DCN 607

COPY

CONTRACT/PURCH. ORDER NO.
MOA94695MQ149

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

MAY 25, 1995

TAKEN AT TREASURE ISLAND

COMMISSIONERS

COMMISSIONER BENJAMIN MONTOYA, CHAIRPERSON

COMMISSIONER LEE KLING

COMMISSIONER WENDI STEELE

COMMISSIONER REBECCA COX

COMMISSIONER AL CORNELLA

LUSK & SNYDER
690 MARKET STREET, SUITE 315
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104
(415)362-5991/FAX (415)3632-6198

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

MAY 25, 1995

taken at: TREASURE ISLAND, 9:00 A.M.

I N D E X

CALIFORNIA, MORNING SESSION.....1-118

CALIFORNIA, AFTERNOON SESSION.....119-154

PUBLIC COMMENT, CALIFORNIA.....155-164

(No pages missing; next section starts page 200)

UTAH.....200-237

(No pages missing; next section starts page 300)

GUAM.....300-316

PUBLIC COMMENT, UTAH AND GUAM.....317-328

CALIFORNIA
MORNING SESSION

PAGES 1 - 118

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1995 9:00 O'CLOCK A.M.

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Good morning ladies and gentlemen.

THE AUDIENCE: Good morning.

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: And we wish to welcome you to this Regional Hearing of the Defense Base Closure Realignment Commission.

My name is Benjamin Montoya, and I am a member of the Commission charged with the task of evaluating the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense regarding the closure and realignment of the military installations in the United States. Also here with us today are our Commissioners, Wendi Steele on the far left, Al Cornella, Mr. Lee Kling, and joining us in about 30 minutes or so will be Rebecca Cox, who will be sitting to my right.

The Commission is also authorized by law to add bases to the Secretary's list for review and possible realignment or closure.

On May 10th, as all of you know, we voted to add 35 bases to the list. Today we will hear from some of those newly-affected communities.

First, let me thank all of the military and civilian personnel who have assisted us during our visits to many bases represented at this hearing. We have spent several days looking at the installations we added to the list on May 10th for review, and asking questions that will help us make our decisions. The

1 cooperation we received has been exemplary. We want to thank all
2 of you very much.
3 The main purpose of the visits we have conducted is
4 to allow us to see the installations firsthand and address the
5 military personnel with the all important question in the military
6 value of the base.
7 In addition to the base visits, the Commission is
8 conducting a total of five Regional Hearings regarding added
9 installations, which is, today is the first. The main purpose of
10 the Regional Hearings is to give members of the communities
11 affected by these closure recommendations, a chance to express
12 their views. We consider this interaction with the community to be
13 one of the most important and valuable parts of our review of the
14 closure and realignment list.
15 Let me assure you that all of our Commissioners and
16 staff are well aware of the huge implications of base closure on
17 local communities. We are committed to openness in this process,
18 and we are committed to fairness. All of the material we gather,
19 and all of the information we get from the Department of Defense,
20 all of our correspondence, is open to the public.
21 We are faced with an unpleasant and painful task,
22 which we intend to carry out sensitively, as sensitively as we can.
23 Again, the kind of assistance we received is greatly appreciated.
24 Let me tell you how we will proceed here today. It
25 is in the same format we have followed in our previous hearings.
26 The Commission has assigned a block of time to each state affected

1 (Whereupon, Messrs, Grissom and Chandler
2 were sworn or affirmed to tell the truth.)
3 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Very well. Proceed.
4 MR. GRISSOM: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and
5 members of the Commission. Welcome back to California.
6 I am sorry the Governor is recovering from throat
7 surgery which prevents him from joining us. He is convinced that
8 the six-week period of post-silence is not the result of a contract
9 with America. That is doctor-signed. But I will assure you there
10 are members of the senior staff that sometimes wonder.
11 I am also sorry that the reason for your return visit
12 is the addition of California installations to the list being
13 considered for potential closure or realignment. I certainly hope
14 that, as a result of the hearing and your visits, you will fully
15 comprehend the military value of these assets and the essential
16 role they perform in protecting the vital interest of our country,
17 particularly in the Pacific.
18 Of additional importance to us is, in essence, that
19 you consider that if you approve the closure recommendations for
20 all of the California installations under consideration in the 1995
21 round, that the job loss, including the multi-employer affect in
22 California will range between 49,000 and 61,000, and the economic
23 impact on California will range between seven and a half million to
24 about nine and a half million dollars per year.
25 On remarks to you on April 28th, I quoted the
26 Stanford University economist that stated: Except for reunified

1 by the base closure list. The overall amount of time was
2 determined by the number of installations on the list and amount of
3 potential job loss. The time limits will be enforced strictly. We
4 notified the appropriate elected officials of this procedure. We
5 left it up to them, working with the local communities, on how to
6 fill the block of time.
7 This morning we will hear testimony from the State of
8 California for 200 minutes. At 12:35 there will be a one-hour
9 lunch break, and California will resume for another 60 minutes. At
10 2:40 p.m. there will begin 34 minutes of public comment regarding
11 California bases. The results for this part of the hearing have
12 been clearly outlined and all persons wishing to speak should have
13 signed up by now. After the public comment, at about 3:20 p.m., we
14 will hear a 75-minute presentation from Utah, and then a 25 minutes
15 presentation from Quam. Public comment from Utah and Quam will
16 follow for 24 minutes, and the hearing should conclude at about
17 5:30 p.m.
18 Let me also say that the Base Closure Law has been
19 amended since 1993 to require that anyone giving testimony before
20 the Commission do so under oath, and so I will be swearing in
21 witnesses, and that will include individuals who will speak in the
22 public comment portion of the hearing.
23 With that, I believe we are ready to begin.
24 Mr. Grissom, good morning. Mr. Chandler, good
25 morning. Would you please rise and raise your right hands so I can
26 swear you in.

1 Germany, no place west of the former Iron Curtain has been as
2 affected by the end of the Cold War as California. Seventy percent
3 of the military and civilian jobs eliminated nationwide in the
4 1988, '91 and '93 rounds occurred in California. Things,
5 unfortunately, didn't improve with the passage of time. In the
6 1993 round of BRAC, 87 percent of the jobs eliminated nationwide
7 occurred in California.
8 We have repeatedly been told that the only measure of
9 economic impact you will consider is the affect of any one closure
10 on the applicable metropolitan statistical area. But MSA's are
11 only a statistical artifact used for economic analysis and
12 planning. It is not a jurisdictional authority. It is not a legal
13 entity such as a city or county, which must deal with the aftermath
14 of such impact. It does not always reflect true economic impact on
15 specific communities.
16 I would ask that you keep in mind, before dismissing
17 the concerns related to specific economic impact, that you will --
18 and that you will, where appropriate, look beyond the MSA to the
19 city and the county, and certainly to the state; that as a result
20 of your decision to add eight major installations to the list for
21 potential closure and realignment in California, you will hear
22 testimony from those communities impacted by that decision.
23 I know you are visiting each of these installations
24 to evaluate, firsthand, the merits of their case. But to set the
25 stage for the -- to set the stage for the community presentation, I
26 want to highlight some points that strike me as being particularly

1 worthy of your special consideration, and lend themselves to the
2 ultimate retention of these installations.
3 The addition of McClellan Air Force Base was not a
4 total surprise, but the addition of the only air force depot was a
5 total disappointment.
6 At the last hearing we encouraged you not to abandon
7 the focus under interservicing that had been established by the
8 1993 BRAC Commission. Unfortunately, for whatever reason, you seem
9 to have moved away from that consideration. It is not too late to
10 achieve this worthy goal, and McClellan would certainly be a very
11 appropriate site for interservicing.
12 As Congressman Fazio told you, on April 28th,
13 McClellan has been a pioneer in moving, not only to interservices
14 work producing far more corps workload for other services than any
15 of the other ALC's, but also drawing in private industry and
16 non-DOD customers.
17 Its joint ventures with the big three automakers,
18 with the University of California Medical School at Davis, and with
19 the California Department of Transportation, attest to McClellan's
20 position.
21 It, in essence, is directing its efforts towards the
22 outcome we all hoped to see achieved with the interservicing and,
23 in fact, has broken new ground in the creative partnerships it has
24 established. It's profit/loss margin continues to be the best of
25 all five ALC's, and its composite rates are the second lowest in
26 the command for 1995. Such efforts deserve your support, and I

1 encourage you to retain McClellan and maximize its efficiency
2 through interservicing its workloads.
3 Point Mugu's addition to the add-on list simply did
4 not make any sense to us. Its military value has clearly been
5 validated. To quote the Navy's Deputy Assistant Secretary, Charles
6 DeVacus, Point Mugu is a national asset. The Governor certainly
7 agrees.
8 Its present configuration is critical to the
9 efficiency of the Navy's West Coast RT&E efforts. I am very
10 concerned about a proposed BRAC realignment scenario. I firmly
11 believe the proposed realignment to China Lake will increase the
12 cost to West Coast range customers. Ultimately the customers will
13 be required to go elsewhere. For this reason, I strongly oppose
14 the proposed BRAC action, and join in the Navy in recommending you
15 remove Point Mugu from the list.
16 Oakland Army Base, by virtue of its geographic
17 location and capabilities, is of critical strategic importance to
18 the Naval defense of the United States. There are only three
19 military common use ports on the West Coast. Oakland is the
20 largest and most capable of these, and the only one facility owned
21 by DOD.
22 With its immediate availability and geographic
23 location, it is of critical military value.
24 The Naval Welfare Assessment Division in Corona,
25 California, touches at the very heart of U.S. military
26 preparedness.

1 For over 25 years it has been the singular group
2 analyzing the effectiveness of weapons systems and tactics at every
3 stage of their development. The remarkable efficiencies by NWAD,
4 they have saved Americans' lives and they have saved Americans'
5 money. Put bluntly, remove NWAD and you run the risk of losing it.
6 The group capability rests in the experience and the instincts and
7 the intuition and the technical knowledge of its civilian staff,
8 particularly its senior staff, many of whom are singularly national
9 treasures.
10 Remove NWAD and a large percentage have indicated
11 they will retire or certainly consider changing careers. In an
12 occupation where junior analysts don't become effective for many
13 years, how do you replace a person that carries around in their
14 mind the diagnosis of flaws that occur in the history of a major
15 missile system.
16 Apart from the $300 million which closing NWAD would
17 have on the Riverside, San Bernardino communities, which is also
18 facing a loss of billions of dollars because of previous closures.
19 Closing this facility could be a national --
20 Thank you, every single one of you for giving so
21 unselfishly of your time in this effort, and thank you for
22 participating in the visits. You went to some places that tourists
23 find out about in travel brochures, and a couple of places that
24 even travel guides have yet to discover. But by doing so, you met
25 some of the finest people that, absolutely finest people in our
26 state, and you saw, you saw up close the real strengths of our

1 For over 25 years it has been the singular group
2 analyzing the effectiveness of weapons systems and tactics at every
3 stage of their development. The remarkable efficiencies by NWAD,
4 they have saved Americans' lives and they have saved Americans'
5 money. Put bluntly, remove NWAD and you run the risk of losing it.
6 The group capability rests in the experience and the instincts and
7 the intuition and the technical knowledge of its civilian staff,
8 particularly its senior staff, many of whom are singularly national
9 treasures.
10 Remove NWAD and a large percentage have indicated
11 they will retire or certainly consider changing careers. In an
12 occupation where junior analysts don't become effective for many
13 years, how do you replace a person that carries around in their
14 mind the diagnosis of flaws that occur in the history of a major
15 missile system.
16 Apart from the $300 million which closing NWAD would
17 have on the Riverside, San Bernardino communities, which is also
18 facing a loss of billions of dollars because of previous closures.
19 Closing this facility could be a national --
20 Thank you, every single one of you for giving so
21 unselfishly of your time in this effort, and thank you for
22 participating in the visits. You went to some places that tourists
23 find out about in travel brochures, and a couple of places that
24 even travel guides have yet to discover. But by doing so, you met
25 some of the finest people that, absolutely finest people in our
26 state, and you saw, you saw up close the real strengths of our

1 nation. We are confident that, upon hearing today's presentations,
2 you will be convinced, as we certainly are, that adding these
3 installation to the list was not warranted, and closing them would
4 substantially reduce our naval defense structure.
5 Thank you very much.
6 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you, Mr. Grissom.
7
8 MR. CHANDLER: Good morning. My name is Bill
9 Chandler. I am State Director for Senator Diane Feinstein. Please
10 allow me to read some of, line and text, of her remarks that have
11 been submitted to you.
12 Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission. Thank
13 you for this opportunity to testify about the enormous impact of
14 military base closures on our state.
15 California has been pummelled in round after round of
16 base closures. Twenty-two major bases have already been slated for
17 closure in California since 1988, more than double any other state.
18 These closures alone will affect more than 200,000 direct and
19 indirect jobs, and $7 billion in annual economic activity
20 throughout California.
21 In the current round of base closure recommendations,
22 31,000 additional direct and indirect jobs are at risk by the
23 closure or realignment of several bases, including Long Beach Naval
24 Shipyard, Onizuka Air Station, Sierra Army Depot, and Fort Hunter
25 Liggett.
26 The addition of several more major bases by the

1 Commission will only make matters worse, potentially impacting more
2 than 20,000 additional jobs.
3 I am here to say "Enough is enough." Spare
4 California bases and spare California communities.
5 While the community presentations will go into more
6 detail, I want to touch on issues impacting some of the bases.
7 McClellan Air Force Base, simply put, should remain
8 open.
9 (Audience clapping.)
10 And today, our office is receiving, just now, a
11 letter in from Air Force Chief of Staff General Mormon -- we will
12 get that letter to you. It will be informative.
13 Consider these facts about McClellan:
14 It is the largest industrial employer in Northern
15 California, with 13,500 employees. Its $500 million payroll
16 provides a huge economic boost for the region and the local
17 economic impact is $1.5 billion annually.
18 McClellan has the only industrial nuclear reactor in
19 the Department of Defense. There is no other reactor in the United
20 States capable of generating NID silicon -- which is a strategic
21 material used in our Advanced Weapons System. Without this
22 reactor, there would be no domestic supplies.
23 The reactor is the only facility that allows full
24 scale, non-destructive inspection of fighter-sized aircraft. The
25 cost to move or replace the reactor are not included in the COBRA
26 cost estimates, which we believe was a mistake.

McClellan is the only air force depot with a deep water port.

McClellan has the only Special Access Required Organic Repair Facility in DOD to create composite materials.

McClellan's per-unit labor cost is cheaper than any other air logistics center.

McClellan's Advanced Electronics Technology Center saves the Air Force money.

McClellan is responsible for 95 percent of the hydraulic repair work in the Air Force, and it is responsible for 98 percent of the generator repair work.

The Sacramento community has already experienced closure of two major military facilities, Mather Air Force Base and the Sacramento Army Depot, and the loss of 67,000 direct jobs as a result.

The Sacramento community was willing to do its share as part of the military downsizing.

Closing McClellan, however, is something that the Sacramento community and I will fight every step of the way.

(Audience clapping.)

It would cost more than $2.7 billion to replace the McClellan facility. More than 500 sites on McClellan are being investigated for potential contamination. That represents 80 percent of the entire base. Total cleanup cost, $1.4 billion to $2 billion.

The Secretary of Defense did not recommend McClellan

1 for closure, and I urge the Commission to support the Secretary's
2 recommendation to keep McClellan open.
3 (Audience clapping.)
4 Now to Point Mugu.
5 Point Mugu is a national asset.
6 We were sent a letter from the Chief of Naval
7 Operations, Admiral Boorda, who expressed his strong support for
8 Point Mugu.
9 Let me read two sentences from his letter.
10 Point Mugu is not only a critical asset for the
11 Department of Navy, but a national asset as well. National
12 security is best served by preserving the full range of operational
13 and technical capabilities of Point Mugu.
14 The DOD Inspector General report used by the
15 Commission to add Point Mugu to the base closure list, contains
16 inaccurate data, was conducted outside of the additional BRAC
17 process, and flawed in its limited scope. The Navy is highly
18 critical of the report and obviously the Assistant Secretary of the
19 Navy states that the report contains inaccuracies and technical,
20 financial, and management analysis due to incorrect assumptions and
21 incomplete data. Neither the Secretary of the Navy nor the
22 Secretary of Defense recommended that Point Mugu be closed or
23 realigned.
24 I urge the Commission to support the judgment of our
25 civilian and military leaders and keep Point Mugu open.
26 (Audience clapping.)

The Oakland Army Base's mission is to support the rapid deployment of military equipment and other large cargo in times of peace and war on the West Coast. The Oakland Army Base is crucial to U.S. national security requirements.

Let me quote from a recent letter from the Army in support of keeping the Army base open.

It is the consensus of the Army's senior leadership, as well as military traffic management command, there is a significant risk associated with closing the Oakland Army Base. The availability of commercial ports is insufficient to meet contingency demands. Closing of the Army's only West Coast port would cause an unacceptable delay of approximately 17 days in shipping equipment for a mechanized infantry division responding to a major regional contingency in the Pacific region.

I personally spoke with General Sullivan, the Army's Chief of Staff, who strongly opposes the closure of the Army Base. In a recent letter to me General Sullivan wrote that: Its loss represents an unacceptable risk. Oakland is essential for the development of our CONUS based forces to respond to any national security threats which would emerge in the Pacific. The Army needs this critical facility to support the rapid deployment of equipment during peace and war.

As an aside, a copy of the letter is attached to the statement.

Due to the limited amount of time, I would just like to give my support to several other Naval bases in California: The

1 Naval Warfare Assessment Division, Corona, the Fleet and Industrial
2 Supply Center, Oakland, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command,
3 San Bruno.
4 The installations should remain open for both
5 military and economic reasons.
6 In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, California has been hit
7 disproportionately hard by military base closures.
8 In addition to the military and fiscal arguments in
9 support of California bases, I urge the Commission to carefully
10 consider and weigh the devastating economic impact, including the
11 cumulative economic impact of base closures on California.
12 Thank you very much.
13 (Audience clapping.)
14 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Ms. Merrill, before you
15 start, I would like to have you raise your right hand so I can
16 swear you in.
17 (Witness sworn.)
18 MS. MERRILL: My name is Katy Merrill. I am a
19 staff member representing Senator Barbara Boxer, who, as you all
20 know, is back in Washington. This is her statement to the Regional
21 Hearing referring to the base closure.
22 Mr. Chairman and members of the Base Realignment and
23 Closure Commission. I think you for giving me the opportunity to
24 speak at the Regional Hearing. I regret not being present due to
25 the Senate's reconvening and I am unable to attend this hearing in
26 person.

At the March 29th San Francisco Regional Hearing, I discussed, at length, the California bases recommended for closure or realignment by the Secretary of Defense. Since that time, the Commission has added a number of California installations for consideration for closure or realignment. I am deeply disappointed by the Commission's decision to add additional California bases to the closure list.

As I have stated, on numerous occasions, California has bourn more than its share of base closures. After 22 major base closures and realignments, I must say simply, enough is enough.

In the remainder of my statement, I would like to address the merits of each major base added by the Commission for closure or realignment.

McClellan Air Force Base is a unique national asset. This should not only be preserved but fully utilized.

(Audience clapping.)

For that reason, I support the Department of Defense's recommendation, and urge the Commission not to close the McClellan Air Force Base. The Department's recommendation recognizes the high technology capability that McClellan has developed in recent years. DOD recommendation supported by the analysis of the joint cross-service group, and the Air Force, support the contention that McClellan is the preeminent high tech depot within the entire department.

McClellan is a depot for the future. It has embraced

1 cross-servicing, as evidenced by the high ranking industry in the
2 joint cross-services group. Had cross-servicing analysis been more
3 widely used by the Department, I am confident it would have
4 directed even more workload to McClellan.
5 McClellan is also pioneering the way for partnerships
6 with non-DOD customers. McClellan has established joint ventures
7 with the big three auto-makers to develop a prototype foundry in
8 iron and aluminum metal casting products; with the University of
9 California Davis, to test and develop better and safer cancer
10 therapy treatment; and with the California Department of
11 Transportation to produce bridge supports that have prevented
12 washouts during California's recent floods.
13 Finally, I urge the Commission to consider the
14 cumulative impact of the base closures on the Sacramento area. In
15 1988, Mather Air Force Base was closed, resulting in the loss of
16 63,000 jobs. Three years later in 1989, base closures resulted in
17 additional 3,000 layoffs.
18 Closing McClellan, while the Sacramento area is still
19 reeling from earlier base closures, would be devastating.
20 (Audience clapping.)
21 McClellan is more than just another military base.
22 It is a vital component of the Sacramento community.
23 I encourage the Commission to support the
24 recommendation of the Air Force and the Secretary of Defense.
25 I want to strongly point out that the closure of
26 Point Mugu makes no sense, either from a military or financial

1 aspect.

2 Point Mugu ranks second in the -- the primary cause

3 for Point Mugu's high military value store is its expansive sea

4 test range.

5 The sea test range must not be closed. Also Point

6 Mugu should be off limits for further consideration that Point

7 Mugu's assets can be moved. I believe some moves will be

8 prohibitively expensive, and for these and other reasons, the

9 Department of Defense and Chief of Naval Operations are strongly

10 opposed to realignment of Point Mugu.

11 I would also urge the Commission to base its decision

12 with respect to Point Mugu solely on, certainly, the BRAC 1995 data

13 and not rely on outdated 1993 data. I am certain, when this data

14 is made available, the desirability of maintaining Point Mugu will

15 be clear.

16 (Audience clapping.)

17 The Oakland Army Base.

18 The Oakland Army Base is a crucial West Coast

19 deployment area. It is strategically located. Three major

20 railroads and three major highway link the base to military

21 installations around the West Coast, compared to other military

22 ports on the West Coast.

23 Before making a decision on the final disposition of

24 the Oakland Army Base, I would urge the Commission to carefully

25 consider the impact of closing the Oakland Army Base on the private

26 sector.

It is my feeling and the view of the United States Army that the mobilization and rapid deployment of military equipment and other large cargo cannot be replicated by the commercial ports.

I join with the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Defense in maintaining the Oakland Army Base.

The Naval Warfare and Assessment Division of Corona is a one-of-a kind organization. It should be evaluated based upon its unique mission of providing independent assessment, military systems and complete readiness. It should not be evaluated as a warfare center and if realigned raises the possibility of conflict of interest.

In addition to military value, the proposed closure of NWAD, the Department of Defense would lose the ability to provide real time assessment fleet readiness for six to ten years. When the consideration of retaining an independent organization, the Warfare Assessment Lab, are reviewed, the proposed cost savings also become questionable.

For these reasons I support the Warfare Assessment Division in Corona at its present location.

Finally, in regards to the engineering command facility in San Bruno, the Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center in Oakland, and the supervisor of ship-building in San Francisco, these facilities, in addition to NWAD at Corona, were removed for minimal consideration for closure by the Secretary of the Navy, John Dolton because of the concern of the BRAC-related job losses

in California. It is my feeling that -- the Secretary of the Navy, which was opposed by the Secretary of Defense was the correct one.

Economic impact is a valid criterion for evaluating base closure under the BRAC status. California has clearly bourn more than its share of base closures.

To date we have suffered 22 closures, far more than any other state.

(Audience clapping.)

Base closures have affected every region of the state, and their impact upon local economics has been severe. When these 22 closures are completed, California will have lost more than 200,000 jobs and $7 billion. It is essential to recognize that any of these closures, like those from the 1993 round which are still going on. We have been told that Californians can anticipate closure of bases in the coming months, and these workers will lose their jobs.

Californians emergence from economic recovery will be slow.

In addition, California has been hit with natural disasters, including earthquake, fires, floods and mud slides. The economic slowdown has also caused tremendous job losses.

California's economy is in a precarious position. Additional job losses from new base closures may be too much for us to bear.

I think the Commission for its time and consideration.

1 MR. FAZIO: Thank you.

2 (Audience giving a standing ovation.)

3 (Conclusion of the presentation of the McClellan Air

4 Force Base delegation.)

5 (Opening presentation of the Naval Warfare Assessment

6 Division in Corona delegation.)

7 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: For those that are leaving the

8 presentation, in deference for the remaining speakers, please leave

9 quietly. The rest of you, please sit down.

10 Congressman Calvert, it's good to see you again, and

11 if you and your delegation will stand, I will swear you in before

12 you start testimony.

13 (Witnesses sworn.)

14 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Congressman, we will wait about

15 another 30 seconds here. I think that we will have full quiet and

16 can give you our full attention.

17 Congressman, you are on. Go ahead.

18 MR. CALVERT: Thank you. And thank you,

19 Commissioners, for having this hearing and giving our community of

20 NORCO and Corona an opportunity to come forward and demonstrate why

21 the mission that is questioned must remain at Corona.

22 First, I would like to say I appreciate your

23 sacrifices. It is extremely difficult to be away from home and

24 family, traveling great distances to evaluate all of these bases.

25 It is a very emotional subject. I wanted to thank the Commissioner

26 and staff for your dedication to this endeavor.

facility, I think it not only would be a shame to tear it down, pull it apart, but it would cost a great deal just to do that, given the regulatory environment which we face in this country today. So it is one of our strongest points. And the reason why I think it is, it is integral to a number of our missions.

MR. ERES: We could expand on that.

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Commissioner Kling, are you all done?

You have one question?

COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: We will put this on my time.

As I remember, March 6 we had a hearing in Washington D.C. in the Air Force Base --

(Short break while the faulty microphone was switched.)

COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: As I said, on March 6, we had a hearing in Washington D.C. with members of the Air Force staff and we had some of the same discussions we are having here today regarding environmental costs of cleanup. As I remember from that area and hearing -- you will be pleased to know there are transcripts so you don't have to rely on my memory in case it's wrong -- they did not say they could clean up depots for future needs. They thought they had, through access, they felt the cost of the cleanup could be 600 million to $100 million per depot as it closed. Now today we hear that those costs are projected, by you folks at five to $10 million. Mr. Dickinson, I ask you: Where do those figures come from precisely? Where do you get the figures

COMMISSIONER KLING: I was reading in here, the Senator's statement, and I know you touched on the fact that the nuclear reactor, its strength, and the uniqueness or the one of a kind aspect of that. Also I noticed the statement about cost of either replacing or moving that that was not included in the COBRA run and so forth. Can you maybe elaborate? I did not have the privilege of visiting the base Monday, but I am tomorrow.

MR. DICKINSON: We will be happy to show you the facility.

I think this is one of the very strong points, that the nuclear reactor is there.

COMMISSIONER KLING: Can you elaborate on that, that it is very special, how it is used fully? Is its capacity constantly being utilized?

MR. FAZIO: It's utilized at over 90 percent, and the cooperative efforts with U.C. Davis Medical Center, which is attacking brain cancer, is able to proceed concurrently with the work we are doing in the national security area, which we can describe more for you tomorrow, as well as in areas directly related to our ability to determine any areas of failure in air frame structures. This is a very unique facility. You probably would have a hard time quantifying its replacement cost, because it may be more of a regulatory problem, may be more of a public acceptance problem than it is a cost issue.

COMMISSIONER KLING: Good point.

MR. FAZIO: Since this is such a new

little further? Take it out of the hypothetical. I have been through closure and reuse of the Sacramento Army Depot, whose environmental problems can't even measure to the problems we have at McClellan. I have, must say, in terms of, say, small cities or small towns where the base is the major source of the economy, that reuse and conversion is a heck of a lot easier than in an area like, urban area like Sacramento, because they become, then, a small town or an area which is the only game in town.

In Sacramento what you have is experienced people at were used. We did it at the Army Depot. What we have difficulty understanding in terms of reuse, if McClellan is closed, is what exactly is the federal responsibility here and DOD's responsibility to get us cleaned up as soon as possible so that conversion in fact can take place? And this is, for me, is not a hypothetical, as a mayor. We have already gone through that process. I am going to tell you, in terms of economic development, it is a mighty chore in areas like ours, when you have a base that is not clean so the private sector can then come in and regenerate jobs. You make our job that much more difficulty.

MR. DICKINSON: Let me add: We have Mather Air Force Base as well. We are seven years after closure. We are still struggling with trying to interest the private sector squeezing in a base that does have toxic contamination issues unresolved, and they are to a far less extent at Mather than they are at McClellan.

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Mr. Kling?

affected and feel we have a much better chance of staying the course on cleanup if we remain on the base. I think there is a real fear that, once the decision to close has been made, regardless of what our intent may be, with all of those subjective judgments in engineering the budget process, we may see this stretch out a lot longer than Congress or the Executive intended it to be. That, of course, would play havoc with our plans to do economic development.

COMMISSIONER STEELE: I hate to play devil's advocate on that.

If BRAC would cause accelerated cleanup, causing potential costs to be higher, would not accelerated cleanup increase the confidence in the private sector versus the chance that the cleanup would be pushed out until the technology had caught up? I am taking the logic back around, and that raises the question.

MR. FAZIO: I think this goes to how far technology has gone, how quickly can we adopt the new techniques, and what sort of costs the incur. We have seen that we have been able to save money. We made, in effect, a laboratory for cleanup, another example of taking a lemon and making lemonade. I think everyone in that area probably can't foretell the future. All I can say is my experience with lenders. They are rather wary making investments, being involved where they are taking title when there is underlying problems of hazardous waste.

MAYOR SERNA: Can I take that question a

1 attractive, it also kind of raises little flags that privatization
2 opportunities and reused opportunities existed for those areas you
3 pointed out that are uniquely capable attributes that the base has
4 right now.
5 MR. DICKINSON: We believe there is a
6 considerable level of confidence brought to the private venture
7 capitalized, and enterprises that are now working in combination of
8 dual use in deference to the very fact, and because of the fact
9 that the Air Force is there. That demonstrates the commitment to
10 the private sector to continue with the cleanup and address those
11 kinds of problems. I expect that level of confidence might
12 diminish considerably, both with the private sector and surrounding
13 community, if the Air Force and DOD were to leave.
14 That kind of reluctance, it seems to me, would
15 inhibit the prospects for leasing land, over and above those areas
16 that may or may not be contaminated. Plus the uncertainties. As I
17 mentioned, just this last year we have found newly contaminated
18 areas on the base that we weren't aware of previously. That
19 certainly, it seems to me, would also inhibit the ability to do
20 what you suggested. Maybe Congressman Fazio would add to that.
21 MR. FAZIO: There is another kind of
22 uncertainty, which is federal budgetary restraints. Budget. We
23 have, this year, been given a tight budget due to our recession, to
24 fund defense. We have not planned for a cutback on environmental
25 cleanup. I think the community that supported Mr. Dickinson's
26 statements, those living around the base have been directly

1 the future, you would put McClellan Air Force Base in the top of
2 the list, in that area -- rather communications and electronics, we
3 think it is without --
4 COMMISSIONER STEELE: My questions are back on
5 environmental, if that is all right. Two questions, Mr. Dickinson.
6 One, your five-year time frame you used for
7 accelerated cleanup -- and obviously your BRAC cleanup is
8 accelerated -- but it's my understanding that there isn't, you
9 know, a five-year cutoff on when it has to be done by. I am
10 wondering: Do you choose five years to pick a time frame and point
11 out is truly more expensive to clean up rapidly versus long term,
12 because technologies will likely make it less?
13 MR. DICKINSON: To show the BRAC -- there is
14 even a more fundamental element to this, I think, Commissioner
15 Steele. That is where the base is closed, we would be in the
16 position of having to try to attract private investment to the
17 base. That we would want to do as soon as possible, and we would
18 want to do that in a way that tried to address whatever economic
19 displacement there was. We don't have that capability, and we
20 can't foresee that capability until we address the environmental
21 contamination. So the notion of stretching cleanup out over 20
22 years, on a closed base, is one that we simply can't even imagine.
23 COMMISSIONER STEELE: I don't want to lessen reality
24 but the environmental problem you do appear to have, could you not
25 lease the overlying land, technically giving the amount of facility
26 where there is a lot of dual use right now? Where dual use is very

1 system. It's not the weapons system and not the track components
2 to it, or any other aspect, just the electronics.
3 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Okay. I wanted to be clear on
4 that.
5 Any other questions regarding this chart, while it's
6 up?
7 COMMISSIONER COX: If you could expand also on the
8 ground communications electronics. You mentioned cross-servicing.
9 I wasn't sure what kind of work you are talking about doing there
10 on a cross-servicing basis.
11 MR. ERES: The cross-servicing, with
12 regards to communications and electronics, is best explained if I
13 can use it from the standpoint: One thing we know on any
14 battlefield of the future, multi-service battlefield, all
15 components must be able to talk to one another, and talking to one
16 another means talking through a satellite up yonder, talking with a
17 WAC, talking with an individual in the foxhole. In the area of
18 communications, you are dealing with a high degree of commonality.
19 Basically we can do everything at McClellan with respect to those
20 systems, and with respect to the feel of those systems in the air-
21 land battle of the future, if you will.
22 COMMISSIONER COX: Is that being done by cross-
23 services now?
24 MR. ERES: There are components of that
25 that are being done at McClellan in that area. We fell, frankly,
26 Commissioner Cox, if you look at the ability to cross-service in

1 Just in the last year we have had new sources and locations of
2 contamination discovered, which leaves us uncertain that, at any
3 point on the base or place on the base, that we can say "Yes," you
4 can segment that as a parcel and be confident there won't be
5 environmental damage to contend with.
6 COMMISSIONER COX: Thank you.
7 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Any other environmental
8 questions?
9 Mr. Eres, if you could have your aide put the
10 excellence, excellence chart back up, the unique center of
11 excellence chart back up.
12 Mr. Eres, I have a question on the fighting vehicles.
13 I think you qualified the only newly source of repair regarding
14 that line -- I want to make sure I understand it. I think you
15 qualified your answers regarding the "sole source," limiting the
16 sole source application to the control aspect of that. Would you
17 elaborate on the electronics components of that system only? Would
18 you expand on what you mean by that? Are you talking about
19 operating the vehicle, the fire control system on the vehicle and
20 so forth, or any electronics on the vehicle? Just in general.
21 MR. ERES: Basically you are talking about
22 the electrical components of that particular piece of equipment,
23 and I have a little more data I can give you on that. I think I
24 can supply that to you later. I think, from what my recollection
25 is on that particular vehicle, it really was only the electronics
26 area, communications area, but not in the -- it's not the hydraulic

on Monday, we are making strides in technology, which is reducing the cost of cleanup. I think it is fair to say that, if the base remains open and the work that is ongoing is permitted to continue on a dedicated course, then that cost may be reduced. Certainly we know there are areas in which the technologies that have recently been developed cannot be applied, for example, and so there are some real limits to the extent to which the cost can come down.

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Commissioners, do you want to expand on that particular area?

COMMISSIONER COX: If I could ask a follow-up on that.

Are there part of the base without environmental problems? Over a period of years, could certain parts of the base be cleaned up more, more clean than others? Have you gotten to that point, or do you not know yet?

MR. DICKINSON: The difficulty, as I understand it, that we face at the base: The nature of the contamination is such that it cannot simply be confined, although we have made real efforts to curtail it from leaving the perimeter of the base. It also is in locations where there are utilities, for example, underground, that it would be very expensive to replace, were one to come in on the private venture and say they want clean land and assured clean land to work with. So the analysis that we have seen indicates that you could not divide the base into parcels with any degree of confidence.

We also continue to find sources of contamination.

1 see that, based on our proud history, we at McClellan are really
2 looking forward to the future, to the contribution we can make to
3 the national security, and I would like to say economic security of
4 this country. We believe the Air Force and the Department of
5 Defense have made the proper decision. We would simply ask this
6 Commission to confirm that decision and give us a chance to do our
7 job in the years ahead, just as well as we have done it in the
8 past.
9 Mr. Chairman, we have over 10 minutes. We would
10 like, at this point, to go wherever you and the other members of
11 the Commission want to go, if you want to go anywhere, in the
12 remaining time we tried to leave.
13 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you very much.
14 For the time, I do have a couple of questions, one to
15 add to the record and one is a matter of clarification.
16 One. Mr. Dickinson, you talked about a five-year
17 cleanup, which is, I think, an accelerated cleanup, as I
18 understand, situation at McClellan, which would cost between five
19 and ten billion dollars. Would you testify as to what the term
20 plan is, if McClellan would stay open, what the long-term plan and
21 costs are, as compared to the accelerated cleanup?
22 MR. DICKINSON: My understanding is,
23 Commissioner Montoya, is that the current cleanup would extend
24 over, potentially over the next 20 years or longer. If it occurs
25 over the next 20 years, costs are currently $1.7 billion -
26 $2.4 billion, total cost. As you know from the visit to the base

for casting facilities and foundries here in this country. This is absolutely critical to the military missions, since over 90 percent of all manufactured items used by the Department of Defense include drive train components, tank tracks, and its F-15 fiber turret fibers are repaired and used. Over one-quarter of the domestic metal casting facility in the United States has closed or moved offshore in the last decade. This project will bring back the opportunity to build and use foundries in this country, while meeting air emission requirements. It will give us the opportunity to operate economically, efficiently and in an environmentally safe manner.

These are just a few of the examples of dual use projects going on at McClellan as we speak today, but they are clearly projects that will promote both the safety of the country and the economic viability of the nation in the 21st Century.

Some say they can't imagine what the future will be like. At McClellan Air Force Base, we believe we are the future. We are highly-skilled people, using advanced technology, applying to provide the solution of the future and the service the Air Force and military needs for the 21st Century.

McClellan is the Air Force Base of the future. Thank you very much.

(Audience clapping.)

MR. FAZIO: Members of the Commission, when you look at our national security role, when you look at the fairness of the economic impact on the economics, I think you can

1 and bring us into the even more severe constraints in the years
2 ahead.
3 McClellan is also on the cutting edge in other
4 respects, such as dual use. As you know, dual use is a concept
5 pioneered by McClellan, which marries the research and development
6 needs of the military with the research and development opportunity
7 of the private sector. Dual use permits the military mission to be
8 accomplished by utilizing capacity effectively and maintaining
9 assured surge capacity, if needed. Let me just give you a few of
10 the examples of dual use currently applied at McClellan.
11 In the microelectronics area, work is being done with
12 Ford, GM, and Chrysler in a consortium called U.S. Car, in the area
13 of electric car research development that is being pursued in the
14 local utility, SMUD, a director of which is here today with us.
15 SMUD is also working with McClellan to develop a smart electric
16 meter. Does that make sense with a military installation? Yes.
17 It helps us save money by cutting down on electrical consumption.
18 It is also going to save money in our private economy and help
19 clean our air.
20 In the area of neutron radiology, McClellan is a
21 forerunner. McClellan has used its nuclear reactor as a partner
22 with the University of California Davis Medical Center in a program
23 to develop cancer surgery techniques for otherwise inoperable brain
24 tumors.
25 A final example: There has been a $50 million
26 research development effort to face the future with our need

1 of tomorrow will require the cost effective and efficient
2 approaches to service and maintenance. Cross-servicing and dual
3 use are the means to accomplish that goal. The value of
4 interservicing cannot be understated. It is greater than
5 $120 million workload at McClellan in fiscal year '95. Nearly
6 10 percent of the total workload is organic interservices support
7 or cross-service support. That is virtually unequaled anywhere
8 else in DOD. $11.6 million in fiscal '95 in work has gone from
9 Army to Navy and Marines on communication electronics systems and
10 equipment. $59 million in fiscal '95 has been brought in in
11 contracts, such as reserve engineering, which you saw firsthand on
12 Monday. And over $50 million in fiscal '95, represented in terms
13 of organic support with DOD and non-DOD agencies.
14 Why? Why do others come to McClellan to get their
15 work done? The reasons are quite clear and quite simple.
16 McClellan wins competitions for that work. McClellan attracts
17 customers who want to realize the greatest return for their dollar,
18 and McClellan attracts those, such as the Army Fire Finder System,
19 which repairs were just under 72 hours when needed, and that has
20 drawn the comment of the Army, to wit: Your dedicated and hard-
21 working staff again demonstrated the highest degree of skill,
22 professionalism and responsiveness in support of the Fire Finder
23 Program.
24 Simply put, others come to McClellan Air Force Base
25 because its capabilities represent the cutting edge of the future.
26 That need will grow as budget and technical requirements face us

1 this reserve bank, to add up to 120 tons per year of NOXS, and 585
2 tons per year of volatile organic compounds. These are now
3 available for application for military use at McClellan. What does
4 that mean? That simply means that McClellan could double the
5 admissions it produces of NOXS and triple the emissions it produces
6 of VOC's, while expanding its mix without placing us in jeopardy of
7 violating air quality requirements. As you know, Sacramento is a
8 non-attainment area for air, clean air standard purposes. Indeed,
9 we have already made some use of McClellan's credits in the reserve
10 banks to allow for further development and research.
11 Let me give you another example. The Board of
12 Supervisors has been dedictated to protecting the air space around
13 McClellan Air Force Base by making sure we act in terms of making
14 land use decisions, in a manner that will maintain the ability to
15 carry out unrestricted flight operations at the base.
16 Let me give you still another example. Just
17 yesterday, the regional Sanitation District for Sacramento County
18 acted to save McClellan Air Force Base nearly $145,000 a year by
19 reducing its sewer charges that are assessed to the base. Now I
20 would be remiss if I did not at least mention the concern that we
21 do have in Sacramento County about --
22 (Court Reporter changing paper.)
23 -- that keeps our capability for search capacity,
24 should we need that.
25 You have heard from Mr. Eres about the unique
26 technologies and the centers of excellence at McClellan. The world

1 deal with it, Sacramento County has been in the forefront dealing
2 with these issues, and no one has been more directly involved than
3 the supervisor, Robert Dickinson.
4 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Mr. Dickinson?
5 MR. DICKINSON: Chairman, members of the
6 Commission, good morning.
7 Mr. Kling, I want to say, first of all, thank you for
8 taking the time to visit our base and become acquainted with it
9 personally and firsthand.
10 It is my privilege to be here this morning, not just
11 to represent the 200,000 constituents who reside in my
12 supervisorial district, which includes McClellan Air Force Base,
13 but to be here on behalf of the over 1.1 million people who live in
14 Sacramento County.
15 I want to recognize again the presence of Merrill
16 Johnson, the Chair of the Board of Supervisors this year, who joins
17 me today to reflect the unified and unqualified support of the
18 Board of Supervisors and the County of Sacramento for McClellan Air
19 Force Base. Let me tell you just a few ways in which that support
20 is manifested.
21 First of all, I serve as the Chair of the Air Quality
22 Maintenance District, and we have, indeed, members of that staff
23 here with us this morning. That district has created a reserve
24 bank in order to place admission credits from the closure of Mather
25 Air Force Base and the Army Depot, for application in expansion of
26 the mission at McClellan. We have the capability, by establishing

1 you go through these various areas, and like what Congressman Fazio
2 suggested, small town may have a hit because a particular base is
3 their only employment. But I suggest to you that, in our urban
4 area, that those jobs that are lost, have a much greater and
5 significant impact on the total community, because you think that
6 they just get lost in that urban mix. Mr. Chairman and members of
7 the Commission, when the DOD does not take into account cumulative
8 impact, it is not talking about reality. Reality is real human
9 beings, real jobs, real people behind all that technology that you
10 saw when you visited McClellan.
11 Again, I appreciate the opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to
12 testify before you and the Committee and the Commission. Thank you
13 very much.
14 MR. FAZIO: As you would understand, with
15 two base closures, our community has had a good deal of experience
16 with the reduction of military facilities. In addition,
17 understanding that covering overhead was the most effective way of
18 keeping the Air Force infrastructure, with all of the air logistics
19 centers, we have been leaders in the area of dual use, bringing
20 tenants to our base, trying to broaden, not only the technology
21 ability to McClellan contributing to the economy of the region and
22 country, but hopefully produce some additional jobs in our
23 community.
24 In addition to that, we have struggled with the
25 environmental problems at McClellan that have been, perhaps, been
26 more easily documented than anywhere else in the nation. To

1 suggest to you that the unemployment rate, regardless of location
2 of rate, is a rate, and over 51,600 persons were unemployed as a
3 result. This is a significant worse economic environment than
4 before our bases were closed. As far as being reviewed by the
5 Commission -- and we have a slide to show the unemployment rate for
6 '88 through '95.
7 Seven. The relatively small manufacturing sector
8 that is in the Sacramento region, coupled with the reduction of
9 state government employment, seriously inhibits the region's
10 ability to absorb yet another base closure impact. The leadership
11 of our Sacramento region, through the concentrated economic
12 development act, it has worked hard to diversify our economy and
13 reduce our dependency on state and federal employment. We have had
14 a small and significant level of success. These successes would be
15 seriously undermined with the economic data which a third base
16 closure would impose on our region.
17 Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission: When
18 McClellan -- when Mather Air Force Base and the Sacramento Army
19 Depot were closed, our community did not whine. Our community
20 understood that we had to make a contribution to the federal
21 taxpayer. We knew downsizing had to exist in order to create
22 necessary national safety. Our community, in fact, developed the
23 Sacramento plan that is in effect now. To add a third base, and
24 closure of McClellan, would have a devastating impact on our
25 community.
26 I know you will hear that throughout the country as

1 region's economy.

2 Four. The cumulative effect of a possible McClellan
3 closure, combined with two previous closures, will result in a
4 cumulative loss of 24,279 direct jobs, and 59,221 total jobs. This
5 represents 2.2 percent of the region's total unemployment. The
6 closures of McClellan Air Force Base would create another
7 recessionary period, which would likely be more severe than the
8 combined effects of the previous periods.

9 Five. Here, the military base closures throughout
10 California, create a negative effect on Sacramento through state
11 budget impacts. The negative impacts on Sacramento from previous
12 base closures in California -- I remind you California, not just
13 Sacramento -- are equivalent to the closures of what would be a
14 fourth base closure in Sacramento, and we have a slide to show you,
15 that shows the total cumulative impact on the Sacramento regional
16 economy. State employment is, by far, the largest employment in
17 California. During previous BRAC closure periods, it is estimated
18 a total loss of 39,300 jobs due to base closure statewide. Coupled
19 to the state budget losses, in turn, is responsible for 2,880
20 additional direct jobs, and 7,025 total jobs in Sacramento. We
21 consider that to be equivalent to the fourth base closure in our
22 area.

23 Six. Historical economic data shows the region has
24 experienced four years of significant losses in wage and salary,
25 unemployment, and had a 1994 unemployment rate of 7.2. Now you
26 might ask: You do have state jobs and so forth. But let me

(Audience clapping.)

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you very much. Both Senators' speeches will be included in our report. Thank you.

If the next group will take their places, we will swear you in. Are all four of you speaking, or will you be supported by Q and A session by those behind you? I might as well swear you all in. All of you from California there, stand up and we will swear you all in.

(Audience clapping.)

(Witnesses sworn.)

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Very well. Continue. Congressman Fazio, please proceed.

CONGRESSMAN FAZIO: First of all, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you and the members of the Commission for your diligence, your willingness to understand our position about McClellan Air Force Base and our potential contributions to the national security of the country.

