research, development and evaluation that is accomplished at Fort Monmouth.

We further disagree with the cost savings report that the Pentagon used to justify the closure of Fort Monmouth.

The cost of doing business is certainly greater in New Jersey than in other states, but New Jersey has more scientists per square mile than any state in the union. What we can provide here simply does not exist elsewhere. Fort Monmouth is the ideal location for a high-tech arm of the military.

The base is also important to homeland security. We hope that fact is a major consideration as the BRAC committee and Congress review the Pentagon's recommendations.

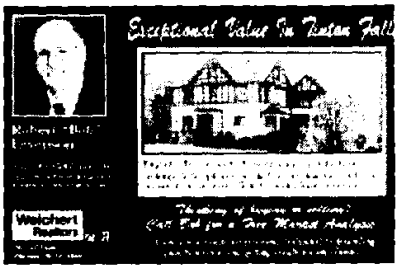
Representing four of the five municipalities bordering Fort Monmouth, we know how important the base is to our business community. A Rutgers University study indicates that the base injects more than $2 billion into the economies of Monmouth County and New Jersey.

Approximately 22,000 people depend on Fort Monmouth for their livelihood. Fort Monmouth draws from a strong network of local contractors who provide unique services to research and development teams there.

A significant number of companies have developed out of niches created specifically by Fort Monmouth and CECOM. Their long-standing partnerships with the base can not be recreated elsewhere without causing a serious delay for projects. Our soldiers should not have to wait for new technology until a new base gets accustomed to CECOM's mission.

This week, we sponsored a resolution in the General Assembly condemning the inclusion of Fort Monmouth on this list. It was not only fast-tracked for an immediate vote, but also unanimously approved. This issue is a priority to our state because of the incredible impact it could have on our safety, our economy, and the workers at the fort.

This week, we are working with Acting Governor Codey to identify state funding to assist in the effort to defend Fort Monmouth from closure. We are hopeful that by joining our state and federal leaders, we



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can show the BRAC Commission that Fort Monmouth does not belong on this list.

We hope our constituents and residents from all over the state will join us in what we expect will be a very public fight to keep Fort Monmouth open.

Michael J. Panter and Dr. Robert L. Morgan

assemblymen

D-Monmouth/Mercer

Fort Monmouth has been a vital part of the area's economy since World War II and is Monmouth County's largest employer.

Closing the fort would have a tremendous impact — not only for the 5,300 employees who would lose their jobs or be forced to relocate, but for the thousands of other contract workers and local businesses who depend on the fort for their livelihood.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders is committed to doing whatever is necessary to reverse the decision, and joins the Save the Fort Committee and other advocates in the battle to keep Fort Monmouth open.

The Pentagon had recommended closing Fort Monmouth twice previously, but it remained open after a successful lobbying effort by local and county officials and New Jersey's congressional delegation.

The fort is home to the Army's Communications Electronics Command and the Communications and Electronics Research and Development Center. It serves as research and development center for communications, surveillance and reconnaissance systems that U.S. soldiers are using in Iraq and Afghanistan. It also is home to the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School, which trains cadet candidates for admission into West Point.

Fort Monmouth officials estimate that its closure would affect some 22,000 jobs once businesses that provide goods and services to the base are counted.

This would be devastating to the residents and businesses of Monmouth County, particularly to the five towns surrounding the fort. The Monmouth County Board of Freeholders will be a strong advocate for saving the fort at the upcoming Base Closure and Realignment Commission hearings, which will take testimony during the summer before making a final recommendation to President Bush on Sept. 8.

Thomas J. Powers

Amy H. Handlin

Theodore J. Narozanick

William C. Barham

Robert D. Clifton

Monmouth County Board

of Chosen Freeholders

I am extremely disappointed to see that Fort Monmouth was on the BRAC Commission's recommendation list. The closing of this facility would have widespread detrimental effects that will be felt for years to come in the 12th legislative district and surrounding communities.

Fort Monmouth is a driving force in our regional economy. Its closure would not just impact its 5,000 employees, but would also adversely affect over 23,000 people who have jobs related to Fort Operations. Moreover, hundreds of area businesses depend on the commerce generated by Fort employees for their economic well-being.

The BRAC Commission seems to make their closure recommendations based on a narrow set of criteria that doesn't take into account the quality of work coming out of a facility.

Fort Monmouth has a proven track record of excellence in battlefield communications and troop safety, and has most recently developed technology to detect and disarm roadside bombs in Iraq.

The Fort has shown its worth time and time again and is an invaluable asset to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Fort Monmouth has been targeted for closure twice before, and in both instances it has made a solid case to remain open.

Friday's announcement is discouraging, but is only the start of a long appeals process, and I am hopeful that the leadership in the Department of Defense comes to their senses and allows Fort Monmouth to continue its mission and support our troops."

Ellen Karcher

N.J. state senator

D-Monmouth and Mercer

The decision to close Fort Monmouth is wrong for the military, wrong

for national security and wrong for New Jersey.

It underscores the administration in Washington's insensitivity to New Jersey as a security target.

We will fight this decision. We will fight for our hard-working families. And we will fight to save Fort Monmouth.

I have called upon Vice Admiral (Ret.) Paul Gaffney, chairman of the Governor's Commission to Support and Enhance New Jersey's Military and Coast Guard Installations, to help lead the state's efforts to save Fort Monmouth.

I will continue to work aggressively with our congressional delegation to convince the members of the BRAC Commission that the base's military value far exceeds any perceived cost savings from its closure.

Richard J. Codey

acting governor of New Jersey

We sincerely hope the Pentagon will thoroughly review this decision. Fort Monmouth is an essential member of the Monmouth County community and its closure would be a detriment to the entire area. We look forward to working with the president and our congressional delegation to protect jobs and the economy of Monmouth County.

Steve Corodemus,

assemblyman, R-11

As one of the military's top research centers in the field of communications, computers and intelligence Fort Monmouth has contributed a great deal to the protection of our country. Since 1925 Fort Monmouth has been one of the regions top employers. Today, the base employs nearly 5,000 civilian workers.

It is essential that we do everything in our power to protect those jobs and keep this vital asset in our county. A closure of this magnitude could have serious, long-term repercussions on the entire region.

Sean Kean,

assemblyman, R-11

We live in dangerous times and the importance of our Armed Forces have never been more apparent. The jobs our uniformed men and women fill have guaranteed all of us our safety and freedom.

We want to work alongside our federal counterparts to make certain that any decision made is the best one for the safety of our county, state and nation.

Joseph Azzolina

assemblyman, R-13

This is not a decision taken lightly and we know that over the coming months our constituents will become actively engaged in the possible closing of this vital land mark.

I hope that all the people of Monmouth County understand the significance of this base and its history of service to our nation, and will join our efforts to reverse this decision.

Sam Thompson

assemblyman, R-13

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Front Page

May 19, 2005

Ft. Monmouth targeted for closure by Pentagon

Operations, personnel would be transferred to other bases

BY SUE M. MORGAN
Staff Writer

TINTON FALLS — More than 5,300 military and civilian employees at Fort Monmouth are facing uncertainty regarding their jobs following Friday morning's announcement that the Pentagon has targeted the U.S. Army base for possible closure.

The proposed closing of the fort, which last year generated $3.24 billion in payroll and income for New Jersey residents, could adversely impact close to 23,000 military, civilian, and contractor jobs throughout New Jersey.

