



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
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AUG 17 2005

Mr. Frank Cirillo
Director, Review & Analysis
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

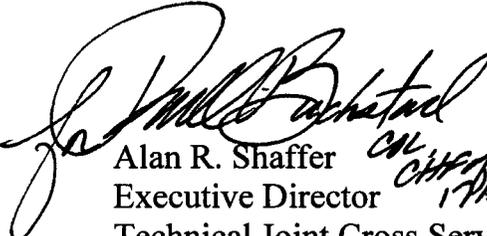
Dear Mr. Cirillo:

This letter concerns your request for information regarding the Technical Joint Cross Service Group recommendation Consolidate Navy Strategic Test & Evaluation also known as TECH-0018E [page Tech – 12].

Attached are the responses to your questions about the relocation of the Naval Ordnance Test Unit (Cape Canaveral, FL).

Thank you for the opportunity to address your questions.

Sincerely,


Alan R. Shaffer *COL CHIEF STAFF*
Executive Director *17 Aug 05*
Technical Joint Cross Service Group

Attachment:
As stated.

3 pages



*Tack
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Technical Joint Cross Service Group Responses to
Base Realignment and Closure Commission Questions - JCS#57
August 17, 2005

1. Department of Defense (DoD) recommendation to realign NOTU to Kings Bay, GA identified a facility requirement of 160,000 sq ft. Currently, support of the test mission by the 195 personnel identified for realignment and the 312 direct support contractors working at Naval Ordnance Test Unit (NOTU) daily utilizes 300,000 sq ft. Has the requirement been updated to account for all military, civilian, and contractor personnel physically working at NOTU?

TJCSG Response - NOTU currently occupies a footprint of approximately 351,000 square feet. This includes many older facilities no longer utilized for their intended purpose and results in an inefficient use of space. The Cost of Base Realignment and Closure Actions (COBRA) analysis supporting the DoD recommendation to realign NOTU to Kings Bay, GA includes a new construction requirement of 214,400 SF to house the 195 personnel and 312 direct support contractors.

2. We have been briefed that the Trident D-5 missile life extension (LE) critical testing program is scheduled in the Integrated Test Facility on Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS) for mid-2007 through 2010, to be followed by live missile firings 2011-2015. How will this turbulence be handled if the test facility is relocated during this same time period? Will sufficient technical personnel be available to accommodate this requirement? Will there be duplicate manpower requirements at Cape Canaveral? What is the additive cost associated with this turbulence?

TJCSG Response - The DoD Base Realignment and Closure Recommendation took Trident D-5 missile life extension testing into account with the projected final closure of Naval Ordnance Test Unit (NOTU) at Cape Canaveral set in FY11. Phasing the move to Kings Bay in 2011 significantly mitigates the risk to the TRIDENT D-5 Life Extension development and testing effort. For live missile firings in FY2011 and beyond, both the Eastern Test Range (Cape Canaveral, FL) and the Pacific Test Range (Pt. Mugu, CA) will be utilized. Careful management of flight test schedules and supporting teams will be required to maintain a successful flight program. There are no current plans to duplicate manpower requirements at Cape Canaveral or at Kings Bay, therefore there are no additional costs anticipated as a result of duplicate manning. Existing use of the Pacific Test Range does not require a permanent NOTU presence and it is envisioned that coordination with the Eastern Test Range can be done in a similar manner without a permanent presence on the range. When expertise is required on site or during a missile launch, personnel will be able to travel to Cape Canaveral from Kings Bay

on Temporary Duty (TDY), similar to how NOTU presently coordinates with the Pacific Test Range at Pt Mugu, CA. Travel to support range meetings/ops associated with this recommendation was included in COBRA analysis as a \$42K annual recurring cost beginning in FY2011.

3. The Trident D-5 Post Production Center of Excellence (PPCE) is scheduled to be stood up on Cape Canaveral Air Force Station during FY 2006 in a facility provided by the Air Force. The State of Florida and Brevard County have provided incentives in the amount of \$300K for refurbishment of the facility to meet PPCE requirements. Facility requirements for this operation were not considered in the DoD recommendation; what are the facility costs for realignment onto Kings Bay Sub Base?

TJCSG Response - The new construction costs for a similar facility at Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay is approximately \$18.8M.

4. Relocation of the Post Production Center of Excellence (PPCE) will not only require facility space not accounted for in the DoD COBRA, but contractor movement, and/or hire of new personnel will involve additional turbulence and cost associate with the Navy's submarine test/missile transition program. What provisions have been made to accommodate this movement and what are the costs associated with it.

TJCSG Response - COBRA does not provide for the costs associated with potential contractor relocation or hiring of new contractor personnel. The Navy will work with the PPCE responsible contractor to develop a transition plan that manages any risks or impacts to the Strategic Program.

5. DoD indicated that there is an overhead savings from consolidation of NOTU with Strategic Weapons Facility, Atlantic (SWFLANT). Others have indicated that due to operational and test mission differences that this is not a consolidation but a collocation and therefore these savings will not be realized. Base operating support at Cape Canaveral AFS is provided by the Air Force as the host and a similar arrangement will have to exist at Kings Bay if the NOTU mission is relocated. Therefore, there appears to be no base operating support savings by relocating to Kings Bay, GA. Please explain rationale for claimed savings.

TJCSG Response - By relocating NOTU to Kings Bay, there will be recurring savings associated with: a significant footprint reduction; relocation from numerous buildings that are 20,30, 40, and 50 years old at Cape Canaveral to 3 or 4 new buildings that will provide greater efficiency and incorporate sustainable design features; and the elimination of costs associated with maintaining a port

facility that does not meet all required security requirements. There are also savings associated with personnel reductions and force protection.