Your presence at the base on Monday, Commissioner Kling's willingness to visit with us tomorrow, in addition to these and other hearings, is a testimony in and of itself to your dedication to one of the toughest jobs anyone could have at the current time in the federal structure.

I want to introduce a number of people here on behalf of Sacramento and McClellan Air Force Base, but first of all I do want to appreciate and express today the statements of Governor Wilson, Senator Feinstein and Senator Boxer as outstanding

1 contributions, not only to our state's retention of our defense
2 military bases, but also specifically because they have devoted so
3 much of the attention they gave to McClellan Air Force Base.
4 I want to include in the record at this time Bob
5 Matsui's testimony, and I would also like to indicate for the
6 record strong support of Congressman Mormon, Doolittle and Krueger,
7 who represent our region, and indicate in their support the
8 strongest possible bipartisan commitment to McClellan that we could
9 offer. Certainly I think our unity, for people who have watched
10 McClellan in past Commission struggles, is testimony to the new and
11 invigorated support that McClellan has throughout our community.
12 Let me introduce to you the people who were sworn.
13 First of all, Muriel Johnson, the Chairman of the Sacramento County
14 Board of Supervisors.
15 (Audience clapping.)
16 Carol Cantrell, the Director of SMUD, who is here
17 with us today. And Polete John who is here representing Bob
18 Matsui. Roger Denello, who is the representative of the Sacramento
19 Chamber of Commerce, Harriet Derwinson, who is the Vice President
20 of the Sacramento Chamber as well. Kim Bell, the Assemblywoman who
21 has been a leader of all of our bipartisan state delegation, and
22 John Ellis, who chairs the McClellan Defense Task Force.
23 Now I think you have got the impression we have a few
24 friends here today, and so I want to ask -- I am going to ask if we
25 could have one standing ovation for the Commission and for the
26 community commitment to McClellan.

(Audience clapping long and loud.)

Now I am going to ask if the audience, with respect to the process of communication, and if possible -- and I think it is -- withhold any further demonstration until we have all completed our comments and questions with the Commission. We do have some information to exchange here, and we understand how strongly everyone feels. We hope you can contain it for the next to 50 to 70 minutes. We hope to complete our presentation in time to engage in some dialogue with the Commission. We think that is probably the most important thing we can gain from this, given the fact that you already know so much about our facility. But I think we do want to put some things on the record, particularly things that I think grow out of the experience we had on Monday, so that we can begin to focus even more on the issues that mean most to our deliberating process.

We all know that the military mission is changing.

The Persian Gulf War made it very clear that we have become militarily reliant on technology. The military's infrastructure, its depot capabilities in particular, must be positioned to respond to the dynamic nature of the future.

We already understand, as we were told yesterday, that in the integrated circuit area, change occurs almost completely within an 18-month span of time. The world of high technology is here, and we believe McClellan is positioned to provide critical mission support for the Air Force and the Department of Defense well into the next century.

1 McClellan's emphasis is on technology. We are widely
2 recognized as the high tech depot. In fact, we were the first
3 military base to be a national laboratory. Our focus has been on
4 space, on communications and electronics for a number of years.
5 For these reasons, we believe Secretary Perry got it right, in his
6 closure recommendations, by sending more work and more missions to
7 McClellan. This recommendation recognizes the significant
8 investment we have been making in our base in the last ten to 15
9 years. More than $450 million has been spent to prepare for the
10 missions of the next century. In fact, today we are the second
11 highest value depot in terms of plant and equipment. For that
12 matter, the Air Force has invested billions of dollars in all five
13 of its ALC's, to make each one a modern center that responds to the
14 modern day Air Force requirements, which are so varied. Each
15 center has strengths and special capabilities that will be reached
16 in the future, no matter what structure we conclude is the right
17 mix.
18 The DOD recommendation attempts to capture those
19 special capabilities by consolidating workload according to each
20 air logistics centers' strengths. For McClellan, that means
21 consolidating workload in the areas of composite instruments and
22 displays, and in hydraulics, and retaining McClellan's expertise in
23 the areas of microelectronics, ground communications, electronics,
24 and neutron radiography. Mr. Tom Eres will comment more, in a few
25 minutes, about the uniqueness of some of these attributes that
26 McClellan has.

1 McClellan's innovation and effectiveness attract
2 interest from other services, and from the private sector. As a
3 result, McClellan is the Air Force leader in interservicing if
4 corps workload, and as a forefront of dual use efforts. Supervisor
5 Roger Dickinson will speak more to that issue in just a few
6 minutes.
7 This success in cross-servicing, its functional value
8 and analysis, shows that McClellan is a leading candidate for more
9 work in future cross-servicing and public-private initiatives. We
10 are ready to compete and cooperate for our nation's national
11 security. We are already doing it in a market-driven way.
12 McClellan's reputation for getting things done
13 better, faster and cheaper, further augments its attractiveness to
14 DOD and the private sector customers who are still coming to our
15 door.
16 McClellan is more than just an Air Force Base, not
17 just another one. We are unique. We are a national asset. It has
18 among the finest staff anywhere in the Air Force, let alone DOD.
19 Our equipment facilities are among the finest in the
20 world. It has a record of outstanding performance and, more
21 importantly in this day and age, innovation.
22 Finally, McClellan is an excellent neighbor and an
23 integral part of our local community. If anyone had any doubt
24 about the level of appreciation in Sacramento, the turnout today,
25 the degree of support that has been generated is, I think, should
26 put an end to any impression, misimpression, that may have been

1 given.

2 So all of these factors combined, contribute to our

3 strong belief that McClellan is an asset that should not only be

4 preserved, but fully utilized in the years ahead, on into the next

5 century.

6 We want to go to the key issues that I think the

7 Commission wants to hear from us, so I am going to move to the

8 Chairman of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce's Committee on Base

9 Retention. That is Tom Eres, an attorney from Sacramento, who has,

10 in a pro bono sense, learned more about McClellan than anyone who

11 ever served there. Tom will be speaking to you about military

12 value, including the unique aspects of the base we already just

13 alluded to, depot evaluation, the questions that come from the

14 valuation that have been done by many different entities that have

15 been before the Commission and the staff, and particularly a focus

16 to cost of closure. Tom?

17 MR. ERES: Good morning, Mr. Chairman,

18 Board of Commission, and to your educated and exhausted staff.

19 It is an honor for me to address you this morning non

20 the subject of military value and to express the words best that

21 we, at McClellan, like to refer to -- that is McClellan Air Force

22 Base -- "so much more."

23 What we are really talking about here, about "so much

24 more," in military value, it's more than 3500 acres of real

25 property. It's more than the millions of dollars in military

26 construction that have been placed on that facility in the last ten

1 to 12 years plus. It certainly is much more than the 13,000 plus
2 employees, many of whom you see here in the audience here this
3 morning. It is more than the fact that it has unique capabilities.
4 It is more than the fact that it has centers of excellence that
5 have been bestowed upon its productivity and efficiencies. It's
6 more than the fact that its interservice proven capabilities. In
7 fact, we would like to submit that we are living proof of the fact
8 that the whole is no greater than the assembly of its parts. That
9 is why we are here. That is what it is all about.
10 We are also a team player. We are a member of the
11 Air Force family. We support the Air Force in their approach
12 towards downsizing, and we recognize the fact that they have taken
13 extreme criticism -- "extreme" might be a harsh word. I have heard
14 it very stridently stated, it's counterintuitive that you can gain
15 specialties and cost effectiveness by downsizing five industrial
16 bases simultaneously.
17 I think the Air Force does indeed have it correct.
18 Sometimes in this process we get a little too close to the forest
19 and we miss kind of the larger picture here.
20 I submit to you that we are in a community that is
21 still struggling the debate in Washington what the vital interests
22 are of the United States, what those threats are in today's world,
23 what the roles and missions is generating in terms of exactly what
24 it is we expect the military force to be, in order to protect those
25 vital interests, and what the structural will be derivative of
26 that. And one would assume all of that in making the

1 determination on which of these industrial facilities ought to go
2 and when.
3 I think we are dealing here with a sense of zero
4 game, in terms of exactly what it is we are going to need in a two
5 major regional conflict, where we don't know where it is going to
6 be. We know we are going to have a high technology battlefield we
7 are going to deal with. In a sense, the Air Force, I think, has
8 been very, very flexible in how they said: Look. If you close
9 these bases, you will never open them again.
10 Let's position ourselves so we can be value added in
11 the future in the cross-servicing world of high technology.
12 At this time I would like to talk about that
13 technicological edge, with a slide show we prepared for you,
14 because as we have gone through the discussion and debate, we find
15 there is a misunderstanding about some of the terminology. We try
16 to break it down into its most common parts; that is, for example,
17 unique.
18 We heard the discussion: What do you mean by
19 "unique." Does that mean it isn't done anyplace else in the world,
20 in the United States, within the Department of Defense or the Air
21 Force, or what? You see on the chart I put up on the slide, that
22 we are talking about three unique products for service. By
23 definition, we would submit to you this morning, we mean "unique."
24 At this point in time, you will not find these, being these
25 products or services, being produced or provided outside of the
26 Department of Defense, or the United States, dealing with the

1 military infrastructure. You say, what do you mean, all
2 microelectronics? You have had an opportunity to look at that
3 microelectronics facility on Monday, and you could tell that it was
4 the premier microelectronic facility reserve engineering capability
5 within the Department of Defense. I suppose you could build
6 another building and you could cost out the cost of that other
7 building. I suppose you could move those $5 million microscopes to
8 another facility. I suppose you could extend an invitation to
9 eight of the 79 microengineers to leave, by offering them a
10 functional transfer. Nothing we heard in the process would
11 indicate that is even a possibility.
12 You dismantle that synergism, you lose it. You do
13 not have the mission capability in that regard and to tool it up
14 again, you could not do it in a reasonable period of time.
15 What is another area of uniqueness? Uniqueness, I
16 would submit to you, is the area of the nuclear radiation center
17 that we talked about a great deal. You had an opportunity to
18 review it. It was the only one within the Department of Defense.
19 You look at the fact it is one of the newest within the United
20 States, and it really has a life expectancy, as the engineers
21 indicated to you, that should go at least another 25 to 30 years.
22 You will find, in the remaining of my remarks, there are synergism
23 created by the particular unique aspect of that base in our region
24 at this time.
25 What is another unique capability that you will find
26 nowhere else within the United States? Backing up, the nuclear

1 reactor, the cost to replace or move is not included in the COBRA
2 cost estimates. That facility was originally designed for the
3 F1-11, but you must understand that the capability and technology
4 that is housed there is for purposes of particular types of metal
5 structures, and so that has a budget outside of the F1-11 that, in
6 fact, is what it was designed to do. Those are, in fact, the three
7 unique facilities I would like to proffer for you this morning. We
8 will of course have our remarks and slides incorporated in the
9 record.
10 I would like to move on to centers of excellence.
11 What are centers of excellence? How do you define
12 them? How do you asses them? This is qualitative. Our personnel,
13 utilizing high technology, can apply them in very specific areas.
14 Examples are hydraulics. Here we are talking about a
15 true center of excellence. You had an opportunity to see what
16 technology is housed there. You also had an opportunity to see
17 that, as far as the way we do it, it really is quite unique.
18 Two areas I would point out to you are the 4500 to
19 6,000 psi high pressure fluid manifolds and my favorite is the
20 16,000 psi static pressure capability. That is it. That is where
21 it is. We consider that to be unique. One individual said,
22 hydraulics is a very hard thing to be unique. The whole nation
23 runs on hydraulic. You go to your mechanic and he has hydraulics.
24 I would suggest, he doesn't have a psi 16,000 pound static test
25 pressure system.
26 I would submit: What else are we looking for in

1 centers of excellence? Repair center, something we really thrive
2 in. We do it. Well, I suggest we do it best. Its aircraft
3 instrument night controls. We are responsible for the repair of
4 100 percent of the night control instruments. Now we get into a
5 situation here where we get frustrated as a local community, when
6 the Air Force proffers exactly what their intention is. In the
7 first duration which we think was the correct one, is the only one
8 we know that is official at this state of the game -- those repair
9 requirements would be at McClellan Air Force Base. We are aware of
10 other iteration which show it transferring and moving to other
11 facilities, in our view, setting up something that would be maybe
12 two repair centers. We don't think that is cost effective. We
13 would urge you to stay with the request that came across with the
14 DOD list. And other Air Force iteration, we think are not
15 appropriate for purposes of what you have invested, what we have
16 invested as taxpayers in McClellan at this time.
17 Another area I would like to discuss is ground
18 communications and electronics. It's been a very strong suit at
19 McClellan and the Air Force Base for a very long time. We had the
20 opportunity, in 1991, to go through the base closure of the
21 Sacramento Army Depot, and you are aware of the story that we did
22 not, as a community, oppose that. We did not say "You ought not to
23 close that base." We did our own independent review and supported
24 the downsizing in the private sector and we would close that depot.
25 We didn't need the bricks and mortar. What we did do, we went
26 inside that brick and mortar, and we found, in the area of

1 ground communication and electronics on the Army site, you could do
2 it nine minutes up the street at the Air Force site. We suggested,
3 and this Commission said that was a good idea and, in fact,
4 authorized a competition to take place and, in fact, the United
5 States Air Force, to no surprise to us in Sacramento, won that
6 competition, and this is an area we think is a living example of
7 cross-servicing.
8 Another area I would like to address is the
9 electrical mechanical support equipment. This, as we all know, is
10 classified. There is nothing I can say about it. We do not have
11 access to the information you do. I will submit to you that in the
12 record that debriefings are being provided to you with respect to
13 that function.
14 One of the other areas that we think we are true
15 centers of excellence is in the composites and plastic area. I had
16 an opportunity to see exactly what we are producing from that
17 facility. You see that it is state of the art. Here again, we
18 train the trainers, if you will. Cost to replace this would be
19 very, very expensive. No reason to do it. We have a center of
20 gravity in this area of composites.
21 The final area of what I call center of excellence,
22 would be in the area of electro-optics. This is also a part of the
23 synergism that we say McClellan has and, in fact, was derived from
24 the competition I referred to earlier in terms of being able to
25 provide interservicing and a vital area of electro-optics and night
26 vision. No battlefield in the future can be without the technology

1 and work product that is generated from this area of McClellan Air
2 Force Base.
3 Now I think it is important at this point to also
4 look at what I am going to call "sources of repair." They are not
5 really true sources, because in some cases, this work can be done
6 at other facilities. I submit to you it isn't being done as a sole
7 source at McClellan Air Force Base, but that is my purpose, I would
8 like a singular source. The area here is going to be in the fire
9 finder radar. It is another one of those technologies that must be
10 deployed with the troops on any technicological battlefield in the
11 future. It is something that is an integral part of the ability to
12 fight and win on a technically advanced battlefield. We
13 interservice the workload for the Army and United States Marine
14 Corps. We won in this competition. We had provided you Monday
15 actual customer satisfaction documents. We did it best. We did it
16 great. The turnaround time was phenomenal.
17 The other area is electronic components of the
18 Bradley Fighting Vehicle. Here again, we are the sole source of
19 repair within DOD, and we won this in a public competition. The
20 other areas I have already referred to that we are the only source
21 of repair are radiation and --
22 In addition to this slide, we also have major tenants
23 with respect to the facility, and these tenants are basically ones
24 that generate off the center of gravity by base-operating support,
25
26

1 and therefore by, in effect, the high technology we have as I
2 discussed previously. For example, technical operations which
3 provide worldwide engineering, maintenance and supply support for
4 the U.S. nuclear treating, monitoring activity. Once again, as you
5 know, much of this is classified. We in the community do not have
6 privy to this, and I understand you have been briefed with respect
7 to what the requirements are in that regard.
8 I would also identify that one of our tenants is in
9 the Coast Guard area. We had an opportunity on Monday to see what
10 we do for the Coast Guard. You saw how it operates quite
11 effectively from McClellan Air Force Base and the wide Pacific.
12 You found that in direct flight, it's only about 15 minutes to the
13 Bay Area, but that you also found that the Bay Area does have quite
14 an overflight congested air space, and we feel that the fact that
15 the Coast Guard operates there, likes it there, doesn't want to
16 move, also provides a basis for why later on you saw a
17 recommendation that perhaps the National Guard 129 ought to
18 co-locate in McClellan Air Force Base. Their missions are
19 simpatico. They share equipment with one another. We think there
20 is a rational basis for that.
21 The other tenants I like to proffer is, again, in the
22 classified area.
23 Director of Specialized Management. Here we provide
24 logistical support for the F1-17 and other classified programs.
25 Again you have been briefed up with respect to those unique
26 capabilities that are classified.

1 Now I would like to move on just briefly with respect
2 to one of the areas I guess we have had most frustration in as a
3 community in trying to assess the additional data that has been
4 proffered by DOD and the Air Force. What I am referring to here is
5 functional value. It was our understanding that post 1993 BRAC,
6 there would be a strong effort, encouraged by this Commission, to
7 go back to the services, to explore cross-servicing and
8 interservicing, with that kind of momentum and that, in fact, what
9 we would see is an honest effort to comport with a true cross-
10 servicing program for the military. Particularly in the depot
11 area, we could remove redundancies and really capitalize on centers
12 of excellence and technical repair centers. We thought that was
13 happening when a joint cross-service group, depot maintenance group
14 was commissioned and got underway. We took a look at it, moved
15 through the service and we said: Finally we have a level playing
16 field. We have all of the services with the same sheet of music.
17 They are all dealing with the appropriate data. Now we see how
18 cross-servicing should work. We know it can. The definition of
19 functional value, we were not sure of.
20 You see, on the slide in front of you, the criteria.
21 We took a look at the data after it was completed in November of
22 1994, and to our surprise, in a sense we came out higher than we
23 thought we would. Out of 22 facilities on a functional value,
24 McClellan Air Force Base scored No. 1.
25 You see, with respect to the next slide, how that
26 rated across those 22 other facilities. The data on this

1 information is being supplied to you. In the interest of time, I
2 won't go into all of the things I would like to say. We did it
3 right.
4 I would like to say the two photographs I have just shown
5 you were joint cross-service graphs. In terms of what the data
6 prepared or what the data shows, the United States Air Force,
7 however, took those five components and decided to go ahead and
8 look at them from an Air Force perspective only. When they did
9 that, they did work with some of the values with respect to those
10 particular components, and they came up with their own evaluation
11 that, on the first cut, showed McClellan one rung down, no longer
12 No. 1 within the Air Force. We don't understand that process. We
13 have asked the Air Force to supply that data for us. This, as near
14 as we can tell, this is only proffered to you on best available
15 evidence that we have.
16 It appears the decision was made by looking at the
17 size of the facility, determining the capacity, and weighting that
18 capacity higher than the joint cross-service group did.
19 Consequently, we believe the cross-service group said
20 we are not going to do that. That tips the level playing field and
21 obviously weights it on a larger basis. We feel that is
22 inappropriate. If you are going to look at the functional value
23 and mission requirements and what you need, how much of it you need
24 to efficiently deliver the service for the product. We think that
25 was the smart way to do it. We think that the Air Force approach
26 then results in a tiering, also ultimately an extrapolation, we

1 end up in the third tier. We take great umbrage at that and think
2 you ought to stick with the joint service group data components --
3 you had the five of them, and the weighting they gave in that
4 regard.
5 One of the other components we are concerned with, we
6 look at our efficiency, our tax dollar being utilized under the
7 circumstances where the defense high strength -- I think the idea
8 of looking at cost operation, the way the Air Force was looking at
9 it, with all due respect, needs to be militating. There are two
10 indicators of annual operating cost and labor rates to rate the Air
11 Force. We think productivity indicators and efficiency are more
12 objective.
13 When you take a look at the labor rates, you get into
14 this find the mercury on the countertop. You try to compare apples
15 to oranges when you are doing apples in one facility and oranges in
16 the other. The Commission, I think, has been trying to calibrate,
17 over time, and we suggest you can't get that. You really need to
18 look at those productivity indicators.
19 I suggest one of the things you look at here is the
20 labor rate service effectiveness in annual operating results.
21 Sometimes just profit and loss use I find is a misnomer. That is a
22 term that is used. Annual operating results is a better way of
23 looking at it and you will see in this slide. It is not trying to
24 make a profit, not trying to do the loss. We will provide you the
25 backup with respect to the labor rate and its effectiveness.
26 I will go quickly with the direct labor efficiency

1 slide. You see plainly how McClellan accepted terms of those
2 direct labor efficiencies and -- the next slide please -- dealing
3 with output for per paid man day. You will see in budgeted
4 performance, again, measurement of labor rate. And you will see,
5 by those slides which I went through very quickly, in the interest
6 of time, that we are really talking about here are efficiencies of
7 labor in performing the task assigned within budget constraints.
8 Those are the measurements we ought to be looking at, not trying to
9 compare apples, oranges and bananas.
10 The final area I would like to get into is: We
11 talked a brief, a bit on Monday. We had further information with
12 respect to this for you. This is to try to talk about what is the
13 state savings with respect to what the Air Force has proffered.
14 We have found, in going through the data -- and we
15 supplied that data to your staff -- we think there has been a bit
16 of an overstatement by 427 PD's, and $17 million, with respect to
17 personnel. We have arranged those for you in the previous report.
18 You can see them on the graph here. We also think the one time
19 cost has been understated, and we have shown you where we think
20 that has occurred. It's the best available data we have that we
21 have been able to obtain by our own sources. There may be other
22 data there, but we do think the data we are showing you this
23 morning is the best available data, and it will, in fact, be bourn
24 out in our investigation.
25 In closing, what I would like to say for my portion
26 of the discussion on military value, is you really have to

1 appreciate what has been invested in McClellan Air Force Base in
2 the future, and the future, as I talked about before, really is
3 going to be in the removal of redundancies and looking for those
4 things that, in fact, can be leveraged very briefly.
5 I would like you to be aware that we do have a
6 tremendous amount of cross-servicing and interservicing today. We
7 do it effectively. We have customer satisfaction with it. And
8 very briefly -- I will talk quickly on this just for the interest
9 of time.
10 We do the repair of the F-14 Central Air Data
11 Computer. We repair, maintain wire boards, NDI. We X-ray the
12 entire F-14 aircraft, and there are at least eight particular
13 functions that we perform for the United States Navy. They like
14 it. They tell us we do a good job. We are, in effect, areas of
15 excellence for them in that area.
16 The United States Army, as I mentioned, we repair the
17 fire finder radar, NDI of the Apache 64-A airframe, manufacturer of
18 wire boards, and I go on and on. There is at least another eight
19 specific functions we perform for the Unites States Army in terms
20 of high customer satisfaction. That is cross-servicing.
21 United States Marine Corps. We repair the fire
22 finder, wire board, radar requirements, transmission cases, and six
23 other areas that we do work for the United States Marines, and they
24 like it. They come back to us. It is TQM in action.
25 In addition, we provide cross-servicing to NASA, TLA,
26 FAA, DLA, DOT, USDA, Defense Mapping Agency, U.S. Border Patrol

1 and FMS. Is that not enough for cross-servicing?

2 The Department of Defense can do it. We can get

3 these redundancies out of the system. I am telling you the

4 services aren't going to do it. We have great faith in this

5 Commission. We know it's going to take an awful lot of strength to

6 do it. We urge you to take it on. We really feel you are the

7 level playing field. You are the ones that will cause this to

8 happen.

9 In closing, I would just like to say: The military

10 value for McClellan Air Force Base is really so much more.

11 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Ms. Steele had a clarification

12 question she would like to ask.

13 MS. STEELE: It's real simple. You had put

14 up a chart where you have discrepancies you saw in the COBRA run.

15 Do you have a hard copy of that?

16 MR. ERES: It's in the record.

17 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Mr. Fazio?

18 MR. FAZIO: I know you hear everywhere, you

19 hear the discussion of economic impact on the regions. There are

20 certainly a number of smaller facilities that are devastated when

21 the largest employer is set for closure. We have had a significant

22 cumulative economic impact in the Sacramento area. We don't

23 believe the analysis that has been done thus far is accurate. We

24 believe we are uniquely impacted because of statewide base closures

25 as the capital city. The person we have asked to go into this in

26 some depth, not taking too much time -- because we know we have

other matters to cover -- is an individual who truly leads our communities staunch advocacy for McClellan. He has taken a new approach and one, I think, of broad support in the area. Mayor of Sacramento, Joe Serna.

(Audience clapping.)

MR. SERNA: Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission. Good morning.

On behalf of the City of Sacramento, I want to thank you all for coming to McClellan and visiting what we all think is the ALC of the future.

Mr. Eres and Congressman Fazio, I think, has pointed that out. We are very proud of the base. We think it has military value for the entire nation. We think ALC's ought to operate in the future. We also understand that economic impact is not the criteria that you must use for evaluating bases for closure. We understand that and we appreciate that.

We appreciate that, although the communities will point to the significant economic impact of closure as well. We know that some of those communities are small and that the bases you must consider for closure are the only local employer of that community, as suggested by Councilman Fazio. Still we have the responsibility to make you aware of the economic impacts of closure of McClellan on our community. I will make reference to research that is still in progress, by the way, that we have undertaken and that we made available to your staff and to the Commission by Congressman Fazio's office.

1 One, we have looked at impacts of previous base
2 closures. The base closure of the Sacramento Army Depot and Mather
3 in cumulative economic impact.
4 DOD guidelines for applying value exclude, I repeat,
5 exclude the consideration of previous base closures already
6 completed. This was preventing inclusion from two bases already
7 closed in the Sacramento region, and we have a slide to show you
8 that, which shows cumulative job losses due to base closures in our
9 community.
10 The DOD method would attribute a cumulative impact of
11 only 32,772 cumulative job losses, as compared to actual total of
12 59,221. The inclusion of previous base closures in Sacramento is
13 extremely important, I hope to you, to the nation, and obviously to
14 us in Sacramento. No single metropolitan area of our size in the
15 nation has been required to absorb three major base closures.
16 Two. Previous base closures of the Mather Air Force
17 Base in Sacramento and Army Depot created a combined job loss of
18 11,516 direct jobs, and 28,090 total jobs. The region has
19 experienced four years of economic recession as a result of those
20 closures. The use of the word "recession," by the way, is actually
21 incorrect. Since the region did not have a recession in the usual
22 economic sense, the down-turn was directly related, attributed to
23 the military closures in our area.
24 Three. The closures of the McClellan Air Force Base
25 were an estimated 12,763 direct jobs, which would create an
26 additional impact of over 31,000 lost jobs in the Sacramento

1 As you know, California, and more specifically our
2 part, Southern California and the area that I represent, the inland
3 empire, along with five other members of Congress, have more than
4 done its share to meet our goal of a smaller, more effective
5 military.
6 As you can see on that slide, we have had the closure
7 of George Air Force Base, the closure of Norton Air Force Base, the
8 realignment of Mar Air Force Base; right next door, the closure of
9 El Toro Marine Air Station, the closure of Tustin Marine Station,
10 anticipated closure of Long Beach Naval Hospital, not to mention
11 what has happened to our aerospace industry in my area, including
12 Hughes Aircraft, Roar, and many others, which I could spend most of
13 my time talking about. It's been very well documented what
14 happened to the aerospace industry in Southern California. That
15 has turned out to be an economic calamity for our area.
16 As you can see, again on that chart, based on what
17 has already occurred and what has been recommended, in a 50-mile
18 radius of the community of NORCO, only one military facility will
19 survive, and that would be Seal Beach. So I think, without getting
20 into some great detail at the moment, you can see that we have done
21 more than our share to make sure that we meet the goals of having
22 less military structures. Just as I know, just in the Riverside-
23 San Bernardino area, excluding what has happened just outside of
24 our area, that is $4.1 billion loss of economic activity.
25 But the reason why I am here is not to talk about the
26 obvious economic upheaval as a basis of base closure, but

1 why the facility of Corona is necessary.

2 The impact of splitting up or moving the NORCO

3 facility is not a good idea. First, it compromises the

4 independence of that facility, and it creates a conflict of

5 interest. We will get into that a little later on in this

6 testimony.

7 You lose synergism between critical capabilities, and

8 that is also important and we will get into that later.

9 We just completed, and Commissioner Cox and

10 Commissioner Montoya were there the other day, a state of the art

11 facility, which took ten years plus to put together. The Warfare

12 Assessment Lab, planned, built and put into place, if that must be

13 replicated at a different location, if this mission is vital -- and

14 I don't believe there is any disagreement upon that -- then the

15 cost is not just dollarwise, which we believe is inaccurate -- and

16 that we will get into in the supposed cost saving, which we don't

17 believe is there -- but the loss of time. And I think that we

18 cannot tolerate loss of time and maintain this critical, critical

19 need to our military. And to explain why it's so critical, I have

20 a gentleman that is with us today, Mr. Dennis Casebier, who was

21 technical director at this facility, who worked at this facility

22 since 1960 to 1990, 30 years, and has tremendous experience. He

23 has not worked for DOD since his retirement, and has really moved

24 200 miles away from our base, but out of dedication to this

25 facility, understanding its importance, he is here today and has

26 come up to San Francisco to testify. I would like to introduce

1 Dennis Casebier.

2 MR. CASEBIER: Thank you, Congressman.

3 Commissioners: What was bourn of necessity in the
4 early 1960's when surface missile systems did not work, was created
5 by a well-known naval officer, Admiral Eli Reich, who lived through
6 the tragedy of World War II. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor,
7 the fleet that was unscathed went to sea, and there were three
8 major problems with their most modern torpedoes that had to be
9 discovered in a series of a period over a year, before the
10 submarine force could be brought to bear against the enemy. Nobody
11 knew what those problems were until they went out and fired the
12 torpedoes.

13 The admiral became involved in the surface missile
14 project in the early '60's, and basically said: We are doing it
15 again. They don't work. We don't know how well they work and we
16 don't know what the problems are. He chartered what is now NWAD,
17 with no conflict of interest, which basically means it has
18 absolutely no responsibility for design production, interservice
19 engineering. The purpose was to provide the fleet a system command
20 with truthful and consistent data from the same data base so
21 everybody speaks the same language. He combined that function with
22 other technical functions, which were selected to provide synergism
23 and limits of failure. It is not enough to have a get well program
24 to determine how well you do something, but you have to identify
25 the mistakes, the limits of failure. In the beginning, the
26 analysis was located on a single missile situation. There were

1 data we couldn't get a missile -- the defects performance was a
2 joke. The missile -- and at a time when the prowess of the systems
3 was being tauted as so that manned aircraft was soon to become
4 obsolete.
5 Rapid progress was made by the end of the 1960's.
6 Single ship operations had been improved. Ships could detect,
7 allocate, and identify reasonable replication of the threat and
8 assessment began to expand into areas where two or more ships
9 operated together.
10 In the '70's, assessment expanded to pre-deployment
11 exercises, and including air operations as well as surface missile
12 systems including transits, from second need, third need to the
13 immediate capabilities when the Pacific and those in harm's way are
14 serviced.
15 In the early '80's, assessment was expanded to
16 include other warfare areas and very high classified aspects of
17 these exercises. This demands rapid turnaround. For many years
18 all of that meant just work harder. We have 50 people out on ships
19 during battle repair exercises. They bring back a ton of data and
20 make the tapes, computer printouts, observance notes, audio tapes.
21 With rapid turnaround, we try to give the commanders some kind of
22 rapid feedback. In the '80's that usually meant four weeks at
23 minimum, six weeks not uncommon, too late to really do anything.
24 The extension of the East Fleet in the early '80's
25 provided an opportunity to resolve the problem in this respect,
26 rapid turnaround problem, with the help of NWAD engineers. New

1 technology was augmented, built into an extremely powerful system.
2 He had used the potential to provide information, not only to
3 himself, but on everything that went on around him. Soon it was
4 clear what kind of feedback was needed to meet preparing for
5 deployment. A Warfare Assessment Laboratory at NWAD was conceived
6 to use satellite links to relay data in real time from the fleet to
7 NWAD, and to feed results back to the fleet. And the same was true
8 to get information back, to send the information back. Maximum use
9 being made by the cruiser and their data collection capabilities
10 will not permit us to replicate the scenarios. If they didn't do
11 something right and they know they didn't do something right, they
12 can do the scenario all over again.
13 Fifteen years elapsed between conception and
14 completion of the Warfare Assessment Laboratory. It was dedicated
15 just last year. After one year its full capability is simply, down
16 line, is the need for the first time, receiving nearly real time
17 support data.
18 If the Warfare Assessment Laboratory were to be
19 replicated elsewhere, anywhere, it won't be done in less than five
20 or six years. I addition to construction complexities, there are
21 complexities in communications systems, satellite connections and
22 security. There is the building, the special phases that is needed
23 to accomplish this. If you create -- if you create the need for
24 side-by-side facilities so you can turn one off and turn the other
25 one on, there is still going to be a delay, but it would involve,
26 if you took that approach, it would involve expenses that were

1 not contemplated in your scenario, as I understand the way and
2 there would be a disruption in the fair assessment, pre-deployment
3 assessment information. They would deploy without knowing state
4 readiness or what the problems are.
5 There would be a high selection of failure causes. I
6 mentioned this already.
7 The assessment information, with the disappearance of
8 some of the functions, and some could be, in the post that I saw,
9 some could be put at China Lake and synergy will be lost because
10 assessment analysis will be lost. For example, instrumentation
11 would be transferred to China Lake and technology and calibration
12 transferred to the -- there is this complex synergism that goes on
13 between assessment and who is dispersing that, who knows what data
14 is needed to certain assessment.
15 The instrumentation, these are the people that know
16 how to get that data out of the system and the calibration people
17 know how to guarantee the adequacy of the information. And those
18 functions would be scattered to three different facilities. These
19 are professionals that are, in fact, national treasures, and I
20 suppose every commander feels that way.
21 I want to talk about our statistics just a little
22 bit, because there are some statistics here that could be
23 misleading. I know, in today's environment, it is not that if
24 someone was offered a job, they say where, and that is what is
25 contemplated here, that most people will move. But I think the
26 bottom line is that there may be 80 percent of the people move,

1 but you might lose corporate knowledge. I am going to use an
2 example.
3 Orville -- he is an engineer who has been there for
4 over 25 years. He has focused his entire career in the analysis of
5 these weapon systems, and I don't believe there is anybody who
6 could replace him. Twenty-five years in government service, his
7 house is paid for. He is protected by Proposition 13. If there is
8 a buy-out, Orville isn't going to move to Monterey or anywhere
9 else. We will lose Orville and his share of the corporate
10 knowledge.
11 A final point and other consideration.
12 In my 30 years' experience, one of the things that
13 has been vital to the existence of an independent assessment
14 function has been to take very careful care of the management
15 relationships. As I understand it, this would change management
16 relationship in a way that this independent assessment function has
17 never been managed before. It has to be managed in such a way that
18 the fleet, the system command, the training command, the
19 contractors that do that repair, the manufacturers of missiles, are
20 all comfortable with dealing out of the same data base, and I am
21 sure you all have, as much as I have, knowledge that that will no
22 longer be, and you know that is a very delicate balance. If you
23 manage that the wrong way, then I think you have no assurance that
24 the system will make use of that data base. So that is the end of
25 my seminar.
26 CONGRESSMAN CALVERT: Thank you.

1 Next to testify, I would like to introduce an
2 economist from the empire who is an expert on the empire. As a
3 matter of fact, he wrote a dissertation on base closure, and
4 unfortunately he used his hometown as the subject of that because
5 of the experience we have had in our area.
6 I would like to introduce John Husing.
7 MR. HUSING: Thank you very much.
8 Real time capability to analyze the readiness and
9 risking independent of assessment function, and losing synergy that
10 has been developed over several years as an integrated function.
11 The question: Are there any true and real savings that will come
12 about by closing and scattering to three separate bases? The chart
13 I have on the screen, if you look at the left-hand bar, somebody
14 used $76 million as a one-time savings, which is the -- or sorry,
15 one-time cost -- which is the COBRA model which was generated. The
16 smaller bar of 21.2 million is the estimated annual savings and a
17 three percent cost of money. The COBRA has estimated a three plus
18 year return on the investment. But I would like to show you, on
19 the right side of that, is what I believe is a more realistic
20 assessment on what is going to take place in this situation, with a
21 one-time savings which is going to be closer to $100 million,
22 $80.2 million annual saving, 3.2 percent cost of money, looking at
23 return on the investment, something over 20 years. This is
24 somewhat different than the assessment I had when Commissioners
25 Montoya and Cox came to the base. When we received information on
26 those briefings, I did not have, at that point, that to look at.

1 Next slide. If we are going to understand the
2 potential savings, or lack of savings of this particular facility,
3 the true critical question is underlying workload. If the workload
4 shrinks, then you can't, in fact, have savings, if the workload
5 does not still need the personnel. The first four bars on it are
6 actual expenditures for what is the fiscal year '94 to '95. At the
7 same time, the Navy budget is shrinking. They are horizontal. The
8 fiscal '96, $178 million figure from fiscal '96, that is based upon
9 talking to the Navy program officers, 90 percent of them, and that
10 is what they have indicated will, in fact, occur next year.
11 On the next slide, the tall bar all of the way
12 across, the one on the left side, is the actual personnel on the
13 base. The 1987 figure is based upon looking at the COBRA model
14 step, and in correlation between that and what actually occurred in
15 the past. The actual figure for fiscal year '96 looks like 982, so
16 the forecast appears to be for that year.
17 1972, from there on appears to be what the CP7R
18 indicates, but what the CP7R indicated would be the actual
19 requirement. The 622 figure is the figure used in the COBRA model,
20 and the 622 can only about if you have a significant downsizing in
21 the workload, which does not appear to be, in fact, based upon
22 reality.
23 If you look at fiscal '96 in the next slide, please,
24 the 622 is essentially the directed savings that was required to be
25 made by the facility in order to come up with a sparing of the
26 closing; 890 is what the CP7R for fiscal '96 gives you in

terms of manpower; 987 was the prediction for that, and 982 is, in fact, what the program managers, and now sea controller officers said actually occurred.

On the next slide, you will note the COBRA model assumes a cut from 992 down to 622. That is a savings of 370 people. The Navy asserted no savings was taken from 82 of those people. So the actual savings would be 288. And the average wage of 45,000, that is approximately $13 million of savings, which we do not believe would, in fact, occur. So instead of 21.2 million, you have 8.2 million in savings.

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: You have about five minutes total time. And we will mark five minutes remaining on you.

MR. HUSING: Skip that.

Quickly on this 21.2 million is what they indicated to us. It looks like actually workload of 13 million. That is not real. So you end up with 8.2.

Skip to the next slide. The one-time cost of 76 million, in fact, misses several items which appear to be quite real. There are wage differentials when operating NORCO in a place like Monterey. There is moving specialized equipment that was zeroed out. You had space billed as an estimated $11.35 a foot. We know, in fact, space cost $198 a foot to build. In order to reproduce the laboratory, it calls for a cost of $12 million. That is what it costs to reproduce a place like NORCO in the past. If you are going to reproduce that in the future in Monterey, it's going to cost more like 4 million and travel of $2 million.

1 To sum up, it looks to us like a one-time cost of a
2 hundred million, 82.2 million added savings, three percent. You
3 are looking at 15 years before you get a recovery. Then the entire
4 scenario does not include simultaneous building a separate
5 laboratory and running staffs in both places so you can have no
6 hiatus, availability of work synergism to the fleet.
7 CONGRESSMAN CALVERT: Just to wrap this up, I want to
8 make several points. One is that NORCO is unusual, in the sense it
9 is a one-of-a-kind organization, the only kind in the world. It
10 should be evaluated based upon its unique mission, providing
11 independent assessment of military systems of fleet readiness.
12 NWAD should not be evaluated as a warfare center. Relocating its
13 mission to a warfare center raises the possibility of conflict of
14 interest.
15 Lastly, the proposed closure of the Warfare Lab at
16 NWAD, the Department of Defense would lose the ability to provide
17 real time assessment, fleet readiness for six to ten years. This
18 independent organization is extremely viable. The proposed cost
19 savings just aren't there. The Naval Warfare Assessment Division
20 should remain in its present location in Corona, and we appreciate
21 the time that you have given us.
22 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you very much, Congressman
23 Calvert.
24 COMMISSIONER COX: Captain, I will put you on a
25 spot. I notice that you did take the oath and I am wondering if I
26 might ask you a question.

1 CAPTAIN SCHWEIR: Yes, ma'am.

2 COMMISSIONER COX: We are very impressed with the
3 work you are all doing. I come out of the airline industry and
4 transportation and safety board, which is variously independent.
5 It has to find out what happened in crash and if we don't have that
6 independence -- again, obviously we are not involved in program or
7 design, or air training, or air traffic training, or procurement of
8 air traffic control equipment. We don't have a vested interest in
9 anything. So I see you all very much like that, although you are
10 trying to prevent things from happening in the first place. But in
11 talking about that and its importance, specific recommendations to
12 move part of the area to Monterey and Crane, I wonder if you could
13 tell me if those areas create conflicts? Are you moving to an area
14 where they do program designs? Are those the kinds of things you
15 have, Commander?

16 CAPTAIN SCHWEIR: From 1953 until 1963, they were
17 part of the missile development and missile research. In '63, the
18 Navy broke them out under a new thing, Missile System and Analysis
19 Evaluation Group. They recognized a critical need, gave it
20 independence from the developer, and as a professional in this
21 business for a lot of years I believe, if you move certain things
22 to inservice engineering agents, you will, indeed, lose that
23 critical function, as I think it was, and as one of the senators
24 says, it's used like moving the customer in, with, he said, the
25 Naval Traffic Safety Board. The independence is critical, and
26 every time it's been studied it's been reaffirmed. It's not being

1 tied to a warfare center. That is the reason we exist and are
2 separate, and the integration, pulling in the spare parts of
3 evaluation has become very efficient and effective at the site.
4 COMMISSIONER COX: In the sense, your mission
5 requires you to be separate?
6 CAPTAIN SCHWEIR: That is the key word,
7 independent mission, I believe. The independence assessment.
8 COMMISSIONER COX: Why do you all rank low on
9 military value?
10 CAPTAIN SCHWEIR: Well, looking at the questions
11 we ask, I think personally, military value is only a value in
12 looking at groups across the spectrum, three or four of us. We are
13 one of one. It depends on what questions you ask, what answers you
14 get. If you are looking at many of the questions you are asked and
15 the points that are given, our very independence hurt us. We are
16 not tied to a warfare center, therefore you got zero points. I
17 think if you reevaluated some points, we would get much higher,
18 like No. 7.
19 COMMISSIONER COX: The way we rank military value
20 gave you points if you are a warfare center.
21 CAPTAIN SCHWEIR: Or tied to some other function
22 that we are, by design, independent from.
23 COMMISSIONER COX: Thank you.
24 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you all very much. Thank
25 you very much, Congressman Calvert.
26 COMMISSIONER COX: Could you identify yourself for

1 the record, if you would do that for the Reporter?

2 CAPTAIN SCHWEIR: Captain Edward Schweir,

3 Commanding Officer, Naval Warfare Assessment Division.

4 (Conclusion of the presentation of the Naval Warfare

5 Assessment Division, Corona.)

6 (Opening presentation of the Engineering Field

7 Activity West, San Bruno.)

8 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Next we have 20 minutes for the

9 Engineering Field Activity West, San Bruno.

10 Good morning. It's good to see you again. If you

11 would all raise your right hand. It looks like you are ready to

12 take the position.

13 (Witnesses sworn.)

14 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Very well. Mr. Hedley, I have

15 you as lead-off speaker. Is that correct?

16 MR. HEDLEY: That is correct. That is

17 correct.

18 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: We will start with you, then,

19 and next Mr. Fencl, and Mr. Merchant who is the representative of

20 Congressman Tom Lantos.

21 Mr. Merchant, you will be going second?

22 MR. HEDLEY: He will be going third.

23 We have taken the 20 minutes, going to try to take 20

24 minutes or less, to try to present to you a case where, we believe,

25 to show that this particular base, EFA West, should be removed from

26 the base closure list.

1 My name is Frank Hedley. I am City Manager for the
2 City of San Bruno, spokesperson on behalf of the very unanimous
3 council, who, unfortunately, today had other commitments. When you
4 are working in the field, in other things -- you know the City
5 Council people are all part time -- they were unable to be here
6 today. But I bring their greetings, and I bring you, from them, a
7 very strong urging that this particular base that is located within
8 the City of San Bruno, not be closed. We do that for several
9 reasons.
10 The City of San Bruno has long established a
11 favorable relationship with the federal agencies located within the
12 city limits, and especially the EFA West, whose functions and
13 personnel have become interwoven into the pattern of the community
14 of San Bruno.
15 EFA West employs approximately 339 civilian and
16 9 military personnel, who live in San Bruno and surrounding
17 communities. The contribute greatly to the local economy, and
18 their absence would negatively impact the City of San Bruno, both
19 on a social and economic manner.
20 The City Council recognizes the critical nature of
21 EFA West's mission, to provide for installation closure and
22 realignment support for the Navy and Marine Corps. EFA West, in
23 San Bruno, is well-situated to fulfill its mission because of its
24 location in Northern California. It is easily accessible to its
25 customers and its immediate proximity to the San Francisco
26 International Airport. In addition, the EFA West site

1 characteristics easily facilitate potential joint development,
2 potential between the Federal Government and public agencies such
3 as San Bruno. Based on those considerations, our City Council
4 meeting, in its last -- at its last meeting on Monday night,
5 unanimously adopted the resolution which I have provided to the
6 Commissioners, resolving that the City Council urge the Commission
7 to exclude EFA West in San Bruno from its base closure list, and
8 further resolving that the City Council encourage the Department of
9 Defense to explore more opportunities to enhance the economic
10 utilization of the sites, while retaining existing EFA West
11 functions in San Bruno.
12 In addition to the resolution I am presenting to you
13 today, there are letters that support any further statements on
14 behalf of my senator, Quentin Kopp, who is a state senator, and
15 Assemblywoman Jackie Speier, whose letters are concurrent with the
16 City Council's submitted to you today.
17 With that brief introduction and basis of the city
18 support, I would like to now introduce and support Mr. David Fencl,
19 who is a civilian employee of the base, and representing the
20 employees.
21 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you, Mr. Hedley.
22 Mr. Fencl?
23 MR. FENCL: Thank you for the opportunity to
24 represent 350 or so employees of the Engineering Field Activity
25 West, or 95 field offices across Northern California and Nevada
26 and, as of this point, 17 caretaker site officer employers

1 operating the Hunter's Point. I am a 14-year employee of the
2 Activity, and 23 years ago today I was commissioned in the United
3 States Navy. I caught my first destroyer right down the street
4 here in Treasure Island, so my roots do lie here, as do most of our
5 employees in the audience.
6 EFA West has been in the forefront of innovative
7 commitment, continuing enhancement, to the quality of our work
8 efforts, reorganization that directed our work efforts for a new
9 organization that was cleaner and more efficient. It is the
10 consequences of the employees, that overriding consideration, and
11 the most paramount consideration must be considered, our customers,
12 manifested in the quality of products and the services they
13 receive, and our response and our responsiveness to their
14 requirements as they change. Keeping these ends in mind, there are
15 three requirements that we must focus on.
16 Proximity in relation to our customers. Remove
17 proximity in relationship to the significant external forces that
18 govern our management decisions, and you remove the overall
19 effectiveness of our work force and efficiency of the management
20 process.
21 First, the proximity. We have three product lines.
22 Acquisition, which has to do with infrastructure, environmental,
23 and base closure. In all three product areas, immediate proximity
24 to the customer has been the driving consideration since EFA West
25 was realigned into three sections, in Seattle, Central California
26 area, and Southern California.