Another 23,000 military retirees who use its extensive facilities spread over 1,126 acres in Eatontown, Tinton Falls, and Oceanport could also be inconvenienced if the Pentagon's suggestion, rendered under its Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program, moves forward if it is approved by President George W. Bush and Congress later this year.

Fort Monmouth was one of 33 installations nationwide recommended for future closing by the Department of Defense upon release of the long-awaited BRAC list on Friday inside the Pentagon.

Several hours later, at a late afternoon press conference, two Fort Monmouth officers attempted to reassure base employees, both civilian and military, and all the affected parties, that the situation could change by this fall when Congress is expected to vote on the final BRAC listing.

The news that Fort Monmouth could be closing and its technical operations shifted to military installations in other states was not welcome to many employees, nor to the host and neighboring communities, said Maj. Gen. Michael R. Mazzucchi, commanding officer of the U.S. Army Communications Electronics Life Cycle Management Command.

Flanked by Col. Ricki L. Sullivan, the fort's garrison commander,

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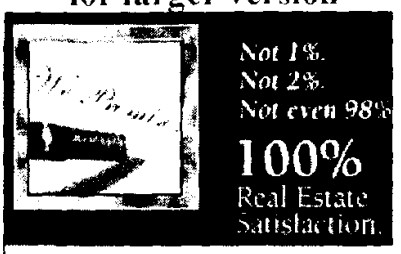

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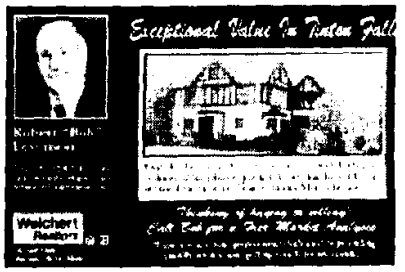

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Mazzucchi asked those affected to maintain the news in perspective.

"We remind everyone that these BRAC recommendations are just that — recommendations. They are not final," Mazzucchi said.

Before the recommendations become binding, the nine-member BRAC committee, appointed by the Bush Administration and Congress, will review the existing list and change it before forwarding it to the White House by Sept. 8, Mazzucchi explained.

The president has until Sept. 23 to accept or reject the BRAC list in its entirety, Mazzucchi went on. If Bush accepts the list, Congress has 45 legislative days to reject the entire BRAC list as a whole before it becomes law, he said.

Even if the BRAC list does become law, it would take another six years for the transition of the fort to be completed, Mazzucchi pointed out.

Even if the Army chooses to act on the final BRAC decisions as soon as they become effective, "for the next few years, our Fort Monmouth personnel expect that they will continue their normal duties," the commanding general said.

The Pentagon has proposed locating the majority of the civilian and military workforce to Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) in Aberdeen, Md., according to a release issued by Fort Monmouth's public affairs office. Other commands, depending upon function, would be transferred to other locations in Columbus, Ohio, Fort Meade, Md., Fort Belvoir, Va., and West Point, N.Y., the press release states.

No specific numbers are available yet as to how many fort employees would be re-assigned to each location, said Sullivan.

Other workers might choose to retire, if eligible to do so, he added.

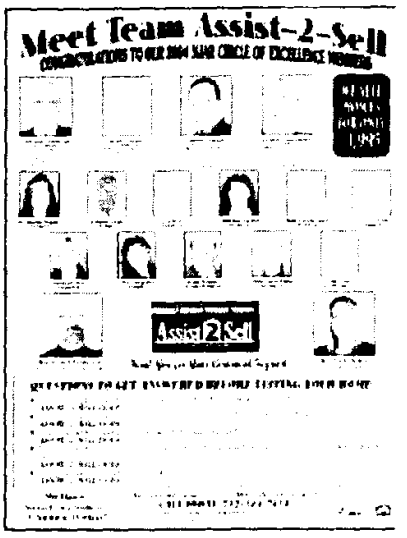
"Some people will relocate; some people will decline to relocate," Sullivan said.

The targeting of Fort Monmouth is not a reflection of the quality of personnel there, Mazzucchi stressed.

Instead, the BRAC process is part of what the defense department does on a regular basis to streamline the nation's defense, he noted.

"As I walk through the base and talk to people, certainly there is anxiety," Mazzucchi said. "These are some of the greatest patriots in the country. They understand that the mission must continue."

Military retirees who use the fort's services might instead be able to use



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the Veteran's Administration hospital and other facilities at Fort Dix, McGuire Air Force Base and Earle Naval Weapons Station, Sullivan suggested.

"Those concerns will be addressed," he said.

The commissary, Army and Air Force Exchange Services, and garrison activities would be eliminated if the fort closes, the release stated.

The intent of the BRAC program is to maximize the defense department and make it as "efficient and effective" as we can, Mazzucchi said.

Fort Monmouth has been the central base of the Army's Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance program, known collectively as C4ISR.

The Pentagon's recommendation appears to have come out of a desire to "consolidate C4ISR in a single location," Mazzucchi acknowledged.

Part of the base closure process is the disposal of land upon which it sits, Sullivan explained.

In following Army policy, the department of defense must inventory that land and address any unresolved environmental concerns before turning it over to the host communities, he said.

Because the land on which Fort Monmouth sits is federally owned, the federal government would be consulted first for future uses of the land, Eatontown Mayor Gerald Tarantolo said on Monday.

Should the federal government choose to dispose of its land, the host municipality would then be allowed to use it for public purposes, Tarantolo explained.

If the host community has no interest in the land, the acreage could then be offered to the private sector.

Tarantolo acknowledged that private developers might be interested in the land.

"If I were a developer and I heard the news, I'd be [chomping] at the bit at over 600 acres that I could potentially develop," he said.

In an effort, to save Fort Monmouth from closing, local congressmen have invited Anthony J. Principi, the head of the BRAC commission, to tour the installation and observe the base's functions for himself.

BRAC commissioners are required to visit all of the bases targeted for closure prior to compiling the final list for submission to the president.

Besides C4ISR, and numerous research and development functions, Fort Monmouth houses a campus of the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School and an office of the FBI Information Technology Center.

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Front Page

May 19, 2005

BRAC head invited to check out fort's mission

Congressmen: Pentagon number-crunchers don't understand fort's mission

BY SUE M. MORGAN
Staff Writer

CHRIS KELLY staff Maj. Gen. Michael R. Mazzucchi (l), commanding general of the Communications Electronics Life Cycle Management Command at Fort Monmouth, and Col. Ricki L. Sullivan, Fort Monmouth Garrison commander, field questions from media representatives at a press conference at Gibbs Hall on May 13.

Two area congressmen are inviting the head of a federal commission created to determine the fate of military bases throughout the nation to look closer at Fort Monmouth's service to soldiers in the field, before choosing to shut it down.

Three days after the U.S. Department of Defense announced that Fort Monmouth, Eatontown, is one of 33 military installations nationwide recommended for shutting, U.S. Representatives Rush Holt (D-12th District) and Frank Pallone Jr. (D-6th District) are appealing to Anthony J. Principi, chairman of the Pentagon's Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission, to visit the threatened base and experience its mission firsthand.

The Defense Department has made a "terrible error in recommending the closure" of Fort Monmouth, described as a "critical military installation" during wartime, Holt and Pallone wrote in the letter distributed following Monday morning's meeting of the Save Our Fort Committee, an advocacy group co-chaired by both congressmen.

Because the nine BRAC commissioners, none of whom are from New Jersey, are now entrusted by the Defense Department to choose which if any of the 33 targeted bases are removed from the Pentagon's list of

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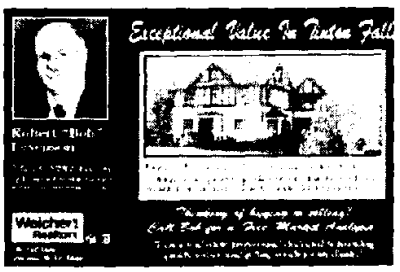

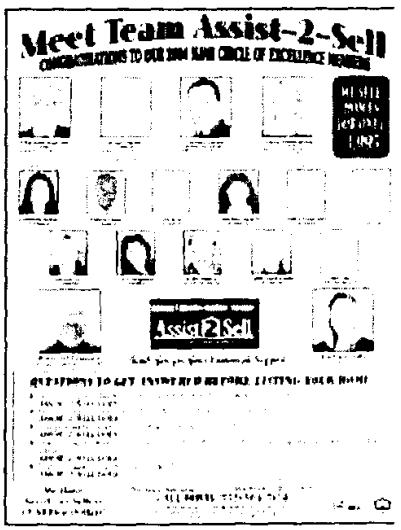

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recommendations, public officials must now grab their attention, Holt explained.

Unlike the "specific, limited criteria" used by the Pentagon in recommending that Fort Monmouth be shut down and its operations relocated mainly to the Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) in Aberdeen, Maryland, the BRAC commission looks at each targeted installation in the context of "national security [and] homeland security," he said.

Contingents of BRAC commissioners are required to visit all of the bases suggested for closing this summer, prior to Sept. 8 when the commissioners' final listing of recommended base closings and realignments is submitted to President George W. Bush, Pallone noted.

"We will spend the next three months fighting this battle," he said.

In their correspondence to Principi, a California resident, both congressmen offered to show him the U.S. Army's Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems created by Fort Monmouth scientists and engineers.

"Several of the most technologically advanced systems currently being used today in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Enduring Freedom and Homeland Defense were developed at Fort Monmouth, and are playing a direct and major role in helping our troops in the global war on terror," Holt and Pallone wrote.

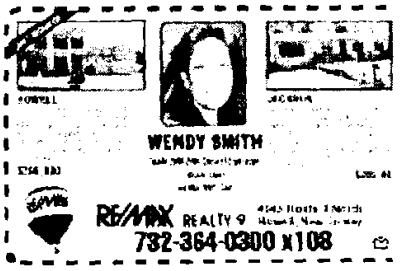
"We would be honored to show these to you personally at Fort Monmouth," the congressmen added.

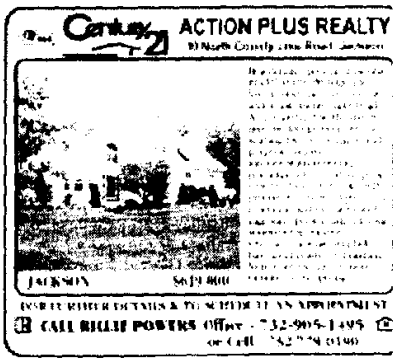
Soldiers in both Iraq and Afghanistan are "relying on Fort Monmouth for ground-breaking and timely innovations to keep them safe and effective," Holt and Pallone wrote.

If Fort Monmouth is closed, the safety and effectiveness of those soldiers and the nation would be compromised, they added.

Joined by Mayors Gerald Tarantolo, Ann Y. McNamara, and Maria Gatta, who lead the fort's three host communities, Eatontown, Tinton Falls and Oceanport respectively, three of the fort's host communities, Holt and Pallone contended that the Pentagon had ignored the fort's "military value" and its ability to "cross-service" other branches of the military besides the U.S. Army.

Frank Muzzi, a fort contractor who also co-chairs the Patriot's Alliance, another advocacy group, also joined in to back up the congressmen as they moved ahead with their battle to save the base from closure.





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Regardless of party affiliation, public officials from the federal, state, county and municipal levels must endeavor to demonstrate Fort Monmouth's research and development capabilities to Principi and other BRAC commissioners, Pallone said.

"Numbers crunchers" inside the Pentagon who have determined that the Defense Department can save $143 million per year over six years by moving Fort Monmouth's operations to APG at a cost of $822 million do not understand the local base's mission, he continued.

"The nature of what is done here is a little more esoteric and not as well known at the Pentagon," Pallone said, noting that the U.S. Army has recommended that Fort Monmouth remain open.

The Defense Department has "overestimated the savings to be garnered by moving the facility," Holt and Pallone wrote to Principi.

The Defense Department has argued that the cost of living, health insurance and utilities will be significantly less in Aberdeen, located about an hour outside of Baltimore, than they would be in Monmouth County, Muzzi noted.

Yet it is unlikely that the cost of living would be that much lower in Aberdeen, which is also located in the northeastern corridor between Washington, D.C., and Boston, Pallone pointed out.

"That's not exactly a low-cost area," he said.

By predicting that 75 to 80 percent of the more than 5,000 civilians now employed at Fort Monmouth would relocate to Maryland, the Pentagon has already shown "that they don't understand the nature of their workforce," Holt said.

Public officials and other Fort Monmouth supporters need to impress upon Principi and the BRAC commissioners that the majority of the civilian workforce will refuse to relocate and uproot their families, he continued.

As a result, new civilian scientists and engineers possessing the knowledge now available at Fort Monmouth would have to be recruited for APG, Holt said.

By the time those workers were up to speed on the advanced technologies, soldiers in the field could be put at risk, he continued.

"[Fort Monmouth] has been the center of electronics, telecommunications, signals, the kind of thing that has provided a level of support and a level of expertise that would be very hard to duplicate elsewhere," Holt said.

The Pentagon has also "failed to calculate the jointness Fort Monmouth has achieved with nearby military facilities at Fort Dix, Lakehurst, McGuire and Earle," both congressmen wrote to Principi.

The first three military installations, located contiguously in Burlington and Ocean counties, have been recommended for realignment into a central operation to serve all branches of the service, Pallone pointed out.

However, the Pentagon has ignored Fort Monmouth's attempts at "cross-servicing" all branches of the military, he added.

"[The Pentagon] is looking at Fort Dix and Lakehurst and saying they want cross-servicing there," Pallone said. "We're doing cross-servicing here."

Although economic impact on the host communities is lower on the list of criteria used by the Pentagon to evaluate bases for closure or restructuring, all three mayors emphasized that they will rally residents to save the installation.

"Fort Monmouth is a beloved institution in Tinton Falls," said McNamara, who noted that "every single [resident] feels it would be a loss to see the fort close."

The results of a study, funded by the state Department of Community Affairs, on the impact of a possible fort closing on the three host communities as well as upon neighboring Little Silver and Shrewsbury are expected to be released by the end of the month, Tarantolo said.

About 25 percent of Fort Monmouth is physically located in Oceanport, a scenario that has residents there showing "tremendous support" to keep the base open, Gatta said.

"Everyone is looking to help. Everyone is doing their part," she said.

No date is set yet for Principi, who is vice president of Pfizer Inc., to visit Fort Monmouth, which if closed, would take about two to six years to dismantle, both congressmen said.