1 Acquisition not only designs and builds
2 infrastructure, it also coordinates the environmental designing
3 aspects to the project can be built. It involves all of the
4 national environmental protection administration, historical
5 landmark, as well as all of those aspects that allow us to bring
6 something into the Navy --
7 Environmental. Environmental is intimately involved
8 with the physical site, education, contract, testing.
9 Closures are our newest product line. Those efforts
10 are addressing the operation to close bases, reuse law enforcement,
11 fire services and all of those aspects of disposal.
12 In a packet that I have given you, you will find a
13 letter from the Ninth Region of the Environmental Protection
14 Agency, which speaks to the level of cooperation and the importance
15 of the team being present here in Northern California that has been
16 instrumental in the progress they have made. As you probably
17 understand, the commanding officer of this agency, EFA West,
18 becomes the commanding officer of the closing base and assumes full
19 responsibility to that. There is also a presentation in the back
20 of this that gives you an overview of just what his tasks are as we
21 assume responsibility.
22 Second is the proximity to our external forces. We
23 work in an integrated environment. Closure of the Bay Area bases
24 involves municipal governments, connections we have never done very
25 well with before, citizen groups of all variety, as well as the
26 official regulatory agencies that govern our decisions.

1 Non-government agencies now have the right, as much as anyone, to
2 be heard and be involved in the processes. Working with these
3 groups effectively is labor-intensive and requires continued
4 attention to detail. The intensity of the Bay Area community
5 concern seems to be commensurate with the level of activity. We
6 have 10,000 acres available, $1 billion in planned --
7 We are deeply concerned that private contracts at any
8 base will not be heard in the shuffle to make the transition. We
9 are the bridge to provide that transition in some sort of coherent
10 manner.
11 The third aspect of the effectiveness of our work
12 efforts: Any organization must consider the effectiveness of
13 organization structure. Engineering Field Activity on the West
14 Coast has been realigned. Since the '80's we have broken into
15 three sections to focus on customer service, in order to get very
16 close to the customer and know exactly what that customer needs on
17 time, in budget, no questions asked. Each theater was able to
18 support the offices better than what we had which was extensive
19 experience in managing remote field offices and we well know the
20 damage that can be effected when one of those remote offices get
21 out of control. It is absolutely essential to our program. Look
22 at what it cost us. It took many hours of effort to undo that
23 which was not closely supervised and managed. Proximity is
24 absolutely essential to our effectiveness. Was the senior engineer
25 at the site to resolve the problems, and spent six months, and in
26 that isolated section -- and I know it is not a lot fun and it is

1 not easy to resolve that. Proximity to our external forces
2 dictates the quality of our service. As I said, when we tried to
3 manage all of the West Coast, we spent most of our time and money
4 sending people up and down the coast to take care of San Diego and
5 the Northwest. Now we are facing the reverse. If we are closed,
6 those people will be spending most of their time flying back to the
7 Bay Area, working with all of the agencies in Northern California.
8 That is the effect of closing bases and our acquisition program
9 here.
10 By the position of the commanding officer of EFA San
11 Diego, they do not have the office space, nor the staff, nor do
12 they feel they can acquire the staff in San Diego to replace the
13 loss of the experience treasures we have here. It is hard to say
14 that. It seems to be a term that seems to be used. I don't feel
15 like a "treasure," but I do feel that our employees are an
16 essential link to our customer and ultimately those customers have
17 to be number one in every situation.
18 To that end, you will find three letters in here from
19 very satisfied customers that pick us and choose us, and prefer us,
20 and are satisfied with what we do. That has to be the ultimate
21 goal of an organization, and it has to be our goal, and at that
22 point, at EFA West, ultimately we have to bear the burden of
23 decisions of the Commission on how to provide for those customers.
24 Most of them are here in the Bay Area. Some are remote, in China
25 Lake, but they are no less a member of our organization.
26 Overall production to customer, proximity to external

1 forces and customer satisfaction are the key. We excel in all of
2 these categories and we are in a unique position to provide
3 service. Ultimately the customer is the one who is the loser in
4 these decisions, and the customer is the most important part of our
5 service.
6 We would ask that EFA West be removed from the base
7 closure Commission's list. Thank you.
8 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you, Mr. Fencl.
9 Mr. Merchant is anchorman. You have got seven and a
10 half minutes, Mr. Merchant.
11 MR. MERCHANT: Chairman and members of the
12 Commission. My name is James Merchant, and I am a representative of
13 Congressman Tom Lantos, district office here in California.
14 Congressman Lantos very much regrets he cannot join
15 you today. The House of Representatives is in session today, which
16 requires his presence in Washington D.C.
17 Congressman Lantos has asked me to extend his
18 greetings to the Commission and present his testimony. I am
19 honored to speak on behalf of Congressman Lantos to the critical
20 issues of base closures in California, and particularly on the
21 future of the Engineering Field Activity West, EFA West, in San
22 Bruno, California, which is local and in Congressman Lantos'
23 district.
24 Mr. Chairman, Congressman Lantos shares the deep
25 commitment to a strong and effective national defense. At the same
26 time, with the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the

1 Soviet Union, it is inappropriate and necessary that we reconsider
2 and reevaluate our defense posture. It is necessary to close
3 warfare and military bases.
4 At the same time, however, we must take into
5 consideration local impacts of these base closures decisions.
6 There will be pain from realignment of our military facilities, but
7 that pain should be proportionately shared and spread among all
8 regions of our nation, and among all of our states.
9 Mr. Chairman, Congressman Lantos has very serious
10 concern about the affect of base closures on California's economy,
11 particularly since our state has sustained a disproportionate
12 number of job losses stemming from military base closures.
13 As a result of base closures in 1988, 1991 and 1993,
14 California has suffered 69 percent of the nation's base closure,
15 job losses. California will suffer even more job losses as a
16 result of possible base closures projected for this year.
17 While Congressman Lantos supports closing unnecessary
18 and undated military bases, he strongly believes that the base
19 closures must take into consideration the effect on local economy
20 as well as the effect on the nation's military readiness.
21 Base closures, I think, in California are
22 particularly hard during the time of critical employment, when our
23 state's economy has been sluggish. The latest round of base
24 closures come at a time when our state is only beginning to make
25 its first precarious recovery of the impact of seven years of most
26 intensive military downsizing anywhere in the nation.

Congressman Lantos has serious concern about the substantial impact base closures will have on thousands of California workers who will lose their jobs. Clearly the citizens of our state should not be asked to suffer additional hardship in their location, additional base closures.

Tom Lantos strongly urges you to take into account the devastating effects that previous base closures have already had on the California economy when you consider other base closures.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission. Congressman Lantos is particularly concerned about the possible closure and realigning of the Navy's Engineering Field Activity West which is located in San Bruno, California, and what moving personnel from San Bruno to San Diego or other locations will have to close bases already slated for closure, and that it will slow the process of closing new bases. As you know, the Engineering Field Activity West, referred to as EFA West, is responsible for assisting in the closing of the following facilities that have been previously scheduled to close: Mare Island, Alameda Naval Air Station, Treasure Island, Hunter's Point and Moffett Field and Oakland Naval Hospital.

It is my understanding that base closures require continued contact with local public officials, the public and regulatory agencies in San Francisco. If you consider that monumental task the government must undertake in closing bases and in working with the affected communities and contractors,

1 Congressman Lantos believes it will be absolutely clear that the
2 function of EFA West, which included important environmental
3 cleanup and expertise in local economy, require are local presence.
4 This is a key function that cannot be handled effectively or
5 efficiently from hundreds of miles away.
6 Since 1988 the Federal Government has had over 60
7 bases closed, 20 of them, or one-third of the bases are in
8 California. In the effort to close these bases, military officials
9 have to deal with environmental cleanup and the disposition of
10 property. These problems were inevitable in closing of these
11 bases.
12 When you begin your deliberations in presenting the
13 list of bases of closure to the President, we believe that you must
14 take into account whether it is in the best interest of the
15 military and the taxpayer to close EFA West. EFA West's central
16 mission is to provide the tactical support and expertise in its
17 environmental cleanup and disposition of property necessary for the
18 closure of our bases. Clearly, and if California is to be affected
19 by even more base closures in this current downsizing, EFA West
20 with its strategic location and its expertise, will be even more
21 essential to military effectiveness in ensuring that base closures
22 will be achieved in the most effective and efficient manner.
23 Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, EFA West
24 has sa dedicated, committed staff of experienced personnel with
25 expertise and knowledge within their respective field, closing
26 facilities, with critical civilian expertise, which these dedicated

1 and hard-working employees bring. If EFA West is closed, most of
2 the employees will not be willing to relocate outside of the Bay
3 Area. They have strong ties to their communities and to their
4 families, neighbors and friends. If these dedicated workers are
5 lost, the Navy will have to spend considerable time and expense in
6 finding replacement workers, and training them in order to continue
7 EFA West's critical mission, which must be maintained with base
8 closures everywhere.
9 Lastly, Mr. Chairman and President of the Commission,
10 the Secretary of the Navy has testified before you and it has been
11 established that the Navy had decided not to place EFA West in its
12 list of recommendation for closure because of its current concern
13 about economic impact on the community. Congressman Lantos
14 believes the Navy was absolutely correct in considering the
15 economic impact and decided it was necessary to keep EFA West open.
16 More importantly, however, EFA West San Bruno, strengthens military
17 ability to serve the necessity of our region. EFA West best serves
18 military interests. It is essential for the installation to remain
19 open to fulfill the mission of base closure and base realignment.
20 We urge you to not place EFA West on your base closure list. Thank
21 you.
22 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you all very much for your
23 presentations and your presence.
24 (Five-minute break.)
25 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Everyone who is going to testify
26 and who would like to speak here, if you will all raise your right

1 hand and you will be sworn.

2 (Witnesses sworn.)

3 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Please be seated, and we are

4 going to give you the entire 60 minutes, without limiting time to

5 any particular person and let you manage the time. You have got 60

6 minutes and we will hold you to that.

7 Mr. Carrera, are you going to be the leader?

8 MR. CARRERA: Yes.

9 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Welcome.

10 MR. CARRERA: Thank you very much.

11 MR. GALLEGLY: I appreciate this opportunity to

12 address the Commission and to make some brief comments on behalf of

13 the Point Mugu Naval Base, which was added to the base closure list

14 earlier this month.

15 Like other elected officials who have come before you

16 to voice their concerns over proposed base closures in their

17 respective districts, I speak today strictly on my point of view.

18 I could discuss the proposed closures in terms of the thousands of

19 jobs and hundreds of millions of dollars such actions would strip

20 from our already suffering local economy. But I know that you have

21 heard these arguments many times before from many different people

22 in many different places.

23 Instead, I would like to direct your attention to the

24 critical military value of Point Mugu, and its consolidations and

25 management streamlining that have taken place at Point Mugu and

26 China Lake in recent years. The result of that effort by the Navy

1 has been tens of thousands of man hours saved without degradation
2 of mission.
3 Since the addition of Point Mugu to the closure list,
4 I have held numerous meetings with Navy officials to gain a more
5 complete understanding of how they view this facility. As a result
6 of these meetings, I am more convinced now than ever before that
7 Point Mugu is an essential component of our overall fleet readiness
8 and national defense. For that reason I appear before you today
9 to strongly state that the closure or further realignment of
10 Point Mugu as proposed by the Commission would be a serious
11 mistake.
12 For just a moment, Commissioners, please consider
13 that Point Mugu offers some truly unique and critical assets,
14 including the largest instrumented sea test range in the world,
15 essential for live fire fleet, surface-air testing and training
16 operations that require large footprint, multi-participant, joint
17 service capabilities. An itemized list of these other special and
18 unique capabilities afforded at Point Mugu are identified in my
19 testimony, but I will not take this time, but forego an enumeration
20 of the assets in my statements here today.
21 Members of this Commission: Point Mugu was
22 established in the 1940's, precisely because of its unique
23 geographic attributes, attributes which have not changed over time.
24 The function and activities designated to remain at Point Mugu
25 after the Navy's T&E consolidations of the past several years do so
26 because of their mission capabilities, including these geographic

1 features.

2 I know the commission has, at least in part, felt
3 obligated to add Point Mugu to the closure list for further
4 examination because of the June 19th, 1994 DOD Inspector General
5 Report alleging excess capacity at Point Mugu and projecting that
6 further consolidation with China Lake could result in a
7 $1.7 billion savings over the next 20 years. However, the very
8 people that sponsored that IG Report now acknowledge that it would
9 be less than prudent for the Commission to use the 1993 data
10 contained in that report to make a 1995 decision about the future
11 of Point Mugu.

12 That was a key development that emerged last week
13 when staff members from my office and from the offices of my
14 colleagues, Tony Beilenson, Diane Feinstein and Barbara Boxer met
15 with the authors of that IG Report. They further conceded that
16 recent changes at Point Mugu, in terms of workload, employment
17 force and management streamlining have overtaken the validity of
18 that report.

19 Admiral Dana McKinney, Commanding Officer for both
20 Point Mugu and China Lake, will address you in just a few minutes,
21 as will several official from Ventura County who are also here
22 today. In the days ahead you will visit Point Mugu and China Lake
23 and receive additional detailed briefings and data from Navy
24 officials in Washington. I ask you to evaluate this new
25 information carefully. I am confident your conclusion will be that
26 Point Mugu plays a critical role in our nation's defense and that

1 you will move with justified confidence in deleting this base from
2 the final closure list.
3 I once again appreciate your providing me the
4 opportunity to be here today, and will ask you to accept my
5 apologies for leaving. I came from Washington this morning and am
6 on my way back again. Thank you very much.
7 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: We understand and accept that,
8 Congressman, and it is good to see you.
9 (Short break for adjustment of microphones.)
10 MS. BARNARD: I am Linda Barnard for Tony
11 Beilenson. Tony isn't here. He had hoped to be able to appear
12 here today but scheduled votes on the House floor precluded his
13 presence.
14 I just did want to let you know that speaking with
15 you today, I do speak from my heart. I am the daughter of a naval
16 officer and I am the wife of a naval colonel, and I live in Ventura
17 County, not far from Point Mugu. I will read this as best as I
18 can. It is my case in the office, so I appreciate what I am doing,
19 of what I saw to you in terms of this statement.
20 Tony would like to register, as forcefully as
21 possible, his strong opposition to recent action by the Commission
22 to add Point Mugu to their closure list and to realign the
23 facilities and activities to China Lake. I am convinced that after
24 you have heard all of the facts, you will grasp the inadvisability
25 of your proposal.
26 As you are no doubt aware, Point Mugu is a weapons

1 systems test and evaluation facility. This is a highly complex
2 technical issue area and sometimes difficult to comprehend. As I
3 have had to educate myself over the last several years, I thought a
4 brief description of the mechanics and importance of T&E would help
5 set the framework for the presentations you will hear later.
6 The testing of weapon systems involves two phases.
7 One is technical and involves evaluating the performance of the
8 system prior to deployment. The second phase involves operational
9 testing of a system in a real life area. Point Mugu and its
10 tenants engage in both types of testing.
11 Much of the technical testing is accomplished in a
12 laboratory setting using sophisticated simulation capabilities,
13 which reduces the need to run more expensive live fire tests, and
14 is used increasingly in these times of budgetary constraints. And
15 an example here would be NAWC testing. NAWC is set in a facility
16 at Point Mugu. NAWC, as we know, is the leading middle range
17 missile, which is tested in our laboratory.
18 Test and evaluation is done throughout the entire
19 cycle of a weapons system, from development to post deployment. As
20 the system is developed, the test and evaluation progresses from
21 performing evaluations accomplished in the laboratories to the live
22 fire testing on the range. To accomplish a weapons system test,
23 you need space: air, land, sea and sub-sea is needed. This space
24 is called a "range." On the range you need instrumentation, the
25 capability to track and measure all the various components of the
26 test, as well as any unsuspecting ships or planes wandering onto

1 the range during a test. You need combatants, airplanes, ships,
2 land forces. And you need the threat, again, airplanes, ships or
3 land forces that are your targets. In other words, a scenario of
4 an aggression is set up on the base. That is what happens at Point
5 Mugu. It is a complex, but neatly encapsulated test site. In a
6 highly orchestrated way, Point Mugu pulls all these test
7 participants together to perform precise evaluations of the
8 development and performance of the weapons systems.
9 I think it is extremely important to keep a mental
10 picture of the coordinated and interrelated nature of a test
11 operation as you listen to our panel today.
12 I have also followed, with great interest, the debate
13 over potential cost savings that might result from closing or
14 realigning Point Mugu. I have had the opportunity to meet with the
15 General's office last week along with the Senators. The IG's
16 office acknowledged that the data that their office supplied may be
17 out of date and does not reflect an accurate picture.
18 The community has taken the infamous IG Report, this
19 information, corrected inaccuracies and run new cost figures using
20 the COBRA model. I urge you to listen carefully to this portion of
21 the community's presentation later this hour.
22 The community has also run a COBRA on the proposed
23 BRAC scenario as they understand it. Despite everyone's attention
24 to on-time closure costs, I would urge you all to focus on the
25 recurring annual cost that will result from this proposed scenario.
26 To me, that is the essence of the argument. Why disrupt mission

capability when the inefficiencies created will cost so much each year as to preclude any return on investment and also increase the margin of error in relocating part of the testing facilities, for example NWAR, which create such a margin of error as to lower the standards of the United States as it has come to know, and is so proud of. In doing that, that is completely contradictory to what the United States is extremely proud of.

I do not intend to dwell on the economic impact this action would have in my neighboring districts as well as others. Every facility closure will have an impact. The point I want to make is that my state and my district has bourn a disproportionate share of the impact. While such considerations will not form the basis of your decision in this case, I believe its merits do warrant more than a cursory consideration, particularly when the base under consideration for closure ranks so high in military value and costs so much to close.

I appreciate the time and I hope you will take everything you learn today under consideration. We have to maintain the assets that the United States has. Point Mugu is critical to maintaining the integrity of what we have.

Thank you very much.

MR. CARRERA: Good morning, members of the Commission. My name is Cal Carrera and I am Chairman of Ventura County's BRAC 95 Task Force, dedicated to preserving Ventura County's Navy bases. It is my pleasure to introduce the members of our community panel, and also to give you a brief preview of the

1 points we hope to talk about today.

2 It is our job today, and in the upcoming weeks, to

3 show you how and why the existing location of the activities at

4 Point Mugu is critical to the efficient and effective operation of

5 the Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, of the 3rd Fleet,

6 and of the DOD's overall weapons systems Test and Evaluation

7 program.

8 On May 10th, we listed carefully to the staff

9 presentation and your discussions regarding Point Mugu. We know

10 you made a decision to add Point Mugu for closure consideration

11 without the benefit of a full analysis of the feasibility and costs

12 of that closure. That, after all, is the purpose of the "adds

13 process," to allow for this full analysis. To help you with your

14 analysis, our Task Force has assembled the panel you see before you

15 today, all experts in the highly complex field of weapons systems

16 RDT&E.

17 To my immediate right is Rear Admiral Dana McKinney,

18 Commander of our Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division, who

19 commands the operations at both Point Mugu and China Lake. We are

20 particularly honored by his presence on our panel and know of no

21 one better to present to you the case for keeping Point Mugu

22 intact. Admiral McKinney will explain the military value of Point

23 Mugu's present configuration and will show that the proposed BRAC

24 realignment scenario would result in increasing costs and horrible

25 inefficiencies that would impact Fleet readiness.

26 To Admiral McKinney's right is Bob Conroy, former

1 Naval Air Systems Command Program Manager. Bob will present our
2 analysis of the IG Report and the current BRAC scenario and will
3 show you that the IG Report was flawed at the time of its issuance
4 and why its findings are even less valid today.
5 He will show you that, even aside from the military
6 mission and readiness issue, the proposed BRAC scenario does not
7 make sense from a cost or return on investment perspective. In
8 fact, he will share an actual COBRA analysis -- this is what we
9 have submitted to you -- cost analysis which shows a return on
10 investment break even figure for over 100 years.
11 To Bob's right is John Flynn, member of the Board of
12 Supervisors of Ventura County, and well acquainted with Point
13 Mugu's contribution to the local economy.
14 To Supervisor Flynn's right is Ted Rains, former
15 Executive Direction of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port
16 Hueneme Division. Ted will shed further light on T&E operations at
17 Point Mugu through the use of actual recent examples. I will sum
18 up by introducing Rear Admiral Dana McKinney.
19 MR. McKINNEY: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners:
20 Good morning. My name is Dana McKinney and I command
21 the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division. My purpose in being
22 here today is to make clear the position of the Department of the
23 Navy and the Department of Defense in regard to the realignment of
24 functions at the Naval Air Weapons Station Point Mugu.
25 We oppose this realignment strongly. It fails to
26 accomplish the primary intent of the Joint Cross Service Group for

1 Test and Evaluation, fails to meet reasonable goals for return on
2 investment, and jeopardizes the future of an extremely valuable
3 test and training range which supports a significant West Coast
4 Fleet concentration.
5 The fact that the Division includes the bases at
6 Point Mugu and China Lake, puts me in the unique position of being
7 both the losing command and the primary gaining command in the
8 scenario that we are discussing today.
9 Let me just touch briefly on a little background.
10 The Naval Air Warfare Center was established in 1992 as a result of
11 a consolidation of 38 Navy Research, Development, Test, and
12 Evaluation sites into four warfare centers. The 1991 BRAC
13 Commission endorsed this consolidation. The Weapons Division of
14 the Naval Air Warfare Center brought together four of these sites
15 with the primary mission of the Research, Development, Tests, and
16 Evaluation and in-service engineering support of Naval aviation
17 weapons and ship-launched surface to air missiles. As a result of
18 this consolidation, the subordinate sites fell under a unified
19 command structure. In addition, overhead functions such as Human
20 Resources, Information Management, Comptroller, Procurement, Public
21 Affairs, et cetera, were consolidated at the Division level with
22 management at a single site. Technical management was also
23 consolidated, with the Deputy Commander for Test and Evaluation
24 located at Point Mugu, and the Deputy Commander for Research and
25 Development located at China Lake. The focus in the last three
26 years has been on elimination of duplicate functions at the two

major bases, and as a result, today there are virtually no redundant functions performed at Point Mugu and China Lake.

One of Point Mugu's primary focuses is on operations of the Sea Test Range, development, maintenance and operation of target aircraft and ships, development and maintenance of software upgrades, and integration of new weapons for the F-14 and EA-6B aircraft, electronic warfare avionics integration, and support of naval strike missiles such as the Tomahawk, Harpoon and SLAM. In addition, the site includes unique indoor facilities for bi-static radar cross section measurements and air to air missile seeker simulation labs, used to reduce actual flight testing.

The China Lake site's primary focus is on operation of the Navy's largest air to ground weapons test range and electronic warfare test complex, development and maintenance of software upgrades and weapons integration for the F/A-18, AV-8B, AH-1W, and A-6E aircraft, development and test of new and modified air to air and air to ground weapons, and aircraft survivability development and test. In addition, the site performs sophisticated outdoor radar cross section measurements, large scale explosive effects testing, prototype explosive and warhead development, and basic research in a number of weapons related areas.

The two sites operate as a single organization with two campuses. Their facilities and personnel skills are complementary rather than overlapping.

I would like to emphasize the fact that the Navy made a determination to retain Point Mugu in its current configuration

following an extremely rigorous analysis process. As a result of the process, Point Mugu was ranked No. 2 out of 64 Navy technical centers. The primary value of Point Mugu is obviously the Sea Test Range with its 36,000 square miles of highly instrumented and controlled air and sea space. The range is unique in DOD, due to the use of 1500-foot Laguna Peak adjacent to the main base, and San Nicolas Island, 60 miles offshore, both of which are heavily instrumented and provide extended coverage far out to sea. In addition to San Nicolas' geographic position, its remote nature provides a base unmatched in its ability to provide absolute security for highly classified projects, and a 10,000 foot runway for launching full-scale unmanned aircraft targets without major concern for public safety, caused by encroachment from local communities. Point Mugu is located adjacent to the deep water port of Port Hueneme, providing an ideal base for our fleet of target ships.

He airfield at Point Mugu supports a variety of users. It is the deployment airhead for the SEABEES located at Port Hueneme, and the base for two naval air reserve squadrons, and a naval air reserve center. The airfield is shared with the California Air National Guard as the home of the largest C-130 Guard Wing in the nation. The airfield provides logistical support for Division operations, ferrying equipment and personnel from Point Mugu to China Lake and San Nicolas Island. This capability is extremely important in the day to day management of the Division, because it provides a means to rapidly and routinely

1 commute between the two major bases as required. All full-scale
2 and sub-scale target operations and maintenance originate from the
3 field at Point Mugu, as well as the surveillance, control, and
4 range clearance aircraft which are vital to the operation of the
5 Seat Test Range. Finally, the Navy maintains a squadron-sized
6 detachment at Point Mugu exclusively for the operational testing of
7 the F-14 weapons system, as well as the F-14 aircraft which are
8 used by the Weapons Division's Test Squadron for development of
9 test.
10 I mentioned the F-14 aircraft last, because I want to
11 use them as an example of the synergy between the Research and
12 Development and Test and Evaluation elements which are co-located
13 at Point Mugu.
14 The Navy has embraced the concept of full spectrum
15 Research, Development, Test and Evaluation centers located at two
16 hubs, one on either coast. The West Coast hub is the Point Mugu-
17 China Lake complex. We have consciously placed the full spectrum
18 of technical support for air munitions research, development, test
19 and evaluation, and ISE at this hub. In this manner we can provide
20 a single site for expertise for all Navy air-launched weapons
21 throughout their entire life cycle, from concept to employment, and
22 ultimately disposal. We believe strongly that we have achieved
23 large efficiencies by pursuing this approach. Co-location provide
24 efficient use of personnel and facilities in laboratory and
25 aircraft avionics support, shared use of flight test engineers,
26 on-site coordination between customers and range operations, near

1 real time analysis and correction of deficiencies encountered in
2 tests, and the sharing of lessons learned amongst design, flight
3 test, and in-service engineers. For instance, the F-14 Weapon
4 System Support Activity or WSSA, involved in development of future
5 capabilities for the F-14, is supporting three deployed
6 configurations of the aircraft, and participates daily in the
7 developmental test and evaluation of the changes that they
8 initiate. Flight test engineers who work with the co-located
9 Weapons Test Squadron routinely interface with both the WSSA
10 engineers and with the Range operators. In addition, co-location
11 of the operational testers of the F-14 at Point Mugu provides a
12 vital fleet input to the kinds of software changes being
13 incorporated into the aircraft. Spare parts, as well as systems
14 expertise, are shared between the Test Squadron and the WSSA. Over
15 the past several months, we have been forced to cost out the
16 impacts of establishing separate facilities for software support,
17 development, and test and evaluation, and have been impressed at
18 the magnitude of the inefficiencies caused by such an arrangement.
19 I would like to talk, today, a little bit about the
20 things required to perform the kinds of test and evaluation that we
21 do at Point Mugu. We need a highly instrumented test arena, a
22 range control and operations center, a data gathering and analysis
23 capability, Modeling and Simulation augmentation including hardware
24 in the laboratory and weapon systems laboratory, targets to shoot
25 at, full-scale, sub-scale, air and ship, and finally shooters, such
26 as the F-14 Tomcat, the F-18 Hornet, surface

1 combatants, submarines and foreign military customer assets. The
2 combination of these elements, and the extent to which you need
3 them, varies from program to program, and within each program,
4 depending on where it is in its life cycle.
5 At the beginning of a weapon's life, you may depend
6 more on Modeling and Simulation and controlled simulation of
7 components in laboratories. As the program matures, more use is
8 made of integrated system simulation and actual flight testing. In
9 production and deployment, operational testing and full scale fleet
10 exercises require the most complex open air test scenarios
11 available, often augmented by simulation. At Point Mugu, these
12 components are all available at a single location. The proposed
13 scenario would leave the Sea Test Range operations at Mugu, retain
14 sub-scale aircraft and ship targets on the coast, move supersonic
15 high altitude and sea skimming targets, and full-scale aircraft
16 targets to China Lake, locate the range customers and their test
17 assets 160 miles from the range, and eliminate the ability to
18 easily get, by air, from where the products are developed to where
19 they are tested. This scenario will generate significant
20 inefficiencies in operating the Division's aircraft on the range,
21 and will require additional infrastructure to be built on San
22 Nicolas Island in order to provide a staging base for range target
23 presentation.
24 In short, the proposed scenario will destroy the
25 synergy which currently exists between Research and Development and
26 Test and Evaluation at Point Mugu, and will lead us to a less,

1 rather than more, efficient organization. This will have an
2 adverse affect on the cost of operation of the range, which will be
3 reflected in increased costs to our customers. These customers are
4 not only within the developmental community. The Sea Test Range
5 also performs a significant fleet training role, due to its close
6 proximity to the San Diego operation Fleet bases, and its
7 demonstrated authority to generate complex and challenging
8 scenarios for our operations.
9 At this point, I would like to show you a short
10 video, which emphasizes the points.
11 (Video tape shown.)
12 Let me now turn to some significant issues associated
13 with the scenario itself. As I understand it, this scenario was
14 derived from the report of the Joint Cross Service Group for Test
15 and Evaluation. In its report, the Joint Cross Service for Test
16 and Evaluation identified significant test and evaluation capacity
17 roughly equal to twice the projected workload. Yet, this scenario
18 preserves all of the Test and Evaluation capacity of point Mugu by
19 retaining the Sea Test Range. It results in no reduction of excess
20 DOD Test and Evaluation capacity. It, therefore, does not
21 accomplish the goals of the Joint Cross Service Group for Test and
22 Evaluation.
23 In my opinion, this scenario will not accomplish the
24 goals of the Commission. Previous recommendations for closure or
25 realignment have focused, rightly, on scenarios which target bases
26 with lower military value, which afford an acceptable return on

1 investment, and which involve lower impacts to the community.
2 As previously stated, Point Mugu has an exceptionally
3 high military value, and is located in close proximity to a major
4 fleet concentration. Implementation of this scenario will
5 jeopardize the continued viability of the range by driving up
6 operating costs.
7 Based on my review of the scenario and the Division's
8 response, I believe that the return on investment will be
9 unacceptable, due to significant initial costs and low recurring
10 savings. Our data show an initial investment cost of approximately
11 $735 million, not counting the COBRA costs to move over 2800
12 personnel and 13,700 tons of equipment. Due to the requirement to
13 locate a large number of range customers and all test assets
14 160 miles away from the range, we believe there will be a recurring
15 net loss of $4.6 million per year in operations. While the
16 personnel reductions associated with shutting down the airfield and
17 base infrastructure generate recurring savings, we believe that the
18 net recurring savings will not exceed $30 million per year. If
19 these savings are applied only to the initial investment cost, not
20 including COBRA moving costs and zero annual inflation, it will
21 result in a break-even period of 24 years. When standard inflation
22 indices are applied, and the COBRA moving costs are added, I am not
23 confident that there will ever be a break-even point. Of course, I
24 do expect that the Commission staff will discount some of our
25 initial cost estimates and perhaps find additional recurring
26 savings. However, I am convinced that the magnitude of final

1 costs and savings involved will still yield an unacceptable return
2 on investment.
3 I won't dwell on the IG Report, but the Commission
4 was briefed that there were approximately $1.7 billion in savings
5 to be derived from that proposal, which was very similar to the one
6 before the Commission. I want to reiterate that the Navy does not
7 agree with this position. Those savings were a direct result of
8 proposed elimination of 1,049 jobs at Point Mugu, and the use of
9 937 personnel at China Lake to perform work to be shifted from
10 Point Mugu. Essentially the report concluded that 20 percent of
11 the Weapons Division's workforce, or 1984 people, was redundant.
12 This is not the case. The Division is largely a DBOF organization,
13 which means that we operate like a business, except that we attempt
14 to set our rates each year to achieve a zero profit. Because we
15 just generate revenues to pay for our cost of labor and other
16 production overhead, we attempt to size our workforce to meet
17 demand. For example, from 1991, the year of the initial decision
18 to consolidate Point Mugu and China Lake, through this fiscal year,
19 the Division's government-owned workload has decreased
20 approximately 15 percent. During the same period, the government
21 workforce available to accomplish the work has been reduced by a
22 little over 1700 people, or approximately 19 percent. Due to
23 federal hiring constraints, we have actually not been able to
24 retain adequate government employees to match the workload, and
25 have had to increase our use of commercial contractors to make up
26 the difference in workyears. So, the excess workforce assumed in

1 the IG Report does not exist. Without those excess jobs to
2 eliminate, the savings just aren't there.
3 As to community impact, other speakers are addressing
4 these issues.
5 In summary, the consolidation of four independent
6 sites into the Weapons Division has, over the past three years,
7 resulted in the virtual elimination of redundant capabilities. The
8 sites perform complementary, not overlapping functions. Because of
9 this and because of the nature of DBOF business operations, the
10 workforce levels are driven by available workload. The Weapons
11 Division workforce has actually been declining at a higher rate
12 than the available customer demand, resulting in a scarcity, rather
13 than a surplus, of government employees. The redundant facilities
14 and idle workers envisioned in the DOD IG Report, do not exist, nor
15 do the savings claimed in that report. The proposed scenario will
16 not reduce the excess capacity in DOD Test and Evaluation and, in
17 my opinion, will not result in an acceptable return on investment.
18 If executed, it will result in the fragmentation of an efficiently
19 integrated Research, Development, Test and Evaluation center,
20 resulting in cost inefficiencies. It will jeopardize a national
21 Test and Evaluation asset which supports a significant fleet
22 concentration.
23 The retention of Point Mugu in its current
24 configuration is supported by the Secretary of the Navy and the
25 Secretary of Defense. I urge the Commission to reject this
26 proposal and remove Point Mugu from further consideration for

1 closure of realignment.

2 Finally, Hosting Commissioners Cox and Montoya next

3 Tuesday, you will get a chance to see firsthand the people and

4 facilities I have mentioned today. Thank you.

5 MR. CONROY: Admiral McKinney has confirmed

6 the high military value of Point Mugu as an integrated testing

7 facility. Under the new scenario being considered, Point Mugu

8 would be reduced from World Class status, as it is today, to an

9 adjunct Sea Range, depending heavily on outside distant services to

10 satisfy its customers from the Fleet and Acquisition Communities.

11 But more than that, the cost of dismantling this premier facility

12 will be extensive and does not show a return on investment for

13 greater than 100 years.

14 A principal reason that Point Mugu was added to the

15 list was the DOD Inspector Generals' report published June 8, 1994.

16 The report was faulty in its cost analysis when written in 1993,

17 and with the current data now in hand is considered even more

18 erroneous. Let me give you a few technical and cost assumptions

19 that were incorrect and led to the faulty conclusions.

20 On these viewgraphs I will demonstrate some of the

21 erroneous assumptions made by the IG report authors.

22 The IG assumed large reductions by combining

23 departments with similar functions. A number of the studies

24 concluded that only small amounts of overhead would be saved by

25 this integration. These departments are all fully customer funded

26 and are workload driven.

1 The IG concluded that there was excess capacity with
2 duplication of effort. The engineering performed by these two
3 departments is similar, but the work is applied to unique programs,
4 such as the F-14 and EA-6B at Point Mugu, and the F/A-18, AV-8B, A-
5 6E and AH-1 at China Lake.
6 The IG discounted the projected workload funding for
7 Point Mugu by 50 percent. For fiscal year '94, the IG was informed
8 that the projected funding was approximately 400 million to support
9 weapons projects, but the authors of the report only credited Point
10 Mugu with 200 million, where the actual funded, we learned later,
11 was 400 million as originally told. By reducing the projections,
12 the auditors justified a reduction in capability and associated
13 personnel.
14 The IG also assumed a 20 percent reduction in
15 personnel in consolidation, but in fact applied the 20 percent to
16 all departments, not just those consolidating. In doing that, he
17 eliminated 2,000 personnel; by this assumption, the proper
18 advocation of this factor would have eliminated only 1100.
19 The IG also only accepted 22 percent of the Navy's
20 cost for moving, and this caused a large difference of $604 million
21 in one-time moving cost.
22 Now the community COBRA model of the IG report finds
23 that the return on investment is really 23 years, vice versa the 3
24 years found by the IG.
25 The net present value shows a loss of $325 million as
26 opposed to a savings of $602 million identified by the IG, and a

1 one-time cost of $1.247 billion as compared to $518 million in the
2 IG's report. And the net savings, you will find in the IG report,
3 is a product not found in the COBRA model, but discussed in the
4 IG's report is shown as $1.7 billion, the famous 1.7 billion you
5 heard about. The community has calculated it to be $358 million in
6 updated numbers.
7 These major discrepancies must cause the Commission
8 to ask why this report was given such status and created such a
9 lopsided picture toward the realignment of Point Mugu. It might
10 also be noted that the data used in this study was not certified.
11 Although the IG's report called attention to Point
12 Mugu and caused it to be added to the list, the current realignment
13 scenario is the issue at hand, and I will address it at this time.
14 The consolidation of NAWC Weapons has made some
15 significant cost savings already. The funded man years of work
16 varied from 1993 to 1995, while the personnel at Point Mugu was
17 reduced by just under 1700. The base is operating quite
18 efficiently at this time. Out of a total of 10,400 population of
19 both Point Mugu and China Lake, only a total of 330 positions will
20 be eliminated by this scenario.
21 The base also retains active use of 58 percent of the
22 buildings and support infrastructure, and 100 percent of acreage.
23 But the management and cost of operating these facilities transfers
24 to Point Hueneme. The transfer of the F-14 weapons laboratory will
25 cause between a 12 and 24 month gap in service to the Fleet users
26 while fleet EA-6B Electronic Warfare aircraft will also be

1 unsupported for 10 to 16 months while these labs are moved.

2 There will be extensive additional operating costs

3 accrued to use the Sea Range while flying flights from China Lake,

4 160 miles away. This is an additional $10.6 million a year cost to

5 the customers.

6 The F-14 laboratory, seen in the video, is perfectly

7 located at 75 feet above the ocean, providing perfect salt air

8 environment for radar and infra-red sensors. This cannot be

9 duplicated in the high desert where China Lake is located.

10 The community made a number of assumptions when it

11 ran its COBRA model, and tried to be as conservative as possible in

12 its estimates. There were no MILCON costs computed for transfers

13 to bases other than China Lake and Port Hueneme, no MILCON for the

14 new pier required at San Nicolas Island, no cost calculated for an

15 EIS for the pier construction on the island. All other MILCON at

16 San Nicolas Island is costed at mainland prices. We used the low

17 cost alternative for moving the F-14 and EA-6B weapons

18 laboratories. We did not add in any MILCON costs for the main base

19 at Point Mugu. This conservative approach does not include a

20 possible $378.9 million in one-time costs.

21 The bottom line, as reflected in this viewgraph, is

22 that the return on investment for the current realignment scenario

23 for Point Mugu is in excess of 100 years. The net present value

24 shows a loss of $298 million, and you accrue a one-time cost to

25 institute the scenario of $496 million.

26 In summary, the proposed BRAC scenario retains the

1 base infrastructure and simply moves operations to China Lake.
2 Personnel reduction is minimal.
3 The inefficiencies created by moving operations 160
4 miles away results in recurring annual costs of over $10 million.
5 Regardless of the one-time costs for closure or
6 realignment, the annual recurring costs ensure there is no return
7 on investment or recoupment of expenditure for over 100 years.
8 We recommend reconsideration of the realignment of
9 Point Mugu. It does not make good sense from a technical
10 standpoint, and most assuredly does not make economic sense. Thank
11 you.
12 MR. FLYNN: Honorable Chairman and Honorable
13 Commissioners. My name is John Flynn. I am a member of the
14 Ventura County Board of Supervisors. I am a Ventura County native
15 and reside in Oxnard, California. I speak for a community of over
16 700,000 people.
17 If Point Mugu had low military value, I would not be
18 here today. I have observed the Commission on two occasions and am
19 convinced that you will base your decisions on the merits of
20 keeping Point Mugu open.
21 Ventura County citizens and residents support a
22 strong national defense. We recognize the charge of the Commission
23 and support the mission. Beginning in 1990, the Naval Air Warfare
24 Centers Weapons Division went through a reorganization. Further
25 reorganization or realignment, however, meets our opposition. It
26 is not in the national interest to mothball Point Mugu. Ventura

1 County unequivocally supports the present continued use of Point
2 Mugu and, furthermore, increasing the workload to meet the optimum
3 use.
4 As a local official for about 20 years, I know how
5 difficult it is to locate facilities like airstrips and live
6 testing facilities. Remoting the mission presently conducted at
7 Point Mugu is questionable at best. To shut down so valuable a
8 facility jeopardizes the opportunity for reopening, should it ever
9 be attempted. Common sense tells me to keep Point Mugu open or
10 risk losing everything, thereby placing the sea range and air space
11 at risk.
12 The Ventura County Board of Supervisors has
13 maintained land use policies through the years to accomplish a
14 variety of things, but to especially protect the mission at Point
15 Mugu. If Point Mugu shuts down, there is no guarantee that present
16 land use will be maintained. If land use surrounding the base
17 should change, the integrity of the sea range is endangered. As an
18 elected official, through the years I have reviewed land use
19 policies with the officials at Point Mugu. The Board is strongly
20 committed to protecting Point Mugu by maintaining present land uses
21 and opposing urban encroachment. The slide you see on the screen
22 is an example of our land use policies. The reason that the green
23 is there, I can remember years ago when we did some land use
24 changes and that the farmer said to me: Supervisor, don't paint me
25 green.
26 Naturally we are very concerned about the impact the

closing of Point Mugu would have on Ventura County. We have experienced so many disasters in the last few years, earthquakes, fires, floods. They have been devastating to many of our residents. Our analysis identifies the impacts of Point Mugu closure with the table you see on the screen overhead. This table assumes that all of Point Mugu would be shut down, so the figures reflect that. If you look at the columns procurement loss and income loss, population loss and housing unit, housing units vacated, if we apply the scenario we understand you are considering now, we can probably, under employment, for example, reduce that figure down to about 12,000, from 18,000 to about 12,000 or 6,000 direct employees lost, and 6,000 in reduced employees lost. We can talk further about this, if you should have questions.

The social impact is very important to us. Point Mugu has had no small impact on our population. The employment opportunities have provided opportunity to every segment of our population. Point Mugu has provided our multicultural, diverse population with a springboard of upward mobility. Programs for high school and college students have provided education and job experience that are unmatched. The workforce provides technical expertise to our county and cities on many technical issues. One employee at Point Mugu serves on our Air Emissions Advisory Board. Individuals serve on our committees and commissions.

We have a jewel in Point Mugu. It is too valuable for the nation, the Navy, the military establishment, and Ventura County to relinquish. The people, community, organizations,

1 submit that the base is defensible on its merits.

2 MR. RAINS: Good morning. Thank you for

3 allowing me to share my assessment of the value of Point Mugu from

4 my background as a recent retiree of the Navy Warfare Center.

5 During your viewing of the video tape on Point Mugu,

6 you saw a very short clip on a recent NATO Sea Sparrow launching

7 from the Navy's Self Defense Test Ship. The overhead that you are

8 going to be seeing now is of the actual Sea Sparrow shot that was

9 fired during that clip in the film.

10 The Navy Sea Sparrow is a surface launched self

11 defense missile carried aboard many of our surface combatants in

12 the United States Navy. I feel I am particularly well qualified to

13 discuss this with you because of my being a recent retired

14 Executive Director of the Port Hueneme Division of the Naval

15 Surface Warfare Center. The NATO Sea Sparrow is under the

16 engineering responsibility of the Port Hueneme Division, as is the

17 operation and support of the self defense test ship. That shot

18 that you saw on the video tape was actually fired on the Sea Test

19 Range on the 11th of May at 5:30 in the afternoon. The test

20 consisted of shooting two missiles that didn't have live warheads.

21 Because of the stringency of the target presentation, it was

22 determined in advance that the results of the first firing should

23 be reviewed before firing the second missile, thus making sure that

24 the second firing would not be wasted. To avoid the very high cost

25 of carrying the second firing over to the next day and adding

26 approximately $40,000 to the test cost, the data review of the

first firing needed to be reviewed in a near real time setting. By collecting telemeter data at the Mugu operational control center, and by having the Hardware in the Loop Laboratory personnel a couple of blocks away, rather than 160 miles, as part of the review group, along with the engineers from Point Hueneme, the team was able to complete the review in an hour's time, determining the first missile performed as designed and the target stringency was appropriate for repeat presentation.

The second missile was fired on that same day on the range at about 7:00 p.m., just an hour and a half later. It was highly successful. The co-location of the Hardware in the Loop Lab, with the range option in close proximity to Point Hueneme Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center to Point Mugu, was key to that highly successful scenario I just described, a scenario which allowed for significant cost avoidance. From the standpoint of the surface warfare community of the U.S. Navy, Point Mugu's range and laboratory assets are an extremely great value. I could cite many more examples, but time does not permit today.

However, I do want to take a couple of minutes to talk about a term that you may or may not be familiar with. It's the term "Warfare littoral." From our national defense strategy involving two simultaneous regional conflicts, flows the Navy's "From the Sea" vision. An integral part of "From the Sea" is that of going in harm's way in the littoral environment. The reality is that the post Cold War world situation doesn't support an extensive "blue water" Navy requirement anymore, but, in fact, much more

1 supports a littoral force projection type of scenario. The Navy
2 needs to be able to operate in coastal waters, controlling them out
3 to a national distance of 40 miles or so. This requires that they
4 also control the air above, as well as the sea beneath the surface.
5 The Navy has the requirement that they be able to clear the surf
6 zone so amphibious operations can take place. Finally, and most
7 importantly, they need to be able to power ashore with the goal of
8 controlling the air and land surface in that beach for 40 miles or
9 so. The slide you see provides a graphic picture of what I just
10 discussed. Note that littoral warfare is usually a joint surface
11 type of situation with Army, Navy and Air Force resources all
12 involved. So why have I spent a minute of your valuable time
13 talking about this form of warfare? The answer is fairly simple.
14 It is because of the unique assets of Point Mugu; that is, Laguna
15 Peak, the coastal mountains, the Channel Islands itself, San
16 Nicolas Island, and the list goes on, are ideally suited to support
17 this type of testing, testing littoral warfare systems and
18 concepts. An example of that would be what we call Theater Air
19 Defense, which could readily be done at Point Mugu. It is also
20 ideally suited to provide joint testing and joint testing
21 exercises. To reinforce, Point Mugu already has an excellent
22 record in doing joint training scenarios and exercises. I see
23 great value in Point Mugu as a major asset in helping the U.S.
24 Armed Forces in their drive to learn how to fight and win in a
25 littoral environment.
26 Thank you.