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Front Page

May 19, 2005

Area mayors close ranks, will fight fort closure

Tarantolo: 20 percent of work force is from five neighboring towns

BY LAYLI WHYTE
Staff Writer

Little Silver

LITTLE SILVER — On the heels of the announcement that Fort Monmouth is on the list of federal installations slated for closure, the Two River Council of Mayors consulted with fort officials at its regular meeting Saturday.

The main topic of discussion with Fort Monmouth Garrison Cmdr. Col. Ricki Sullivan was how the fort closing will affect the people who live in the communities directly adjacent to the fort — Oceanport, Eatontown, Tinton Falls, Shrewsbury and Little Silver.

Eatontown Mayor Gerald J. Tarantolo said there are over 1,300 people employed at the fort from those five towns alone.

"That's a little over 20 percent of the work force," he said. "You can see the direct impact on residents by the potential of this fort closure."

Tarantolo said that he has made arrangements to get input from other municipalities that have been through similar closures.

Tim Rider, of the community relations department at Fort Monmouth, said that in fiscal year 2004, $478.4 million was paid out in salaries at the fort, and $864.6 million in contracts were awarded for work done at the fort and related facilities.

He added that $1.415 billion is estimated to have been spent in fiscal year 2004 as the result of direct expenditures from fort employees to the state and the local area.

"I think it will be a significant blow to our area," said Red Bank Mayor Edward J. McKenna Jr. "I am particularly concerned for Eatontown,

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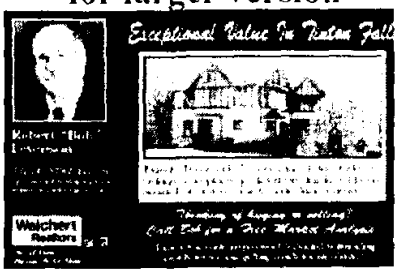

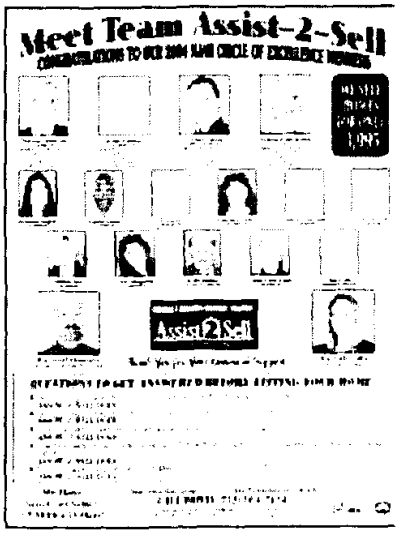

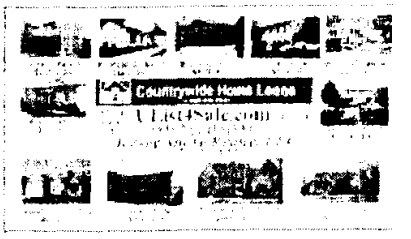

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Oceanport, Tinton Falls and Shrewsbury, but really our entire area."

Mayor Ann McNamara, of Tinton Falls, said that she has seen presentations of new technologies at the fort that are now being used by U.S. soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan.

"What happens to them if Fort Monmouth shifts gears," she asked. "Did the Pentagon even consider that?"

Sullivan said that this will be a long and involved process.

"This requires a lot of planning and a lot of hard work," he said.

McNamara also said she suspected that morale at the fort must be low after the news of its impending closure.

"They understood this is a recommendation," Sullivan said. "They are taking it fairly well. Some certainly took it harder than others, but I am pretty impressed with how well the work force did take it yesterday."

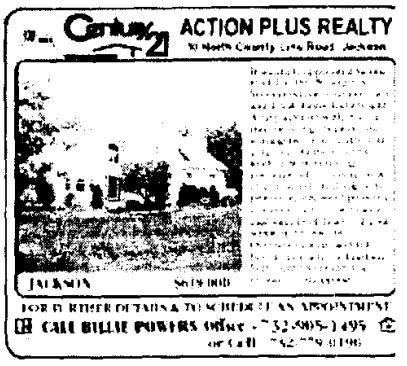
"I don't think they've gone into panic mode yet," Ocean Township Mayor William Larkin said.

Tarantolo reminded the council that in 1995, the fort had been scheduled for closure, but the local municipalities, as well as fort officials did what they could and were able to get Fort Monmouth moved to the list for realignment instead.

That meant that some moving around of facilities was done, but that the fort remained, for the most part, untouched.

He said they would like to try to do that again, but they are also preparing for the worst.

"I'm hoping that by the time the final decision is made," McKenna said, "the federal government will change its mind. I would support an appeal. My first job ever was at Fort Monmouth, and in college I worked on the golf course there."



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Business

May 19, 2005

Businesses that depend on fort brace for change

BY GLORIA STRAVELLI
Staff Writer

GLORIA STRAVELLI Reliable Cleaners and Tailoring, Broadway, WestLong Branch, is one of the many local businesses facing a dramatic drop-off in revenues if Fort Monmouth is closed.

Evelyn Malick has operated Reliable Cleaners and Tailoring on Broadway in West Long Branch for more than 35 years. If the federal government goes ahead and closes Fort Monmouth as per the recommendation of its Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC), it will cut her dry-cleaning and laundry business by 50 percent.

"Half of my business is with Fort Monmouth, not just military personnel, but the uniforms for the prep school and civilian employees, too," she said last week. "The workers at the fort deal with me, too, because I deliver to the fort.

"It's going to affect everybody — businesses and the real estate market. A lot of families will be forced to move to keep their government jobs," she said. One of those is her son-in-law, who is seven years away from retirement.

"He'll have to move to keep his retirement," she said.

Fort Monmouth is where Leonard Penta started out as a barber when he first came to America.

"I worked in Fort Monmouth for 13 years when I first came to the [United States] from Italy," Penta said with a heavy accent.

Penta has snipped and trimmed the coifs of thousands of military and civilian personnel who worked at the fort during the 30 years he has operated the Village Barbershop in Oceanport.

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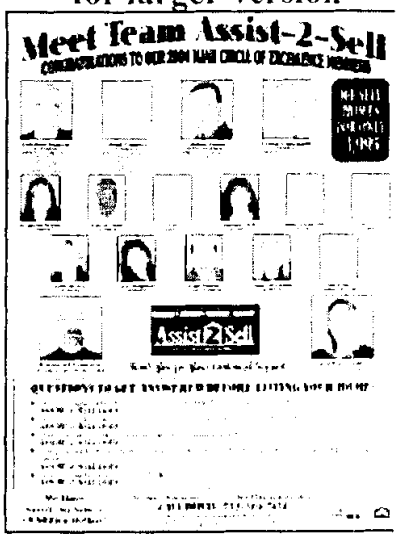

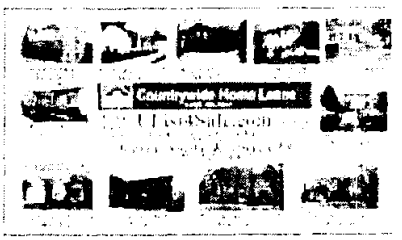

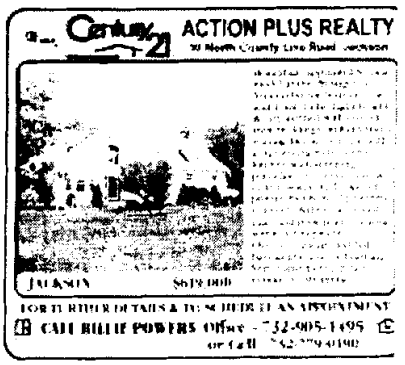

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He was livid last week as he spoke animatedly about the BRAC recommendation and had harsh words for the administration's priorities.

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"I do a lot of business with the soldiers and workers at the fort. Half of my business is with the fort.

"Sure I'm angry. I don't want to see it close. It's a shame; everyone's mad. It's going to hurt everybody, all over the county," Penta said. "They've been saying they're going to close it for 40 years; now they're going to do it. We give money all over the world, and we can't support Fort Monmouth?"

"It's going to be a problem," admitted Al Patel, proprietor of Luigi's Pizza on Oceanport Avenue in Little Silver. "We do a lot of lunch business with the fort. It will have a big impact on our lunch business."

Patel said the fort accounts for half of the pizzeria's lunch business.

Things changed only slightly after 9/11, he said. With heightened security, deliveries are now made to the gate. But business continued to be good.

"We sometimes deliver 15-20 pies when there's a party or something special going on," Patel said.

"I hope something else comes in," he added. "We're going to be hurt for sure."

In fact, according to economic impact statistics compiled by the Save Our Fort committee, Fort Monmouth generates $600 million worth of revenues for businesses like Malick's, Penta's and Patel's in the surrounding communities.

"There's certainly going to be a domino effect on all the businesses in the area," said Bea Duffy, director of the county's Office of Economic Development and Tourism. "It's going to hit the small businesses very, very hard. I feel really bad for them. We know what happened to other towns where bases closed — they're like ghost towns.

"It's certainly an economic boondoggle for the county," Duffy continued. "We've had a very healthy economy. The impact on the county, I would say, will be in the multimillions in retail sales. Needless to say, we're going to fight our darnedest."

"From a tourism perspective a lot of businesses will be affected," said Jeanne DeYoung, tourism representative with the office.

"When people come to visit families at the fort, they are tourists. They stay at local hotels, eat at restaurants, go to the mall, the track and the

beach and they sometimes bring their families," DeYoung said. "Tourism is far-reaching, and the effect that the closing of the fort is going to have is far-reaching. This will definitely affect all aspects of economics in Monmouth County, and it is compounded by what happened at AT&T and Lucent."

News From NJ Senate Democrats

For information, contact:

Kara Grieco

Senator Karcher's Office
Tel: (732) 462-8883

Released on: May 13, 2005

KARCHER STATEMENT ON FORT MONMOUTH POTENTIAL BASE CLOSING

FORT MONMOUTH - Senator Ellen Karcher, D-Monmouth and Mercer, the prime sponsor of three new laws designed to improve conditions for New Jersey's military bases in an effort to avoid consideration by the Base Relocation and Closure (BRAC) Commission, issued the following statement concerning reports that Fort Monmouth was listed on the BRAC Commission's recommendation list for closure:

"I am extremely disappointed to see that Fort Monmouth was on the BRAC Commission's recommendation list. The closing of this facility would have widespread detrimental effects that will be felt for years to come in the 12th legislative district and surrounding communities.

"Fort Monmouth is a driving force in our regional economy. Its closure would not just impact its 5,000 employees, but would also adversely affect over 23,000 people who have jobs tied into the Fort, and the hundreds of area businesses that depend on the commerce generated by Fort employees for their livelihood.

"The BRAC Commission seems to make their closure recommendations based on a narrow set of criteria that doesn't take into account the quality of work coming out of a facility. Fort Monmouth has a proven track record of excellence in battlefield communications and troop safety, and has most recently developed technology to detect and disarm roadside bombs in Iraq. The Fort has shown its worth time and time again and is an invaluable asset to the United States Armed Forces.

"Fort Monmouth has been targetted for closure twice before, and in both instances it has made a solid case to remain open. Today's announcement is discouraging, but is only the start of a long appeals process, and I am hopeful that the leadership in the Department of Defense comes to their senses and allows Fort Monmouth to continue its mission and support our troops."

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

May 13, 2005

Dear Friend:

As you may know, our community and the State of New Jersey recently received disheartening news regarding Fort Monmouth. Specifically, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) included Fort Monmouth on its preliminary list of military facilities that it is recommending be reduced in size, consolidated with other facilities, or closed completely. This list has been submitted to the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission, which will review the list and make a final recommendation to President Bush in September, 2005.

I believe that the Defense Department has made a terrible error, and I intend to fight it. I want to emphasize that the BRAC list of bases is preliminary. The process now shifts form the Pentagon to the nine-member Commission. Bases can still be removed or added to the list.

Fort Monmouth is the Army's premier center for research and development (R&D) in communications, electronics, and network-centric warfare. The work done at Fort Monmouth helps make our soldiers safer and more effective. For example, Fort Monmouth has developed and implemented technology that jams signals intended to detonate roadside bombs; triggers automatic defense measures when missiles are fired at helicopters; and locates the sources of enemy mortar fire within seconds of its launch, to name just a few. Day in and day out, the people working at Fort Monmouth are delivering meaningful military value to the men and women risking their lives in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere.

Unfortunately, the criteria used by the Pentagon to measure military value were flawed from the start. Despite several attempts on my part to amend them, the criteria did not weigh the unique and critical value that R&D facilities bring to the battlefield. This is a gaping hole in the Pentagon's assessment – one that will weaken our military's ability to engage and win battles in the battlefield of the future. Another flaw in the Pentagon's assessment of Fort Monmouth is that, in contravention of the statute that created the BRAC process, it neglects the fact that Fort Monmouth has been a leader in integrating the four branches of the military in joint operations. And lastly, closing Fort Monmouth would cost the Defense Department much more than it would save. The highly-educated, highly-skilled people who work at the Fort have unique, proven expertise that cannot replaced by transferring their work elsewhere or by contracting out to private laboratories. Attempting to do so would inure the Army's ability to conduct cutting-edge R&D and take years to recover.

This mailing was prepared, published, and mailed at taxpayer expense

I will make these and other arguments to the BRAC Commission as it reviews the list and considers whether to include Fort Monmouth in its final recommendation for closure or realignment. Closing bases in the middle of a military action is foolhardy, and doing so in a way that compromises our military's strength is inexcusable. Of additional concern to me is the fact that Fort Monmouth is uniquely suited to assist out state and the entire region should a terrorist attack occur in New York or Washington, D.C. Although the Pentagon's criteria did not allow for consideration of domestic homeland security contributions by facilities like Ft. Monmouth, the Defense Department should not forget that Fort Monmouth, due to its proximity, was integral to the response and recovery efforts following the September 11th attacks of 2001. I will make sure that the Commission has the benefit of that argument.

The coming weeks and months will require a great deal of work from all of us. To be clear, this initial recommendation to the BRAC Commission does not mean that the Fort will be closed for certain. Bases in New Jersey, including Fort Monmouth, have appeared on such lists in previous BRAC cycles, and through community efforts, have avoided closure. Similarly, even if it were to close eventually, there is no danger of the Fort being padlocked immediately and its employees let go.