1 MR. CARRERA: Members of the Commission, we
2 have just spent the last 56 minutes or so listening to
3 representatives of the Navy, local government and the business
4 community, make a case for retaining Point Mugu. You have heard
5 Admiral McKinney explain how closing the base ranked second highest
6 in military value of the Navy's 64 technical centers would
7 negatively impact military mission and readiness capability of the
8 Fleet; how the proposed realignment of activities would result in
9 unacceptably inefficient and ineffective operation of the Sea Test
10 Range; how the proposed realignment would impact the cost of
11 operations; and how strongly the Navy objects to its closure.
12 You have heard Bob Conroy detail the fallacies in the
13 IG report at the time it was issued, and explain how its findings
14 are even less valid due to the passage of time.
15 You have seen our independent COBRA calculations of
16 the proposed BRAC scenario that shows a break even point in return
17 on investment more than a century away.
18 You have heard Supervisor Flynn describe the
19 tremendous impact the proposed BRAC action would have on Ventura
20 County.
21 Members of the Commission, we are confident that, as
22 a result of our presentation today and the ongoing analysis we will
23 provide over the next few weeks, you will vote to retain Point Mugu
24 intact. If you have any questions or want additional information,
25 please do not hesitate to call us. Thank you for your
26 consideration.

1 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you for your wide-ranging,
2 very excellent presentation today with so many of you here. We
3 are, certainly Commissioner Cox and I are looking forward to
4 spending the day next week at China Lake and Point Mugu, in the
5 morning at China Lake and the afternoon at Point Mugu. Certainly I
6 am looking forward to it. It's been a long time since I have seen
7 those facilities. I look forward to that day.
8 Mr. Kling, you have a question?
9 COMMISSIONER KLING: Admiral, some of the information
10 I have, we had to ask the Navy for certain COBRA information
11 updating on this, and the information that you provided today is
12 that we are going to be receiving basically from the Navy?
13 MR. McKINNEY: It's my knowledge that the
14 information provided to run the model has been already supplied.
15 We kind of froze it as of yesterday. So if there are, I am not
16 aware of that.
17 COMMISSIONER KLING: I guess I am just trying to ask:
18 I don't think we have seen that, at least I haven't. But this
19 information you are providing here, is basically what we are going
20 to be receiving?
21 MR. McKINNEY: Yes. The numbers I gave you are
22 the output of the COBRA model.
23 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Any other questions?
24 Thank you all very much. I am looking forward to
25 seeing you next week.
26 We will take a recess. We will reconvene on time at

1:35 or 1335.

(Conclusion of morning session.)

- - -

CALIFORNIA
AFTERNOON SESSION

PAGES 119-154

1
2
3
4 - - -
5
6 (AFTERNOON SESSION)
7
8 (Opening remarks by Chairman Montoya.)
9 (Witnesses sworn.)
10
11 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Mr. Lockhart, you are up.
12 MR. LOCKHART: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
13 Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, fellow Commissioners.
14 I am James Lockhart, President of the Oakland Ports Commission. I
15 very much appreciate this opportunity to speak to you on the
16 subject of such extremely vital importance to the Bay Area.
17 My message is simple. For the good of a community
18 already hit hard by the blows of multiple base closures, let Fleet
19 Industrial Supply Center of Oakland continue its transition to
20 commercial port use.
21 It is a process that is already underway. It is a
22 model partnership in federal and local governments with enterprise
23 and is already fulfilling the President's promise of making new
24 business and employment opportunities a reality for this city and
25 its port.
26 To rephrase the old adage: If it's not broken don't

1 BRAC it.

2 Let me explain why: Not quite two years ago,
3 President Clinton visited Oakland at the invitation of our
4 congressman, Ron Dellums, to learn about the need to deepen the
5 harbor channels and lease underused portions of the Fleet
6 Industrial Supply Center.

7 Both of these projects were and are essential, if we
8 are to compete effectively for West Coast cargo. Both projects
9 were, two years ago, stalled by bureaucratic inertia and regulatory
10 turf wars.

11 The good offices of the White House helped resolve
12 these long-standing issues, and in June of last year the Port of
13 Oakland leased the first 75 acres of the Naval base.

14 Since, we have invested nearly $1 million to make
15 facilities there marketable for warehousing and trucking. We are
16 committed to spending another three-quarters of a million dollars
17 on the next 125-acre parcel of Navy land that we are scheduled to
18 move into at the end of this month. Substantial investment has
19 also been made by private firms.

20 Now just 12 months since the 75 acres was made
21 available to us, 265 men go to work there every day. Another 112
22 trucking jobs depend on a new yard in the same area - a total of
23 377 employees or 51 more than we originally forecast.

24 In 1997, with a total of 200 acres under lease, we
25 anticipate a total of 465 direct and induced jobs stemming from
26 operations on the property, with an annual payroll of more than

1 $8 million.

2 I think that's impressive. But the BRAC process, by
3 taking at least two years, and most likely longer, would jeopardize
4 this development and put those jobs at risk. But that's not all
5 that it would put at risk.

6 Just last week, we had the port, and our partners in
7 business, labor and the public sector, celebrated the start of
8 dredging, dredging that will deepen our harbor for the new large
9 cargo vessels that now dominate ocean shipping.

10 In 18 months, when the work is completed, the San
11 Francisco-Bay Area will take a giant step toward true
12 competitiveness with the ports of the Northwest and the Los Angeles
13 Basin for its fair share of transpacific trade.

14 But deeper channels alone won't get us there. We
15 need land to build much needed new container handling and storage
16 space, if we are to take advantage of the trade opportunities the
17 burgeoning economy of Asia now presents.

18 The Port of Oakland has nowhere else to turn for that
19 land but the Fleet Industrial Supply Center. If its availability
20 is clouded or delayed by BRAC, the railroads and shipping lines
21 that are making strategic plans now for overland routing, two,
22 three, even five years from now, will simply rule Oakland out.
23 This region will lose a dazzling window of opportunity to become
24 one of the West Coast's leading transpacific getaways. And the
25 nation, as a whole, will have diminished access to lucrative
26 markets overseas.

With the ports to the north and south of us rapidly reaching capacity, we may never again have this chance to make a quantum jump in the scale of our operations; or, equally important, to achieve exponential economic growth in our communities.

The Port of Oakland staff has spent a lot of time studying just what that growth could mean, and I think they've gotten pretty good at it. They calculate that, with 400 acres of what is now occupied the Fleet Industrial Supply Center, we could build the West Coast's largest, most technologically advanced railroad yard for handling trains carrying cargo containers. This would free up land on which we would then build five new container berths, increasing our seaport capacity by some 40 percent.

The two developments together, the new docks and the train terminal, when operating at capacity, will directly contribute 4500 jobs to the Bay Area's workforce. They will, in turn, spinoff another 2,000 of what we term "additional, induced jobs."

Altogether, this activity will generate annual business revenue of $1 billion, including $280 million in payroll and $25 million in state and local taxes. Very large numbers.

But think for a moment what those numbers represent in concrete terms to our inner-city neighborhoods. A chance for meaningful, well-paying work, and all the empowering benefits that flow from it. A chance to make a very great difference in the quality of life of this region.

I urge you to use the discretion and power you have

1 by statute to match the unique potential of individual bases with
2 the equally unique commercial environments surrounding it.
3 Oakland is a world class container port, the fourth
4 busiest in North America. Building on that foundation, we've
5 worked with our colleagues in the Oakland City Government and in
6 regional agencies, with the Navy Department and with the citizens
7 groups, to formulate the transition program we're now embarked on.
8 The law ensures that there will be abundant public
9 input in decisions about further Fleet Industrial Supply Center
10 development, input that will address environmental impact, that
11 will address variety of uses, and the balance of uses.
12 Remember, too, that by law, the land out of which the
13 Fleet Industrial Supply Center was created was deeded to the Navy
14 in 1940, on the condition that it would revert to the Port of
15 Oakland when the national interest no longer required it.
16 To borrow President Clinton's phrase: Let's get on
17 with it. Let's make sure this orderly, consensus-based transition
18 continues to the enduring benefit of our region, state and nation.
19 There is no better way to phase down a Department of
20 Defense installation than to phase in corresponding commercial
21 development simultaneously, as we are doing.
22 Thank you.
23 COMMISSIONER KLING: Who is going to be next? Mayor
24 Harris?
25 MR. HARRIS: Mr. Chairman, members of the
26 Commission. First of all, let me welcome you back to the Bay Area.

1 It is nice to see you. I wish I wouldn't see you as soon as I
2 apparently am.
3 We dealt with the realities of the decision that was
4 made in 1993 BRAC, I think, in a very constructive way. President
5 Lockhart has indicated that we have taken the opportunity to
6 convert lands at the Naval Supply Center, and to turn it into a
7 positive economic interest that will provide jobs, and certainly
8 not only for our city and our region, but the entire country.
9 International trade became an important part of our
10 economic system. We understand that this conversion process
11 requires cooperation. We have had that, not only with the Federal
12 Government, but specifically with the Navy, working to make sure
13 that this is, not only going to be orderly, but also it is going to
14 be timely. That would be appreciated and necessary for
15 transportation linkage, to make sure this is going to be the most
16 effective and efficient port in the country. Your participation,
17 cooperation and support of this transition and conversion has been
18 extremely important, and we hope and pray we will come to rely upon
19 that cooperation and support.
20 I don't want to reiterate the message that was
21 offered by President Lockhart. I think it speaks for itself. I
22 would only state that it is rational and easily understood.
23 I would like to speak for a moment about the
24 potential closing of the Oakland Army Base.
25 The Oakland Army Base is a facility that not only
26 joins the Navy Supply Center and shares its history, but also one

1 that we believe had great importance in terms of its impact on our
2 community region, not only in terms of the jobs, but also in terms
3 of the strategic importance to many other business in our area that
4 rely upon it, in fact contract with it, and provide supplies to it.
5 As a matter of financial event, we believe this is a
6 very critical facility, one not only which serves defense forces in
7 the likelihood of aggression in the Pacific Theater, but anywhere
8 around the world. Its service is access to the sea, its ability to
9 interact with the merging shipping lines, certainly a historical
10 fact that can't be denied. We were obviously somewhat surprised
11 and distressed when we found that we were under consideration for
12 closure. The impact we have suffered in this community as a result
13 of the concentration of closures over the past two years, again I
14 think speaks for itself, and is overwhelming.
15 We believe, again, the merit of this facility is
16 important. This facility can play a strategic role in our
17 community, both economically as a result of the jobs, as well as
18 business. We feel that this facility plays a unique role on the
19 West Coast, one that is not duplicated anywhere else. We believe
20 that if you would listen to the message that you will hear today,
21 you will concur in that conclusion and remove it from your list of
22 bases being considered for closure in 1995.
23 We understand the difficult nature of your
24 responsibility. We understand the downsizing requirements of our
25 federal budget and of our move toward a peacetime economy.
26 We believe, even with all of those factors guiding

your decisions and your responsibility, we think that this is a meritorious request that we are making; that his base not be among those who are considered for closure; that it be removed and we be able to continue to work in partnership on the conversion of the Fleet Industrial Center, and continue to work with the Army in making sure this capacity, so vital to this region and the national defense, continue to operate in a productive way.

We appreciate your listening to our arguments.

One of the things you will hear repeatedly, with the same force, is the economic value this has to the community. But there is no question that you can deny our position if you evaluate the facility on its own merits and let it continue to operate in this region.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you very much, Mayor Harris.

Mr. Appezzato.

MR. APPEZZATO: I am Ralph Appezzato, Mayor of the City of Alameda.

I would like to thank you, Commissioners, for allowing me the opportunity to make a few comments. I will reserve my comments only to the Naval Fleet Industrial activity in Oakland, specifically for the Supply Annex portion that is located in the City of Alameda.

I would like to hit upon two points and I will be very brief.

1 I want to voice my strong support for the position
2 taken by the City of Oakland and the Port of Oakland supporting the
3 Naval Supply Center land within the City of Oakland. Oakland has
4 an important plan for use of those lands that is focused, and that
5 the goals they will achieve most assuredly will be of economic
6 benefit to the entire region. There is no doubt in my mind Oakland
7 will be successful and the region will reap the economic benefits,
8 including replacement of the jobs lost by base closure.
9 The second issue: As for the Naval Supply lands
10 located in the City of Alameda, we welcome the opportunity to
11 acquire the 163 acres, better known as the Naval Supply Annex,
12 Alameda. The only question is how that land will be turned over to
13 our City. Since Alameda is an island, the Naval Supply lands
14 located in Alameda are not contiguous to the lands located in
15 Oakland. However, they are contiguous to the Naval Air Station in
16 Alameda, which was on base closure list 1993 BRAC. As you know,
17 the Naval Supply has in place legislation to lease the Naval Supply
18 lands to Alameda. However, before we enter into a long-term lease
19 arrangement with the Navy, we must be sure it is in the best
20 interest of the City of Alameda.
21 I understand this Commission can recommend
22 realignment action of the Naval Supply Annex in Alameda. If so,
23 the advantages and disadvantages of placing the Naval Supply Annex
24 under the jurisdiction of the Naval Air Station Alameda through
25 BRAC '93 closure, must be investigated before any final action is
26 taken.

We support the incorporation of these lands into Alameda. The only question is what process will be in the best interest of our City, a long-term lease, or realignment and closure as to BRAC '95 action.

We have begun the process, as of Tuesday, at looking at the best solution for our community.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you, Mayor.

MS. CORBIN: I am Rosemary Corbin of Richmond.

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Ma'am, I don't think I swore you in. I am required to do that. If you would raise your right hand, I will do that.

(Witness sworn.)

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you. Proceed.

MS. CORBIN: Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission. I am Rosemary Corbin, the Mayor of Richmond.

I am here to point out the unique nature of Point Molate and the fact that we only learned last week that it was being added to the list. We are playing catch-up here.

However, Point Molate has been under plans for closing for some time and we have been working in a process to try to have that area transitioned into the highest and best use for our City. So for a lot of reasons we would like you to help us keep that process moving forward.

The background of the area is, as you may know,

1 Richmond was only 20,000 people before World War II, and Richmond
2 stepped up to the plate when Kaiser came in and the shipyards came
3 to Richmond, and it swelled to 120,000 before the war was over, in
4 only four years. We are still suffering from the unplanned growth
5 of six fold during the war, and the unplanned infrastructure as a
6 result, and the toxins that were left behind.
7 So we ask your indulgence in working with us to try
8 to see, in this time, if we can turn a military facility into
9 something positive for the citizens of Richmond.
10 This facility is located totally within the boundary
11 of the City of Richmond, which has a very high unemployment rate,
12 and we need desperately to have economic development and develop
13 jobs for the people who live in Richmond. We have been having
14 ongoing discussions with interested groups in the area that could
15 help us develop that area into something that would meet all of our
16 goals. We are talking to the community college, we are talking
17 about attracting business and industry that can train and hire our
18 unemployed. We are talking with the Park District, which has a
19 portion of Point Molate -- which is a beautiful area, if any of you
20 haven't seen it -- and has a portion of the area in its master plan
21 for expansion and the bay trail that is planned to encircle the bay
22 does include this area. And we are talking to all of those
23 entities.
24 We have a history in Richmond of working with the
25 five cities of West County in many cooperative ventures. We have
26 been facilitators in many areas in bringing all of West Contra

1 Costa together, to the betterment of the whole, and we see
2 ourselves as the logical choice to be watchguard of this property.
3 We have land use jurisdiction over the area, and I
4 happen to be on the East Bay Area, on the Bay Conservation
5 Development Commission, which also has land use authority in this
6 area.
7 There is an enormous historical value out there also.
8 As you know, Winehaven, that beautiful old brick winery -- which
9 you have only seen in pictures, and maybe have seen in person -- is
10 on the National Register of Historic Places. We have other
11 buildings that we have worked with the City of Richmond and are
12 very familiar with the process of working through the Redevelopment
13 of Buildings, that are in that process.
14 For all of the reasons I have mentioned, I hope that
15 you will look to the City of Richmond as the steward to
16 transitioness to the highest and best use for our citizens. Thank
17 you.
18 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you very much.
19 Mr. Beasley, I think you are anchor of this group.
20 MR. BEASLEY: My name is Brooke Beasley. I
21 represent the Public Safety Officers at Fleet Industrial Supply
22 Center, Oakland. I will keep my comments brief.
23 It is indeed a pleasure to testify, once again,
24 before the Commission, as it relates to some employee
25 representative concerns. I basically have just a couple of
26 concerns.

1 The firefighters put together a reappointment model
2 that was in partnership with the Navy, the surrounding communities
3 impacted by base closure, Congressman Dellums' office. We crafted
4 legislation that provided incentives for cities to come into the
5 displaced safety officers so we don't have to relocate, move, which
6 would impact our lives, which this particular issue does, and all
7 of the elements were in place to concentrate on a high degree of
8 reappointment.
9 Department of Defense gave us their word, basically,
10 that they would support and meet all of the qualifications. Today,
11 the Department of Defense has not stepped forward and shown us, in
12 good faith, or helped move to support the reemployment concepts
13 that have been authorized and appropriated and which we have been
14 duly given by authorization of the Legislature, which we were able
15 to get enacted through Congressman Dellums' office. That is, I
16 guess, one of my gripes with the government.
17 If the Department of Defense really, truly intends to
18 fund reemployment concepts, it needs to have the chance to get off
19 the ground.
20 My second concern is what is in the best interest for
21 employees that I represent at the Fleet Industrial Center, Public
22 Safety Office in particular.
23 Other employees impacted by base closure have certain
24 benefits and entitlements because of the fact of base closure.
25 Particularly since FISC has not been slated for closure to date, we
26 haven't been entitled to the same benefits as I think has

1 everyone else in the Bay Area, in-placement, out-placement
2 programs, annual leave. Since the FISC is not technically closed,
3 I am not sure what is in the best interest for the positions I
4 represent. Should it be the practice that we get the benefits, can
5 we do it by way of policy. That is a concern of mine.
6 I think that employees impacted by the downsizing and
7 base closure should certainly be entitled to all of the benefits
8 and entitlement, even if it's under the unique circumstances we see
9 over at FISC.
10 I appreciate your indulgence in giving me time to
11 make my comments.
12 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: The next presentation on FISC
13 Oakland -- do the Commissioners have any questions?
14 MS. STEELE: I just want to let you know that
15 I am looking forward to working with you. Through some of the
16 exchange, some questions have been raised both on the site visit
17 which was beneficial the other day and we learned an awful lot.
18 Some of the questions I, or concerns I have at this point: I do
19 appreciate that the status has already been passed which puts your
20 facility in a different type of category. However, it concerns me
21 it circumvents the BRAC process which could, because the
22 Department, you know, at minimum, it could lose potential funds
23 they would receive for the property if the property went through
24 the BRAC process, because it is so valuable. Or the next case
25 scenario, they would have to extend funds to move tenants they
26 otherwise could have. They wouldn't have to spend the money

1 or it would offset, again, from sales of the property. I can
2 appreciate that, looking at the surveys and reviewing your
3 facility, your installation, that the highest and best use clearly
4 appears to be an incredible port facility.
5 I know a lot of homework has been done on that, you
6 know, licenses -- not licenses are signed, but licenses going in
7 that direction. However, when it was mentioned the other day there
8 could be disagreement within the community if, indeed, that was the
9 way the community wanted to do. It concerns me at this point, as a
10 Commissioner, that I would be making a decision for the -- or the
11 BRAC process for a city which usually the decision falls back onto
12 the community, not in my lap. I think that is your opportunity and
13 responsibility, and not mine, sitting in this chair.
14 Lastly, my concern would be that there are other
15 cities that are paying because they would like to move. While
16 Chicago, they would like to move a unit out, they would like to
17 reuse the property, that is going to cost the city money to do so.
18 But the special statute allows your city to get the property for a
19 dollar lease. I want to tell you that up front, that I do have
20 some concerns, but I will look forward to working with you. I, for
21 sure, hope the end result is the best case for the Department and
22 the City of Oakland.
23 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you very much,
24 Commissioner Steele. Thank you all for your presentations.
25 MR. APPEZZATO: Let me make a quick comment.
26 Alameda gave the Naval Air Base to the Federal Government for

1 a dollar.

2 MR. HARRIS: The Naval Supply Center as well.

3 Sometimes we tend to have short memories.

4 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: If you are ready, I will swear

5 those who have not been sworn in already.

6 (Witnesses sworn.)

7 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Very well.

8 MR. CADORETTE: Chairman, members of the

9 Commission. I am Colonel Richard Cadorette, Commander of the

10 Richmond Traffic Command. In that role, and a member of the

11 Western Area Command, we are responsible for the management and

12 movement of the Department of Defense freight cargo and passengers

13 throughout the 20 states west of the Mississippi, Alaska, Hawaii,

14 and throughout the Pacific Rim, for the Straits of Alaska and

15 Indian Ocean, a very large, diverse, geographical area of

16 responsibility.

17 As you know, our nation has a military strategy that

18 calls for the rapid projection of forces for the Continental United

19 States for the Joint Service Command, which is one of its major

20 missions in support of national defense.

21 To operate the Department of defense, a single

22 manager for seaport operations, the military ocean terminal at

23 Oakland Army Base is a key element to that defense strategy.

24 Especially where it is, it is a key factor as a potential

25 contingency for the military port of Oakland. It is the military-

26 owned port facility in the West Coast and Fleet facilities for the

1 rapid deployment of men and equipment; without it these forces and
2 equipment cannot be accomplished.
3 As you know, the Army has, and came to the conclusion
4 that the closure represented an unacceptable risk to our national
5 strategy. In light of the Commission's recent decision to study
6 Oakland, just yesterday the Chief of Staff, Colonel Gordon R.
7 Sullivan sent a letter reiterating the Army's position, and again
8 it was stated that closure represents an unacceptable risk, and
9 that Oakland Army Base is viewed critical to the strategy of both
10 peace and war.
11 The Deputy Commander of the western area is prepared
12 to present a more detailed account of the personal value of the
13 Oakland Army Base.
14 CAPTAIN ENSMINGER: Mr. Chairman, members of the
15 Commission.
16 We understand that most important criteria for
17 evaluating bases for closure is military value. The Oakland Army
18 Base study team primarily used physical attributes to compare the
19 military bases. The model, as good as it was, was deficient. It
20 was deficient because it was missing a critical attribute. What
21 the missing critical attribute is, in a word, was geography. The
22 model also made no attempt to make an assessment of the capability
23 of commercial ports to replace the military ports, especially
24 replacing the military Port of Oakland Army Base. Military value
25 must consider the strategic importance of Oakland's geographic
26 location, plus the relative capability of Oakland Army Base and

1 commercial ports.

2 Why is geography so important? The military used to
3 be on the evil empire, NATO versus the WARSAW PACT. Evil empire is
4 no more. Neither is the WARSAW PACT. The focus militarily has
5 shifted, it's shifted to Korea, Iran and Iraq, to the Pacific Rim
6 and Indian Ocean. Seventy-six of the ten largest armies of the
7 world are located in that region of the world. When considering
8 geography, look at the location and the number of commercial
9 strategic ports in the United States. Far more are on the East
10 Coast than on the West Coast. That means that relatively fewer
11 commercial ports on the West Coast with relatively more than the
12 numerous commercial ports on the East Coast.

13 Next slide, please.

14 It is a similar picture for the military operated
15 common user terminals in the United States. There are more on the
16 East Coast than the West Coast. Note that the West Coast common
17 user military terminals on this particular chart have different
18 size stars. That is significant. There is a message there. The
19 small star in Southern California represents our smallest terminal
20 in common. Twenty people, owns no property. They are just another
21 small customer of the commercial port of Long Beach.

22 The medium star up north is our Seattle military
23 terminal. Forty people. Again owns no property. It is another
24 customer on the commercial port of Tacoma.

25 The large star in the middle is the Oakland Army
26 Base. Six hundred people employed directly by the port and the

1 base. It owns the piers. It owns the staging area. It owns the
2 base property. That makes it the only true military port on the
3 entire West Coast. Not only is Oakland Army Base the only true
4 common user military port on the West Coast, it will be the only
5 remaining full service base in the immediate San Francisco-Bay
6 Area, supporting over 1700 military and 20,000 retirees that will
7 remain in the Bay Area.
8 Oakland Army Base is designed for rapid movement of
9 military cargo in a crisis. Its facilities are immediately
10 available and suitable for handling non-containerized cargo, thus
11 making Oakland Army Base the premier power projection platform on
12 the West Coast.
13 Not only is Oakland the military power projection for
14 the Pacific Rim, it is also the focus for deploying military units,
15 home of the 3rd Calvary Regiment and 2nd Army Division. Both are
16 part of the Army's 5th, and a third contingency can be deployed
17 from Oakland with heavy armor. Another important key is the
18 deployment of equipment from a base port. Equipment can be
19 deployed through Oakland to any location in the world.
20 I don't want to think that those seven bases on the
21 previous slide are the only bases with military cargo moving
22 through Oakland Army Base. This slide shows more bases, all with
23 at least some non-containerized military cargo moving through
24 Oakland's Army Base during a major regional contingency with Korea.
25 Part of the reason for Oakland being the conus focus
26 for west deployment is the excellent highways and railroads. You

1 your priority for consideration for you who must, in your mind, be
2 finding the answers to the questions.
3 What is required to ensure that the United States has
4 adequate and not excessive, adequate industrial infrastructure to
5 support systems to handle that national security needs? How do we
6 meet economically, meet those requirements?
7 Based, on the surface, the answers to both of those
8 questions, I believe the Commission will conclude that neither
9 Oakland FISC or Oakland Army Base should close. In the 1993 round,
10 BRAC came to understand the brilliant strategy that had been worked
11 out and allowed the Oakland FISC to downsize in place, while
12 freeing up nearly 80 percent of the base land for utilization by
13 Oakland ports international mode of transportation, the shipping of
14 containers throughout the world and throughout the United States.
15 What the Navy got was a streamlined efficient base operation, with
16 capacity to serve the nation in times of critical national
17 emergency.
18 The reduction of based and the savings realized
19 allowed the FISC to discharge much more effectively its
20 responsibility, both to itself and its tenant command. What the
21 community got was ability to use these magnificent maritime
22 facilities during time of peace, in a manner that is entirely
23 consistent with the opportunity one should expect in the downsizing
24 process.
25 Nothing really has changed in this regard, and this
26 model of community-Navy cooperation should remain in place.

1 The Oakland Army Base. Even a more compelling case
2 can be made for the Oakland Army Base. Literally if the facility
3 was closed, the Army would have to go out and create another one at
4 considerable cost and waste. It is indisputable that the Oakland
5 Army Base provide a critical needed function for the ship -- a
6 shipment of materials to the Pacific and beyond. The military
7 cannot function with such a facility, and would have to replace it
8 if it were closed. That type of planning is financially
9 irresponsible and would cause local community paying without
10 justification that it needs, given goals of saving resources of the
11 Federal Department and Department of Defense.
12 For all of those reasons it is my considered opinion
13 that these facilities should remain open.
14 I offer these as one who has had a deep and abiding
15 interest in reducing the military budget to levels of sufficiency.
16 I cannot achieve my goal if the military is forced to spend
17 millions of dollars to replace perfectly good and existing
18 facilities with ones that they would have to build someplace else.
19 I would like to add parenthetically, in conversations
20 that I had with Congressman Dellums, that he wanted me to mention
21 to you that, even though we have organized a process of base
22 conversion and we are very proud of that, very proud of that
23 approach, we have taken, between FISC and the Port and the City,
24 that -- and it has been crucial to our success of converting the
25 bases in Northern California -- that the role that EFA West San
26 Bruno plays in that process -- and I know you have considered

1 statements on that earlier -- but we would be remiss if we didn't
2 say to you that the successful completion, not only legal
3 responsibility for completion of conversion, but more the
4 responsibility of community that has been hit so drastically by
5 closure, is to keep us, make sure we have the tools to do it
6 successfully. And we believe EFA West serves that purpose.
7 We close with that, and I would be very happy to
8 answer any questions about either of the three bases I mentioned.
9 Thank you very much.
10 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you, Mr. Swanson.
11 Do any of the Commissioners have any questions?
12 There will be no questions.
13 It's nice to see the Army and Navy supporting each
14 other so well.
15 Admiral, please say hello to my childhood friend and
16 a lady, your spouse.
17 Good to see you all.
18 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Mr. Pate, are you ready to go?
19 I will swear you in.
20 (Witness sworn.)
21 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Very well. Take a minute, and I
22 think we will have the courtesy, please, Mr. Pate is about to
23 testify on behalf of SUPSHIP, ship building of San Francisco.
24 Mr. Pate, you have five minutes. Thank you.
25 MR. PATE: I have given you a handout here
26 that pretty much covers the entire fact about the SUPSHIP of

1 San Francisco. I would like to submit that for the record.
2 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: It is accepted. Thank you.
3 MR. PATE: Basically, SUPSHIP of San
4 Francisco has been downsizing since I have been working up in the
5 building area since 1991. When I first went up there they had 250,
6 218 people.
7 Their mission basically is to administer contracts
8 for repair to Navy ships and crafts.
9 Since the Navy has been downsizing in the Bay Area,
10 they have been downsizing accordingly. They have one rift going on
11 at this time. They will be downsizing to, I believe, 25 people by
12 September 30th.
13 Included in my package here I have a letter that I
14 wrote to Rear Admiral Porter, Sea 07, who is Commander of the
15 SUPSHIPS, on 20 October, and I was concerned at that point, that
16 they were, in effect, closing SUPSHIP. I was asking him to please
17 state his contention, because if they were closing them, there were
18 certain privileges that you get, like an unlimited annual leave
19 savings and that type of thing. So I was concerned that if they
20 were going to, he should announce it. He wrote back, which is also
21 included in my packet, a December letter, and he basically stated
22 that since they were cutting back a number of ships, eventually the
23 missing would just go downhill. But there was going to be a
24 continuing need to have a function of SUPSHIP there again as a
25 contract administrator. And he talks about a level, a Category 2
26 detachment of approximately eight to twelve people by next year,

1 and that, along with that, that the SUPSHIP of San Francisco will
2 become a detachment of San Diego.
3 So, in effect, the Navy is closing the SUPSHIP San
4 Francisco, and moving the function to SUPSHIP San Diego, and
5 leaving a small core of people here to cover emergent work, a small
6 craft repair special boat unit in Stockton.
7 It's kind of amusing when I read it in the paper, the
8 press release that the Navy was announcing that they were saving
9 SUPSHIP San Francisco where, in effect, it is, you know, it is
10 going away as SUPSHIP San Francisco. It is becoming another
11 entity. But, you know, in effect it is the same. There will no
12 longer by a SUPSHIP San Francisco.
13 I just think that the BRAC Commission has a lot more
14 pressing items to look at than this activity, which basically has
15 been handled, you know, according to the way the thing should have
16 been done in the DOD all along.
17 I would also like to comment the SUPSHIP management
18 has been outstanding in the treatment of their people and making
19 sure that they find jobs and get all of the benefits they are
20 entitled to. I don't believe anybody has actually gone out on a
21 rift. They have either found them a job somewhere or they very
22 actively have given them the buyouts. They are handling the whole
23 program in a very efficient manner.
24 Included in here is a question, though, on the
25 interpretation of the BRAC language. It's in my cover letter. I
26 also cover the paraservice office employees, and we are on the

BRAC '93, and in the process of locating our function to San Diego. I have a question on the interpretation of the language, if, in fact, it says relocate. If a detachment of a core of people are left up here, would the savings in the money to move, would in fact that be a satisfactory claim? I hope I can get an answer from your staff in a timely manner on that. I am not expecting it today, naturally.

I appreciate your time, and if you have any questions, I will certainly try to answer them.

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you very much, Mr. Pate. I will take that burden, to prod our job staff to respond to your question, to that particular question.

MR. PATE: Thank you. Any questions from the Commission?

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thanks a lot, Mr. Pate. Thank you.

---oOo---

PUBLIC COMMENT: CALIFORNIA

PAGES 155-164

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: We are now ready to begin a period set aside for public comment. Our assignment is to try to ensure all opinions on recommendations of the additions of bases affected in California are heard. We have assigned 34 minutes to this period. We have asked persons who wish to speak to sign up before the hearing began, and they have done so by now. We also asked them to limit their comments to two minutes. We will ring a bell at the end of that time. We want to strictly enforce that. Please stop after your two minutes are up. Written testimony of any length is welcomed by the Commission at any time in this process.

If all those who signed up would come forward so I can swear you in, we will begin the process.

(Witnesses sworn.)

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: I have five names for McClellan, beginning with Mike Will.

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: He may have already have left.

How about Paul Storey?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: How about Mr. Al Horjus?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Andrea Brooks?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Charles Weaver, Jr.? Mr. Weaver.

1 MR. WEAVER: My name is Charles Weaver, Jr.
2 I am a worker at McClellan. I wasn't planning on speaking. I just
3 wanted to come and listen to the hearing, except that you asked the
4 question about Bradley workload.
5 My personal involvement with the movement of the
6 Bradley workload from the Army Depot. I was assigned to that
7 project in Oakland, and two years ago, after the '93 BRAC
8 Commission closed the Sacramento Army Depot, and the work group, I
9 was part of that team that went to the Oakland Army Depot. We
10 moved the Bradley workload from their facilities to the McClellan
11 facilities. It took us approximately two to six months to get back
12 into operation. I would like to make you aware of the fact that we
13 lost all of the engineering expertise on that project. We were
14 transferred to other places.
15 In the last year, we have actually produced, to the
16 Army's satisfaction, everything that has been required as far as
17 the North CB Gyro and the TSAD.
18 The other thing I would like to make you aware of is
19 that, even though I am Air Force employee, I have learned to be an
20 Army employee, and I have also learned to be an Australian
21 employee. So every week I go in, I end up giving ten for ten. But
22 we have diversified our expertise in both computer, and all of the
23 avionics area. We have also been asked to do minor engineering,
24 because that is no longer supportable due to economic constraints.
25 Reverse engineering, which is no longer feasible due to economic
26 constraints. And we have really been, to some extent, asked to

1 expand our expertise.

2 End of my comment. If you have any questions on the

3 Bradley workload, I would be more than happy to answer them for

4 you.

5 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you.

6 Next we have, for NWAD Corona, Captain Edward

7 Schweir.

8 CAPTAIN SCHWEIR: I am Captain Edward Schwier,

9 Commanding Officer, Naval Warfare Assessment Division.

10 Commissioners, NWAD has its roots in the National

11 Bureau of Standards post World War II Missile Development Program.

12 In 1953, DOD, specifically the Navy, assumed this responsibility.

13 Various associated and complementary functions were integrated into

14 the commands during the 1950's.

15 In 1963, as a result of a conflict of interest

16 arising from Navy Ordinance Lab Corona's dual role as a weapons

17 developer and assessor, a separate command was created: Its

18 mission very similar to today's.

19 Throughout the next 27 years, numerous studies were

20 conducted on how best to organize the Navy Shore Support structure.

21 In every case, the service and independent activities such as GAO,

22 GSA and Inspectors General found that the independence which was

23 essential for accurate, unbiased assessment of weapons and combat

24 systems capability and performance would be lost if the functions

25 were submitted by another station with in-servicing engineering as

26 its main focus, such as the China Lake and Crane Warfare Centers.

1 The 1990 Navy study of RDT&E consolidation found the
2 idea of independence so important, that the function of NWAD was
3 specifically excluded from those of the functional or warfare
4 centers. NWAD satisfies an urgent and continuing need for
5 independent assessment across the entire life cycle.
6 It consolidated fragmented assessment efforts.
7 Established and improved neglected assessment areas. Integrated
8 the functions and resources to serve our customers in an efficient
9 and effective manner. These customers reported a $275 million
10 savings over the past two years, and 80 percent annual return on
11 investment.
12 The great value of NWAD is in its facilities,
13 analytic tools, the expertise of nearly 2,000 government and
14 contract employees, and our independent integrated organization.
15 Split it up, move it, and you run a great risk of
16 losing this critical capability. Ask the Fleet commanders, the
17 program managers, the 1700 GIDEP program members about our value to
18 them and the risk. Remember, there is only one NWAD.
19 And, Mrs. Cox, in a direct answer to your earlier
20 question this morning, to answer your question correctly: Yes,
21 there is a conflict.
22 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: EFA West San Bruno, Don Frate.
23 MR. FRATE: I am Don Frate from San Bruno
24 Chamber of Commerce. As your neighbors and being part of our city
25 with the Naval Base San Bruno, we have gone through a period of
26 five years of constant hits, starting with the Loma Prieta

1 Earthquake, five years of very heavy recession in the area. We are
2 very, very concerned about the loss of the payroll at San Bruno.
3 We see the possibility of maximizing the base, rather than closing
4 it. There is a lot of land that can be used by other services
5 within the GSA and within the Navy Department. We know that the
6 Navy base serves the West Coast rather well, and we have served a
7 lot of ethnic groups and merchants in our city that are just
8 borderline. The closing of the base could very well send the death
9 notice throughout the downtown area and our shopping areas.
10 The size of the downtown area will also be affected.
11 We have a large shopping center immediately across the street from
12 the base that will be impacted as well.
13 Again, I would ask you to look at not closing the
14 base, but maximizing the base. Thank you.
15 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you, Mr. Frate.
16 Point Mugu, we have a Mr. Lowell Boardman?
17 MR. BOARDMAN: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and
18 members of the Committee.
19 I am an employee of Point Mugu, and also a
20 representative for the National Union of Government Employees.
21 The very consideration of Point Mugu which seems to
22 be the updated inaccurate view of the IG Report has been refuted,
23 rejected and now reenacted for the sole purpose of placing Point
24 Mugu on the hit list.
25 We strongly agree with the Navy and GOE analysis
26 against the IG Report of further consideration of realigning

1 Point Mugu.

2 Secondly, we strongly oppose the relocation function

3 to other sites. We feel this will result in double-billing the

4 taxpayer for removing our function and establishing it elsewhere, a

5 function for which taxpayers have already paid for once.

6 The DOD requirement for these facilities and

7 personnel are ongoing. NORCO has a variety of DOD critical weapons

8 systems and would require the replacement of $13 million for the

9 test site of Point Mugu, which demonstrates a potential loss.

10 Should you consider closing the Point Mugu and many

11 other facilities, these critical functions may not be successfully

12 replicated at another facility. Furthermore, many of the

13 experienced personnel required to operate and support these

14 functions will not relocate. Their corporate knowledge, and in

15 some cases more than 30 years of productivity, represent a real

16 cost savings by intuitively being able to recognize problems and

17 cost effectively resolve them.

18 The COBRA now, since computing the cost of moving

19 equipment, does not accurately measure -- it might give us a cost

20 factor to move slow flow charts and tonnage. It does not tell us

21 how much it will cost to move the operational function of that

22 facility.

23 Thank you.

24 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you very much.

25 Mr. Harry Berman?

26 MR. BERMAN: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman,

1 members of the Commission. My name is Harry Berman. I am an
2 attorney for the National Association of Government Employees, the
3 union representing many of the civilian employees at Point Mugu.
4 Spokespeople more eloquent and knowledgeable than I have addressed
5 the economic impact of closing Point Mugu and Point Mugu's
6 strategic value. I would like to simply remind the Commission of
7 the affect that amending the base closure list land a thought on
8 the method of reviewing and validating that decision in relation to
9 Point Mugu.
10 When a decision to close a base is pending, it places
11 a tremendous burden on people's lives. People have to hold their
12 breaths, worrying about jobs, homes and families. When a decision
13 is reached, people go out and make major life choices based on the
14 inclusion or exclusion from the base closure list of the base where
15 they work or live.
16 In the case of Point Mugu and the other bases, the
17 employees and the communities had a reasonable belief that the base
18 would not be closed because Point Mugu was not on the initial list
19 of bases to be closed. People made decisions based on that belief.
20 They bought homes, enrolled children in schools, started
21 businesses, and even entered into personal relationships.
22 Now them employees and communities are being told:
23 We have reconsidered. The decisions you made may be wrong. Your
24 jobs may be gone, your businesses may devalued, and your families
25 may have to be uprooted and moved. There is no question that the
26 Commission has the right to make the decisions on base closures,

1 which may create these results.

2 However, in the case of Point Mugu, I believe the

3 evidence presented today shows that Point Mugu was correctly

4 omitted from the initial list of bases to be closed and should not

5 have been considered for closure today.

6 I implore the Commission to give the greatest weight

7 to the evidence presented today and look, with the most critical

8 and skeptical eye, on those reports and data that was used to reach

9 the decision to modify the base closure list to include Point Mugu.

10 I ask this because the employees and community around

11 Point Mugu are, again, holding their breath. I ask this so the

12 Commission will --

13 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you very much. You submit

14 the rest for the record, if you like.

15 Mr. Louis Rogers?

16 MR. ROGERS: I am a heavy equipment operator

17 at Point Mugu. I represent the National Association of Government

18 Employees, Local 33, ARP 33. We represent about 2,000 GSA wage

19 employees on the base, and I have been through a rift twice before.

20 I just know what it does to the community, and I can tell you, and

21 Mr. Berman has alluded to that, already homes are started to

22 devalue because, just because they were going on the list.

23 Businesses are already starting to lay people off. It has a

24 dramatic effect on the community, just the hint of being closed.

25 I would urge you, at this time, to consider what the

26 Department of Defense and the Department of Navy has said in taking

1 Mugu off that list. Thank you.

2 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you very much. I have an

3 alternate, if she would like to speak. Ms. Carol Lezniewicz?

4 (No response.)

5 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: All right. Going down the list,

6 Oakland Army Base, Ms. Jeanette Cordero.

7 MS. CORDERO: Members of the Commission. My

8 name is Jeanette Cordero. I am a resident of Oakland and employed

9 at the Oakland Army Base.

10 My superior has already told me in detail the

11 strategic importance of the Oakland Army Base, and they say: You

12 can't leave home without us.

13 I am a part of the finest workers in the area,

14 colleagues of both civilian and military, who are dedicated to

15 service to our country. I am proud to call them co-workers, proud

16 to have them as friends.

17 As work talent, we are educated in our field and

18 hard-working. Our mission is clear and we strive to accomplish

19 that mission every day. We could probably go somewhere else and

20 find new jobs. This would break up a community, put distance

21 between family and friends and churches.

22 We are already rebuilding from natural disasters this

23 region has been through, earthquakes, fires, floods and far too

24 many base closures. We have employees that have jumped from one

25 base to another, just a jump ahead of the BRAC action.

26 There are employees who are close to retirement,

for which a move might not be feasible and there is nothing else.

In the recent base closure, local military reserve units are frantically searching for a place to train. Presently there is a shortage of military terminals with the capability for these reservists to train. Without training, the reservists, during contingencies, is critical hindered.

A decision to close the Oakland Army Base at this point would impact our lives tremendously. We are important to you and our mission as individuals.

Oakland Army Base is important to the world and the nation as a military transportation hub. It is important to the community, for our survival, and it is important to our families.

Please give this decision careful consideration. Thank you for your time.

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you very much.

I have an alternative, Ms. Mary Meyers?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: I thank you all very much, and that concludes the California public comment period.

We will begin the Utah portion of the session as soon as the Utah delegation is in place and we will start a little early. We will start right away when they are in place.

---o0o---

UTAH

PAGES 200-237

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: If the Utah team is in place, all those who are planning to testify, if you will all raise your right hands, we will go through the swearing-in process.

All those who are going to testify, please raise your right hand.

(Witnesses sworn in.)

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Very well.

Governor, I have you as the lead-off witness, so we will start the clock when you begin, sir. We have 75 minutes for the State of Utah.

MR. LEAVITT: Commissioners:

Thank you very much for the opportunity to appear before you again today.

For over 30 years, Keller Air Force Base and the Ogden Air Logistics Command has been the largest single munitions stockpile in our state. Even though we have gone through tremendous downsizing, that continues to be true.

We look at the history of defense downsizing in our state. Back to 1949, Fort Douglas, it was closed, and the maintenance mission at Tooele, it was closed. Significant downsizing. If we were to add the ALC at Ogden Army Air Force Base, and add the major realignment of Dugway, there will be virtually nothing left in our state except 42 percent of our country's munitions stockpile.

If all of those things were to occur, we would be

1 glad to have that relocated as well.

2 The decision you are making, while not an economic
3 one, we recognize out of the eight categories economic impact
4 as number 8, it is a criteria. We would like to acknowledge,
5 in passing, when it comes to defense downsizing,
6 on a per-capita basis, you would have a hard time finding
7 a state that has shouldered a greater burden than our state.

8 Your purpose, however, today, is not to make solely
9 economic decisions, but to make a military decision.

10 Military value, and your purpose is to call
11 Ogden ALC to the other four. It's very simple.

12 Hill/Ogden ALC is ranked at the top, in the top tier
13 by the Air Force, both in operational, as an operational
14 base, and as a maintenance base. That is by both Air Force
15 data and listed by the charts by the Commission.

16 Hill is ranked number 1 of the five. Let me repeat
17 that for emphasis. On military value, the Ogden ALC is
18 ranked number 1. What else is there to say? What more could
19 I say? It seems that Hill and Ogden ALC are number 1.

20 If there is to be an Air Logistics Command left
21 open, by that criteria, by independent criteria, it would be
22 the Ogden ALC and Hill Air Force Base.

23 The people of this state, Utah, have always been
24 a glad receiver and a proud receiver of military missions,
25 whether they were good or difficult. In testing, or storage,
26 or chemical weapons, or biological agents, our communities

have not taken the position of "not in our backyard," but we have been proud receivers and proud to be part of the military mission.

The people of Utah have faith in this independent Commission to make a judgment on the basis of military value, and to reaffirm the historic commitment of our people.

Today our presenters will include Congressman Jim Hansen, and also retired Major Mike Pavitch. Our United States senators, Senators Hatch and Bennett, both were required to be in Washington today for an important Appropriations vote. As a result, they have asked to communicate to you by a short video, Senator Hatch first, and then we will ask Congressman Hansen to proceed, followed by retired General Mike Pavitch, and then Congressman Hansen will summarize.

Thank you, Governor.

(Two videos shown of two speakers, Senator Orin Hatch and Senator Bob Bennett, both from Utah; not reported.)

MS. HANSEN: Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before the Commission, and I personally want to thank the Commissioners who visited with us yesterday at Hill. It was very kind of you to be there, and also your staff people.

In 1993 the Commission voted to look at all of the ALCs, except Hill, because of Hill's high military value. We had the videotape testimony at the hearing

when those additions took place. Former analyst for the Commission, Robert Hock, stated, in response to a question whether there were any ALCs that should be shielded from consideration, quote, in my opinion, there is an ALC which should be shielded from consideration. Hill Air Force Base in Utah. Its proximity to the Utah Test and Training Range, its work on intercontinental ballistic missiles, also make it irreplacable. End of quote.

It is ironic to me, then, the 1993 Commission later cited, for not closing ALCs, its failure to add Hill Air Force Base to the study list. Therefore, I optimistically view the Commission's act of adding all five ALCs as potentially a good thing, although a bit unnerving, if I may say so.

Let me say: We all know where Hill ranks. It's number 1 by almost every measure, although which ALC or ALCs should be closed, the press in particular, always seems to pick on Hill Air Force Base. It is as if all reporters look at it purely from the economical standpoint. In 1993, no less authority than The New York Times filed two different stories citing unnamed Pentagon sources as targeting Hill as the number 1 for closure. That turned out to be false also. Again, the public called on sources "inside of the Pentagon," "unnamed Pentagon officials." Sometime I would like to find out who all of the "unnamed officials" are in the Pentagon targeting Hill as the number 1

1 choice to close.

2 I was concerned and asked the Department of Defense
3 officials for an explanation. Those we contacted obviously
4 denied Hill was the number 1 target and disallowed any
5 knowledge of the source of that article.

6 I then met with Undersecretary of the Air Force,
7 Rudy Deleon, who agreed to advise me with a written statement
8 on the official Air Force position. That position couldn't
9 be more clear. I have asked that each of you and your staff
10 receive a copy of this.

11 "Mr. Hansen, I appreciate your calling my attention
12 to the article in the May 18th edition to the 'inside
13 Pentagon sources' regarding Hill. I can assure you this is
14 not an Air Force position. The closure of Hill Air Force
15 Base would be inconsistent with Air Force analysis of
16 Air Force installation closure in the top ten."

17 What could be more clear than that? The Air Force
18 does not support the closure of Hill and Ogden ALC. The
19 Hill Air Force Base ranked in the top tier in both the
20 operational bases and the depot.

21 Let me go on record at this point that it will be
22 my position, and I believe it is shared by the Governor
23 and the rest of Utah, if Hill Air Force Base and Ogden
24 Air Logistic Center were closed, it would be purely political
25 and not based on military value, which Congress intended,
26 and the law requires.

I remember when we debated that issue. I am not too worried about that. I was reassured yesterday, when you all responded to a question by Lori Sullivan of the Tribune, and I want to thank you for your reassurance on that particular point.

We in Utah have been willing, and are willing, to be compared and scrutinized according to the eight criteria. We do not feel to be totally immune from the selected realignment, those that make military and economic sense.

We think you should, and by the position of the Department of Defense, should relocate the tactile missile work, if you decide to close Tempe Army Depot. I am not pushing for that. We are not pushing for that. If you decide, that is the way it is. Ogden has the capacity and facility and expertise to handle it all. To be sure, most facilities can be replicated elsewhere, given enough time or money. However, this process of closing bases was necessitated by the lack of money. We don't have the money to needlessly duplicate facilities elsewhere.

Hill has certain capability duplicated nowhere else, which are vital, which cannot be duplicated without huge sums of money being spent. Those include intercontinental missile repair facilities, vast areas for missile storage, and the only landing-gear repair facility in the Department that remains. Sure, it can be replaced for $1.5 million.

1 That is more money than we have budgeted for the entire
2 BRAC process. If you move the missiles at Hill, and close
3 the ALC, as was studied in the past and also rejected,
4 one thing that drives my mind, you can't move -- if you
5 had all the money in Fort Knox -- that vast, hundreds of
6 square miles of vast desert known as the Utah Test and
7 Training Range.
8 I have another letter from Lieutenant Colonel,
9 Deputy Mormon, which states: "Utah Test and Training Range
10 is a national asset which must be preserved."
11 I should have all received copies of his letter
12 as well.
13 The Utah Test and Training Range is the only place
14 in the United States with the vast air space unencumbered
15 by human encroachment, reserved solely for military training
16 and testing. It goes to ground level 358,000 feet just for
17 the military. Nowhere else is this to be found.
18 The Department of Defense officials can see that
19 the Utah Test and Training Range is the only place we can
20 adequately and safely test our cruise missiles, such as
21 the Tomahawk. With our new weapons coming on F-22, large
22 areas for training are necessary. UTTR is absolutely vital.
23 You can't shut down Hill and keep UTTR. Once UTTR is not
24 utilized or underutilized, it is virtually certain that
25 the FAA -- and frankly, I received a call from the FAA
26 about this, and other federal agencies, the chairman of the

1 Committee of the National Lands and Forest Service.
2 Many people are salivating to collect that wilderness area
3 in the west desert, once it's lost and gone forever.
4 There is a whole bunch of folks that would like to get their
5 hands on this. But Blue Air, in that study, UTTR came out
6 on top. Reports stated that the Department of Defense
7 shouldn't make every effort to preserve this superb national
8 asset. In fact, the so-called bottoms-up review, President
9 Clinton stated we should look at consolidation, test and
10 evaluation activities into the so-called -- as they reported
11 in this "bottoms-up review" -- western test complexes,
12 linking those western ranges such as the UTTR, Edwards,
13 China Lake, White Sands, electronically. It cited problems
14 in the eastern ranges where human encroachment and
15 more severe environmental does not allow this. As such,
16 the UTTR would be keeping consistent with this analysis.
17 Interservices. Some folks refer to that as
18 "cross-servicing." As long as I have been in Congress
19 and national security committees, I have joined many of
20 my colleagues in pushing the Department of Defense to do
21 more interservicing, in an effort to reduce needless
22 military capability. One of the last conversations
23 I had with General Colin Powell after he stepped down
24 as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, included his observations
25 that he wished he could have done more in interservicing.
26 For too long, in my opinion, each of the services

have gone its own way, and there has been very little cooperation. And I have given this speech for 15 years from 2118 in the Rayburn Building, to the Joint Chiefs, and they all say "Yes," but it doesn't happen. In my opinion, despite all the rhetoric and good work, we needed to do more. Little or no action is taken, and I speak from experience of one who has been on that committee for a long time.

The first major fixed-wing air wars occurred pursuant to the public and private competition that occurred about two years ago. In that competition, Hill Air Force Base won a $16 million contract, despite numerous changes in the specifications or requirement of the contract by the Navy, Hill completed the work on 32 aircraft in a very satisfactory manner. There is an option to renew. In the end, the Navy decided not to renew the contract at Hill, after extensive analysis, and decided to return the work to North Island Depot.

It is my personal opinion, on record, that the Navy inappropriately and unjustifiedly chose not to renew the contract with Hill. It is my view that the Navy's primary concern was to reserve workload for its own aviation depot at North Island, rather than to Hill, who would do the work in a more cost-effective fashion.

This simply points out the fact that everyone says that interservicing makes sense. It should be done. But

nothing is ever done about it. If left alone, the services will hold out and not cooperate, despite a good start in BRAC '95. Unless this Commission steps in, as it did in 1993 on the tactile mission and forces interservicing to occur, it is doubtful progress will ever be made in this area in the foreseeable future.

I know one thing: Hill Air Force Base and Ogden ALC should be the Department of Defense's repair source for missile and landing gears. That is what Hill does. That is their specialty. They do these things better than anyone else.

As I close my statement, I want to tell you my personal feeling on the Air Logistics Center, having sat on that committee for an awful long time.

They are each excellent installations, some of the best in the Department of Defense. My own preference would be to do more interservicing of aircraft items from other services, to more fully utilize the ALC capability. However, if this is too difficult to occur, I am of the opinion that, given our current and projected force structure, there is too much overcapacity in the ALC system. Year after year workload goes down, and for the past five year, Hill has experienced reductions in force in excess of a thousand workers a year. It's like water torture. It's like the pain of downsizing never seems to end. It needs to end. We need to get some stability back in our workforce in these ALCs.

1 It's tremendously unproductive, demoralizing, and expensive
2 to undergo this annual RIF procedure.
3 If interservicing occurs, and I believe,
4 in my opinion, this position will and should be taken,
5 the difficult steps of identifying an ALC, possibly two,
6 for closure, should that occur, the work can then be
7 redirected to the remaining three ALCs, more fully utilizing
8 their capacity, instead of five ALCs, who would then be
9 three or four more robust ALCs.
10 I know that is probably not a popular thing to say,
11 but I believe it.
12 The nation is watching to see how this will be
13 handled. The ALC issue is under a microscope. Everyone
14 seems to know who the more obvious candidates for closure
15 are. I hope this committee will withstand the tremendous
16 political pressure for which it was designed to be insulated
17 against. You may recall the debate on this. That is what
18 we discussed the whole time, actively supporting your
19 independence, as I am sure the Governor of Utah delegation
20 would be.
21 Far and above the sway of political pressure,
22 you are doing the nation a tremendous public service.
23 I thank you for your efforts. I know it will be difficult.
24 Now I think it is time for General Farrell.
25 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Mr. Farrell?
26 MR. FARRELL: Commissioners, good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: General, good afternoon.

MR. FARRELL: It is good to see you again, sir. If I said, however, that I am happy to see you here to testify, this being the fourth time in front of many BRAC Commissions, if I certified that, I might retract the credibility of my future remarks. I won't say that.

However, the reason I am here is that the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Secretary asked me to come to the Base Closure Regional Commission hearings, and to represent the position of the Department, and if asked by the communities, to testify in their behalf.

I have been asked by Congressman Hansen and the community to testify here today. That is why I am here. I will be brief, because General Patton says an extensive briefing is not necessary to give to justify communities' position.

But very briefly I would just like to remind the people in the audience that the Air Force's position is the realignment at the five logistic centers and to downsize in place.

The analysis proceeded in accordance with the eight criteria, were laid down after the analysis was fully complete and the ALCs were arranged in three tiers, Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3.

The Air Force, in turn, turned to the consideration of what a closure would mean. Let me briefly run through the

1 considerations.

2 Number one, a lot of the workload, as you are seeing
3 in your tours, is nonmodulous workload, in that it's not
4 very similar to the workload that is being done at other
5 depots. It is a unique type of workload. That is not true
6 in all cases, but in many cases and in large amounts of
7 workload, it is true. Therefore, if you move that, close
8 that depot and try to move that workload, you are facing
9 potential workload admission disruption as you move
10 the unique tool that is associated with that workload.
11 Because of that, also because you have to move so much,
12 the savings tend to be lower, and you are dealing with
13 a lot of "uniques," not only at Hill, but all of the
14 Air Force depots.

15 Another fact, we looked at the large tenant
16 population. Not large tenants doing esthetical missions.
17 Large tenants doing worldwide-type missions, Navy tactile,
18 tanker, and the AWACs, the J STARs at Robbins, and
19 significantly at Hill, the 3D AWAC, the fighter wing.

20 There are also a lot of nonmaintenance functions
21 associated with the depot. I think you talked to General
22 Leo Marquez when we went to Kirkland. He probably conversed
23 with you. Weapons depots were designed -- they were designed
24 with the intent to do not only the maintenance, not only the
25 program maintenance, but the item management associated with
26 the workload was also there.

In the Navy depot, you find Aneth up at North Island with the program management assumption. The audit management associated with that system would be in North Bila.

In the Air Force case, we have located all of those functions on one base. You are not closing an ALC; you are also moving all of those management functions.

We looked at the cost to do this, and it's quite expensive. You are dealing with a huge population. When you get 20,000 people doing a multitude of functions at a base, it's going to be very costly.

We looked also at the mission impact, not only maintenance, that would be disruptive. The mission support that would be associated with that, and the disruption of the units it would have to move. Some of these units, I might dare say, it would be very hard to find a base -- it would be difficult to find a place to put the AWACs mission and the Tactile mission, which I dare say should remain at all costs. In the case of ED38, W38, 3DAL, to have access to the UTTR, there is no place that could replace that.

Finally, the Air Force looked at the cost to do this and how it would impact the Air Force budget. You have seen the figures, but just to review, you have seen a series of cost figures, a series of savings figures, and there was a differential there. But the most important figure we think, in the Air Force, was the difference between what

it cost to do it and what is budgeted in the BRAC to do it. And if you look at the numbers, even with the recommendation we have made in the Air Force right now, we are still going to be short about $500 million to be able to fund the BRAC implementation over the five-year period.

If you add one depot closure to that, you increase the money that we are going to have to find over this period to $2 billion. And if you add two depots, have to find money we don't have in the budget of up to 2.2.

The reason that is important to us is that because there is only three pots you can take this money out of. The infrastructure pot, which is now squeezed down pretty tight. The readiness pot, which funds are low; and the admonitions[?] pot which is acquisition. We know that the F-22 is already sliding to the right. There is lots of pressure on the C-17, which is an important acquisition program we need to keep on-line. We are afraid this large deficit might cause expense of some of those systems.

In the context of Ogden's capability in the field, in context of these considerations which I have just laid down, number one, Hill and Ogden ALC is a 2-to-1 base. It ranked very high in our rankings. You have got that analysis. It's already been presented to you. It's also -- I believe one of the senators may have said -- Senator Bennett said -- it is the most costly base to close. That is, in fact, true. If you go to all of our bases, I think

you will probably find more "uniques" that are almost impossible to duplicate anywhere else, than you will at Ogden. Number one, you have got a landing-gear facility, which you have already toured through. That is a unique facility not duplicated anywhere in the ALC structure. We simply don't do that work anywhere else.

About four years ago there was a study that said that if the United States went to war, the leading item in our acquisition and procurement, would be landing gears, and landing gears generally take the order of four years in lead time to produce. If we went to war, that is a facility we have to have.

You try to close the ALC and move the mission somewhere else, you would impact the ability to produce landing gears. You have to duplicate the new tooling somewhere at a new location. You have to take some mission degredation of the closing at the ALC. I was stationed at Ogden in 1981 to 1985. I spent two years in the ALC, weapons system management. I have flown many places in the world. I have flown in Korea, flown in Vietnam. I have flown all over Europe. I can tell you, and any pilot will tell you, that is the finest training opportunity anywhere in the world. You can't afford to give that up. And that is one of the reasons that Hill made Tier 1 base.

In summary, after looking at all of the factors, we in the United States Air Force and the Department of

Defense decided while savings is not as much to downsize and in place, all of these other factors included, we think it's probably the smartest decision for the next 20 years of the Department of Defense to downsize and in place ALCs.

Thank you.

MR. PAVITCH: I hope you don't mind if I come over here to talk to you. You can hear me all right on this mike?

I am going to use this chart. As sophisticated as we are nowadays, when you get down to the last minute, you have to improvise. That is what I am going to do today.

Except for you, Commissioner Montoya, I talked to almost everybody in this room yesterday in lunch. They all know our community's position. I don't suppose to go over that again in detail.

I do want to hit a couple of key points, though, and I would be -- I know the folks behind you are making a book on this -- did Pavitch talk for 5 minutes or 15 minutes?

Did anybody yesterday have any questions still on their minds from your visit at Hill Air Force Base yesterday afternoon that I can put to rest before I reemphasize a couple of points?

(No response.)

MR. PAVITCH: Let me talk just about a couple of things.

The Governor was too modest to mention that the

State of Utah has invested almost $10 million to preclude encroachment on Hill Air Force Base runways. They have just finished up the biggest easements that are necessary. That money is all but a few dollar spent in buying those easements that will protect the encroachment on that runway indefinitely, because the State will control that. That partnership is essential.

You have heard everybody talk about the Utah Test and Training Range. There is a brochure in the material that we gave you that has all of the statistics and all of the data. Commissioner Kling and I were talking about a million acres, 900,000-plus acres, 17,000 square miles. The testimony in the two letters of the 388 and 419th Wing is probably as great as testimony as you can give, except maybe General Farrell, who has just been in the same situation and just talked about that. I am not going to talk any more about the Utah Test and Training Range.

Next slide?

For those of you who haven't seen it, probably through happenstance -- I like to think that it was not thoughtful but probably through happenstance, in the 1920s and the 1930s, the Department of the Army and the War Department took an Army munitions depot and an aviation depot, built a runway there, combined them together, and in the 1940s named it Hill Air Force Base. With that, and with the partnership of the State of Utah, and the unique

geographics of the State of Utah, they created an entity that has military value unsurpassed, not surpassed by any other installation that exists that I have ever been to or seen. I have spent 29 years ion almost every Air Force Base that is in the world. I have been to a lot of Army and a lot of Navy bases also. It brings a unique capability together, to do the kinds of things that can be done.

I showed you a lot of quotes. You have heard a lot of comments. Probably the most important is the one that we got by telephone yesterday, and I am going to reiterate that, because General Lowe said: Pavitch, you tell that Commission what I want them to hear. This is what I want them to hear, is that the Air Combat Command has closed 12 bases. They have downsized into the best of the best, and that is Hill Air Force Base. The Air Combat Command has plans for Hill Air Force Base far into the future. He doesn't say what those plans are. I would surmise, by what the Division Chief of Staff of the Air Force said on the supersonic air space and the F-22, Hill Air Force Base even makes an ideal location to base F-22s, or ideal location of the depot for F-22s or both. He is concerned. If they close the Air Logistics Center, I can say this: You can't pick up those costs.

Everybody saw yesterday all of the things that the Air Logistics Center does for the wing. It allows the wing to operate very efficiently. And then he points

1 out: We need Hill Air Force Base and the Air Force Test and
2 Training Range as a combination.
3 What are the drivers? This is improvisation. I had
4 two slides on "drivers" yesterday. About an hour ago we
5 spilled a glass of water and the blue ink from the first
6 slide basically got eaten up.
7 What the first slide says is what other people have
8 said. The Air Force has invested a lot of money in Hill Air
9 Force Base, and to recreate that someplace else, they say
10 it's $1.4 billion. We can argue about the cost. Whatever
11 the cost is for Hill Air Force Base, it is more for Hill
12 Air Force Base than it is for other Air Logistics Centers.
13 That is pretty much undisputed.
14 It also had on there all of the unique capabilities
15 that General Farrell talked about, which drive it into
16 the top tier. So that slide is gone. This is what is left.
17 This talk about what the fighter pilot says about
18 the UTTR, about the air space, about strategic missiles and
19 tactile missiles, it is an extremely cost-competitive depot.
20 It won, one of the 9 of 13 competitions.
21 You have heard about enclaving of missions.
22 The senators refer to it. There have been rumors about it.
23 The idea was the cost drivers to close Hill Air Force Base,
24 or Ogden Logistics Center. What about the ICBMs, the
25 munitions mission and the landing-gear mission? What if we
26 enclave those missions? Close the rest of the Air Logistics

1 Center and let the air fighter wings operate out there.
2 We can take credit for the closing of an Air Logistics
3 Center.
4 Was that smart to do? It was studied during
5 an AFMC-21 study. What they found out, those things which
6 account for most of the money to close, basically only
7 supports about 30 percent of the depot work. Therefore,
8 if you move the rest of the depot assets, basically
9 the aircraft associated workload, that 30 percent has to pick
10 up an additional 70 percent of the overhead, which drives
11 the cost of the customers up, and the idea, concept of
12 enclaving makes no sense at all.
13 When Lowe then came onboard, then said you can
14 forget that. I am not taking over that base as Air Combat
15 Commander. I can't afford that. The concept of enclave
16 basically was thrown out.
17 I have given you a point paper on your books there,
18 and the result of that AFMC-21 study.
19 Next slide?
20 What we get down to, when we really take everything
21 off, we are worried about business. Because the Air
22 Logistics Center operation, just like the Defense Logistic
23 Agency, is a business-proffering proposition. What makes
24 good business here? If the Air Force and the Department of
25 Defense has said this installation is at the top and we need
26 to keep this installation, then it makes good business sense

1 to take the capabilities of that installation and maximize
2 the workload. Okay?
3 There are ways to do that. Tactile missile --
4 Lockheed easily comes to mind. If somebody is going to
5 transfer Lead Kenny landing-gear consolidation, it does all
6 of the Air Force landing gear, which is 70 percent. It ships
7 landing gear from all over the world to be repaired there.
8 We could easily do all of the landing gear in the Department
9 of Defense, without a hiccup, and probably save everybody
10 money.
11 There are other things that you can do. We talked
12 about FAT and all of that. You heard me when I gave you my
13 personal opinion yesterday at lunch. I firmly believe there
14 are some things that ought to be done in that area.
15 Let's talk a minute about tactile missiles, tactile
16 missiles which is very charged. It's charged because it's
17 a roles admission between the Army and Air Force. It's
18 charged because there was a '93 BRAC decision which seemed
19 to satisfy the issue, and now it's being revisited because of
20 the Army. It's charged because it essentially closes a
21 facility, basically closes a facility.
22 If we look specifically at the facts, the decision
23 process in '93 said: There is an Army accounting study that
24 says it's as cost-effective to move all of the tactile work,
25 missile workload to Lead Kenny as it is to close Lead Kenny.
26 That was 1993. That was consider 2.2 million hours of work,

1 is what it said it was going to move.

2 That workload has dwindled. The work that was
3 scheduled to move there, 2.2 million scheduled to work there,
4 is now somewhere between 6- and 700,000 hours, depending on
5 what we talk about. So it's down significantly. So that
6 calls to question:" If the same business strategy that
7 talked about consolidating all of the tactile missile at
8 Lead Kenny is still a cost-effective approach, if we look
9 at guidance and control workload, that is the guts of
10 the workload. That is the technology we are talking about.
11 The majority of that work is done today, 2700 guidance
12 workload, 30 percent on contract and 53 percent at Hill
13 Air Force.

14 You heard Undersecretary Kling -- I apologize --
15 Commissioner Kling, talk about the fact that maybe you are
16 going to privitization tactile missiles. With that kind of
17 feeling in the Department of Defense, it's obvious to me that
18 contract workload isn't going to move anyplace. The Army
19 hasn't moved. They were supposed to move and probably
20 never will. And so if we are going to try and consolidate,
21 what is the best way to do that?

22 Even if you move the Maverick and the Sidewinder
23 from Hill, you are still doing mission, guided mission work
24 at Ogden. You have increased the cost of doing it a little
25 bit, broken a little bit of synergism of the Air Force.
26 You had -- doesn't exist anywhere else organically. So when

1 the new missiles come in, they are going to have to stay
2 on contract or have to go to Ogden, or build another
3 Stealth capability. We don't want to do that.
4 Let's talk about the key driving issues. This is
5 when I get to this.
6 The Army came in. When you ask them what would it
7 cost to move to Hill Air Force Base, they said it's going to
8 cost $220 million. Now I understand who put that analysis
9 together, and I understand what is driving it.
10 Basically there are three issues. $124 million for
11 a military construction of storage facilities, $51 million
12 for PCS, and $21 million for Patriot training. That is
13 $197 million of this 220 million. The Delta $23 million,
14 we won't talk about. Let's accept it, and let's talk about
15 MILCON and CPS, okay?
16 MILCON. Storage. That is what drives the MILCON.
17 They say you need to build a radar range for Patriot,
18 and that will cost $2 million. We will accept that. That is
19 not a big deal. You have got to have a million square feet
20 of storage to take all of the tactile missiles in the Army,
21 Navy, and Air Force, store them in one location. Does that
22 make any sense at all? If you look at what the DOD
23 requirement is, it's basically mute because the majority of
24 the tactile missiles are in the hands of the war fighters.
25 They are stationed in Europe. They are stationed in the
26 Pacific Theater, stationed at the rapid deployment bases in

the United States. It makes absolutely no sense, no sense at all, either statically or tactically. I think General Lowe pointed this out yesterday. Take all of your missiles and put them in one garage, that's just one more thing. You can't get them out. You can't get them out in a timely fashion.

The Army Department of Defense has said: We will tell you what our plan says for storing tactile missiles. Our plan says we are going to store these precision-guided munitions, those things we will need in the first 30 days of any combat, we are going to store those in our Tier 1 depots, because those are the depots that can, most rapidly, get them in the hands of the war fighters. They have identified those Tier 1 depots, Tooele in the West, McAllister in the Central United States, and Crane and Blue Grass on the East Coast. That is where the DOD storage plan says they are going to store tactical munitions, precision-guided munitions Okay?

What the DOD plan says: In your repair facility, they say you have to have enough storage in order to take care of what is necessary for the repairs that you are doing.

Ogden has 187,000 square feet of 1.1 storage available, now available. That is more than enough to take care of the repair requirement for storage. It's also only 60 to 70 miles from Tooele, one of these Tier 1 depots where most of the Air Force stuff is right now. So when you get down to it and you talk about this million square feet of

storage, that is a red herring. There is no military construction required for storage of missiles anyplace. Anyplace.

Personnel cost. The driving factor on personnel cost, they say we are authorized 923 people. You have got to move those 923 people. There is only 505 onboard. The 923 is what is projected if you are going to hire everybody between '96 and '95, after all of the workload. Certainly you don't have to move 923. 505 is how many they have.

What does history tell us? History tells us, through this BRAC process, that about 20 percent of those folks raise their hand and say "I want to go." It also tell us the gaining organization only picks up those that they need, regardless of how many want to go. Only picks up those they need. How many have transferred to Lead Kenny through the transition process going on there? 18 percent, pretty close.

How about the basic skills at Ogden? The basic skill pool, we have given you six pages of detailed analysis on this, in the paper. The basic skill pool exceed 2,000 people. Basically we are going to move about 20 percent of the folks. That is what we would do. The cost is 5.4 for 153 PE. Is it 150 or is it 275?

The number is something you can work out in detail, but the costs are in the $5 million area, not in the

1 $50 million area.

2 Let's talk about the training. For all training,
3 for all of the systems, except for Hawk and Patriot, okay?
4 The training bill has been about $6 million. That is
5 the Lead Kenny budget. Okay? 1.9 million of that was for
6 basic electronics. This was to take people who had no
7 experience in this kind of workload, basically vehicle
8 mechanics, and give them the electronic skills they need to
9 move into the weapon systems skill level. This is from
10 Lead Kenny data. We didn't make all of the systems,
11 except Patriot and Hawk. We have got $3.5 million. Okay?
12 For Patriot and Hawk, the folks said $67,000 for PE.
13 We traded 328 PE for $22 million. If they spent that,
14 that is fine.

15 Let's talk about experience They train every
16 employee. That is what they have to do to get those 22
17 employees at 67,000 a person. When Hill took on the advanced
18 Cruise missiles, highest technology missile there is, Stealth
19 technology, they spent $36,000 a person to give them Cadillac
20 training, per diem, everything, transportation, hotel rooms.
21 36. Which is bought from a contractor.

22 We considered it expensive. So let's use $40,000.
23 Just use $40,000 for a number. The training concept within
24 the Air Force and in the Air Logistics Center is, because of
25 the technology base you have already got, you train 50
26 percent of your workforce, and that 50 percent of the

1 obviously used the freeways to arrive in Oakland. What may not be
2 so obvious to you is that Oakland also has excellent railroad
3 infrastructure. This map illustrates most of the major western
4 railroads through Oakland. Oakland is serviced by three full
5 service railroads, the Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Southern
6 Pacific. By the way, rail is the preferred mode of transportation
7 for moving containerized military cargo. The geographic location
8 is a critical component of military value. It was the one critical
9 component ignored in the previous evaluation.
10 Oakland, as a gateway to the Pacific, makes its
11 military value irreplaceable.
12 Let's move from the geographic side of the equation
13 to the capability side of the equation.
14 What distinguishes military port capability from
15 commercial port capability? The answer is: The unique
16 characteristics of military cargo. For example, crises occur with
17 little or no notice, and that means huge amounts of military cargo
18 must move quickly. Another characteristic is that, during
19 contingencies and unit moves, most military equipment is not
20 containerizable. Well, one reason it's not containerizable is
21 size. Picture the M-1 tank. That should make that obvious. You
22 can't fit an M-1 tank into an eight foot wide opening of a
23 container.
24 Another reason not so obvious is the inability to
25 off-load and move containers in undeveloped ports or countries.
26 Mogadishu and Somalia and Hatti is an example of that lesson

1 relearned. Because military cargo is heavy and overweight, it
2 often requires special heavy lift cranes, a unique problem for most
3 ports. The size and nature of military vehicles means you can't
4 stack them one on top of another like you can containers. That
5 means military cargo typically requires large amounts of staging
6 area, more so than typical commercial cargo. Military cargo also
7 frequently has security requirements, has hazardous waste
8 considerations.
9 All of these unique characteristics make military
10 cargo different and more difficult than typical commercial cargo.
11 Knowing the unique characteristics of military cargo,
12 and knowing that military ports like Oakland Army Base are designed
13 and built for military cargo, it is not surprising that military
14 cargo works best in military ports.
15 Let's extend that fact and explore why commercial
16 ports have limited capability in moving military, non-containerized
17 cargo.
18 First, most commercial ports are optimized to handle
19 commercial cargo in containers. Large amount of military cargo
20 can't be containerized, for reasons we just discussed.
21 Commercial ports, like the commercial port of
22 Oakland, are busy. That means limited availability, congestion in
23 their ports, and very little access capacity. Commercial ports are
24 profit-making organizations, and there aren't too many profit-
25 making organizations that can afford to maintain excess capacity.
26 That limits their availability, especially when we need them on

1 short notice.

2 Also, commercial ports have limited suitability. As

3 I mentioned before, they are optimized for containers, and in

4 crisis, military cargo often moves outside of containers.

5 They are limited in suitability because of inadequate

6 staging, heavy lifting capability. Commercial ports have limited

7 availability and limited suitability for military cargo for the

8 obvious reasons. We have described the characteristics of military

9 cargo.

10 Key military value characteristics.

11 Geography must be considered when assessing military

12 value. When considering geography, you must recognize Oakland Army

13 Base's strategic location. It is ideal for projecting military

14 power from the United States into the Pacific and Southwest, Asian

15 region.

16 The other key characteristic is capability,

17 capability to move the required type of cargo. The military port

18 of Oakland Army Base is optimized for non-containerized military

19 cargo, exactly the type of military cargo needed during

20 contingencies. Commercial ports are optimized for containerized

21 cargo, which makes it a limited capability for non-containerized

22 cargo.

23 That doesn't mean we don't need the commercial ports.

24 On the contrary. In both peacetime and during contingencies, there

25 still is a lot of militarized cargoes moving in containers. The

26 commercial ports complement the military ports. We need them

1 both.

2 What is the risk of losing the Oakland Army Base? We
3 use the widely-accepted computer model to quantify that cost or
4 risk for a major regional contingency in the Pacific. This is what
5 happens:

6 If the Oakland Army Base goes away and we depend
7 solely on the commercial Port of Oakland based on PPO's, or Port
8 Planning Orders, the first column is an example of six different
9 types of units deploying through Oakland Army Base. This is time
10 phase appointed data, which is the actual data of our war planes.

11 The second column is a percentage of cargo equipment
12 that is delayed.

13 The third column is a column that I would like to
14 draw your attention to, which shows the number of days delayed due
15 solely to the loss of Oakland Army Base. You will notice that the
16 top two units, infantry division, along with its associated field
17 artillery, are delayed 50 days, almost two months if we lose the
18 Oakland Army Base. That is after we re-route the cargo to all of
19 the other commercial ports on the West Coast.

20 A reminder for those of us used to dealings in fact
21 and figures, in a time of war delay equals lives. Major wars,
22 which may painfully occur infrequently, is not the only risk in
23 losing the Oakland Army Base.

24 Oakland Army Base also provides power projection
25 during the relatively frequent contingencies the world experiences.
26 Characteristics of contingencies are short notice, quick movement

1 response, security requirements. A recent example of this is last
2 year when Oakland Army Base moved the Patriot Missile Battalion to
3 Korea. It had short notice, stringent security, covert
4 requirements, at least in the beginning, and Oakland Army Base was
5 uniquely qualified to carry out that mission that commercial ports
6 would not be able to have carried that out.
7 There are requirements in time frame to carry out
8 those missions. We have shown the loss of the Oakland Army Base
9 will equal delays in risk. Commercial ports operating in
10 conjunction with military support of the Oakland Army Base equals
11 success.
12 The military value of Oakland Army Base far outweighs
13 the commercial value. It is necessary to maintain Oakland's Army
14 Base which is the only full-service military-owned port on the West
15 Coast.
16 The bottom line: The Department of the Army,
17 Commander in Chief and Secretary of Defense, recommend retaining
18 the Oakland Army Base. Why? Because the Oakland Army Base of the
19 pyro-projection capability that this nation needs. The loss of
20 unacceptable risk to our nation's security is the loss of the
21 Oakland Army Base.
22 Thank you. Subject to your questions, that concludes
23 my presentation.
24 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you, Commander.
25 Mr. Tuney?
26 MR. TUNEY: Welcome back to Oakland,

1 Treasure Island and the Bay Area.

2 My name is Don Tuney, retired Admiral, United States
3 Navy, and CEO of the Oakland Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, and
4 a citizen of this area.

5 I have lived in Oakland for more than 50 years. As a
6 boy, I used to raft on the bay, albeit illegally, but it was quite
7 adventuresome. Later in my life I decided to get some real
8 adventure, joining the Navy, where I remained for over 34 years. I
9 am not a member of the business community of Oakland, an
10 association of more than 1600 businesses.

11 We have been associated with the Army and Navy here
12 in the Bay Area since the very beginning. As you know, the Army
13 and Navy were here in San Francisco Bay before California was a
14 state. Some of the oldest buildings and real estate here were
15 built by the Army. The Navy came to Oakland in the late 1930's,
16 and the business community has been associated with the Navy ever
17 since.

18 The Oakland Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, being
19 more than 90 years old, we have had a great partnership. Together
20 we have produce that military and industrial team and have helped
21 to protect the interest of the United States here and abroad.

22 I, for one, with my background, know that we have too
23 much infrastructure today, and we have to downsize. But I think
24 that downsizing any more than we have donwsized in this area, is
25 just too much. In fact, Senator Feinstein has said she believes
26 that it's piling on too much. for those of us who believe we

1 haven't given at the office, consider this:

2 In BRAC '93, 44,000 combined military and civilian

3 jobs lost to this area, and more than $2.6 million worth of

4 economic dynamics.

5 Madam Commissioner Steele, I think we have given at

6 the office. I think you would agree with that.

7 We are suffering in Oakland from an unemployment rate

8 of over eight percent. I am not sure exactly what it is, but

9 Oakland has an unemployment rate that is the highest in Alameda

10 County, the highest in the area. We are suffering from that. In

11 fact the entire State of California is suffering from a deep

12 recession, and the business community is trying to work to bring it

13 back. We think we have found a way to do it.

14 We know our economic essence is in transportation,

15 distribution and trade. We are working very closely with the FISC

16 to flush out a premier port, one of the best ports in the world,

17 for purposes of trade.

18 The Colonel mentioned -- the Captain mentioned we

19 are blessed by geography. We are located in the central part of

20 part of our country. We have three major railroads, the Union

21 Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific. We have three

22 major freeway, defense highways. We have Caltrans District 4

23 office here. We have AMTRAK, we have BART and others. We have

24 major business, businesses here, APL, Sealand, Matsun, OOCL,

25 Evergreen; all of the sea lines are in Oakland. We are a major

26 transportation hub. There are only three other places in

1 the world that compare to Oakland, sea, land and air, and that is
2 Brisbane, Australia, Vancouver B.C. and Rotterdam. We are a true
3 national defense asset.
4 The business community and the military has worked
5 hand in glove to protect our interests in the past, and we will
6 continue to do so in the future.
7 In my career, I have spent more than ten years in the
8 military here in the Bay Area, one as the Commander of the Naval
9 Base in San Francisco. My last tour of duty was Director of --
10 responsible for logistics support in transportation for all of our
11 units, Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines protecting the United
12 States' interests here, in Hawaii, and in the entire Pacific area.
13 Speaking of the Oakland Army Base, the Oakland Army
14 Base is a perfect military asset, as Captain Ensminger and Colonel
15 Cadorette have explained prior, for the continued pursuit of the
16 interest, our interest in the Pacific.
17 We have already, the Chairman of the Board, has
18 already pointed out that we are working very amicably here. We are
19 trying to recognize that the base closure act does not permit you
20 to be surgical. It does not permit you to treat every area
21 differently. I have to treat us rather uniformly.
22 However, we are trying to produce a Rembrandt. We
23 are trying to paint a perfect picture here in the Bay Area. We
24 have been working hard at it. The port has been working with the
25 naval base, and has also been working with the Oakland Army Base.
26 We think we have reached a very reasonable, very agreeable, and a

very efficient arrangement.

I would also like to make a conclusion to you, Commissioners, my final point, that militarily, valuable importance is strategic air space and strategic water space, and land, which is in short supply. The good Lord is not making any more of it, and if we give it up, those of us who are responsible for the military defense of this country, if we give it up without some kind of a string attached where we can come back and get it in event there is a contingency or emergency, I think we will cause the taxpayers to pay twice. We already paid for it, and we will have to come back and pay again.

I think the Rembrandt that his community has painted, the business community, the military and the community at large, and with the support of our political leaders, Ron Dellums, Mayor Harris, Senator Feinstein and others, we have painted that Rembrandt. We think we are ready to move forward.

We are ready to bring our state back economically. We are ready to continue the important strategic support of our interests abroad.

I, in conclusion, as a representative of the business community, would like to support the position that has been taken by Colonel Commander Cordette and Captain Scott Ensminger, as far as the Oakland Army Base is concerned, which is you maintain the Army Base in its present form in order to protect the strategic position of out country as far as the Supply Center is concerned.

I believe we have already downsized in this area

1 enough. I think if we downsize any further, we are going to
2 jeopardize the defense of our country. I think the Supply Center
3 and the Port of Oakland has reached an efficient and amicable and
4 workable agreement that will contribute to the economic development
5 of our community and the reemployment of our people.
6 Thank you very much. It's been a pleasure to talk to
7 you again.
8 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: Thank you very much.
9 Mr. Swanson?
10 MR. SWANSON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners. My
11 name is Sandre Swanson. I am District Representative for
12 Congressman Dellums. I have worked for Congressman Dellums for 23
13 years and head his operations here in California.
14 Congressman Dellums has asked me to offer you this
15 statement today in support of the Oakland Fleet Industrial Supply
16 Center, and Oakland Army Base. If you will allow me, I would like
17 to present this statement to you, and I would be willing to answer
18 any questions you might have.
19 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: I will accept it for the record.
20 Thank you.
21 MS. SWANSON: Mr. Chairman, members of the
22 Commission.
23 I regret that the House National Security Committee
24 for the fiscal year 1996 Defense Authorization Act prevents me from
25 appearing before you and contributing more fully to your
26 deliberation of base closure of the Oakland Fleet Industrial Supply

1 Center and the Oakland Army Base.

2 Let me sat at the outset, I believe firmly that

3 military infrastructure downsizing is both warranted and required.

4 I have argued for such downsizing in the past, and believe it is

5 appropriate to completed this activity.

6 In the closure process, I do not believe that any

7 community with a military base can stand apart from consideration,

8 the pain of dislocation and unemployment notwithstanding. Thus, I

9 am not here to argue: Not in my district, not in our area, for we

10 have bourn too much already, although it is true that previous

11 closure has caused rift, disruption in people's lives, has been

12 potentially economically disastrous, dislocation in communities

13 that I represent.

14 My response to that pain and trauma has been to

15 develop an outstanding mechanism to drive forward the process of

16 economic conversion, planning and base reuse.

17 I believe we have established a model for the

18 mission, one that will create real, new, and even expanded

19 opportunity for our communities base workers and for the citizens

20 of the area.

21 In that regard, it will be empowered to handle

22 significantly any additional problems that will be created by the

23 potential closures considered here today, although that is truly

24 not a reason for this Commission to conclude that closure is

25 warranted.

26 Our national security interest should be among

workforce then takes those folks who have the basic skills already, and bring them up to speed, through on-the-job training as the workload moves in. If we are going to move 20 percent of the trained folks already, we are going to train 30 percent of the people, which says your training dollars are probably in the $5 million area for Patriot and Hawk. If you add those two together, anticipated training is about 8-1/2 million.

Lead Kenny's experience. They said 17.5 million. We will use Lead Kenny's 17.5. We don't believe it. We will use 17.5. That is what their actual figure is on budget.

Now here we have $197 million. When you add those figures up that I just talked about, what you find out is that really is 25.7. You put that with the Delta, which we said was $25 million -- we will accept that. We won't even quibble about that -- you are in the $48.7 million bracket. We think that is high. Ballpark figure of $40 million to move that workload, that is probably pretty reasonable, probably pretty reasonable. And what it does, it consolidates all of the tactile missile workload at one place. All of it.

The solution that we have now doesn't do that. The solution that is recommended doesn't do that. This does. And it's not really very possible. I don't know if this is -- let's jump back to the next slide over here. Something that we didn't even talk about with this.

1 Next slide?

2 But the recurring cost avoidance. This gets into
3 that terrible situation of how much does it cost to do work
4 at what place, which nobody can give any credence to any
5 numbers. Everybody says nothing can tell you how much it
6 costs to do work at any one place. They are all different.
7 We use different accounting systems. We pick the two that
8 are available in DOD, which are DOD's numbers. One uses
9 the Cost Comparability Handbook out of the Defense
10 Maintenance Council. The other uses --

11 One says Hill is tremendously cheap and one says
12 Hill is a little cheaper. Basically what it tells you is,
13 because of the tremendous base you've got at Hill Air Force
14 Base already and that really isn't even the cost of the
15 tactile missile area. That is average cost of Air Logistics
16 Center bought material involved, which is the best way
17 to look at things. Workload depends on material. What that
18 says, the average cost for tactile missiles is less than
19 that, because they are very, very efficient. What they do in
20 35 years of experience, that is put in there. That gives you
21 a recurring savings, depending how many man-hours of work you
22 put in there, ad infinitum. It goes back to that good
23 business sense we talked about. If you have got a facility
24 that looks like the Department of Defense says they need
25 to keep around, the smart thing to do is to work with it.

26 Depot management.

Any questions on tactile missiles?

COMMISSIONER COX: This is a general question. I apologize for asking you this, but there is -- you are the only one I can ask.

DODD obviously recommended closing, more or less recommended closing Lead Kenny, and moving this work, and presumably they had all of this information before them, and nonetheless they decided that Tobyhanna made more sense than Hill. Do you have any idea why that might be?

MR. PAVITCH: I talked to Jim Clue about this. I went to see him in his office and we discussed this. The '93 base closure decision gave the tactile missile workload to the Army. When the Army got around to what they were deciding to do, they assumed they had control of it. I mean they weren't interested in moving Army workload to an Air Force Base. That, you know, that certainly didn't make sense to them. That is in what that is about, okay?

The help that they could get was from the joint cross-service group on depot maintenance. The joint cross-service group said, we recommend you do this: Take all of the stuff that is launched from an airplane, Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine, whatever is launched from an airplane, and put that at Ogden. It's the only place you can have a single site, and put it at Ogden. Take all of the stuff that is launched from the ground and put it

at Anderson and close Letter Kenny. That is what the joint service group says.

COMMISSIONER COX: I am trying to -- said to move the missiles?

MR. PAVITCH: I read the minutes of the joint cross-service group. That is where I got this. The minutes of the cross-service group, their analysis group, answering the question that Mr. Clue had asked about: Can you single-site aviation ordnance? They came back and said: Yes. The only place you can single-site aviation ordnance is at Ogden. The recommendation they process to the services was to split the tactile missile workload, put the airborne stuff at Ogden, put the ground stuff at Anderson. The Army said we disagree with that. We have to put some at Anderson and some at Tobyhanna and some at Lead Kenny.

I think what is really in the Army's mind -- you have to ask them -- I think really what is in the Army's mind, they are saying we want to close this depot, but we really don't. We want to align Lead Kenny as a satellite under Tobyhanna. If we use this tactile missiles ploy, we get away with that, or -- "we get away with" is a wrong word. We could do that.

If I were in the Army, I would probably be looking to do the same thing. It gives you an opportunity to retain infrastructure and still take credit for base closure. If you look at their COBRA --- we just did this --

and you look at their costs, it says -- well, how many people are they moving from Lead Kenny to Tobyhanna? Not too many. How much equipment are they moving from Lead Kenny to Tobyhanna? None. There is no cost in their moving equipment. What is their plan? We hope to get all that Air Force work so we can support that financially. That is what I think personally, my personal opinion what it's all about.

I have read all of the minutes of the joint cross-service group. I have talked to Mr. Clue. I talked to the people who worked on the project. I am trying to be as honest with you as I can.

COMMISSIONER COX: One other question. I am sure the Army -- I would appreciate your answering it.

The report that you mentioned, the '93 report?

MR. PAVITCH: I think it's the '92 report, Army Accounting Office. I am not sure which office it came out of. It was an Army study that looked at the cost analysis. It mentioned it in the '93 Base Closure Report.

COMMISSIONER COX: Do you remember what steps that report dealt with with the communication equipment?

MR. PAVITCH: What I read, that was dealing with Lead Kenny, did not talk about that. But I wouldn't be surprised, you know -- it's probably a comprehensive report and probably included all of that. Generally --

Do you have anything to add to my comment?

THE SPEAKER: No. Just Hill Air Force Base already did -- most cost-effective, not just in real-time cost, one-time closing cost, but also long-term, nonrecurring cost. It also provides the least impact to the user, which none of these scenarios have dealt with. It provides a customer with the best support.

MR. PAVITCH: I think our plea would be: It's not possible to consolidate at Ogden, what is at Ogden already. There is not really any benefit to do that. The idea, the concept of consolidation and interservicing is good. I mean it's really a heartfelt effort that this Commission took on, and I think it took a lot of courage in '93, but the way it is playing out, you know, it's not working, and it could really -- the Air Force is not going to speak against this, because the Air Force, they are not going to speak against moving it to Tobyhanna. They have got their own problems. They don't want to stir this issue up. That is why it's left to us.

COMMISSIONER COX: Thank you.

MR. PAVITCH: I thought I would be much briefer. I will not say anything else.

I will close with: I think this is probably the last time I am going to get a chance to address this body. It's been a pleasure for me to deal with you folks. I really can't tell you how much I appreciate your patience, and how much I appreciate the job you have to do. It is really

tremendous.

Thank you.

MR. HANSEN: The First Army's recommendation to significantly realign by closing the English Village housing area and realigning over 250 vital support positions, including fire fighter and medical personnel, currently between six and eight commanding patrol commissions is unwarranted. To this day I can't find any Army official, except General Shea and the BRAC office, who supports this recommendation.

Even prior to release of the original BRAC list, the Pentagon's chief analyst, Mr. Phillip Coyle and Mr. John Burk, calls this decision a major show-stopper and actually recommended the Department of Defense develop the recommendations to "relocate and consolidate all chemical testing and research activity to Dugway.

Shortly after the list was released, I met with Mr. Lowell Heist, and Lieutenant General Colbert from the Army Material Command. They told me the Army had made a mistake. They said the Army has made a mistake and they used the wrong numbers. I waited for them to make the correction as I am sure the BRAC folks have. I have learned nothing yet. Just last Friday, Assistant Secretary for the Army Research Development and Acquisition, said he also thought the recommendation before us is a bad one. I now understand that Secretary Togo West is personally

engaged in this issue. I will look forward to a prompt response in the struggling problem.