Following is the timeline for the remainder of this BRAC Round:

- July 1, 2005 – The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) must file a report with the House and Senate Armed Services Committees analyzing the Defense Secretary's recommendations to the BRAC Commission.
- September 8, 2005 – The BRAC Commission must submit its report and recommendations to President Bush.
- September 23, 2005 – The President must approve or disapprove the BRAC Commission's recommendations.
- October 20, 2005 -- If the President disapproves the BRAC Commission's initial recommendations, the BRAC Commission must submit its revised list of recommendations to the President.
- November 7, 2005 – The President must approve the revised BRAC recommendations and send them to Congress for an up-or-down vote without any amendments within 45 legislative days, or the BRAC Commission's list becomes law.
- April 15, 2006 – BRAC Commission goes out of existence.

As you can see, our best window of time for changing the BRAC list is from now until mid-September, 2005.

Saving the Fort and planning for any contingency is a community effort. For my part, I will continue to work with the Save Our Fort Committee, Congressional leaders, and opinion leaders in the Pentagon to secure the five of nine votes on the BRAC Commission to remove Fort Monmouth from the list. I will also be holding town hall meetings to discuss this process and solicit your input. Please visit my website at

www.holt.house.gov to learn more about upcoming meetings and the BRAC process generally. I have dedicated a special section of my website to this topic so I can provide you with information.

Though I am disappointed that Fort Monmouth is on the initial BRAC list, I am determined to fight this with every ounce of effort. Please feel free to contact me by calling 1-87-RUSH-HOLT (877-874-4658) or e-mailing me through www.holt.house.gov.

Sincerely,

RUSH HOLT
Member of Congress

Frequently Asked Questions About BRAC

Question: ***What is BRAC?***

Answer: "BRAC" is an acronym which stands for Base Realignment and Closure. The 2005 BRAC round is the fifth since 1988 and it is expected to be the last for the foreseeable future. Ostensibly, the BRAC process is used by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) to reorganize its installation infrastructure so that it can support its forces more effectively and efficiently, increase operational readiness, and facilitate new ways of doing business. However, no such massive base realignment or downsizing has occurred during an open-ended war, which is one of several reasons why the current BRAC round is highly controversial.

Question: ***Who are the BRAC Commissioners?***

Answer: The law governing the BRAC process requires that the President and Congress appoint a nine-member BRAC Commission to review the Pentagon's proposed BRAC list and make recommendations to President. The President can accept, modify, or reject the list of recommendations developed by the BRAC Commission. The nine members of the 2005 BRAC Commission are:

- **Anthony Joseph Principi**, of California (Chairman). Mr. Principi currently serves as Vice President of the Pfizer Corporation. He recently served as Secretary of Veterans Affairs. Prior to joining the Administration, he was president of QTC Medical Services, Inc. Earlier in his career, Mr. Principi served in the United States Senate as Republican chief counsel and staff director of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and as counsel to the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services. A combat-decorated Vietnam veteran, he first saw active duty aboard the destroyer USS Joseph P. Kennedy, and later served with the River Patrol Force on the Mekong Delta. Mr. Principi graduated from the United States Naval Academy and later received his J.D. from Seton Hall University.
- **James H. Bilbray** of Nevada. Former Congressman Bilbray was a member of the Foreign Affairs, Armed Services and Intelligence Committees. He served in the U.S. Army Reserve from 1955 to 1963.
- **Philip Coyle** of California. Mr. Coyle is a Senior Advisor to the Center for Defense Information. He served as Assistant Secretary of Defense and Director of Operational Test and Evaluation at the Department of Defense.
- **Admiral Harold W. Gehman, Jr.**, USN (Ret.) of Virginia. Admiral Gehman served on active duty in the U.S. Navy for over 35 years. His last assignment was as NATO's Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic and as the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Joint Forces Command.

- **James V. Hansen** of Utah. Former Congressman Hansen was a member of the Armed Services Committee. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1951 to 1955.
- **General James T. Hill**, USA (Ret.) of Florida. General Hill served in the U.S. Army for 36 years. His last assignment was as Combatant Commander of the U.S. Southern Command.
- **Lieutenant General Claude M. Kicklighter**, USA (Ret.) of Georgia. Mr. Kicklighter is the Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning at the Department of Veterans Affairs. He served in the U.S. Army for nearly 36 years.
- **Samuel Knox Skinner** of Illinois. Mr. Skinner served as Chief of Staff and as Secretary of Transportation for President George H. W. Bush. He served in the U.S. Army Reserve from 1960 to 1968.
- **Brigadier General Sue Ellen Turner**, USAF (Ret.) of Texas. General Turner is a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission. She served in the U.S. Air Force for 30 years, most recently as the director of nursing services in the Office of the Air Force Surgeon General at Bolling Air Force Base.

Question: ***Why did the Pentagon recommend closing Fort Monmouth?***

Answer: Quite simply, the Pentagon made a serious error. The criteria it applied were flawed, which caused Fort Monmouth's military value to be undervalued from the start. Further, the Pentagon has failed to appreciate the loss of military

Question: ***What is the timeline for this BRAC round?***

Answer: Several entities will play a role during this BRAC round, including the Department of Defense (DoD), the Government Accountabilty Office, the President, and the Congress. Below is the timeline for this BRAC round, along with a brief description of what each entity's role is at the various stages of the process:

Action	Due Date	Status
DoD must publish initial selection criteria in the *Federal Register*	12/31/03	Completed
GAO must complete review of DoD criteria	1/28/03	Completed
DoD must publish final selection criteria in the *Federal Register*	2/16/04	Completed
DoD final criteria becomes effective (unless disapproved by Act of Congress)	3/15/04	Completed
President must nominate Commission members (or BRAC process is terminated)	3/15/05	Completed
DoD must send closure list to Commission and Congress	5/16/05	Completed
GAO must complete review of DoD list	7/1/05	
Commission must send closure list to President	9/8/05	

President must approve/disapprove	9/23/05	
Commission may submit final revisions	10/20/05*	
President must certify Commission list (or BRAC process is terminated)	11/7/05*	
Congress has 45 legislative days to pass motion of disapproval (or the Commission's list becomes law)	Variable*	
Termination of base closure Commission authority	4/15/06	

* These dates are the last legally authorized date by which either the Commission or the President can act at this particular stage of the process. If the Commission has no additional actions to recommend to the President after September 23 and the President subsequently approves the final BRAC list, it is possible he could submit the final list before November 7, 2005.

Question: ***If Ft. Monmouth is on the list, is it guaranteed to close?***

Answer: Removing a facility from the preliminary BRAC list is very difficult, but it is not impossible. Many factors are considered by the Commission when making its recommendation to the President. Ft. Monmouth has been on previous BRAC lists, for example, and has avoided closure.

Question: ***What if Ft. Monmouth is on the final BRAC list the President submits to Congress?***

Answer: When the President submits his list of proposed base closures to Congress, Congress has 45 legislative days to either approve or disapprove the entire list. Congress is not allowed to amend the list in any way. A majority vote is required for passage.

Question: ***If Fort Monmouth remains of the list and the BRAC Commission decides to close it how quickly will it happen?***

Answer: The fort would not close immediately and the entire process would likely stretch out over several years and would be influenced by several factors, including the amount of time required to get the potential receiving base in order to receive Ft. Monmouth's units, which will take some time. The precise timeline will only become clear after final Congressional action on the BRAC list and DoD has begun action to implement the final BRAC list. Regular updates on the process will be provided to the community.