Dugway proving grounds is the size of Rhode Island. It is the only place that chemical and biological test missions are currently carried out. Commissioners Cling and Steele can tell you that Dugway is very isolated. If the dedicated professionals at Dugway proving grounds are to do this important and dangerous work safely, they need the decent quality of life. They must live at Dugway. There is simply no housing outside of the gate. In fact, there is no housing within 60 miles. They would have to go over high mountain pass covered with snow.

Commissioners have rode in a helicopter and they can tell you how isolated this is. They saw firsthand the tremendous hardship these people would face without this little town called English Village. I feel so strongly about this issue, I told the Army they cannot see the tremendous military value English Village has. English Village provides the necessary support for Dugway proving grounds.
I will fight to close the whole base; and Senator Hatch and Senator Bennett feel the same way. We simply cannot have Dugway proving grounds without the support of English Village.

I must say, and another subject that I was surprised to find when the Commission failed to add distribution depots for further analysis. Studying these facilities and leaving

out the original DLA analysis, the only way to guarantee a full and fair hearing based on real numbers of the defense depot at Ogden, Utah, I was concerned to learn that ALE-DLA could not tell us what depot was most cost-efficient, and that since it did not know which was the most efficient depot, they could only make their closure recommendation based on subjective factors such as depot geographical location and the toxic facilities at each location.

DLA is closing their best depot and the best deal for the American taxpayer. Over the first quarter, DEOU has returned $6 million to the Department of Defense. Unheard of. I believe you will find that depots in San Joaquin have cost the Department of Defense several million dollars. I ask you to reconsider DEOU, particularly in character as you are considering closing even more DLA warehouse facilities associated with the closure of one or more Air Logistics Centers.

I also want to point out DEOU is recommended for closure. There are a number of important and independent missions performed at the Computer Design Center and the Defense Reutilization and Managing Service that would be strategically affected by relocation with no military, economic benefits. We recommend all of these important missions be left in Ogden.

Let me thank you for your hard work and your honest, diligent deliberation. I have been terribly impressed with

your work. I know the long hours you have put in. I have to conduct three or four hearings myself. I know how long and tedious they can be.

I thank you for your work. I thank you for what you have done for the American taxpayers.

COMMISSIONER COX: Thank you very much, Congressman Hansen. I think, on behalf of all of us who visited Hill just yesterday, we very much appreciated the presentation yesterday and today. It's certainly very thorough and gave us a lot of things to think about.

Thank you particularly, Congressman Hansen. I feel like I have seen you every day for the last several weeks. Thank you very much.

We will now be moving on to the Guam folks. We are a little bit early here.

---o0o---

GUAM

PAGES 300-316

COMMISSIONER COX: We are delighted to welcome the delegation from Guam.

Unfortunately, under the statute, as you know, we must swear all of the witnesses in. If you wouldn't mind raising your right hand, standing and raising your right hand.

(Whereupon, witnesses sworn.)

COMMISSIONER COX: Thank you very much. We have scheduled twenty-five minutes for the delegation and we will leave it up to you, Congressman Underwood. We will turn it over to you.

MR. UNDERWOOD: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Thank you members of the Commission.

I am here speaking for Team Guam against the placing of another facility on base closure, the Navy Public Works Center, on BRAC's possible closure or realignment list. I am informed the primary reason for this action by the BRAC Commission is so the officer housing at the formal Naval Air Station on Guam, which was disestablished in April of this year as part of BRAC 1993, will be considered for land reuse. Placing PWC on the BRAC list, and since PWC is the landlord for all naval housing on Guam, has had the effect of causing great anxiety among the federal workers, which has already been stripped by the previous Department of Defense decision to disestablish, disrepair the Fleet Industrial Center and other facilities on Guam with over 2,600 civilian positions affected.

1 Guam opposed the closure of PWC and realignment of
2 PWC. I want to be sure the commission appreciates the
3 contents of the add-on that Team Guam requested in the letter
4 to BRAC after the first hearing.
5 Three major items that are of priority have
6 significant report by the Navy. One, the transfer of the NSA
7 Officer Housing; transfer of the Piti Power Plant; return of
8 excess lands identified in the Guam Manual's Plan, 1994. Any
9 potential job losses at the Piti Power Plant would be offset
10 by power opportunities by the Guam Watershed Authority when
11 this transaction is complete. Other than this job loss at
12 Piti, which has been anticipated for the past few years, which
13 would be offset, the other two items were not affected,
14 admission of PWC and job rate of PWC.
15 The first recommendation of transfer of housing, the
16 transfer of Officer Housing units at NAS would meet the
17 closure process recommended by BRAC '93. Guam has maintained,
18 since BRAC '93, that the Navy can easily absorb the officers
19 in NAS, in our housing tract, and the Navy requested permanent
20 reassignment surveillance aircraft, along with further housing
21 under construction, which further reduces the need for this
22 unit. Retention of this small Navy officer enclave at the
23 fringe of Guam's base is unnecessary.
24 The second recommendation, the transfer of the Piti
25 Power Plant to Guam. The Piti Power Plant currently is
26 operated by the Navy, should be transferred to the government

as called for by the Act of Guam in 1950. Congress, in 1984 in the Defense Authorization Task Report 98-1159, mandated that the Navy meet the transfer of utility assets to the government of Guam, and transfer of these assets in good working order. Compliance with the congressional direction, the Navy has entered the agreement to pool its power-generated resources in the island's wide power system, and to become a customer of the Guam Power Authority. While BRAC afforded the opportunity to acquire the Piti Power Plant expeditiously, we must urge BRAC to qualify its recommendation with the added stipulation: That this transfer, in no way, relieves the Navy of its obligation to transfer the Piti Power Plant in good working order. The Navy has recognized its contractual agreement with the Guam Power Authority and has resolved to take the necessary steps to repair the damage to the Piti Power Plant damaged in the 1993 earthquake. This point is very important. We do not want the Navy to dump a damaged power plant on the people of Guam for us to repair. We urge the commission to direct the Navy to transfer the Piti Power Plant and to further direct the Navy the accomplish the necessary equipment replacement before the plant is transferred.

The third recommendation. The transfer of the excess Navy lands to Guam. The land, Guam Land Use Plan, 1994, better known as SLUT '94, identified 6,000 acres of excess military land that is slated for potential release. Any

1 excess land under PWC's control not needed by the Navy should
2 be included in the BRAC recommendation, and this would
3 expedite the transfer of these lands. We would recommend that
4 any excess lands, that you recognize the unique historical
5 circumstances on how these lands were acquired by the Navy.
6 We would also recommend that the commission include lands
7 which the Secretary of Defense can use in the future in
8 disposing of property to Guam, that would allow for transfer
9 from the government Guam to original landowners, consistent
10 with Guam law and government, and Guam's efforts to resettle
11 those displaced by the original Navy land acquisition after
12 World War II. Again, it is important that the commission, in
13 its recommendation, use language that would help solve and not
14 aggravate historical issues on Guam.
15 Team Guam's preferred option: We note that Public
16 Works Center on Guam is a follower of activity, and we also
17 know that in order to save the maximum number of PWC jobs, we
18 really first have to save the Navy jobs on Guam. Team Guam
19 prefers that BRAC reject the DOD recommendations, and that DOD
20 retain a Naval presence on Guam, based on Guam's strategic
21 location. This means keeping the MSC ships and HC-5
22 Helicopter Squad on Guam. It also means FISC open and
23 running. On the other extreme is the DOD recommendation.
24 Somewhere in the middle there are various scenarios and Team
25 Guam will present a cost benefit analysis of one such possible
26 scenario that is illustrative of the savings that can be

1 achieved. While we have not fully conceded the first option,
2 first preferred option, we understand that the COBRA runs for
3 a second option would be helpful in your deliberations. At
4 least our COBRA run is less venomous for the people of Guam.
5 We also recommend that you provide guidance to the
6 Navy for future disposal of assets that may be less relevant
7 to the Navy mission, once the ultimate reduction has been
8 decided by the commission. In this sense, Guam wants
9 everything on the table in the event we are left to pick up
10 the pieces of our economy after the Navy leaves. This
11 includes Officer Housing, the land and facilities known as
12 Nimitz Hill, housing areas on Nimitz Hill and Apra Heights,
13 the Fena Lake Watershed, and other add-ons. While some of
14 those add-on items can be addressed in future legislation
15 after BRAC '95 decisions have been implemented, it would be
16 helpful for BRAC to give the Navy guidance in its report.
17 The PWC is the work force of the Navy on Guam. The
18 PWC maintains all of the building services, transportation
19 needs and supplies the support for the fleet operations. As
20 with every Navy activity, PWC has already seen its share of
21 reduction. So long as there is a Navy base on Guam, there
22 should be a Public Works center. While we recommend the
23 transfer of the NAS Officer Housing and Piti Power Plant to
24 Guam, we do not feel the PWC should be merged into Naval
25 Activity Guam. As any good maintenance worker will tell you,
26 if it's not broke, don't fix it, and the PWC ain't broke.

However, given the challenges Guam may be facing after BRAC '95 decisions are made, making any change for the sake of change would further, only further erode the morale of the dedicated employees.

I am reminded of an antidote chronicled in the Journal of -- in 1945, in order to build the Navy base we now see on Guam quickly, the SEABEES were dedicated to a large project such as building runways, the Quonset huts, hundreds of which were built in the span of six months, were built by teams of cooks, mechanics and other non-construction trades. There was also a Temoro Team. And there was a healthy rivalry between the teams to see who would build Quonset huts the fastest. Invariably the Temoro Team won. Maybe back then it was pride, because these were some of the new jobs that the Temoro's could have, or maybe it was due to the enthusiasm of the people who were all too eager to help their nation, after thirty months of occupation. You can still see the pride today amongst our employees at PWC. I sure hope before this BRAC Commission, our people will again win.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak here. I will turn it over to Manny Cruz.

MR. CRUZ: Members of the BRAC Commission:

I am here to speak on behalf of the thousands of Navy employees who will be affected by your recommendations on the Navy bases in Guam, but I need to speak specifically on your action to add the Navy Public Works Center at Guam.

1 That announcement came as a bit of a surprise to
2 employees of PWC. We understand that the Navy had left it off
3 the BRAC list for economic reasons. As you have seen, Guam
4 stands to suffer considerably in terms of cumulative economic
5 impact. Just two years ago, Sacramento Air Logistics Center
6 was removed from the DOD list by the Secretary of Defense
7 because the area would suffer a 5.1 percent drop in
8 employment. By DOD's own figures, we will suffer a ten
9 percent drop, without adding PWC.
10 Most surprising to the employees, however, was the
11 news that the commission had to add PWC to the list because it
12 wants to consider a number of items that do not directly
13 impact on employment at PWC Guam -- NAS Officer Housing, Piti
14 Power Plant, excess lands and so forth.
15 Even though the employees were assured by Team Guam
16 that the addition of PWC was simply a procedural step, we were
17 suspicious that the closure of PWC is a bad omen in terms of
18 greater job losses and harder times ahead for Guam.
19 Attached to the record copy of my remarks are a number
20 of articles that appeared in the local press after your
21 announcement. Unfortunately, you will see why we are
22 suspicious.
23 You must also remember that my fellow union members
24 and I, as Navy employees, helped gather the certified data.
25 The scenario under which we were told to operate in 1994 was a
26 complete closure of NAVACTS. We didn't think this brought the

1 number of 550 job losses in PWC Guam. Thus, you can see the
2 beginnings of our concern when we heard that NAVACTS Guam was
3 not listed for closure, but was listed for realignment
4 instead. We believe that the 550 number no longer applies
5 under the realignment scenario.
6 For the commission to hold this number valid in light
7 of present BRAC recommendation, is not fair.
8 It is no secret that we do not support the closure of
9 PWC Guam. Our current mission of providing power, water,
10 sewage, transportation, maintenance, engineering,
11 environmental and housing support to all federal agencies on
12 Guam, cannot really be accomplished by a Public Works
13 Department. PWC Guam is executing over 150 million dollars of
14 work annually, with 15 military and 1426 civilian employees.
15 I do not have the military expertise to explain all of
16 the differences between a PWD and a PWC. However, I do have
17 enough practical experience to say that a PWC has many
18 advantages over a PWD, in terms of flexibility, technical
19 capabilities and contractual capacity.
20 Even in the Navy's proposed scenario, PWC Guam will
21 project over 115 million dollars in annual work. Ladies and
22 gentlemen, as Admiral Montoya can confirm, there is still
23 considerable Navy and Air Force activity in Guam that spreads
24 beyond just the bases you are considering, and we are the ones
25 who support it. If you decide to make us a PWD, our level of
26 workload will be larger than several other PWC's around the

1 world.

2 We now project a residual staffing requirement of 1190
3 civilian personnel, well above the previous 676 figure. Key
4 differences result from the retention of NAVACTS, keeping the
5 residual SRF and FISC functions, such as the floating dry
6 dock, tugboats, mobile cranes, pier access and purchasing
7 functions; keeping the tender, no reduction in the Naval
8 Hospital or NCTAMS. And we still have to take care of the
9 remaining 2,000 housing units for the Navy, as well as a great
10 deal of work for the Air Force.

11 A privatized SRF and FISC will still require
12 significant Public Works support by the Navy, as will numerous
13 tenant commands. Finally, after a transfer of the Piti Power
14 Plant, which seems inevitable one way or the other, PWC Guam
15 will continue to retain power distribution and emergency power
16 generation at all Navy and Air Force activities.

17 In conclusion, the federal employees in Guam want to
18 go on record in support of the efforts of Team Guam to work
19 with the commission to save jobs by keeping the ships of the
20 Military Sealift Command and their helicopters on Guam. We
21 also join with them in requesting at least a two-year
22 transition period. Please direct that no closure or
23 realignment actions begin until the end of the two-year period
24 permitted by law.

25 Finally, we support the retention of PWC Guam as a
26 base command to continue to serve the other commands in Guam

1 as they carry out their missions in the Western Pacific.
2 We want to thank Governor Gutierrez, Congressman
3 Underwood, Speaker Parkinson and the entirety of Team Guam for
4 giving the federal employees of Guam, and especially of PWC
5 Guam, an opportunity to express their feelings and beliefs
6 before this commission. Thank you.
7 COMMISSIONER COX: Thank you, Mr. Cruz.
8 MS. CRISTOBAL: Good evening. In continuing
9 with Team Guam's presentation, I would like to reiterate
10 concerns that have been consistently expressed by Legislative
11 Speaker Parkinson and members of the Guam Legislature on
12 previous occasions. Our hope is that this commission will
13 justly evaluate the economic conditions in Guam with respect
14 to jobs and land that will be directly affected by the
15 commission's final decision.
16 For the people of Guam, who have lived with the Navy's
17 command and control methodology for the past century, the
18 recommendations of the Pentagon to the commission are par for
19 the course. These recommendations propose an immediate
20 devastating impact on those who hold federal jobs in Guam,
21 while retaining control over assets which are among the most
22 valuable to Guam's progress.
23 Over the past two decades, since we have been afforded
24 a measure of civilian government, we have been able to
25 somewhat overlook the constraints placed on our island's
26 development by military landholding at our only port and other

1 imminently developable and economically valuable property.
2 Our people's ability to deal with the injustices of the Navy's
3 control of our natural development has been mitigated only by
4 the fact that the Navy has, in turn, contributed well-paying
5 jobs to our economy. However, as greater demands for economic
6 progress occur, and our requests for joint use of assets has
7 been rebuffed, our patience has worn thin.
8 Now the Pentagon proposes to remove their single-most
9 contribution to our economy, jobs. Given the history of the
10 Navy's limitations on our development through land control, we
11 are at least owed a decent period of transition, if closure is
12 your recommendation. I emphasize that we are owed a decent
13 transition for our people, because we have been forced to
14 forego other economic uses of our land as a result of Navy
15 land use in Guam, and require a period to rearm our economy.
16 However, a transition alone is meaningless unless we
17 are transferred the necessary assets to promote reuse
18 opportunities. Again on this point, the Pentagon's proposal
19 falls short of what is required, because its recommendations
20 would continue land use governing, through outright retention
21 or leases, of those properties which would be even less
22 utilized if its recommendations were adopted. This is simply
23 untenable, if not criminal, under the International
24 Conventions which guide colonial powers in dealing with their
25 subject territories.
26 We in Guam know injustice, because we live with it all

1 the time. The Pentagon's proposals to this commission,
2 however, adds further insult to injury. We know that justice
3 is illusive, but we believe that you are in a position to
4 direct an equitable solution rather than just acting on a
5 recommendation. Thus, we seek to impose upon you, and your
6 decision-making responsibilities, the weight of the unjust
7 recommendation the Pentagon extended to Guam and has forwarded
8 to you.
9 We are neither naive, nor so idealistic, that we are
10 not realistic. We know that any variation of the Pentagon
11 recommendation is a bitter pill to swallow in the short run.
12 All we seek is a measure of justice that reflects our unique
13 situation as a people.
14 If it is a lemon that is going to be served, then
15 think about how insignificant it would be, from your vantage
16 point, to offer a little sugar. You can count on us to make
17 the lemonade. Thank you.
18 MR. SABLAN: Members of the Commission, my
19 name is Rudolph Sablan, former Lieutenant Governor of Guam.
20 I have been requested by the governor, Carl Gutierrez,
21 to present his testimony and to convey his apologies on being
22 unable to attend this hearing, as he is on a previously
23 arranged tour in Asia.
24 In closing Team Guam's presentation, let me say that
25 the proposed changes being recommended to the commission are
26 of watershed importance to Guam's future. They are

1 significant, not only because of the potential economic impact
2 on our people, but also in the way that a decision will impact
3 the political relationship between Guam and the United States.
4 The political aspects of the decision, as it affects
5 the people of Guam, have not been included in the military
6 value matrix analysis. However, this is a very real matter of
7 considerable importance to the future military access in Guam.
8 While Pentagon is being pushed forward, and the other
9 communities cry for special dispensations from the commission,
10 we believe our case is quite different. We believe that, in
11 view of Guam's forward position, and the people of Guam's
12 ability to continue to welcome U.S. military activities, you
13 must weigh the political impact of your decision. There is an
14 innate military value in doing the right thing in this
15 decision.
16 Team Guam's goal is the development of a meaningful
17 partnership that recognizes our needs and our dignity as a
18 people. Our view of a partnership also directly relates to
19 the viability of U.S. military activity in Guam, now and in
20 the future.
21 Absent any BRAC action on the DOD recommendation, the
22 ideal option would be status quo military activities, with a
23 liberalization of the military's exclusive use policy for
24 viable assets around Apra Harbor. However, given the
25 Pentagon's proposed cost savings, we see the writing on the
26 wall. We would be foolish not to appreciate you are bound to

1 realize cost savings in your recommendations to the president.
2 Should that be the case, our preferred option, then,
3 would keep the MSC's in Guam and provide a base, although
4 reduced, workload for a privatized SRF and FISC, while keeping
5 the staff rolling at PWC near its present level. We are,
6 today, providing the commission with our COBRA runs, and
7 attendant data, on this scenario.
8 Under our preferred option, the U.S. government would
9 save 250 percent of the one-time savings that was identified
10 in the Pentagon's plans to move activity to Hawaii, saving the
11 U.S. government almost 100 million dollars up front in
12 implementation costs. Over a 20-year period, our preferred
13 option would save over 1.4 billion dollars, plus 25 percent,
14 less the DOD scenario to close Guam piers, SRF, FISC, and the
15 Navy Air Base at Anderson.
16 Under this scenario, we would still lose almost five
17 percent of our job market, one-half of what the DOD's scenario
18 proposed, while the DOD would give up less than a fifth of its
19 proposed savings in closing down activities in Guam. Under
20 this scenario we will lose more up front than does the U.S.
21 government, but we would also be provided the appropriate
22 tools for economic recovery.
23 We believe that this is the best scenario. It serves
24 our interests in maintaining at least a base load of military
25 work at SRF and FISC through privatization. We can build on
26 this base to create new jobs in industrial activities,

1 transpacific shipment opportunities, and regional maritime
2 expansion. Moreover, it serves the Navy's operational
3 interests because it would be able to retain forward
4 deployment of MSC vessels in Guam at significantly lower costs
5 and with substantial cost savings.
6 In military value terms, particularly as we look to
7 the unstable regional situation of the future, doing the right
8 thing in partnership with the people of Guam is the only way
9 that Guam's long-term military value can be assured.
10 Our minimum option, as we outlined in San Francisco
11 last month, simply calls for the return of the assets and real
12 property which are not going to be actively used by the
13 military in Guam after a BRAC-directed two-year delayed
14 implementation of the proposed cuts. This option, however,
15 lacks the base workload to allow Guam time for a reasonable
16 transition to civilian reuse. Finally, this option results in
17 a lower level of cost savings for the U.S. government than
18 does our preferred option.
19 The decision is in your hands. You can continue to
20 move forward with the DOD's recommendation, which ignores
21 Guam's need for a reasonable transition and control of
22 valuable assets; or you can look more closely at our proposal,
23 which best promotes our self-interest in a time of dramatic
24 change, while providing a basis for continuing to promote the
25 self-interest of the U.S. military through continued and
26 future military access in Guam.

For two-thirds of this century, the Navy directly controlled our island's economy and many aspects of our society. We have had a popularly-elected governor for only 25 years. As our civilian economy has developed, the economic control of vital property by the Navy and the political strings of our colonial status continue to constrain us.

Now, at this juncture, at this watershed decision in Guam's history which you will make, we ask for you to do what is right. We urge a decision which gives us the economic tools to transition into a civilian-dominated economy, and to control the assets to make our future prosperity a reality.

Thank you for the opportunity to present these views on behalf of Governor Gutierrez and Lieutenant Governor Bordallo, in concert with Team Guam.

COMMISSIONER COX: Thank you. Are there any other presentations? We are out of time.

MR. UNDERWOOD: I was commenting on the fact that we hit it right on the nose. Do we get a point for that?

COMMISSIONER COX: That is an excellent presentation. Thank you for the help that Team Guam has provided to the commission and the staff over the last few weeks. We have very much appreciated working with you, and we hope to work with you as we come to the right decision. Thank you. Thank you, Congressman Underwood.

PUBLIC COMMENT: UTAH & GUAM

PAGES 317-328

1 COMMISSIONER COX: We now have a time for public
2 comment for those affected by the add-ons in Guam and Utah. I
3 understand that eight people have signed up for that period,
4 and I wonder if we might have all stand and raise their right
5 hands, as you all must be sworn in, as well as the other
6 witnesses.
7 Are there any others who intend to speak at the Public
8 Comment period? I see four of you all.
9 (Whereupon, witnesses sworn.)
10 COMMISSIONER COX: Thank you.
11 I have a Neldon Hamblin.
12 (No response.)
13 COMMISSIONER COX: Pam Lanier?
14 AUDIENCE SPEAKER: She is coming. She just walked
15 in.
16 COMMISSIONER COX: We will give Pam Lanier a little
17 time.
18 Linda Corbridge?
19 MS. CORBRIDGE: I am coming also.
20 COMMISSIONER COX: You are coming also?
21 Bob Moulding.
22 Okay, Bob, you have been sworn in so we will start
23 with you while they come down. There is a two-minute
24 limitation and we would appreciate your living with that.
25 MR. MOULDING: Thank you. My name is Bob
26 Moulding. I am currently employed by the Aircraft Division of

1 Hill Air Force Base.

2 We have the largest division on Hill Air Force Base,
3 over 1200 employees. My function there, I am chief of the
4 aircraft training section, but I grew up within the division
5 for the past 23 years from a mechanic, to my current position.

6 We work the F-16, C-130 aircraft, as well as the F-18.
7 As the challenges have changed since the Persian Gulf War and
8 we have the so-called peace, the destruction of power of the
9 USSR, we have been asked over and over again to meet the new
10 challenges, to do more with less. We have done those
11 challenges with exceptional savings. Again, you heard all of
12 the reports and all of the statistics. I am sure that you are
13 more than mindful of those. If I could tell you anything at
14 all, it would be one fact that the employees of Hill have
15 asked me to tell you. If you do nothing else, nothing else
16 with this commission, be honest according to your charter.
17 That is all we are asking.

18 Hill Air Force Base is the most valuable, the most
19 economic base we have. It has worked long and hard to be the
20 most profitable, the most economic to the Air Force. If we do
21 anything at all to save any base, let it be Hill.

22 A mechanic, as I was leaving this morning to come here
23 to San Francisco, smelling the hydraulic fluid and jet fluid
24 climbing out of the airplane, asked me that very thing. Tell
25 them to not degrade the work force of Hill Air Force Base by
26 making this decision political. Let all of the years of hard

1 work to become number one pay off and not send the wrong
2 message, that you can be lazy, that you can work 46 percent
3 effectively and still be saved because of who your congressman
4 is. That is what they tell you.
5 I thank you for your time.
6 COMMISSIONER COX: Thank you very much.
7 We have had a few people come in, Pam and Linda, Pam
8 Lanier and Linda Corbridge. I will go ahead and swear you all
9 in. Anyone else that plans to testify? We are required by
10 statute to sign up before someone testifies. Anyone else?
11 Okay. I don't think you all were sworn in either. If you all
12 wouldn't mind standing and raising your right hand.
13 (Whereupon, witnesses sworn.)
14 COMMISSIONER COX: Thank you very much. Pam
15 Lanier?
16 MS. LANIER: Honorable Commissioners: You
17 have been selected to decide which base and depots in this
18 country should be downsized, realigned or closed. This is a
19 very difficult job, one that could haunt you for the rest of
20 your lives. Not only are the jobs of thousands of people at
21 stake, but the safety and freedom of all Americans could be
22 jeopardized. I could only imagine how all of you must feel.
23 You have probably seen more statistics, heard more arguments
24 and seen enough finger pointing to last a lifetime.
25 Your decisions on which bases and depots are to be
26 closed must be made on their merits and military value. All

1 of this should be looked at in accordance to their past,
2 present and future abilities, keeping in mind the best
3 interest of this country. Your decision could affect your
4 children, grandchildren, friends and neighbors alike. Will
5 this be a decision that you can live with in the years to
6 come?
7 It is my understanding that the reason for BRAC is to
8 keep politics out of the closures and realignment decisions
9 and let the bases and depots be judged on merits and military
10 values alone. From what I have seen, I would say politics has
11 had a big portion to do with some of the decisions being made.
12 Why is this, and is this really fair to the American public?
13 The next time this country is faced with a crisis, are
14 the politicians going to get the parts and medical supplies to
15 the men and women who are putting their lives on the line so
16 your life and mine can be protected? How will you feel if
17 lives are lost because urgently needed supplies are stuck on
18 the freeways in congested traffic, or if the supplies do reach
19 their destination but cannot be used because they were stored
20 in the wrong type of climate and are now unusable. Keep in
21 mind this could be your loved ones desperately needing the
22 supplies.
23 When the next crisis occurs -- and it will -- will you
24 feel good in knowing that your selections were in the best
25 interest of America, or will you be wondering if the
26 politicians who yelled the loudest or cried the hardest have

1 personally delivered the needed supplies?

2 The employees of DDO and Hill Air Force Base will be

3 the most hurt. We know, given a chance, we could have saved

4 that situation.

5 Don't let Americans be caught with their pants down.

6 Let America survive. Thank you.

7 COMMISSIONER COX: Linda Corbridge?

8 MS. CORBRIDGE: Good afternoon. I am sure you

9 recognize these green shirts of DDOU. We are back again to

10 give a few responses to what has been said today.

11 I am here today as a representative of the government

12 workers of both Hill and DDOU. I am very proud to work at the

13 government installations there.

14 We want to just remind you of a couple of things that

15 DDOU and Hill that are significant to you and to the United

16 States.

17 First of all, what better military value can you have

18 than a Supply Depot and Air Force Base less than fifteen

19 minutes apart? We have been very efficient in getting the

20 equipment to places like Desert Storm and other areas that

21 have needed our help in a very short amount of time.

22 DDOU is the second largest distribution depot, and we

23 know that, and continually we can't understand why we are

24 downsizing DDOU because of that. Also, DDOU, as stated here

25 and I notice today, have the lowest costs. They are a low-

26 cost depot, one cause of that one reason is because of the

1 amount that is paid the employees. The employees are willing
2 to work for less money.
3 We feel like we were sold down the river, and the
4 minutes we read from DLA, we were told that we were the most
5 cost efficient depot, and you then say their study is no good.
6 We emphasize that BRAC is supposed to treat everyone as
7 equals, and we would just like the opportunity to be treated
8 as equals. We feel we have downsized enough. We at DDOU and
9 Hill both are going through rif in conjunction with this
10 downsizing and closure of the bases. So we ask you --
11 COMMISSIONER COX: Time's up.
12 MS. CORBRIDGE: Thank you very much.
13 COMMISSIONER COX: If you have further remarks, we
14 would be happy to have them for the record.
15 Miss Jackie Thompson?
16 MS. THOMPSON: My name is Jackie Thompson. I
17 am a former employee of Hill Air Force Base. I am currently
18 working at the Utah State Office of Education.
19 Hill Air Force Base is valuable to our community.
20 They are to be commended for their Be a Good Neighbor's
21 Program. Programs such as their Special Emphasis Programs,
22 which continually look at ethical issues, as well as promote
23 cultural development and awareness. Their STARS Program,
24 Students and Tutors For the Advancement of Reading Skills,
25 whereby volunteers go into the public schools and listen to
26 and help students read on a regular basis. Sub for Santa,

which helps needy families during the holidays, and combined federal campaigns whereby they help out locally as well as on a national level.

One unique program that I am especially excited to share with you is the Hill African-American and Hispanic Community Outreach Programs utilizing volunteers to share positive role models, encourage students to stay in school, get a good education, to overcome drug, alcohol and violence. This is done through character portrayals of famous African-Americans and Hispanics. These committees visit schools, universities, churches, detention centers and community organizations. The program has reached more than 100,000 Utah students and citizens across the United States through live presentations and videotapes which are produced at Hill Air Force Base.

A partnership was formed between Hill Air Force Base and the Utah State Office of Education to edit the tapes and prepare teacher guides and student worksheets to be placed in Utah schools statewide. These educational tools will be used with the state's multi-cultural curriculum on diversity.

Hill Air Force Base is a vital and valuable part of our community.

COMMISSIONER COX: Thank you.

Mr. Ed Thompson?

MR. THOMPSON: Good afternoon. My name is Ed Thompson and I am a branch manager in Operational Contracting

at Hill. Our motto there is "Can do," "Will do."

To close Hill or DDOU would be disastrous for the Air Force on Utah in general. In spite of a downsizing that we face each year, our people continue to be hard-working and dedicated. They still produce and provide excellent service to the government and the community in general.

In the contracting area, we have formed the cell concept. This concept brings key people in organizations together. One cell in particular is called the "hazardous cell," where we supply all hazardous materials that come onto the base and facilities.

The cell is team-driven, contracting, supply, bioenvironmental and transportation, all collated into one area that helps us to be more functional as a team.

With all of the numbers and figures making Hill the best in the command, I find it difficult to believe that Hill or DDOU is even considered for closing at this time. The reason we are number one is the fact that we work together as a team. We continue to strive to bring down barriers, which leads to effective communication and service.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER COX: Robert Dandoy?

MR. DANDOY: Can I first say that I am very proud to be a civilian servant and equally proud, obviously, to be an American.

I understand, personally, the difficulty you are

1 facing to make these decisions.

2 May I also say that hundreds of people who would like
3 to be here today literally to voice their concerns, will not
4 be and, obviously, there are some reasons for that. But they
5 surely will be impacted by what you are going to do.

6 May I also indicate, in reference to Hill Air Force
7 Base, we currently have the skills and the talents to meet the
8 workload requirements, particularly in the tactical missile
9 area. We certainly have the facilities that are equipped to
10 meet the needs. I might also indicate to you we have the
11 capacity to meet those challenges.

12 May I also indicate to you, if I can for just a
13 second, that we do support the Air Force and Navy, and the
14 Marine Corps in servicing of tactical missiles, and
15 specifically in the guidance and control area, the Sidewinder
16 and the SLAM. And may I also indicate to you as well that,
17 during Desert Storm -- I bring that to your attention that I
18 really think that is really where the pavement meets the road
19 in reference to how we are supposed to respond. We were asked
20 to service 600 guidance and control sections to meet the
21 contingencies that were revolving around Desert Shield and
22 Desert Storm. We were asked to do that in a short period of
23 time, in this case three months. Not only did we meet the
24 task we were asked to, we did it under the schedule. The
25 people were committed to meeting the needs of the Department
26 of Defense.

1 I mentioned to you earlier about providing support to
2 the Maverick. Some of you have seen those in operation there.
3 You heard testimony which indicated that we were asked to
4 provide service to 2700 guidance control sections to our
5 customers, and a thousand missiles out of our facility to meet
6 our customers' needs, which we did all of that. What you may
7 not have known is the men and women behind those activities
8 that took place, are men and women who have dedicated their
9 lives --
10 COMMISSIONER COX: We have run out of time.
11 Do we have anybody else for the record? Lori
12 Florence?
13 MS. FLORENCE: Good afternoon. The BRAC Act of
14 1990 says to BRAC: Apply a fair process to all military
15 installations. It is hard for me as a military employee and
16 as a taxpayer that Utah bases, Hill and DDOU are being judged
17 fairly, especially after I read an article from the SAN DIEGO
18 UNION TRIBUNE saying the Clinton administration wants to
19 shield California bases, because that state is essential to
20 the president's re-election.
21 It has in the past and continues to be in the future,
22 it takes the unity of all fifty states to keep the United
23 State of America the land of the free. The amount of
24 electoral votes held by each state shouldn't be the
25 determining factor.
26 It seems that BRAC has turned into a fight between

1 states and politicians, and that that important fact that will
2 provide safety and savings to the taxpayers seems to be pushed
3 aside.
4 DDO and Hill have been recognized as number one
5 facilities for a long time, and we have earned that reputation
6 through a lot of hard work and loyalty to our country and
7 servicemen. We hope and pray your decision will be based
8 solely on what is in the best interest of all Americans, and
9 not by individual states. Thank you.
10 COMMISSIONER COX: Thank you very much.
11 This does conclude this hearing of the Defense Base
12 Closure and Realignment Committee. I want to thank all of the
13 witnesses who testified, both on the stand and from the
14 public. I can assure you that all of your views and your
15 thoughts and information that you have provided, will be given
16 very careful consideration and will make an important impact
17 on our final decision.
18 Also I want to thank all of the elected officials and
19 community members that assisted us during our base visits and
20 in the preparation for this hearing. Particularly I would
21 like to thank Governor Wilson and his staff who have done an
22 excellent job.
23 I would also like to thank all of the citizens of the
24 community represented here today, because you have all
25 supported the members of our Armed Services and the defense of
26 our country, making them feel welcome and valued in your town,

as well as providing the services and equipment necessary to defend this nation. You are certainly true patriots. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the hearing was concluded at 5:00 o'clock P.M.)

---oOo---

Document Separator

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING

MAY 25, 1995

BASILONE THEATER
BUILDING 401
NAVAL STATION, TREASURE ISLAND
SAN FRANCISCO, CA

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

CALIFORNIA
MORNING SESSION

200 minutes

SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING
SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES

9:10AM - 9:18AM	8 minutes	TBD: Staff member: Office of Governor Wilson
9:18AM - 9:26AM	8 minutes	TBD: Staff member: Office of Senator Feinstein
9:26AM - 9:34AM	8 minutes	TBD: Staff member: Office of Senator Boxer
9:34AM - 10:44AM	70 minutes	McClellan Air Force Base Congressman Vic Fazio Assemblywoman Jackie Speier Mayor Joe Serna City of Sacramento Supervisor Roger Dickinson Sacramento County Board of Supervisors Mr. Tom Eres Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce
		Naval Warfare Assessment Division, Corona
10:44AM - 10:46AM	2 minutes	Congressman Ken Calvert
10:46AM - 10:56AM	10 minutes	Mr. Dennis Casebier Former Department Head, NWAD
10:56AM - 11:05AM	9 minutes	Congressman Ken Calvert
11:05AM - 11:09AM	4 minutes	Dr. John Husing Defense Economist

SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING
TABLE OF CONTENTS

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1995

TAB

1. HEARING AGENDA/TRAVEL SCHEDULE

2. OPENING STATEMENT- MORNING SESSION: COMMISSIONER MONTOYA

3. CALIFORNIA BASE INFORMATION- MORNING SESSION

4. OPENING STATEMENT- AFTERNOON SESSION: COMMISSIONER MONTOYA

5. CALIFORNIA BASE INFORMATION- AFTERNOON SESSION

6. REMARKS BY THE CHAIR PRECEDING PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

7. UTAH BASE INFORMATION

8. GUAM BASE INFORMATION

9. REMARKS BY THE CHAIR PRECEDING PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

10. CLOSING REMARKS: COMMISSIONER MONTOYA

11. LIST AND MAPS OF 1995 DOD RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

SCHEDULE FOR REGIONAL HEARING

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

May 25, 1995

9:00-9:10 a.m.	Opening Remarks	
9:10-11:30 a.m.	California	140 minutes
11:30-11:35 a.m.	break	
11:35-12:35 p.m.	California	60 minutes
12:35-1:35 p.m.	break	
1:35-2:35 p.m.	California	60 minutes
2:35-2:40 p.m.	break	
2:40-3:14 p.m.	Public comment: California	
3:14-3:20 p.m.	break	
3:20-4:35 p.m.	Utah	75 minutes
4:35-4:40 p.m.	break	
4:40-5:05 p.m.	Guam	25 minutes
5:05-5:10 p.m.	break	
5:10-5:34 p.m.	Public comment: Utah, Guam	

(AS OF 5/22/95)

COMMISSION REGIONAL HEARING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Thursday, May 25, 1995

COMMISSIONERS ATTENDING:

Al Cornella
Rebecca Cox
Lee Kling
Ben Montoya
Wendi Steele

STAFF ATTENDING:

Ziba Ayeen
Ben Borden
Rick Brown
CeCe Carman
Chris Goode
Paul Hegarty
Ralph Kaiser
Eric Lindenbaum
David Lyles
Wade Nelson
Deirdre Nurre
Jim Owsley
Chuck Pizer
Charlie Smith
Walton Smith

COMMISSIONER ITINERARY

Wednesday, May 24

6:08PM MT Commissioners and staff depart Salt Lake City, Utah en route San Francisco, CA: Delta flight 1618.

Al Cornella
Lee Kling
Wendi Steele
Ben Borden
Ralph Kaiser
David Lyles

* Will be transported to the airport by Hill AFB personnel.

6:50PM PT Commissioners and staff arrive San Francisco, CA from Salt Lake City, UT: Delta flight 1618.

Al Cornella
Lee Kling
Wendi Steele
Ben Borden
Ralph Kaiser
David Lyles

* Will be met by Paul Hegarty and transported to RON.

6:58PM PT Ben Montoya departs Ontario, CA en route San Francisco, CA: United flight 2324.

7:30PM to 8:30PM PT California Congressional delegation reception for the Commission: Holiday Inn-Financial District.

8:17PM PT Ben Montoya arrives San Francisco, CA from Ontario, CA: United flight 2324.
* Will be met by Paul Hegarty and transported to RON.

SAN FRANCISCO RON: HOLIDAY INN- FINANCIAL DISTRICT
750 Kearny Street
415/433-6600

Al Cornella
Lee Kling
Ben Montoya
Wendi Steele
Ben Borden
Ralph Kaiser
David Lyles

Thursday, May 25

7:40AM PT Rebecca Cox departs Orange County, CA en route San Francisco, CA: United flight 140.

9:03AM PT Rebecca Cox arrives San Francisco, CA from Orange County, CA: United flight 140.
* Will be met by Ziba Ayeen and Walton Smith and transported to RON.

9:00AM to 5:34PM PT SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL HEARING

3:15PM PT Al Cornella and Wendi Steele depart hearing site en route airport.
* Will be transported to the airport by Walton Smith.

4:35PM PT Al Cornella departs San Francisco, CA en route Rapid City, SD (via Salt Lake City):
Delta flight 1200.

4:35PM PT Wendi Steele departs San Francisco, CA en route Minneapolis, MN (via Salt Lake City):
Delta flight 1200.

4:40PM PT Ben Montoya and Chris Goode depart hearing site en route airport.
* Will be transported to the airport by Deirdre Nurre.

5:45PM PT Rebecca Cox departs hearing site en route airport.
* Will be transported to the airport by Ziba Ayeen.

6:10PM PT Ben Montoya departs San Francisco, CA en route Albuquerque, NM:
Southwest flight 964.

6:30PM PT Chris Goode departs San Francisco, CA en route Washington Dulles (via Seattle):
United flight 2406.

6:55PM PT Rebecca Cox departs San Francisco, CA en route Orange County, CA:
United flight 931.

7:00PM PT Commissioner and staff depart San Francisco, CA en route Sacramento, CA:
Via Charlie Smith rental van.

Lee Kling
Ben Borden
David Lyles
Wade Nelson
Charlie Smith

8:18PM PT Rebecca Cox arrives Orange County, CA from San Francisco, CA.

9:00PM PT Commissioner and staff arrive Sacramento, CA from San Francisco, CA:
Via Charlie Smith rental van.

Lee Kling
Ben Borden
David Lyles
Wade Nelson
Charlie Smith

* Charlie Smith drops off Commissioner and staff at McClellan AFB, and then proceeds to airport.

9:20PM MT Ben Montoya arrives Albuquerque, NM from San Francisco, CA.

9:27PM CT Al Cornella arrives Rapid City, SD from San Francisco, CA (via Salt Lake City).

11:35PM CT Wendi Steele arrives Minneapolis, MN from San Francisco, CA
(via Salt Lake City):
Delta flight 920.

SACRAMENTO RON: **McCLELLAN AFB DVQ**
916/643-6223
Lee Kling
Ben Borden
David Lyles
Wade Nelson

MINNEAPOLIS RON: **AIRPORT SHERATON**
612/854-1771
Wendi Steele

Friday, May 26

5:42AM ET Chris Goode arrives Washington Dulles from San Francisco, CA (via Seattle).

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

OPENING STATEMENT

COMMISSIONER BENJAMIN MONTOYA

REGIONAL HEARING

San Francisco, California

May 25, 1995

GOOD MORNING, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND WELCOME TO THIS REGIONAL HEARING OF THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION.

MY NAME IS BENJAMIN MONTOYA AND I AM A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION CHARGED WITH THE TASK OF EVALUATING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE REGARDING THE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALSO HERE WITH US TODAY ARE MY COLLEAGUES, COMMISSIONERS WENDI STEELE, AL CORNELLA, LEE KLING AND REBECCA COX.

THE COMMISSION IS ALSO AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO ADD BASES TO THE SECRETARY'S LIST FOR REVIEW AND POSSIBLE REALIGNMENT OR CLOSURE. ON MAY 10, AS ALL OF YOU KNOW, WE VOTED TO ADD 35 BASES TO THE LIST. TODAY WE WILL HEAR FROM SOME OF THOSE NEWLY-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES.

FIRST LET ME THANK ALL THE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL WHO HAVE ASSISTED US SO CAPABLY DURING OUR VISITS TO THE MANY BASES REPRESENTED AT THIS HEARING.

WE HAVE SPENT SEVERAL DAYS LOOKING AT THE INSTALLATIONS THAT WE ADDED TO THE LIST ON MAY 10 FOR REVIEW AND ASKING QUESTIONS THAT WILL HELP US MAKE OUR DECISIONS. THE COOPERATION WE'VE RECEIVED HAS BEEN EXEMPLARY. THANKS VERY MUCH.

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE BASE VISITS WE HAVE CONDUCTED IS TO ALLOW US TO SEE THE INSTALLATION FIRST-HAND AND TO ADDRESS WITH MILITARY PERSONNEL THE ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION OF THE MILITARY VALUE OF THE BASE.

IN ADDITION TO THE BASE VISITS, THE COMMISSION IS CONDUCTING A TOTAL OF FIVE REGIONAL HEARINGS REGARDING ADDED INSTALLATIONS, OF WHICH TODAY'S IS THE FIRST. THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE REGIONAL HEARINGS IS TO GIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THESE CLOSURE RECOMMENDATIONS A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS. WE CONSIDER THIS INTERACTION WITH THE COMMUNITY TO BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE PARTS OF OUR REVIEW OF THE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT LIST.

LET ME ASSURE YOU THAT ALL OF OUR COMMISSIONERS AND STAFF ARE WELL AWARE OF THE HUGE IMPLICATIONS OF BASE CLOSURE ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES. WE ARE COMMITTED TO OPENNESS IN THIS PROCESS, AND WE ARE COMMITTED TO FAIRNESS. ALL THE MATERIAL WE GATHER, ALL THE INFORMATION WE GET FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ALL OF OUR CORRESPONDENCE IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

WE ARE FACED WITH AN UNPLEASANT AND PAINFUL TASK, WHICH WE INTEND TO CARRY OUT AS SENSITIVELY AS WE CAN. AGAIN, THE KIND OF ASSISTANCE WE'VE RECEIVED HERE IS GREATLY APPRECIATED.

NOW LET ME TELL YOU HOW WE WILL PROCEED HERE TODAY. IT IS THE SAME FORMAT AS AT OUR ELEVEN PREVIOUS REGIONAL HEARINGS.

THE COMMISSION HAS ASSIGNED A BLOCK OF TIME TO EACH STATE AFFECTED BY THE BASE CLOSURE LIST. THE OVERALL AMOUNT OF TIME WAS DETERMINED BY THE NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS ON THE LIST AND THE AMOUNT OF JOB LOSS. THE TIME LIMITS WILL BE ENFORCED STRICTLY.

WE NOTIFIED THE APPROPRIATE ELECTED OFFICIALS OF THIS PROCEDURE AND LEFT IT UP TO THEM, WORKING WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES, TO DETERMINE HOW TO FILL THE BLOCK OF TIME.

THIS MORNING, WE WILL HEAR TESTIMONY FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR 200 MINUTES. AT 12:35 P.M., THERE WILL BE A ONE-HOUR LUNCH BREAK, AND THEN CALIFORNIA WILL RESUME FOR ANOTHER 60 MINUTES.

AT 2:40 P.M., THERE WILL BEGIN A 34-MINUTE PERIOD OF PUBLIC COMMENT REGARDING CALIFORNIA BASES. THE RULES FOR THIS PART OF THE HEARING HAVE BEEN CLEARLY OUTLINED AND ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SPEAK SHOULD HAVE SIGNED UP BY NOW.

AFTER THE PUBLIC COMMENT, AT ABOUT 3:20 P.M., WE WILL HEAR A 75-MINUTE PRESENTATION FROM UTAH AND THEN A 25-MINUTE PRESENTATION FROM GUAM. PUBLIC COMMENT FROM UTAH AND GUAM WILL FOLLOW FOR 24 MINUTES, AND THE HEARING SHOULD CONCLUDE AT ABOUT 5:30 P.M.