Question: ***What will happen to New Jersey's economy if Ft. Monmouth closes? How many jobs will we lose?***

Answer: The full impact on New Jersey's economy will not become apparent for some time and will depend on several factors, including how the land

encompassing Ft. Monmouth is ultimately redeveloped, and whether Ft. Monmouth's units and activities are moved elsewhere in New Jersey or out of the state entirely. We will not know the full impact until the fort's final status has been determined. However, the Fort currently employs 5,555 people: 5,088 civilians and 467 military personnel. According to the New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission, Ft. Monmouth contributes an estimated $2.5 billion annually to the state economy. The $2.5 billion in economic activity supports more than 22,000 jobs throughout New Jersey's economy.

Question: ***Will there be opportunities for public input?***

Answer: Yes. Later this year, the BRAC Commission will hold regional hearings at which it will take testimony from the public. Once the date, time, and location of the nearest regional hearing are available, we will notify district residents. Also, members of the public can send their comments to the BRAC Commission and the President.

Base Closure & Realignment Commission
2521 South Clark Street
Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

President George W. Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Print

The Closing of Monmouth Base in New Jersey Means Job Losses to The Surrounding Communities

By Maura Jane Farrelly
New York
22 May 2005

Maura Farrelly Report-Download(MP3)2280KB
Maura Farrelly Report-Download (Real Audio)777KB

Ever since it unveiled its proposal to save nearly $50 billion over the next 20 years by closing dozens of U.S. military facilities, the Pentagon has been busy defending its list of targeted bases. The closing of a military base is hardly ever a seamless affair, since it means job losses and a decline in revenue for the communities that surround the base. Local leaders in the 22 states that could see major base closures are therefore scrambling to get the Pentagon to revise its list.

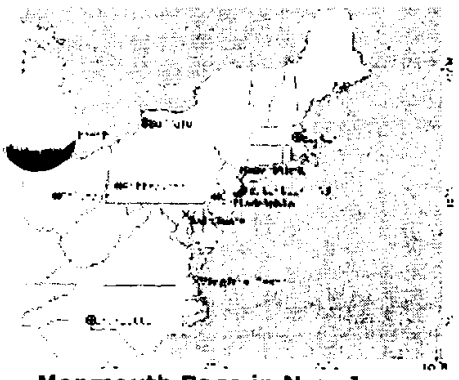
In Monmouth County, New Jersey, the mayors of 5 different communities that surround Fort Monmouth Army Base recently gathered to formulate a strategy for saving the facility. They have hired a consultant to study the economic impact Fort Monmouth has on the area, and before the meeting even began, Oceanport mayor Maria Gatta made it clear that she was not happy with the Pentagon's decision.

Ms. Gatta passed around a political cartoon that she had cut out from her local newspaper that morning. It featured a drawing of Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, recommending that *all* of America's military bases be relocated to Iraq. The commentary got a laugh out of Shrewsbury mayor Emi Sicliano, who ran as a Republican.

Republican or Democrat, none of the mayors in Monmouth County, New Jersey, is happy about the prospect of losing the area's biggest employer. "Fort Monmouth contributes to the local, county, (and) state economy on the order of $3 billion a year," says Gerry Tarantolo, mayor of Eatontown. "We have 5,300 jobs directly impacted by this. Possibly another 22,000 jobs that are affiliated with some function at Fort Monmouth. So when you start putting the numbers together, you're starting to approach 30,000 jobs being lost in this area. That's a concern."

Another concern is all the business revenue generated by Fort Monmouth's 500 military families. Oceanport Mayor Maria Gatta says 2 years ago, when a bridge closure cut Fort Monmouth off from her town's business district, local storeowners saw their revenue drop by 20-60%. "So your little 'mom and pop' stores (i.e. small, non-franchised stores) are not going to be able to survive that," she says. "They rely, especially in Oceanport, on a lot of trade and business from Fort Monmouth personnel."

The Pentagon is required by law to consider the economic impact a base has on the surrounding community before recommending its closure. But because *every* town that stands to lose a base is going to take an economic hit, officials in Monmouth County do not plan to focus just on the economy when making their appeal to the Defense Department. Fort Monmouth, they


Monmouth Base in New Jersey

point out, is located just 95 kilometers south of New York City. "Ground zero... a lot of Fort Monmouth personnel and expertise was deployed there," says Gerry Tarantolo. "We're talking about national security. We're right in the center of all of this activity. The 'soft zone' as (some people) put it. And to remove Fort Monmouth from this area is, I think, a big mistake," he says.

It is an argument that is echoed by members of the region's congressional delegation. U.S. Representative Rush Holt has already begun working on an appeal to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission. "I expect the BRAC commission, like the Pentagon, will not be swayed by local economic arguments," Congressman Holt says. "So as much as we care about the jobs that are at stake here, most of our arguments will deal with the military value of Fort Monmouth," he adds.

New Jersey's leaders say they believe they *will* be able to save Fort Monmouth. The state's predominantly Democratic identity, though, *is* a source of concern for some of them. Noting the way the country has been divided since the 2004 presidential election into Republican-dominated "red" states and Democrat-dominated "blue" states, Mayor Gerry Tarantolo, a Democrat, and Mayor Emi Sicliano, a Republican, both suggest the base closings are political. "It just so happens that Fort Monmouth appears in a blue state," Mr. Tarantolo notes. "And (it's) a tag-on," Ms. Sicliano quickly adds. "I mean, it was added at the last minute. So to me, that indicates it's a political move," she says.

The Pentagon denies that partisan politics played any role in the base-closure recommendations-and in fact, President Bush's home state of Texas stands to lose more than 3,100civilian jobs should those recommendations be implemented. Texas will also gain nearly 10,000 military jobs, though, while New Jersey will take a hit in both the civilian and the military sectors.

9-member BRAC commission will review the Pentagon's recommendations--make any changes it deems necessary--and then forward the base-closure list to President Bush by September 8th.

Print

PRESS RELEASE

U.S. Army Fort Monmouth

CONTACT: Timothy Rider
732-532-1258

RELEASE NO. 05-10
April 4 2005

Fort Monmouth measures New Jersey economic contribution: $3.24 billion, 22,774 jobs

Fort Monmouth's economic impact on New Jersey is measured at $3.24 billion with responsibility for 22,774 New Jersey jobs for federal fiscal year 2004 according to an analysis by fort personnel.

The analysis relied upon a still-valid methodology used by the New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission in a similar analysis it completed in cooperation with Fort Monmouth in 2002.

The analysis of overall economic impact includes the direct effect of $478.4 million for payroll and benefits received by the fort's military and civilian federal employees, as well as the $864.6 million in contracts awarded by fort organizations to New Jersey companies or to companies of other states for work performed at Fort Monmouth.

Along with estimated spending by government travelers to Fort Monmouth, aid paid to local schools and estimated private sector pay received by family members of Fort Monmouth employees, direct expenditures from Fort Monmouth to New Jersey amounts to $1.415 billion.

The total estimated economic impact of $3.24 billion is obtained by multiplying the direct New Jersey expenditures by an economic revenue multiplier of 2.29.

The economic revenue multiplier is a tool that was used by economists in the 2002 report to calculate the additional spending resulting from the direct contributions of Fort Monmouth to the New Jersey economy.

The 5,856 government jobs at Fort Monmouth held by New Jersey residents in fiscal year 2004 yield an estimated total of 22,774 jobs in the state when the labor multiplier of 3.889 is applied. Approximately 200 Fort jobs are held by New York and Pennsylvania residents.

The employment multiplier is a tool that was used by economists in the 2002 report to calculate the additional jobs created by all New Jersey businesses supplying, servicing or benefiting from direct spending.

The economic impact for fiscal year 2004 is slightly higher than the $3.16 billion for fiscal year 2003. Fort Monmouth was responsible for slightly fewer jobs in 2004 than the 5,900 jobs held by New Jersey residents in 2003.

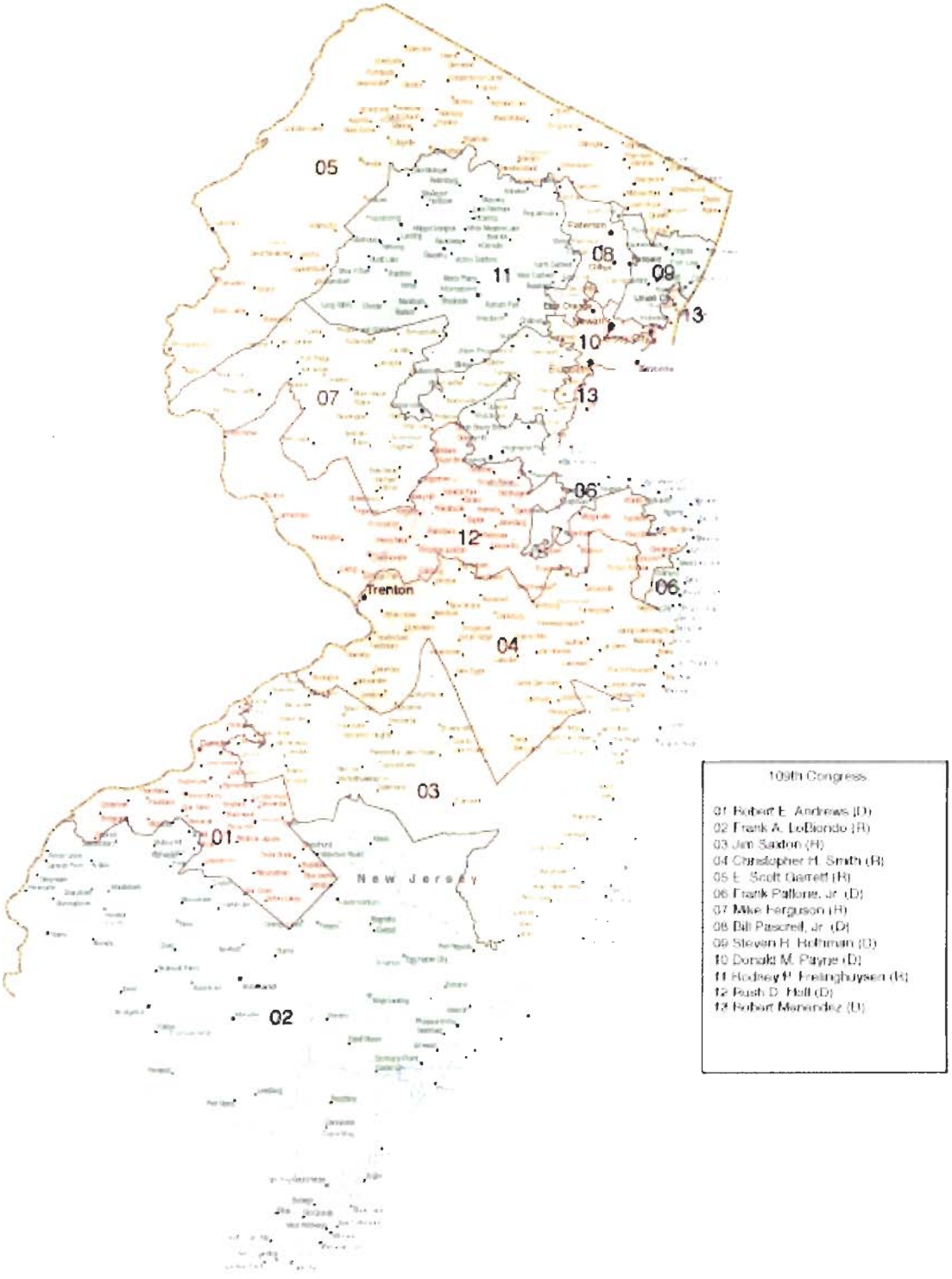
Fort Monmouth is the home of many organizations, primarily including those responsible for research, development, acquisition, fielding and support of Command and Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance systems for the Joint Warfighter.

Fort Monmouth's *Direct* Economic Impact by NJ Congressional District in FY04

Congressional District	Representative	Party Affiliation	FM Personnel Living in NJ	Total Salaries and Benefits	Total NJ-Only Acquisitions	Direct Economic Impact
1	Robert Andrews	D	10	$ 736,774	$ 15,825,280	$ 16,562,054
2	Frank LoBiondo	R	8	$ 601,840	$ 175,890,352	$ 176,492,192
3	Jim Saxton	R	503	$ 44,417,937	$ 2,073,902	$ 46,491,839
4	Chris Smith	R	1379*	$ 121,672,287	$ 5,670,676	$ 127,342,963
5	Scott Garret	R	13	$ 1,260,273	$ 4,773,374	$ 6,033,647
6	Frank Pallone, Jr.	D	1714**	$ 139,545,831	$ 20,172,696	$ 159,718,527
7	Michael Ferguson	R	84	$ 7,287,232	$ 2,808,913	$ 10,096,145
8	Bill Pascrell, Jr.	D	11	$ 864,859	$ 20,707,749	$ 21,572,608
9	Steven Rothman	D	19	$ 1,558,495	$ 6,068,450	$ 7,626,945
10	Donald Payne	D	37	$ 3,004,762	$ 726,591	$ 3,731,353
11	R. Frelinghuysen	R	11	$ 1,006,454	$ 4,073,140	$ 5,079,594
12	Rush Holt	D	2045***	$ 154,868,567	$ 605,491,099	$ 760,359,666
13	Bob Menendez	D	22	$ 1,562,865	$ 334,233	$ 1,897,098
Total for FY04			**5856**	**$ 478,388,176**	**$ 864,616,455**	**$ 1,343,004,631**

* Includes 33 Military
** Includes 41 Military
*** Includes 486 Military

Note: The data above relates strictly to New Jersey. Employees residing in New York and Pennsylvania are excluded from the data, as are Acquisitions not related to the State. Additionally, the word "Direct" indicates the absence of any multiplier effects on the data.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109th Congress
01 Robert E. Andrews (D)
02 Frank A. LoBiondo (R)
03 Jim Saxton (R)
04 Christopher H. Smith (R)
05 E. Scott Garrett (R)
06 Frank Pallone, Jr. (D)
07 Mike Ferguson (R)
08 Bill Pascrell, Jr. (D)
09 Steven R. Rothman (D)
10 Donald M. Payne (D)
11 Rodney P. Frelinghuysen (R)
12 Rush D. Holt (D)
13 Robert Menendez (D)