LET ME ALSO SAY THAT THE BASE CLOSURE LAW HAS BEEN AMENDED SINCE 1993 TO REQUIRE THAT ANYONE GIVING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMISSION DO SO UNDER OATH, AND SO I WILL BE SWEARING IN WITNESSES, AND THAT WILL INCLUDE INDIVIDUALS WHO SPEAK IN THE PUBLIC COMMENT PORTION OF THE HEARING.

WITH THAT, I BELIEVE WE ARE READY TO BEGIN.

(FIRST WITNESS...ADMINISTER OATH)

OATH BEFORE THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

DO YOU SOLEMNLY SWEAR OR AFFIRM THAT THE TESTIMONY YOU ARE ABOUT TO GIVE TO THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION SHALL BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH?

		Engineering Field Activity West, San Bruno
11:09AM - 11:14AM	5 minutes	Councilmember Larry Franzella City of San Bruno
11:14AM - 11:19AM	5 minutes	Mr. Dave Fencl Civilian Employee Navy Base, Representing Employees
11:19AM - 11:29AM	10 minutes	Congressman Tom Lantos
11:29AM - 11:35AM	6 minutes	Break
		Pt. Mugu
11:35AM - 11:39AM	4 minutes	Congressman Elton Gallegly
11:39AM - 11:43AM	4 minutes	Congressman Tony Beilenson
11:43AM - 11:47AM	4 minutes	Mr. Cal Carrera Chairman, BRAC-95 Task Force Community Introduction
11:47AM - 11:52AM	5 minutes	Video- Point Mugu Overview
11:52AM - 12:12PM	20 minutes	Rear Admiral Dana McKinney USN Commander, NWAD, Weapons Division
12:12PM - 12:22PM	10 minutes	Mr. Bob Conroy Technical Advisor, BRAC- 95 Task Force
12:22PM - 12:27PM	5 minutes	Supervisor John Flynn Ventura County
12:27PM - 12:35PM	8 minutes	Mr. Ted Rains Technical Advisor, BRAC-95 Task Force Mr. Cal Carrera

CALIFORNIA

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacremento, CA

1. Please comment on the fact that the Air Force ranked McClellan Air Force base in the lowest value tier of all installations in its category.

   This rating is in part due to the lack of active duty flying missions. Do you see any other reasons?

   Please describe McClellan's strengths.

2. What are the private sector /dual-use applications of the neutron radiology facility located at McClellan Air Force Base?

McClellan Defense Distribution Depot, Sacremento, CA

1. What percentage of McClellan Distribution Depot's mission supports the collocated Air Force's maintenance mission (as opposed to off base/regional/worldwide support)?

2. What is the utilization, in percentage terms, of the facilities you currently have? Has the Sacramento Air Logistics Center offered any additional space which would allow for additional storage capacity?

Naval Warfare Assessment Division, Corona, CA

1. Do you believe an independent analysis of air combat weapon systems can occur if the air assessment functions are moved to Naval Air Warfare Center, China Lake, CA.?

2. Could you please explain the reported synergy that exists between the functions now presently located at Naval Warfare Assessment Division Corona, especially with regard to the Metrology section?

Engineering Field Activity (EFA) West, San Bruno, CA

1. What impact will the potential closure of Engineering Field Activity West have on the Navy's ability to implement the previously approved base closures in the San Francisco area?

2. Considering the substantial reduction in workload, what has Engineering Field Activity West done to reduce its costs?

Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division, Point Mugu, CA

To be answered by Navy representative:

1. What savings can be realized by moving F-14 Weapon System Support and In-Service engineering activities from Point Mugu to China Lake?

2. What personnel reductions have occurred over the last two years as a result of the "core competencies" and management structure developed by NAWC-Weapons Division?

3. What has been done to reduce overlap of in-service engineering functions at both Point Mugu and China Lake?

To be answered by Community:

1. A few years ago we learned that a joint use arrangement between Ventura County and the Navy for the use of the Point Mugu airfield was attempted but was unsuccessful. Why did it fail and what are the prospects that this could be successful at the present time?

2. What are the community cost estimates to move the Point Mugu functions (except Sea Range and associated instrumentation) to China Lake and/or Port Hueneme?

CALIFORNIA
MORNING SESSION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING
THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1995

CALIFORNIA STATE MAP

McCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE

-Facility Summary Sheet
-DoD Recommendation
-Commission Base Visit Report

NAVAL WARFARE ASSESSMENT DIVISION, CORONA

-Facility Summary Sheet
-DoD Recommendation

ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY WEST, SAN BRUNO

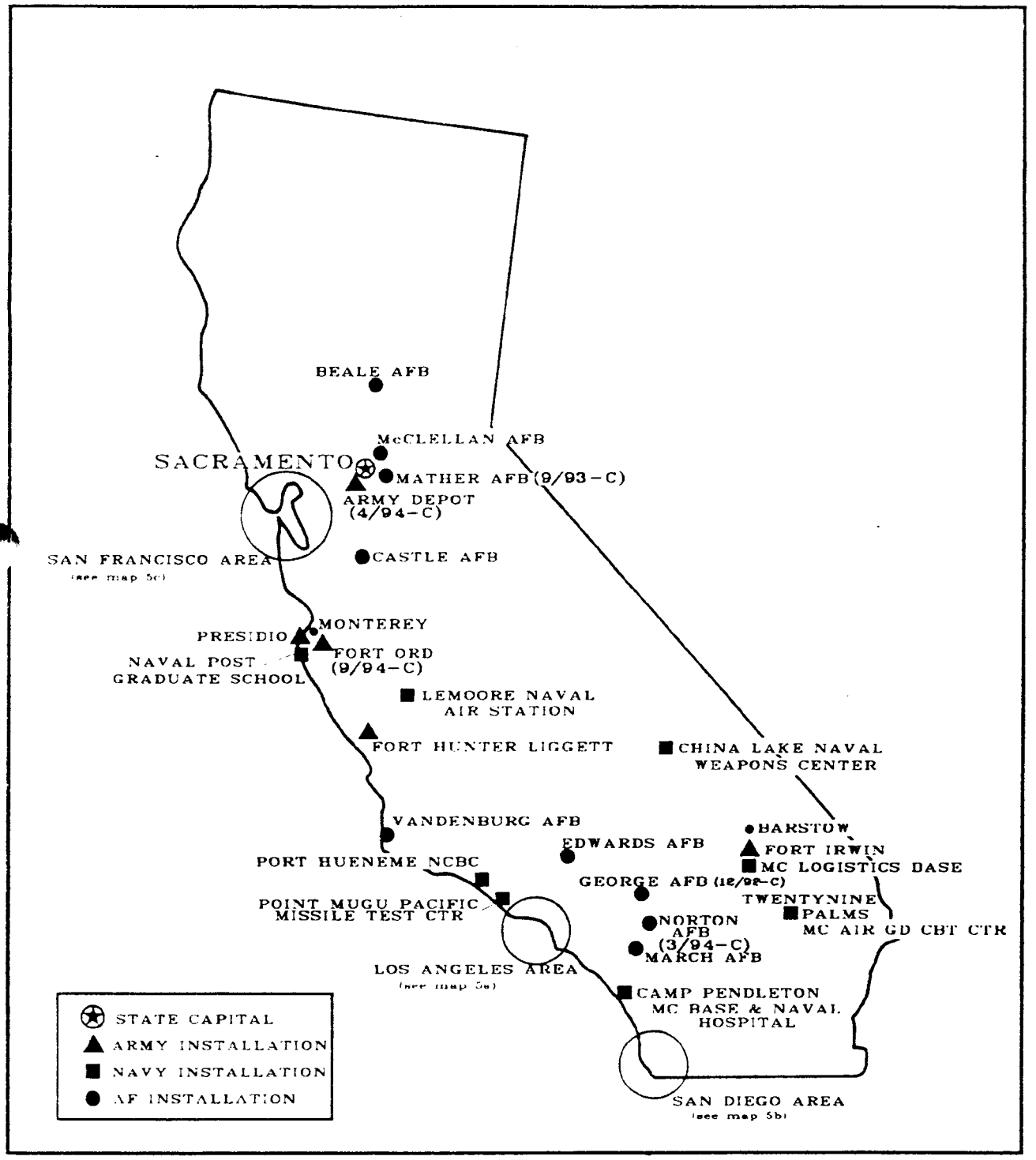
-Facility Summary Sheet
-DoD Recommendation

POINT MUGU

-Facility Summary Sheet
-DoD Recommendation
-Commission Base Visit Report

MAP NO. 5

CALIFORNIA



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports

BASE VISIT REPORT

NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER-WEAPONS DIVISION CHINA LAKE AND POINT MUGU, CALIFORNIA

MAY 15-17, 1995

STAFF-ONLY VISIT

COMMISSION STAFF:

Les Farrington-Cross-Service Team

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER WEAPONS DIVISION
Rear Admiral Dana McKinney-Commander

China Lake
Sterling Haaland-Head, Research and Engineering Group
Milt Burford-Head, Corporate Operations Group
Matt Anderson-Head, BRAC Office
Bill Ball-Assoc. Head, Pacific Ranges and Facilities Dept.
Arlo Micklesen-Head, Anti-Air Analysis Branch, Targets Dept.
Chris Peterson-Assoc. Head, Weapons Prototype Div.
Captain Douglas Henry-Deputy, Research & Engineering Group
Rich Bruckman-Head, Carrier-Based Tactical Div., Systems Engr. Dept.

Point Mugu
Captain Hull-Vice Commander
Gerry Wrout-Head, Test and Evaluation Group
Brad Gilmer-F-14 Weapon Systems Support Activity
David Ayub-Head, Strike Systems Division
Dave Banks-Head, Air Intercept Systems Division
Terry Clark-Head, Cruise Missiles/UAVs/Target Systems Division
Captain Mike Barrett-Deputy, Pacific Ranges Dept./T & E Group
Rick Smith-Assoc. Head-Pacific Ranges/T & E Group
Commander Scott Graves-Deputy, Threat/Target Systems Dept.
Allen Vines-Threat/Target Team Leader
Captain Jack Dodd-Commander, Naval Test Wing Pacific
Ken Lyle-Surface Targets Team Leader

Port Hueneme
Commander Denny Plockmeyer-Public Works Officer, Naval Construction Battalion
Bob Wood-Associate Public Works Officer

San Nicolas Island
Lieutenant Commander Reg Egeln-Officer-In-Charge

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

Performs full spectrum research, development, test and evaluation and in-service engineering for weapon systems associated with air warfare (except ASW systems), missiles and missile subsystems, aircraft weapons integration, and assigned airborne electronic warfare systems.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

China Lake-Michelson Laboratory, Machine shop, F/A-18 Weapon System Support Activity (WSSA), and AH-1W and AV-8B in-service engineering and simulation facilities.

Point Mugu-Range Control Center, F-14 and EA-6B Weapon System Support Activities, Hardware-in-the-loop simulation facilities, Targets and threat simulation facilities, Instrumentation supporting the Sea Range (including visit to Laguna Peak) .

Tour of Point Mugu's San Nicolas' island and instrumentation that supports the Sea Range.

Tour of Port Hueneme's Surface Targets and Public Works facilities, windshield tour of Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center.

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

NAWC-Weapons Division is an add by DBCRC. We have provided Navy with the following scenario and have asked for a response (COBRA analysis) by May 24, 1995:

Retain the Sea Range
Retain airspace and island instrumentation in support of the Sea Range
Close or mothball remaining facilities, runways and hangars
Transfer all in-service engineering functions from Point Mugu to China Lake
Provide support for remaining Point Mugu activities from Port Hueneme.

This scenario was basically set forward by the Test and Evaluation Joint Cross-Service Group in Nov. 1994 and included by the DOD Inspector General in their report of June 1994.

During my visit many NAWC-Weapons Division officials were working around the clock to respond to the data call containing the above scenario. The data call was completed May 17, sent to Washington on May 18 and then forwarded to BSAT. During my visit, I discussed the

scenario with Navy officials and some clarifications and minor changes were made as appropriate; I did not get an opportunity to see the results of the data call, although I did have some discussions on various parts of it.

The primary purpose of my visit was to gain a good understanding of the capabilities at China Lake and Point Mugu, especially for in-service engineering, and to get a handle on the instrumentation in direct support of Point Mugu's testing activities. As for in-service engineering, it appears that much similarity in functions appears between the two activities, with China Lake primarily supporting strike aircraft and Point Mugu supporting fighter aircraft. The Sea Range at Point Mugu is unique and the basic question is whether or not it can be cost effectively supported from China Lake, 162 miles away. Also of concern is the impacts of not being able to operate in close proximity to the Sea Range.

Based on discussions, the **Navy** made the following points:

(1) The one-time cost to relocate to China Lake will be high, perhaps as much as $500-750 million. Some of the big cost drivers are construction of the F-14 Weapon System Support Activity and increased cost of operation of F-14 aircraft at China Lake (transit back and forth to the Sea Range, increased fuel and operating costs,etc)

(2) Since the DOD-IG completed its work in 1993, NAWC has made significant personnel reductions, both at China Lake and Point Mugu. As a result, the current scenario will not result in additional major reductions of in-service engineering personnel. However, some reduction will take place with respect to support personnel.

(3) The National Guard has said to NAWC that they will plan to continue to use the Point Mugu runway regardless of whether or not NAWC plans to close it. The Guard recently spent approximately $70 million on facilities to give them ready access to the runway. The current data call includes the annual cost to operate the runway which would have to be absorbed by the Guard.

(4) A few years ago joint use of the runway was proposed (Navy and Ventura County) but efforts to make this happen were unsuccessful.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

I did not meet with community representatives during my visit.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

Not applicable.

Les Farrington, Cross-Service Team
5/19/95

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

OPENING REMARKS OF COMMISSIONER MONTOYA FOR AFTERNOON SESSION

SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL HEARING

GOOD AFTERNOON, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND WELCOME TO OUR AFTERNOON SESSION. I AM BENJAMIN MONTOYA AND WITH ME ARE MY FELLOW COMMISSIONERS AL CORNELLA, REBECCA COX, LEE KLING AND WENDI STEELE.

THIS AFTERNOON WE WILL HEAR THE CONTINUATION OF THE CALIFORNIA PRESENTATION FOR 60 MINUTES, FOLLOWED BY A PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD FOR CALIFORNIA.

AFTER THAT, AT ABOUT 3:20 P.M., WE WILL HEAR A 75-MINUTE PRESENTATION FROM UTAH AND A 25-MINUTE PRESENTATION FROM GUAM, FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD.

AS IS THE CASE WITH ALL OUR REGIONAL HEARINGS, THE BLOCK OF TIME GIVEN TO EACH STATE BY THE COMMISSION IS BASED ON THE NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS ON THE LIST AND THE JOB LOSS. WE HAVE LEFT IT TO ELECTED OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO DECIDE HOW TO FILL THE BLOCK OF TIME.

WE WILL BE READY TO BEGIN THE CALIFORNIA PRESENTATION AS SOON AS I HAVE SWORN IN THE WITNESSES. ARE THERE ANY PERSONS WHO WILL TESTIFY FROM CALIFORNIA THIS AFTERNOON WHO WERE NOT SWORN IN THIS MORNING?

OATH BEFORE THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

DO YOU SOLEMNLY SWEAR OR AFFIRM THAT THE TESTIMONY YOU ARE ABOUT TO GIVE TO THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION SHALL BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH?

CALIFORNIA
AFTERNOON SESSION

60 minutes

SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING
SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES

1:35PM - 1:55PM	**20 minutes**	**<u>FISC, Oakland</u>** **Mr. Leo R. Brien** **Director of Maritime, Port of Oakland** **Mayor Elihu Harris** **City of Oakland** **Mayor Rosemary M. Corbin** **City of Richmond** **Mr. William C. Norton** **City Manager, Alemeda** **Mr. Brooke Beasley** **President, Firefighters Assn.**
1:55PM - 2:30PM	**35 minutes**	**<u>Oakland Army Base</u>** **Mr. Sandre Swanson** **District Director, Congressman Dellum** **Colonel R.E. Cadorette, USA** **Captain D. Scott Ensminger, USN** **Mayor Elihu Harris** **City of Oakland** **Mr. Jerry A. Bridges** **Oakland Chamber of Commerce** **Rear Admiral Robert Toney (Ret.)** **CEO, Oakland Chamber of Commerce**
2:30PM - 2:35PM	**5 minutes**	**<u>Supervisor of Shipbuilding, San Francisco</u>** **Mr. Tom Pate** **President, IFPTE Local 612**

Fleet Industrial Supply Center, Oakland, CA

1. As you understand the current Navy plans, how many FISC Oakland (not tenant) employees will have jobs at the FISC in the year 2000 if the Commission does not vote to close FISC Oakland? How many employees does FISC Oakland employ now?

2. The Port of Oakland is in the process of negotiating leases for FISC land. Are you aware of any effort by the Port or its tenants to make jobs available to employees of the FISC or the FISC's tenants?

Oakland Army Base, CA

1. Key to the Commission's review is an assessment of commercial capability to handle military cargo requirements. Does sufficient commercial capacity exist in the Oakland/San Francisco area to absorb normal and crisis military shipping requirements?

2. Currently, no Port Allocation Orders exist for military use of civilian port facilities. Is the Oakland Port Authority prepared to negotiate Port Allocation Orders as a condition for the closure of Oakland Army Base?

3. In the event Oakland Army Base became part of the commercial port facility, what is a reasonable time frame for military access to the Roll-on, Roll-off berths should a crisis deployment arise?

Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair (SUPSHIP) San Francisco, CA

1. What SUPSHIP workload remains in the San Francisco area after the proposed closure date for SUPSHIP San Francisco?

2. If Navy ship repair work is done in a San Francisco area private shipyard after SUPSHIP is closed, how will this work be administered?

CALIFORNIA
AFTERNOON SESSION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING
THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1995

FLEET AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC), OAKLAND

-Facility Summary Sheet
-DoD Recommendation

OAKLAND ARMY BASE

-Facility Summary Sheet
-DoD Recommendation

SUPERVISOR OF SHIPS, SAN FRANCISCO

-Facility Summary Sheet
-DoD Recommendation

STATE CLOSURE HISTORY

CLOSUP HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
A						
	AFRC, LOS ALAMITOS					
	CAMP ROBERTS ANNEX					
	FORT HUNTER LIGGETT					
	FORT IRWIN					
	FORT ORD	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	1990 PRESS: Realign 7th Infantry Division (Light) to Fort Lewis, WA and close installation (Changed by Public Law 101-510) 1991 DBCRC: Close (does not include Fort Hunter-Liggett); completed FY 94; pending disposal Realign 7th Infantry Division (Light) to Fort Lewis, WA (one brigade will move; other two will be inactivated); completed FY 93
	HAMILTON ARMY AIRFIELD	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	1988 DEFBRAC: Close and dispose of approximately 695 acres not needed by the Army Reserve; closed FY 94; pending disposal Realign 91st Division Aviation Detachment and 343rd Medical Detachment to leased space at a local airifeld; units inactivated FY 94 Realign Sixth Army Aviation Detachment to Fort Carson, CO (Changed to Fort Lewis, WA as part of reorganization of all fixed wing assets under the "Hub Concept"); completed FY 93
	OAKLAND ARMY BASE					

CLOSUP HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY AND ANNEX	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNDN	1993 DBCRC: Dispose of all facilities at the Presidio of Monterey Annex except the housing, commissary, child care facility, and post exchange required to support the Presidio of Monterey and the Naval Post Graduate School; Army legal opinion states that "...Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) is legally required to implement only that portion of the 1993 Commission's recommendation that directs the retention of the Presidio of Monterey." Consolidate base operations support with the Naval Post Graduate School by interservice support agreement; Army legal opinion states that "...Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) is legally required to implement only that portion of the 1993 Commission's recommendation that directs the retention of the Presidio of Monterey." Evaluate whether contracted base operations support will provide savings; Army legal opinion states that "...Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) is legally required to implement only that portion of the 1993 Commission's recommendation that directs the retention of the Presidio of Monterey."

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO	88/91/93	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	COMPLETE	REALGNDN	1988 DEFBRAC: Close (Changed by 1993 Defense Base Closure Commission) Realign Headquarters, Sixth Army to Fort Carson, CO (Changed by 1993 Defense Base Closure Commission) Realign medical assets of Letterman Army Medical Center throughout the Army medical force structure; completed FY94 Realign Letterman Army Institute of Research to Fort Detrick, MD (Changed by 1991 Defense Base Closure Commission) 1991 DBCRC: Disestablish the Letterman Army Institute of Research; move trauma research to the U.S. Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX; collocate blood research with the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, MD; collocate laser bioeffects research with the Armstrong Laboratory, Brooks AFB, TX (Change to 1988 SECDEF Commission recommendation); completed FY 93 1993 DBCRC: DoD recommendation to realign 6th Army Headquarters to NASA Ames instead of Fort Carson, CO changed to permit headquarters to remain at the Presidio of San Francisco (Change to 1988 SECDEF Commission recommendation)
	RIVERBANK ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT					
	SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1990 PRESS: Close (Changed by Public Law 101-510) 1991 DBCRC: Close, realign workload by competition, and retain approximately 50 acres for Reserve Component enclave; scheduled FY 93-95 Realign Communications Systems Test Activity to Fort Lewis, WA; scheduled FY 95
	SHARPE ARMY DEPOT					

CLOSUP[illegible] HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	SIERRA ARMY DEPOT					
AF						
	BEALE AFB	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN UP	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed movement of the 323rd Flying Training Wing from Closing Mather AFB to Beale AFB (See 1991 DBCRC). 1991 DBCRC: Reversed 88 DEFBRAC decision and directed movement of 323rd FTW to Randolph AFB, TX rather than Beale AFB. 1993 DBCRC: The 1991 OSD recommendation for Mather AFB, CA directed movement of the 940 Air Refueling Group (AFRES) with KC-135 aircraft to McClellan AFB, CA. The 1993 action is to move 940ARG to Beale AFB, CA to save $21.2M in MILCON. This will include movement of 0 military and 243 civilian personnel.
	CASTLE AFB	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-95	1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Scheduled Sep 30, 1995) Transfer assigned B-52 to K.I.Sawyer AFB, MI. Transfer KC-135s to other Active or Reserve Component units. Transfer B-52 and KC-135 Combat Crew Trng Missions to Fairchild AFB, WA. 1993 DBCRC: Redirects movement of Castle's B-52 Combat Crew Training mission from Fairchild AFB, WA to Barksdale AFB, LA. Also redirects KC-135 training from Fairchild to Altus AFB, OK. Projected savings if $19.2M. Movement of personnel to Altus: 668 Mil and 38 Civ.

CLOSUI HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	EDWARDS AFB	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given. 1991 DBCRC: Directed consolidation of the 4950th Test Wing from Wright-Patterson AFB, OH with the Air Force Flight Test Center at Edwards AFB as a result of the transfer of the 160th Air Refueling Group and the 970th Tactical Airlift Group to Wright-Patterson AFB from the Closing Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, OH. 1993 DBCRC: As a note, the ANG refueling missions were retained at Rickenbacker.
	FRESNO AIR TERMINAL AGS					
	GEORGE AFB	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE12-92	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed Closure. (Completed December 15, 1992). Directed transfer of 35th Tactical Trng Wg and 37th Tactical Fighter Wg (F-4EE/G) to Mountain Home AFB, ID. Move the 27th Tactical Air Support Squadron (OV-10) to Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ.
	LOS ANGELES AFB	90	PRESS	CANCELED	CLOSE	1990 Press Release: Recommended Closure. Action not followed through in either 1991 Defense Report or 1991 DBCRC.

CLOSUI HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	MARCH AFB	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	RELGNDN	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed move of The Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA) from Closing Norton AFB, CA to March AFB (See 1991 DBCRC). Directed the transfer of three squadrons of the 63rd Military Airlift Wing and the 445th Military Airlift Wing (AFRes) from Closing Norton AFB, CA to March AFB. Remaining squadron goes to McChord AFB, WA. Gives option of moving Air Force Audio Visual Service Center from Closing Norton FB to March AFB or retaining at Norton AFB. Recommends retaining Norton AFB family housing for personnel assigned to March AFB. 1991 DBCRC: Directs realignment of the 45 Air Force Audit Agency manpower authorizations from Closing Norton AFB, CA to National Capitol Region (Show at Bolling AFB for purpose of this report) to support alignment of AFAA into Secretariat. Supports transfer of remaining 139 AFAA manpower authorizations to March AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Directs inactivation of 22ARW. KC-10 active and reserve associate squadrons & aircraft relocate to Travis AFB, CA. SW Air Defense Sector remains in cantonment pending outcome of North American Air Defense (NORAD) study and possible transfer to ANG. 445AW (AFRES), 452ARW (AFRES), 163RG (ANG), AF Audit Agency, and Media Center will remain and base reverts to a reserve base. Cost to realign is $134.8M for ROI of 2 years. Net Personnel changes: 3222 Mil Out and 174 Civ In.

CLOSUI HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	MATHER AFB	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/9-93	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed Closure including hospital (See 1991 DBCRC).(Completed Sep 30, 1993.) Transfers the 323rd Flying Training Wing to Beale AFB, CA. Transfers the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRes) to McClellan AFB, CA if the local authorities do not elect to operate Mather as an airport. 1991 DBCRC: Directs realignment of the 940th Air Refueling Group to McClellan AFB. Retains the 323rd Flying Training Wing Hospital as an annex to McClellan AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Redirects 940th Air Refueling Group movement from McClellan AFB, CA to Beale AFB, CA to save $21.2M in MILCON.

CLOSUI HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	MCCLELLAN AFB	88/90/91/93	BRAC/PR/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNDN	1988 DEFBRAC: Directs transfer of the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRes) from Closing Mather AFB, CA to McClellan AFB, CA if local authorities do not elect to use Mather as an airport (See 1991 DBCRC). 1990 Press release indicated realignment. No specifics given. 1991 DBCRC: Directs transfer of the 940th Air Refueling Group from Closing Mather AFB, CA to McClellan AFB. Directs retention of the Mather hospital as an annex to McClellan AFB. See 1988 DEFBRAC. 1993 DBCRC: Redirects movement of 940th Air Refueling Group, that was scheduled to go from Mather AFB to McClellan as a result of 1991 DBCRC, to Beale AFB, CA. The unit will temporarily move to and operate out of temorary facilities at McClellan until Beale facilities are ready. Projected savings of $21.2M in MILCON. NOTE: AF recommended closure to OSD. OSD did not forward AF closure recommendation due to cumulative economic impact. DBCRC added for consideration on 24 March but did not recommend closure.
	NORTH HIGHLANDS AGS					

CLOSUI HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NORTON AFB	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/3-94	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed Closure. (Completed March 31, 1994). Complex issues involved. Transfers three squadrons of the 63rd Military Airlift Wing and the 445th Military Airlift Wing (AFRes) (C-141, C-21, and C-12) to March AFB, CA. Transfers the remaining squadron (C-141) to McChord AFB, WA. The Air Force Inspection and Safety Center transfers to Kirtland AFB, NM. The Air Force Audit Agency transfers to March AFB, CA (See March AFB for 1991 DBCRC change-45 of 184 manpower authorizations moved to National Capitol Region, rest to March AFB). DBCRC gives option of moving Air Force Audio Visual Service Center to March AFB or retaining at Norton AFB. Recommends Ballistic Missile Office remain at Norton AFB and recommends retaining Norton AFB military family housing for personnel assigned to March AFB.
	ONIZUKA AFB					
	ONTARIO IAP AGS					
	TRAVIS AFB	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP	1993 OSD Recommendation: Establish Travis AFB as the West Coast Mobility Base. Transfer of KC-10 aircraft and active and reserve associate squadrons from March AFB, CA realignment to Travis AFB, CA. Personnel movement into Travis: 774 Mil and 112 Civ.
	VAN NUYS AGS					
	VAN NUYS AIRPORT AGS					
	VANDENBERG AFB					
D						
	DEFENSE CONTRACTING DISTRICT WEST	93	DBCRC	COMPLETE	REJECT	1993 DBCRC: Reject DoD recommendation to close DCMD West, El Segundo, CA, and relocate its mission to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, CA. Close DCMD West and relocate its mission to either Long Beach Naval Shipyard or other space in Long Beach.
	DEFENSE DEPOT TRACY					

CLOSU HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT OAKLAND	93	DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Accept DoD recommendation. Close DDOC and relocate its mission to other DDDs.
MC						
	MC AIR GD CBT CTR 29 PALMS					
	MC MOUNTAIN WARFARE TNG CTR, BRIDGEPOR					
	MC RECRUIT DEPOT SAN DIEGO					
	MCAS CAMP PENDLETON					
	MCAS EL TORO	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC RECOMMENDATION: Recommended closure of MCAS El Toro, CA and relocation of its aircraft along with their personnel, equipment, and support to NAS Miramar, CA and MCAS Camp Pendleton, CA.
	MCAS TUSTIN	91/93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing MCAS Tustin, retention of family housing and personnel suport facilities, and relocation of air groups to MCAGCC Twentynine Palms or Camp Pendleton. The Commission also directed consideration of a fair market exchange of land and facilites at Tustin for new facilities at the receiving base. 1993 DBCRC: Recommended changing the 1991 recommendation and relocating air groups to NAS North Island, NAS Miramar, or MCAS Camp Pendleton.
	MCB CAMP PENDLETON					
	MCLB BARSTOW					
N						
	FLEET ASW TRAINING CENTER, PACIFIC					
	FLEET COMBAT TRAINING CENTER, PACIFIC					
	FLT COMBAT DIRECTION SOFTWARE SPT, SAN DI	91	DBCRC	COMPLETED	REALIGNDN	1991 DBCRC: The DBCRC recommended realignment as part of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, RDT&E Directorate.

CLOSUI HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	HUNTER'S POINT ANNEX, SAN FRANCISCO	88/91/93	DBCRC	CLOSED	CLOSE	1988 DEFBRAC: BRAC 1 stopped construction of the strategic homeport but retained the use of the drydock for ship repair. Construction planned for ships to be homeported at Hunter's Point will be done at new hoemports, including Pearl Harbor, Long Beach, and San Diego. 1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing the facility and outleasing the entire property. SUPSHIPS will remain as a tenant on the property. 1993 DBCRC: Permitted disposal of Hunter's Point Annex in any lawful manner, including outleasing.
	INTEGRATED COMBAT SYS TEST FAC SAN DIEGO	91	DBCRC	CLOSED	CLOSE	1991 DBCRC: The DBCRC recommended closure as part of the Naval Surface Warfare Center Combat & Weapons Systems ISE Directorate.
	LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD	90	PRESS	CANCELLED	CLOSE	1990 PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed Long Beach Naval Shipyard as a closure in his 1990 press release.
	MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Closed shipyard and relocated Combat Systems Tech Schools Command to Dam Neck, VA. Relocated one submarine to NSB Bangor, WA. Family housing to be retained to support NWS Concord.
	NAS ALAMEDA	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Closed the NAS and relocated aircraft and their logistics support to NAS North Island, CA. Ships to be relocated to San Diego/Bangor/Puget Sound/Everett. Reserve aviation assets to be relocated at NASA Ames/Moffett Field, CA; NAS Whidbey Island, WA; NAS Willow Grove, PA.
	NAS LEMOORE					
	NAS MIRAMAR	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN	1993 DBCRC: Relocated fixed wing aircraft from MCAS El Toro and rotary wing aircraft from 29 Palms to NAS Miramar. Squadrons and related activities originally located at Miramar will be relocated primarily to NAS Lemoore, CA and NAS Fallon, NV.

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAS MOFFETT FIELD	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1990 PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed NAS Moffett Field as a closure in his 1990 press release. 1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing the facility and transferring assigned P-3 aircraft to NAS Jacksonville, Brunswick and Barbers Point. The Commission also suggested that the base remain in federal use by other agencies, such as NASA.
	NAS NORTH ISLAND					
	NAV CIV ENG LAB PORT HUENEME	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of NCEL and realignment of needed functions personnel, equipment, and support at the Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, CA.
	NAV CONST BN CTR PORT HUENEME	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of the Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, CA.
	NAV FAC ENG CMD WESTERN DIVISION	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN	1993 DBCRC: Recommended realignment of the NAVFAC Western Engineering Field Div and retention of needed personnel, equipment, and support as a BRAC Engineering Field Activity to handle environmental matters arising from 1993 BRAC closures in the geographical area.
	NAV MEDCOM NW REG					
	NAV SUB BASE, SAN DIEGO					
	NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO	90	PRESS	CANCELLED	CLOSE	1990 PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed NAF El Centro as a closure in his 1990 press release.
	NAVAL AMPHIB BASE CORONADO					
	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT ALAMEDA	90/93	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1990 PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed NADEP Alameda as a closure in his 1990 press release. 1993 DBCRC: Directed closure of NADEP Alameda and relocation of repair capability to other depots to include the private sector.

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT NORTH ISLAND					
	NAVAL COMM STATION SAN DIEGO					
	NAVAL COMM STATION STOCKTON					
	NAVAL HOSPITAL CAMP PENDLETON					
	NAVAL HOSPITAL LONG BEACH	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing NAVHOSP Long Beach.
	NAVAL HOSPITAL OAKLAND	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of the Naval Hospital Oakland, CA and relocation of certain personnel to other Naval Hospitals.
	NAVAL HOSPITAL SAN DIEGO					
	NAVAL OCEAN SYSTEMS CENTER					
	NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL					
	NAVAL SPACE SYSTEMS ACTIVITY LOS ANGELES	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1991 DBCRC: Recommended closure as part of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, RDT&E Directorate.
	NAVAL STATION LONG BEACH	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing NAVSTA Long Beach and transferring land and ship support functions to Long Beach Naval Shipyard.
	NAVAL STATION MARE ISLAND					
	NAVAL STATION SAN DIEGO					
	NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER OAKLAND	90/93	PRESS/DBCRC	CANCELLED	CLOSE	1990 PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed NSC Oakland as a closure in his 1990 press release. 1993 DBCRC: Directed that NSC Oakland remain open despite OSD's original recommendation to close the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center.
	NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER SAN DIEGO					
	NAVAL TRAINING CENTER SAN DIEGO	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of NTC San Diego and relocation of certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes, IL.

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER CHINA LAKE	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNDN	1991 DBCRC: Recommended realignment as part of the Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division.
	NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CONCORD					
	NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH					
	NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER SAN DIEGO					
	NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER SAN FRANCISCO	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	DISESTAB	1993 DBCRC: Disestablished PWC San Francisco due to excess capacity. Due to other Navy closures its principal customer base (e.g., NAS Alameda) has been eliminated.
	NESEC SAN DIEGO	91/93	DBCRC	CLOSED	REALIGN	1991 DBCRC: Directed the closure of NESECs San Diego and Vallejo, Ca with relocation of staff and associated equipment to Point Loma, CA to form the Naval Command, Control, and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC). 1993 DBCRC: Changed the receiving location of NESEC San Diego and NESEC Vallejo to Air Force Plant #19 (San Diego, CA) in lieu of new construction at Point Loma, Ca.
	NESEC VALLEJO	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1991 DBCRC: Recommended closure as part of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, West Coast ISE Directorate.
	NRC PACIFIC GROVE	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of the Naval Reserve Center Pacific Grove, CA because its capacity is in excess of projected requirements.
	PACIFIC MISSILE TEST CENTER, POINT MUGU	91	DBCRC	COMPLETED	REALIGNDN	1991 DBCRC: Recommended realignment as part of the Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division.
	PERA (SURFACE) PACIFIC SAN FRANCISCO	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	DISESTAB	1993 DBCRC: Disestablish and relocate functions to SUPSHIP San Diego, CA.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

**REMARKS BY CHAIR AT BEGINNING
OF CALIFORNIA PUBLIC COMMENT
PORTION OF SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL HEARING**

WE ARE NOW READY TO BEGIN A PERIOD SET ASIDE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT. OUR INTENTION IS TO TRY TO INSURE THAT ALL OPINIONS ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OR THE ADDITIONS OF THE COMMISSION AFFECTING CALIFORNIA ARE HEARD. WE HAVE ASSIGNED 34 MINUTES FOR THIS PERIOD.

WE ASKED PERSONS WISHING TO SPEAK TO SIGN UP BEFORE THE HEARING BEGAN, AND THEY HAVE DONE SO BY NOW. WE HAVE ALSO ASKED THEM TO LIMIT THEIR COMMENTS TO TWO MINUTES, AND WE WILL RING A BELL AT THE END OF THAT TIME. PLEASE STOP AFTER YOUR TWO MINUTES ARE UP. WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF ANY LENGTH IS WELCOMED BY THE COMMISSION AT ANY TIME IN THIS PROCESS. IF ALL THOSE SIGNED UP TO SPEAK WOULD RAISE YOUR RIGHT HANDS, I WILL ADMINISTER THE OATH.

OATH BEFORE THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

DO YOU SOLEMNLY SWEAR OR AFFIRM THAT THE TESTIMONY YOU ARE ABOUT TO GIVE TO THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION SHALL BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH?

UTAH

75 minutes

SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING
SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES

3:20PM - 4:35PM	**75 minutes**	**Governor Michael Leavitt**
		Video Presentations: Senator Hatch and Senator Bennett
		Congressman James Hansen
		General Mike Pavitch, (Ret.)
		Congressman James Hansen
		Questions and Answers

UTAH

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, UT

1. The community supporting Hill Air Force Base has suggested that DOD's tactical missile maintenance workloads should be consolidated at the Ogden Air Logistics Center rather than the Letterkenny Army Depot. Does the Ogden center have personnel, equipment, and buildings available to maintain and store both tactical and strategic missiles? If not, what additional personnel and MILCON would be required?

2. Please describe, in as much detail as possible, the implementation costs, schedule and savings resulting from your proposed consolidation of tactical missile maintenance at Hill Air Force Base. What advantages does Hill Air Force Base offer in comparison to the Tobyhanna and Letterkenny Army Depots?

3. Please describe the special features of Hill Air Force Base that would be difficult, if not impossible, to replicate at another location.

Hill Defense Distribution Depot, Ogden, UT

1. What percentage of the Hill Distribution Depot's mission supports the collocated Air Force's maintenance mission as opposed to off base, or regional, or worldwide support?

2. What is the utilization, in percentage terms, of the facilities you currently have? Has the Ogden Air Logistics Center offered any additional space which would allow for additional storage capacity?

UTAH

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING
THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1995

UTAH STATE MAP

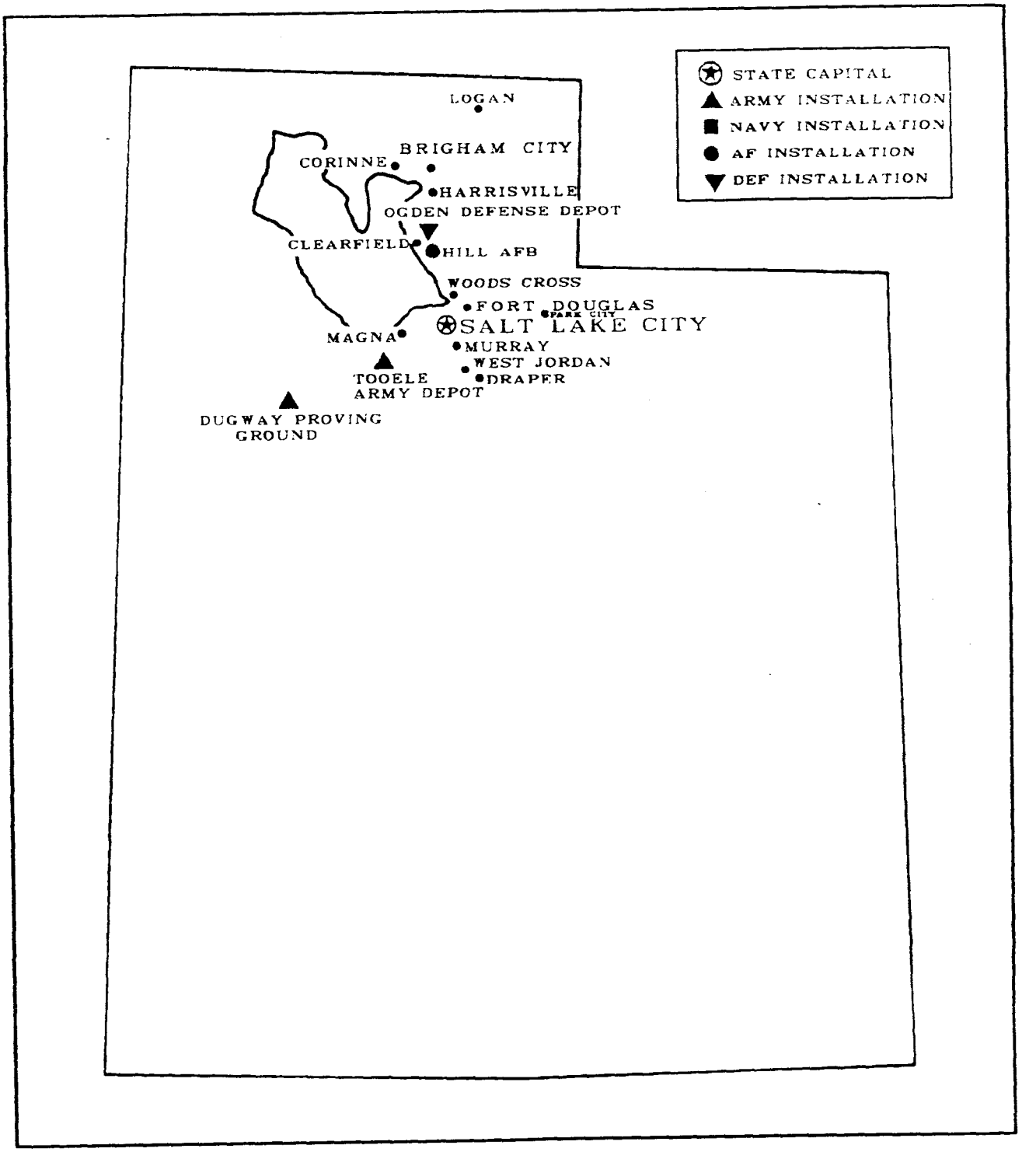
HILL AIR FORCE BASE

-Facility Summary Sheet
-DoD Recommendation

STATE CLOSURE HISTORY

MAP NO. 45

UTAH



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN UTAH

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
A						
	DUGWAY PROVING GROUND					
	STEVEN A. DOUGLAS RESERVE CENTER	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	1988 DEFBRAC: Close, but retain Reserve Component activities on a portion of the installation; completed FY 92 Realign Reserve Component Pay Input Station to Fort Carson, CO; unit inactivated FY 93
	TOOELE ARMY DEPOT	88/93	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNDN	1988 DEFBRAC: Supply mission realigned from Pueblo Army Depot, CO (Changed to Red River Army Depot--the location determined by the Defense Logistics Agency--as directed 1993 Defense Base Closure Commission) 1993 DBCRC: Realign to a depot activity and place under the command and control of Red River Army Depot, TX; scheduled FY 97 Retain conventional ammunition storage and chemical demilitarization missions Realign wheeled vehicle maintenance to Red River Army Depot, TX and private sector; scheduled FY 94-97
AF						
	HILL AFB	90/93	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given. 1993 DBCRC: Moves 436 TS maintenance and training function from Chanute closure (1988 action) to Hill AFB, UT. Also moves 9 optical instruments personnel to Hill from Closing Newark AFB, OH and moves the 485th Engineering Installation Group from Realigning Griffiss AFB, NY to Hill Net personnel gains are 420 Mil and 244 Civ.
	SALT LAKE CITY IAP AGS					
D						

CLOSU. HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN UTAH

18-May-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	DEFENSE DEPOT OGDEN					
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT TOOELE	93	DBCRC	COMPLETE	REJECT	1993 DBCRC: Reject DoD recommendation to close DDTU and relocate its mission to DD Red River, TX. Close DDTU and relocate to DDRT. Change the 1988 recommendation regarding Pueblo Army Depot, CO, as follows: instead of sending the supply mission to DDTU, relocate the mission to a location determined by the Defense Logistics Agency.
N						
	NRC OGDEN	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of NRC Ogden, UT because its capacity is in excess of projected requirements.

GUAM

25 minutes

SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING
SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES

4:40PM - 4:48PM	**8 minutes**	**Congressman Robert Underwood**
4:48PM - 4:52PM	**4 minutes**	**Manny Cruz, Union Leader**
4:52PM - 4:57PM	**5 minutes**	**Senator Hope A. Cristobal**
4:57PM - 5:05PM	**8 minutes**	**Former Lt. Gov. Rudolph G. Sablan**

GUAM

Public Works Center

1. The Commission has been asked by the Military Sealift Command (MSC) to delay implementation of any homeport changes of MSC vessels stationed in Guam for two years. Based on the Navy's projections, this would cost the tax payers millions of dollars. Why should this delay be approved?

GUAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING
THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1995

GUAM TERRITORY MAP

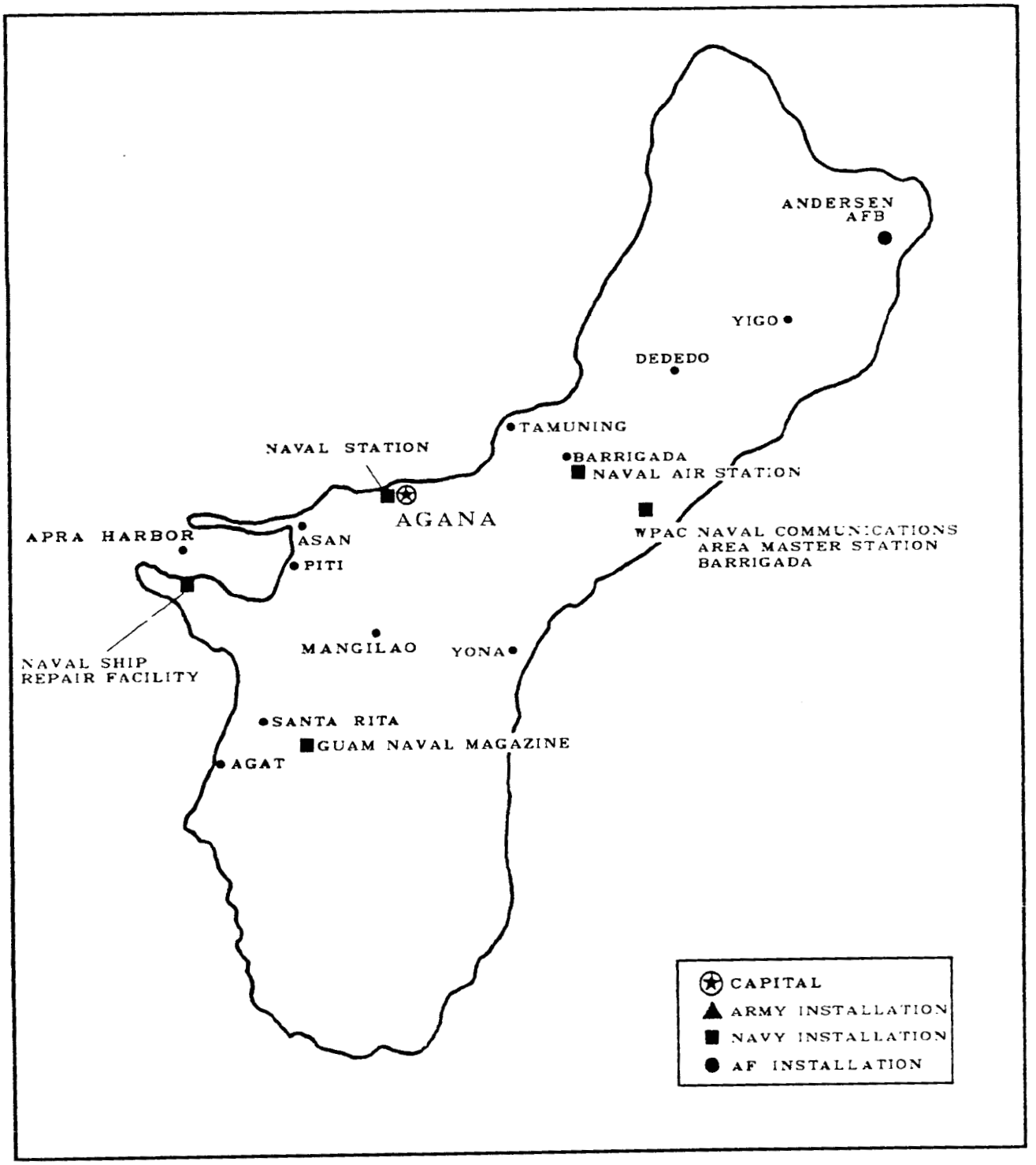
PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GUAM

-Facility Summary Sheet
-DoD Recommendation

STATE CLOSURE HISTORY

MAP NO. 52

GUAM



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports

BASE VISIT REPORT

NAVAL ACTIVITIES, GUAM; SHIP REPAIR FACILITY, GUAM; FLEET AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER , GUAM AND NAVAL AIR STATION, AGANA GUAM

28 - 29 MARCH, 1995

LEAD COMMISSIONER:

Ms. Wendi Steele

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER:

Mr. Al Cornella

COMMISSION STAFF:

Mr. Charlie Smith, Executive Director
Mr. Eric Lindenbaum, Navy Senior Analyst
Ms. Liz King, Counsel
Mr. John Earnhardt, Assistant Communications Director
Ms. Ziba Ayeen, Travel Assistant

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

RADM Brewer (COMNAVMAR)
CAPT Etro (Commander Naval Pacific Metoc Center West)
CAPT Skirm (COMMPSRON Three)
CAPT Davis (Commander Fleet Industrial Supply Center, Guam)
CAPT Hope (Commander NAVACT, Guam)
CAPT Bermudes (Commander SRF, Guam)
CAPT Wieczynski (USCG) (Commander Fourteenth Coast Guard District)
CDR Blandford (Commander HC - 5 Helicopter Squadron)
CDR Eckert (COMNAVMAR N4)

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

This geographically unique island is home to several naval commands which provide a wide range of military support. Foremost among these are the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Center (NCTAMS) Guam; Naval Ship Repair Facility (SRF) Guam; Naval Air Station (NAS) Agana, Guam; Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC) Guam; Naval Magazine (NAVMAG) Guam; Naval Activities (NAVACT) Guam, Naval Hospital Guam. and Naval Meteorology and Oceanographic Center (Western Pacific)/ Joint Typhoon Warning Center. While the names of the commands partially explain their mission, it is the fact they perform those missions at this particular location which gives the various commands their military value.

Specifically,

- NCTAMS provides up/down link relay station capabilities for Western Pacific and Indian Ocean satellites and the associated personnel support for those relays.
- SRF Guam, along with the submarine tender stationed in Guam, provides the Navy with the capability to perform voyage repair and meet emergent requirements that may arise in the Western Pacific. The primary work load of SRF Guam has been maintenance on ships homeported in Guam.
- NAS Agana, Guam was once a major base of maritime patrol aircraft, but a shift in operational requirements have removed the need for this type of aircraft in this region. Presently only a logistic helicopter squadron is based at NAS Agana, GUAM.
- FISC Guam is the supply center which is tied to supporting the Military Sealift Command (MSC) logistic vessels which presently are home based from Guam and for the other Naval activities located at Guam. This facility includes the Fuel Farm which houses operational and war reserve fuels.
- NAVMAG Guam (now part of Naval Activities, Guam) provides a forward stockpile of ordnance which is serviced by two MSC ammunition vessels.
- NAVACT, Guam (formerly Naval Station Guam) is the waterfront and general services which provide the support ships and the tender which are based out of Guam.
- Naval Hospital Guam provides medical support for DoD personnel and dependents in the Guam area.
- Naval Meteorology and Oceanographic Center (Western Pacific) and Joint Typhoon Warning Center is the support organization for providing weather (surface and sub-surface) predictions and storm warnings for all U. S. agencies in the western pacific.

DOD RECOMMENDATION:

- Disestablish SRF Guam, (including the Fuel Farm) and retain access.
- Relocate helicopter squadron formerly stationed at NAS Agana to NAS Barbers Point, Hawaii. (Redirect of 1993 recommendation where helicopter squadron was sent to Andersen Air Force Base, Guam)
- Disestablish FISC Guam.
- Relocate MSC ammunition vessels, personnel and support from Guam to Weapons Station Lualualei, Hawaii.
- Relocate MSC personnel and units to Naval Station Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
- Disestablish Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographic Center except for Joint Typhoon Warning Center which relocates to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
- Disestablish Afloat Training Group Western Pacific.

DOD JUSTIFICATION:

- Shifting deployment patterns in the Pacific Fleet reduce the need for a fully functional naval station.
- With reduction in work load and stationing of Guam homeported vessels elsewhere, a fully functional SRF in Guam no longer needed.
- FISC is a "follower" activity whose existence depends on the active fleet units in the homeport area. With their removal, FISC is longer required.
- Access will be maintained to the waterfront and other facilities in order to support future contingency operations.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

- Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Guam.
- Ship Repair Facility, Guam.
- Naval Activities, Guam (includes former Naval Magazine and Naval Station Guam.)
- Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographic Center and Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Guam.
- Commander Naval Forces Marianas Headquarters.
- Coast Guard Detachment, Guam.
- Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam.

Following Main facilities were viewed from the air and discussed with respective commanders and/or representatives:

- Naval Hospital, Guam.
- Andersen Air Force Base, Guam.
- Navy Computer and Telecommunications Center, Guam.

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

For **Naval Activities Guam** the following key issues were identified: (Note :Senator Forbes of the 23rd Guam Legislature requested the Naval Magazine on Guam be closed down. The request was co-signed by 11 other members of the legislature.)

- The **Naval Magazine** has several unique features not available at the Andersen Air Force Base magazine; these include:

    - New Tomahawk Cruise Missile storage facilities.
    - Wider magazine access doors for Navy Standard Missile storage.
    - Marine Mine Construction facilities.
    - Jungle training capability for large scale training evolutions (AAFB is limited to 100 participants due to environmental restrictions).
    - Shorter magazine to ship time by 50 minutes per load and will not have to transit downtown Agana with Ammo (If ammo were to be relocated at AAFB).
    - The NAVMAG area also includes the Pena Reservoir (the only reservoir on Guam) from which the Navy water distribution systems draws from. This is one of two water distribution systems on the island with the other being operated by GovGuam and being fed by natural springs. Security considerations and safety reasons have precluded the Navy's water system from being turned over to GovGuam.

    - While not a direct NAVMAG issue, earthquake damage to the primary Tomahawk loading pier, Sierra, needs to be repaired if it is to be functional. Presently Kilo pier (the ammo handling pier) is used to load Tomahawk cruise missiles when the seas are not too rough. Approximately $9 million is needed to fully fix Sierra pier and CINCPACFLT Adm. Zlatoper has stated the request for funds has been passed through his office with his endorsement. This money has been requested during previous budgets but has yet to be received.

    - Finally under the NAVACT section, while funds for the repair of all piers damaged during the earthquake in Apra Harbor have been requested, according to CINCPACFLT with the limited funding environment other higher priority requirements will most likely preclude the repair of all of the piers. This combined with explosive arc limitations for both the tender and the Tomahawk loading pier (when in use) will complicate any reuse of the waterfront by any commercial concern.

For the **Naval Meteorology and Oceanographic Center (WESTPAC) and Joint Typhoon Warning Center** the following key issues were raised:

- While the Navy's BSEC capacity analysis "did not demonstrate sufficient excess capacity to warrant further evaluation of the Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Centers subcategory", despite being the busiest weather center in the world in terms of storms handled and area covered, the center on Guam was recommended to be disestablished and the Joint Typhoon Warning Center relocated to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
- Detachments in Bahrain, Japan and Guam would have to be increased in manning or established in order to maintain the present level of coverage and prediction. This would lead to the same number of bodies doing the same work but at different sites.
- Any fixed overhead costs saved by disestablishing the center would be minimal as the facility shares a common structure with Commander Naval Forces Marianas Headquarters, which is not being closed.
- The technology does not presently exist on Guam for the satellite signals to be forwarded off island for processing on the satellite footprints which are unique to Guam..

For **Fleet and Industrial Supply Center Guam** the following key issues were raised:

- Need for operation and retention of the Fuel Farm will exist regardless of actions taken on the recommendations. From Adm. Macke, the Department of the Navy will provide the suggested language for addressing the Fuel farm issue.
- Need (although a dramatically decreased) for both dry and cold warehouse storage area for the remaining Guam military missions will still exist if the recommendations are accepted. The majority of the storage is directly tied to support of the Military Sealift Command vessels which would leave under the DoD recommendation.
- Several other supply functions, presently conducted by FISC, will have to be absorbed by other activities (most likely Naval Activities Guam) if FISC is completely disestablished. A cost analysis of each function will be determined.
- The Department of the Navy offered conflicting interpretation of how the MSC vessel redirect would occur. CINCPACFLT said the additional time lag to resupply Diego Garcia would be a factor in decreasing the number of times it was serviced but overall no operational impact would occur. If the T-AFS assets were stretched too thin than a "worst case scenario" had a fourth T-AFS being re-activated at a cost of $9 million to fill in the gaps. This "worst case scenario" is not the COBRA scenario so the cost of the additional T-AFS in not considered. USCINCPAC, on the other hand, said the T-AFS assets (supplies included) would not be sent to Hawaii but would be more forward deployed. This is not consistent with the COBRA or the DOD scenario but according to USCINCPAC, CJCS stated the funds necessary for this to happen would be made available.

For the **Fleet Industrial Supply Center, Guam** the following key points were raised:

- Significant excess capacity exists given the present work load.
- Departure of the MSC vessels under the present recommendations would further reduce their work load by over 50 percent.
- Repair/maintenance/upkeep work on remaining equipment and facilities which would remain under the present recommendations would have to be accomplished by some other facility if SRF Guam is disestablished. (Such as work on the floating dry dock, cranes, yard craft, all Army pre-positioned force vessels, and emergent voyage repairs on transiting naval vessels.)
- The diving recompression facility, which is the only one on island if the tender leaves due to force reduction changes, will decertify in 1996 and cannot be recertified without waiver due to its riveted (vice welded) construction.
- Part of the main sheet metal shop is enclosed within the ESQD arc of Polaris Point pier where the tender is moored.
- The SRF is the only training facility on island for training journeymen in electronics, electrical and metal trades. This creates the skilled labor force for SRF activities on island. If SRF is surged, workers would have to be brought in from other locations in the future. Also many of the workers, after working in the SRF, migrate over to the civilian side
- If the MSC vessels are homeported out of Hawaii, Title 10 will play an even bigger part in restricting repair work which can be conducted in Guam as it was reported Guam is considered an foreign port under Title 10.

For the **HC-5 helicopter squadron** redirect the following key issues were raised:

- The primary mission of the helicopter squadron is support of the MSC vessels recommended to relocate to Pearl Harbor and Laulaulei, Hawaii.
- If the relocated off island, there will be no aircraft to do the secondary missions of Search and Rescue for both civilian and military personnel, and no aircraft for special forces (SEAL) training.

See the following attachments for a full description of the facilities visited:

- COMNAVMARIANAS/USCINCPAC REP brief.
- Naval Pacific Metoc Center West/Joint Typhoon Warning Center brief.
- Military Sealift Command Western Pacific brief.
- U. S. Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam brief.
- Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Guam brief.
- U. S. Naval Activities, Guam brief.
- Helicopter Combat Support Squadron Five (HC-5) brief.
- Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District brief.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

Overall, the Government of Guam (GovGuam) and community feel if the FISC and SRF disestablish, reuse of the land and facilities by either GovGuam or commercial ventures is critical to the economic revitalization of Guam. They also believe this is the best way to maintain the facilities, instead of mothballing them, in order to provide access to them in the event of future contingencies.

Other specific concerns raised by the community (see regional hearing report for a more complete listing) include:

- Title 30 loses were not included in the economic impact study. Title 30 makes Guam unique in that U. S. servicemen stationed on Guam pay their federal taxes to Guam and not to the federal treasury.
- The BRAC process appears to turn over land faster than through the Guam Land Use Plan (GLUP) which has been slowed due to litigation.
- Title 10 restrictions (see above).

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

- Develop a cost estimate and feasibility analysis of combining the magazines of AAFB and Naval Activities at AAFB.
- Investigate the implications of the Jones Act, Title 10 and third party lease contracts to foreign owned firms in relation to reuse of the facilities and land in Guam.
- Investigate the differences between GLUP proceedings for land turnover and BRAC turnover.
- Investigate Pearl Harbor's and Laulaulei's ability to absorb the growth of supplies from the MSC assets proposed for relocation from Guam.
- Investigate plans for the Tomahawk loading pier (Sierra) repairs from the earthquake damage.
- Investigate the difference between the Navy's claim there is no significant excess capacity in Meteorology centers yet the center in Guam was recommended for disestablishment.
- Obtain a cost breakout of the FISC functions which will be retained if the recommendations are approved.
- Investigate the need for retention of the officer housing at NAS, Agana.

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN GUAM

21-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
AF						
	ANDERSEN AFB	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	NAVY+UP	1993 DBCRC: Directed Closure of NAS Agana, GU and movement of aircraft, personnel and associated equipment to Andersen. Navy housing at NAS Agana to be retained to support Navy personnel who relocate to Andersen. Net gain of Navy personnel is 1920 Mil and 321 Civ.
N						
	NAS AGANA	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of NAS Agana and movement of aircraft, personnel, and associated equipment to Andersen, AFB, Guam. NAS housing is to be retained to support personnel who have relocated to Andersen AFB.
	NAV COMM AREA MASTER STA, WPAC					
	NAVAL MAGAZINE, GUAM					
	NAVAL SHIP REPAIR FAC, GUAM					
	NAVAL STATION, GUAM					

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

**REMARKS BY CHAIR AT BEGINNING
OF UTAH & GUAM PUBLIC COMMENT
PORTION OF SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL HEARING**

WE ARE NOW READY TO BEGIN A PERIOD SET ASIDE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT. OUR INTENTION IS TO TRY TO INSURE THAT ALL OPINIONS ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OR THE ADDITIONS OF THE COMMISSION AFFECTING UTAH AND GUAM ARE HEARD. WE HAVE ASSIGNED 24 MINUTES FOR THIS PERIOD.

WE ASKED PERSONS WISHING TO SPEAK TO SIGN UP BEFORE THE HEARING BEGAN, AND THEY HAVE DONE SO BY NOW. WE HAVE ALSO ASKED THEM TO LIMIT THEIR COMMENTS TO TWO MINUTES, AND WE WILL RING A BELL AT THE END OF THAT TIME. PLEASE STOP AFTER YOUR TWO MINUTES ARE UP. WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF ANY LENGTH IS WELCOMED BY THE COMMISSION AT ANY TIME IN THIS PROCESS. IF ALL THOSE SIGNED UP TO SPEAK WOULD RAISE YOUR RIGHT HANDS, I WILL ADMINISTER THE OATH.

OATH BEFORE THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

DO YOU SOLEMNLY SWEAR OR AFFIRM THAT THE TESTIMONY YOU ARE ABOUT TO GIVE TO THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION SHALL BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH?

1995 List of Military Installations Inside the United States for Closure or Realignment

Part I: Major Base Closures

Army

Fort McClellan, Alabama
Fort Chaffee, Arkansas
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colorado
Price Support Center, Illinois
Savanna Army Depot Activity, Illinois
Fort Ritchie, Maryland
Selfridge Army Garrison, Michigan
Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, New Jersey
Seneca Army Depot, New York
Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania
Red River Army Depot, Texas
Fort Pickett, Virginia

Navy

Naval Air Facility, Adak, Alaska
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California
Ship Repair Facility, Guam
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Indianapolis, Indiana
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division Detachment, Louisville, Kentucky
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division Detachment, White Oak, Maryland
Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts
Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Lakehurst, New Jersey
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Warminster, Pennsylvania

Air Force

North Highlands Air Guard Station, California
Ontario IAP Air Guard Station, California
Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York
Roslyn Air Guard Station, New York

Springfield-Beckley MAP, Air Guard Station, Ohio
Greater Pittsburgh IAP Air Reserve Station, Pennsylvania
Bergstrom Air Reserve Base, Texas
Brooks Air Force Base, Texas
Reese Air Force Base, Texas

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, Tennessee
Defense Distribution Depot Ogden, Utah

Part II: Major Base Realignments

Army

Fort Greely, Alaska
Fort Hunter Liggett, California
Sierra Army Depot, California
Fort Meade, Maryland
Detroit Arsenal, Michigan
Fort Dix, New Jersey
Fort Hamilton, New York
Charles E. Kelly Support Center, Pennsylvania
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania
Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah
Fort Lee, Virginia

Navy

Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida
Naval Activities, Guam
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas
Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Keyport, Washington

Air Force

McClellan Air Force Base, California
Onizuka Air Station, California

Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana
Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico
Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma
Kelly Air Force Base, Texas
Hill Air Force Base, Utah

Part III: Smaller Base or Activity Closures, Realignments, Disestablishments or Relocations

Army

Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, California
East Fort Baker, California
Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, California
Stratford Army Engine Plant, Connecticut
Big Coppett Key, Florida
Concepts Analysis Agency, Maryland
Publications Distribution Center Baltimore, Maryland
Hingham Cohasset, Massachusetts
Sudbury Training Annex, Massachusetts
Aviation-Troop Command (ATCOM), Missouri
Fort Missoula, Montana
Camp Kilmer, New Jersey
Caven Point Reserve Center, New Jersey
Camp Pedricktown, New Jersey
Bellmore Logistics Activity, New York
Fort Totten, New York
Recreation Center #2, Fayettville, North Carolina
Information Systems Software Command (ISSC), Virginia
Camp Bonneville, Washington
Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA), West Virginia

Navy

Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering West Coast Division, San Diego, California
Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, California

Naval Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego, California
Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, USN, Long Beach, California
Naval Undersea Warfare Center-Newport Division, New London Detachment, New London, Connecticut
Naval Research Laboratory, Underwater Sound Reference Detachment, Orlando, Florida
Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Guam
Naval Biodynamics Laboratory, New Orleans, Louisiana
Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland
Naval Technical Training Center, Meridian, Mississippi
Naval Aviation Engineering Support Unit, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Open Water Test Facility, Oreland, Pennsylvania
Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, RDT&E Division Detachment, Warminster, Pennsylvania
Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering East Coast Detachment, Norfolk, Virginia
Naval Information Systems Management Center, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake, Virginia

Navy/Marine Reserve Activities

Naval Reserve Centers at:

Huntsville, Alabama
Stockton, California
Santa Ana, Irvine, California
Pomona, California
Cadillac, Michigan
Staten Island, New York
Laredo, Texas
Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Naval Air Reserve Center at:

Olathe, Kansas

Naval Reserve Readiness Commands at:

New Orleans, Louisiana (Region 10)
Charleston, South Carolina (Region 7)

Air Force

Moffett Federal Airfield AGS, California
Real-Time Digitally Controlled Analyzer Processor Activity, Buffalo, New York
Air Force Electronic Warfare Evaluation Simulator Activity, Fort Worth, Texas

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Contract Management District South, Marietta, Georgia
Defense Contract Management Command International, Dayton, Ohio
Defense Distribution Depot Columbus, Ohio
Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Pennsylvania
Defense Industrial Supply Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas

Defense Investigative Service

Investigations Control and Automation Directorate, Fort Holabird, Maryland

Part IV: Changes to Previously Approved BRAC Recommendations

Army

Army Bio-Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Detrick, Maryland

Navy

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California
Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California
Naval Air Station Alameda, California
Naval Recruiting District, San Diego, California
Naval Training Center, San Diego, California
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida
Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola, Florida

Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center, Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida
Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida
Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam
Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii
Naval Air Facility, Detroit, Michigan
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk Detachment, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia
Office of Naval Research, Arlington, Virginia
Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Recruiting Command, Washington, D.C.
Naval Security Group Command Detachment Potomac, Washington, D.C.

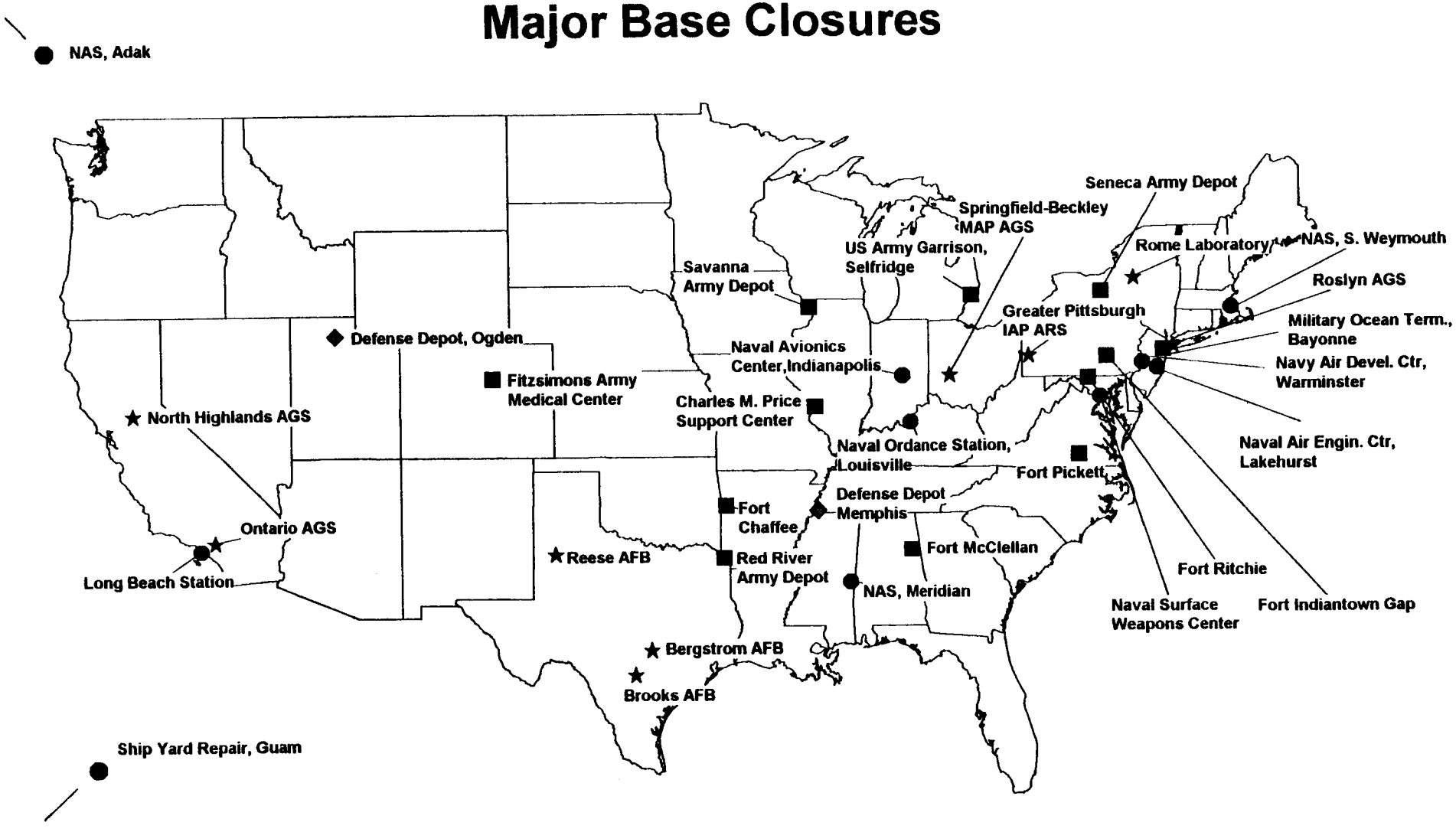
Air Force

Williams AFB, Arizona
Lowry AFB, Colorado
Homestead AFB, Florida (301st Rescue Squadron)
Homestead AFB, Florida (726th Air Control Squadron)
MacDill AFB, Florida
Griffiss AFB, New York (Airfield Support for 10th Infantry (Light) Division)
Griffiss AFB, New York (485th Engineering Installation Group)

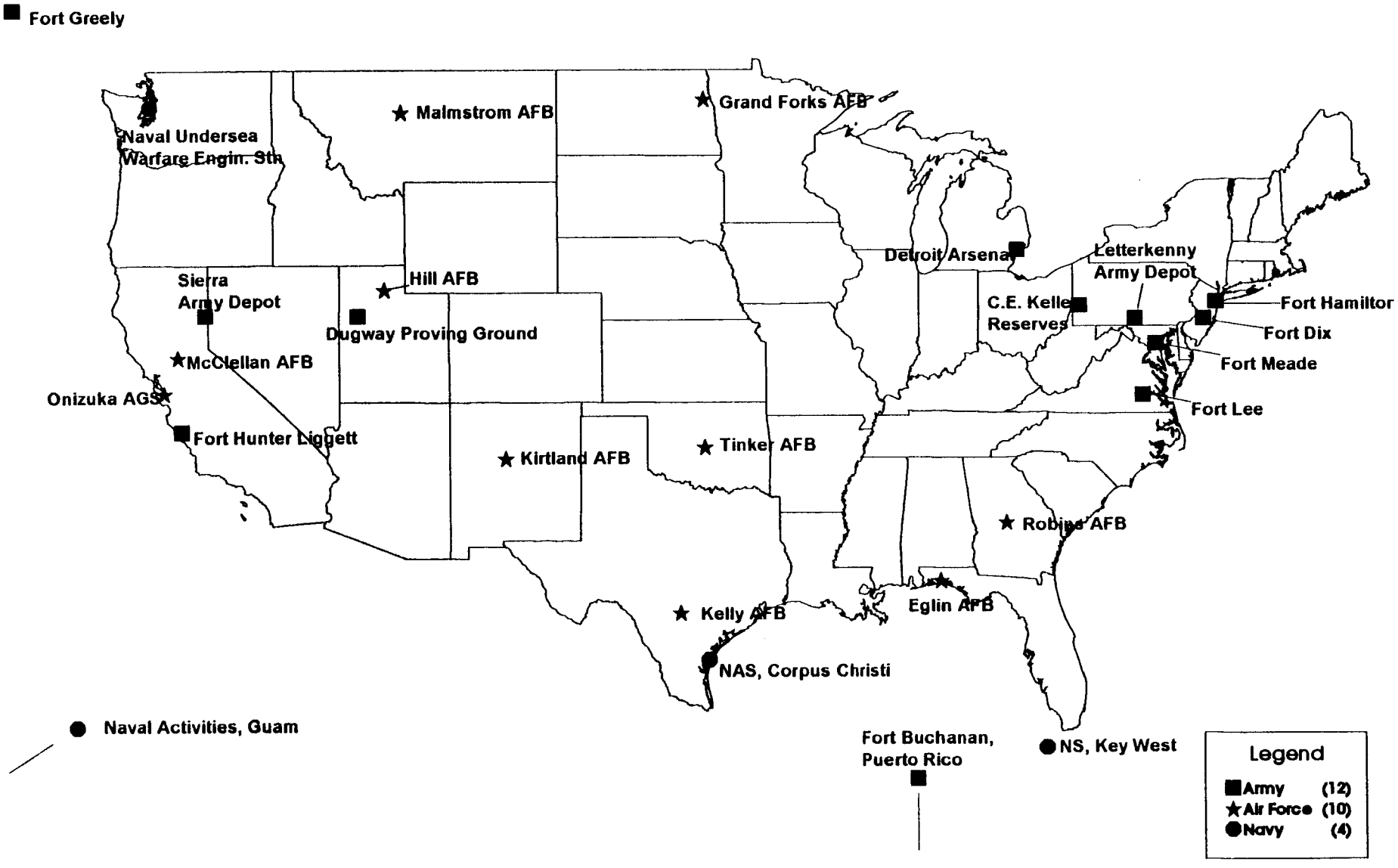
Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo, California

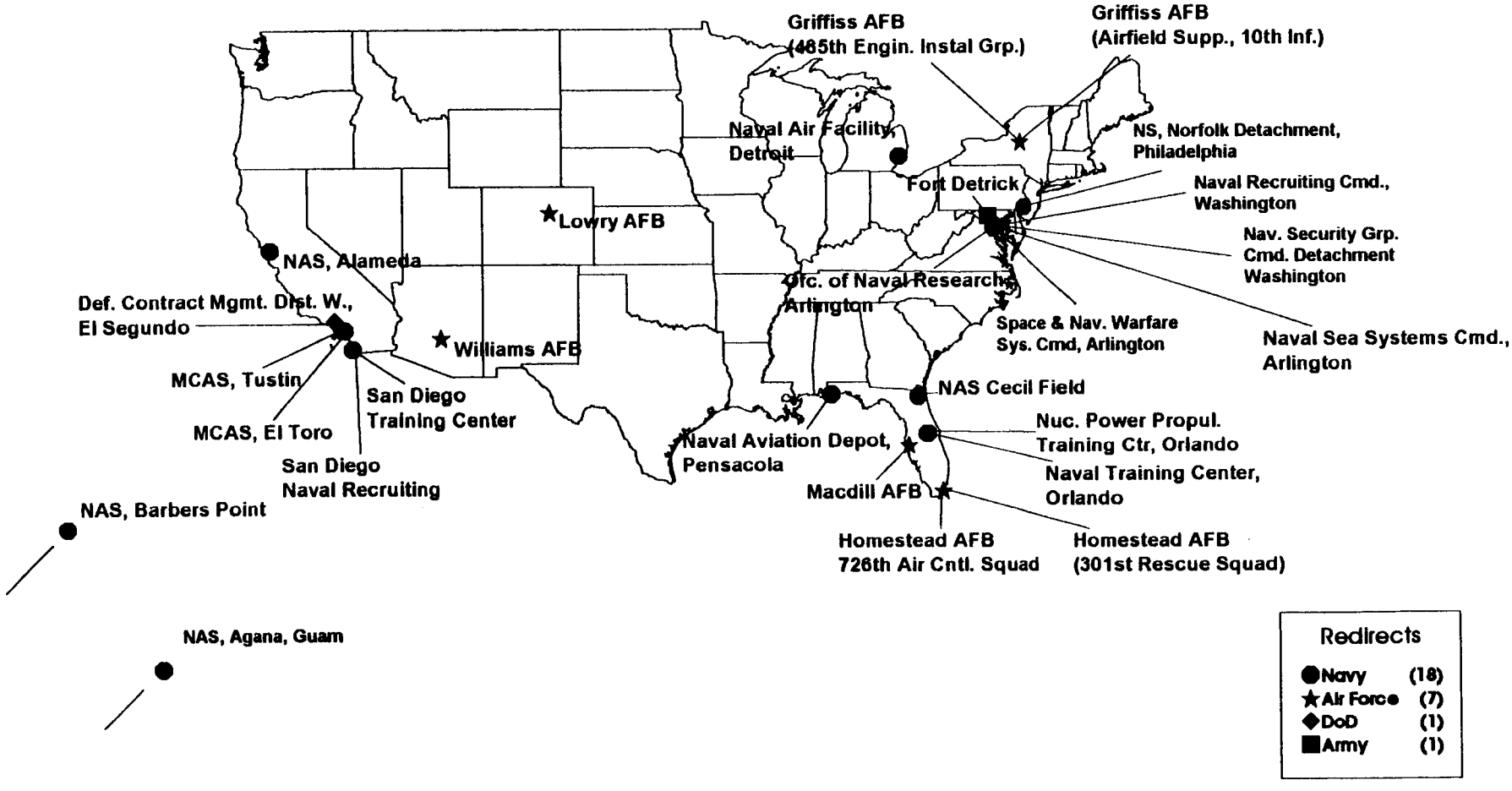
1995 DoD Recommendations
Major Base Closures



1995 DoD Recommendations
Major Base Realignments



1995 DoD Recommendations
Redirects



Document Separator

BRAC-95 TASK FORCE

COMMITTED TO SAVING OUR BASES

estimony Before t
ase Realignment an
Closure Commission
Regional Hearing

May 25, 1995

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BASE REALIGNMENT
AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
REGIONAL HEARING, MAY 25, 1995
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE ELTON GALLEGLY

MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 23RD DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Statement of the Honorable Elton Gallegly
Member of Congress, 23rd District of California
to The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Regional Hearing, Treasure Island, California
May 25, 1995

I appreciate this opportunity to address the Commission and to make some brief comments on behalf of the Point Mugu Naval base, which was added to the base closure list earlier this month.

Like other elected officials who have come before you to voice their concerns over proposed base closures in their respective districts, I could speak today from a strictly parochial point of view. I could discuss this proposed closure in terms of the thousands of jobs and hundreds of millions of dollars such action would strip from our already-suffering local economy. But I know that you've heard these arguments many times before from many different people in many different places.

Instead, I would like to direct your attention to the critical military value of Point Mugu - and to the consolidations and management streamlining that have taken place at Point Mugu and China Lake in recent years. The result of that effort by the Navy has been tens of thousands of man hours saved without any degradation of mission.

Since the addition of Pt. Mugu to the closure list, I have held numerous meetings with Navy officials to gain a more complete understanding of how they view this facility. The result of these meetings is that I am today more convinced than ever before that Point Mugu is an essential component of our overall fleet readiness and national defense. For that reason, I appear before you today to strongly state that the closure or further realignment of Point Mugu as proposed by the Commission would be a serious mistake.

For just a moment, Commissioners, please consider that Point Mugu offers some truly unique and critical assets - including the largest instrumented sea test range in the world - essential for live-fire fleet surface/air testing and training operations that require large footprint, multi-participant, joint service capabilities.

An itemized list of some of the other special and unique capabilities afforded at Point Mugu are identified in my testimony but I will, in the interest of time, forego an enumeration of those assets in my statement here today.

Partial list of additional assets at Point Mugu:

* mandatory space launch support site for Vandenberg AFB;
* the sole site for F-14 test aircraft and the Weapons System Support Activity;
* the largest test operations control facility;
* the sole site for sea and air targets presentation;
* the sole site for air mobilization support for the Construction Battalion Center at Port Hueneme;
* the only bistatic chamber in existence capable of obtaining near and far field monostatic and bistatic radar cross-section measurement;
* the fully integrated operation with China Lake to ensure a continuum of quality in weapon systems research development, test and evaluation.

Members of the Commission, this list could go on and on. Point Mugu was established in the 1940's precisely because of its unique geographic attributes - attributes which have not changed over time. The functions and activities designated to remain at Point Mugu after the Navy's T&E consolidations of the past several years do so because of their mission capabilities including these geographic features.

I know the Commission has, at least in part, felt obliged to add Point Mugu to the closure list for further examination because of the June 1994 DOD Inspector General Report alleging "excess capacity" at Point Mugu and projecting that further consolidation with China Lake could result in a $1.7 billion savings over the next 20 years. However the very people responsible for that IG report now acknowledge that it would be less than prudent for the Commission to use the 1993 data contained in that report to make a 1995 decision about the future of Point Mugu.

That was a key development that emerged last week when staff members from my office and from the offices of my colleagues Tony Beilenson, Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer met with the authors of that IG Report. They further conceded that recent changes at Point Mugu in terms of workload, employment force and management streamlining have overtaken the validity of that report.

Admiral Dana McKinney, Commanding Officer for both Point Mugu and China Lake, will address you in just a few minutes, as will several officials from Ventura County who are also here today. In the days ahead you will visit Point Mugu and China Lake and receive additional detailed briefings and data from Navy officials in Washington. I ask you to evaluate this new information carefully. I am confident your conclusion will be that Point Mugu plays a critical role in our nation's defense and that you will move with justified confidence in deleting this base from the final closure list.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BASE REALIGNMENT
AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
REGIONAL HEARING, MAY 25, 1995
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 24TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Good morning Members of the Commission. I had hoped to be able to appear before you today but scheduled votes on the House floor preclude my presence. Please do not interpret my absence as a lack of concern regarding the recent action of the Commission to add Point Mugu to the closure list for consideration. I want to register my strong opposition to the proposal to realign Point Mugu facilities and activities to China Lake. I am convinced that after you have heard all the facts you will grasp the inadvisability of your proposal.

As you are no doubt aware, Point Mugu is a weapons systems Test and Evaluation (T&E) facility. This is a highly complex technical issue area and sometimes difficult to comprehend. As I have had to educate myself over the last several years I thought a brief description of the mechanics and importance of T&E would help set the framework for the presentations you will hear this hour.

The testing of weapons systems involves two phases: the testing of a weapons system from a technical perspective - evaluating the performance of a system prior to deployment. The second phase involves operational testing - testing the system in a real life scenario. Point Mugu and its tenants engage in both types of testing. Much of the technical testing is accomplished in a laboratory setting using sophisticated simulation capabilities. This capability reduces the need to run the much more expensive live fire tests and is used increasingly in these times of budgetary constraints.

Test and evaluation is done throughout the entire cycle of a weapons system - from development to post deployment. As a system is developed the T&E progresses from performing evaluations accomplished in the laboratories to live fire test accomplished on the ranges. To accomplish a weapons systems test you need space - air, land, sea and subsea. This space is called a range. On the range you need instrumentation - the capability to track and measure all the various components of the test as well as any unsuspecting ships or planes wandering onto the range during a test. You need combatants - airplanes, ships, land forces and you need the threat - again airplanes ships or land forces that are you targets. In a highly orchestrated way Point Mugu pulls all these test participants together to perform precise evaluations of the development and performance of the weapons system.

I think it is extremely important to keep a mental picture of the coordinated and interrelated nature of a test operation as you listen to our panel today.

I have also followed with great interest the debate over potential cost savings that might result from closing or realigning Point Mugu. The community has taken the infamous IG report, updated its information, corrected it inaccuracies and run new cost figures using the COBRA model. I urge you to listen carefully to this portion of the community's presentation later this hour.

The community has also run a COBRA on the proposed BRAC scenario as they understand it. Despite everyone's attention to on-time closure costs, I would urge you all to focus on the recurring annual costs that will result from this proposed scenario. To me, that is the essence of the argument - why disrupt mission capability when the inefficiencies created will cost so much each year so as to preclude any return on investment.

Ladies and gentleman, I do not intend to dwell overly much on the economic impact this action would have in my neighboring districts. Every facility closure will have an impact. The point I wish to make is that my state and my district has borne a disproportionate share of that impact. While such considerations will not form the basis of your decision in this case, I believe it merits some more than cursory consideration - particularly when the base under closure evaluation ranks so high in military value and will cost so much to close.

I appreciate the opportunity to provide this statement and I am available in Washington or in my district to answer any questions you may have.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BASE REALIGNMENT
AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
REGIONAL HEARING, MAY 25, 1995
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BY
CAL CARRERA, CHAIR
VENTURA COUNTY BRAC 95 TASK FORCE

INTRODUCTION

Good morning, Members of the Commission. My name is Cal Carrera and I am Chairman of Ventura County's BRAC 95 Task Force, dedicated to preserving Ventura County's Navy bases. It is my pleasure to introduce the members of our community panel and also to give you a brief preview of the points we hope to make before you today.

It is our job today and in the upcoming weeks to show you how and why the existing location of the activities at Point Mugu is critical to the efficient and effective operation of the Naval Air Warfare Center - Weapons Division, of the 3rd Fleet and of the DOD's overall weapons systems Test and Evaluation program.

On May 10th, we listened carefully to the staff presentation and your discussions regarding Pt. Mugu. We heard briefings on a 1994 DOD Inspector General's report suggesting that a closure of Pt. Mugu and consolidation of most of its activities to China Lake, would result in significant savings. We also heard briefings on a portion of the Joint Cross Services Group for Test and Evaluation's which suggested that the DOD might examine the feasibility of realigning Point Mugu to China Lake. We know you made the decision to add Point Mugu for closure consideration without the benefit of a full analysis of the feasibility and costs of that closure. That, after all, is the purpose of the "adds process" -- to allow for this full analysis. To help you with your analysis, our Task Force has assembled the panel you see before you today -- all experts in the highly complex field of weapons systems RDT&E.

To my immediate right is Rear Admiral Dana McKinney, Commander, Naval Air Warfare Center - Weapons Division. Admiral McKinney commands the operations at both Point Mugu and China Lake. We are particularly honored by his presence on our panel and know of no one better to present to you the case for keeping Pt. Mugu intact. Admiral McKinney will explain the military value of Point Mugu's present configuration and will show that the proposed BRAC realignment scenario would result in increased costs and horrible inefficiencies that would impact Fleet readiness.

To Admiral McKinney's right is Bob Conroy, former Naval Air Systems Command Program Manager. Bob will present our analysis of the IG report and the current BRAC scenario. He will show you that the IG report was flawed at the time of its issuance and why its findings are even less valid today.

He will also show that, even aside from the military mission and readiness issue, the proposed BRAC scenario does not make sense from a cost or return on investment perspective. In fact, he will share an actual COBRA analysis (which we prepared independent of the Navy) which shows a Return on Investment break even figure of over 100 years.

To Bob's right is John Flynn, member of the Board of Supervisors of Ventura County and well acquainted with Point Mugu's contribution to the local economy. Supervisor Flynn will address the devastating impact the closure of Point Mugu would have on Ventura County.

To Supervsior Flynn's right is Ted Rains, former Executive Director of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Huemene Division. Ted will shed further light on T&E operations at Point Mugu through the use of actual recent examples.

And I will end our community presentation with concluding remarks.

Now, I'd like to show you a short video which will help in visualizing the attributes of the national treasure we have at Point Mugu.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BASE REALIGNMENT
AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
REGIONAL HEARING, MAY 25, 1995
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL DANA McKINNEY

USN COMMANDER, NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER, WEAPONS DIVISION

Mr. Chairman, Commissioners:

Good morning. My name is Dana McKinney, and I command the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division. My purpose in being here today is to make clear the position of the Department of the Navy and the Department of Defense in regard to the realignment of functions at the Naval Air Weapons Station Pt. Mugu.

We oppose this realignment strongly. It fails to accomplish the primary intent of the Joint Cross Service Group for Test and Evaluation, fails to meet reasonable goals for return on investment, and jeopardizes the future of an extremely valuable test and training range which supports a significant West Coast Fleet concentration.

The fact that the Division includes the bases at Pt. Mugu and China Lake, puts me in the unique position of being both the losing command and the primary gaining command in the scenario that we are discussing today. As you can imagine, I've been having an interesting time with the community relations in the past two weeks.

Let me just touch briefly on a little background. The Naval Air Warfare Center was established in 1992 as a result of a consolidation of 38 Navy Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation sites into four warfare centers. The 1991 BRAC Commission endorsed this consolidation. The Weapons Division of the Naval Air Warfare Center brought together four of these sites with the primary mission of the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation and in-service engineering support of Naval aviation weapons and ship-launched surface to air missiles. As a result of this consolidation, the subordinate sites fell under a unified command structure. In addition, overhead functions such as Human Resources, Information Management, Comptroller, Procurement, Public Affairs, etc. were consolidated at the Division level with management at a single site. Technical management was also consolidated, with the Deputy Commander for Test and Evaluation located at Pt. Mugu and the Deputy Commander for Research and Development located at China Lake. The focus in the last three years has been on elimination of duplicate functions at the two major bases, and as a result, today there are virtually no redundant functions performed at Pt. Mugu and China Lake.

The Pt. Mugu site's primary focus is on operation of the Sea Test Range, development, maintenance and operation of target aircraft and ships, development and maintenance of software upgrades and integration of new weapons for the F-14 and EA-6B aircraft, electronic warfare avionics integration, and support of naval strike missiles such as the Tomahawk, Harpoon and SLAM. In addition, the site includes unique indoor facilities for bi-static radar cross section measurements and air to air missile seeker simulation labs used to reduce actual flight testing.

The China Lake site's primary focus is on operation of the Navy's largest air to ground weapons test range and electronic warfare test complex, development and maintenance of software upgrades and weapons integration for the F/A-18, AV-8B, AH-1W, and A-6E aircraft, development and test of new and modified air-to-air and air-to-ground weapons, and aircraft survivability development and test. In addition, the site performs sophisticated outdoor radar cross section measurements, large scale explosive effects testing, prototype explosive and warhead development, and basic research in a number of weapons related areas.

The two sites operate as a single organization with two campuses. Their facilities and personnel skills are complementary rather than overlapping.

I'd like to emphasize the fact that the Navy made a determination to retain Pt. Mugu in its current configuration following an extremely rigorous analysis process. As a result of the process Pt. Mugu was ranked #2 of 64 Navy technical centers. The primary value of Pt. Mugu is obviously the Sea Test Range with its 36,000 square miles of highly instrumented and controlled air and sea

space. The range is unique in DoD due to the use of 1500-foot Laguna Peak adjacent to the main base and San Nicolas Island, sixty miles offshore, both of which are heavily instrumented and provide extended coverage far out to sea. In addition to San Nicolas' geographic position, its remote nature provides a base unmatched in its ability to provide absolute security for highly classified projects and a 10,000 foot runway for launching full-scale unmanned aircraft targets without major concern for public safety caused by encroachment from local communities. Pt. Mugu is located adjacent to the deep water port of Port Hueneme, providing an ideal base for our fleet of target ships.

The airfield at Pt. Mugu supports a variety of users. It is the deployment airhead for the SEABEES located at Port Hueneme, and the base for two Naval Air Reserve squadrons and a Naval Air Reserve Center. The airfield is shared with the California Air National Guard as the home of the largest C-130 Guard Wing in the nation. The airfield provides logistical support for Division operations, ferrying equipment and personnel from Pt. Mugu to China Lake and San Nicolas Island. This capability is extremely important to the day to day management of the Division because it provides a means to rapidly and routinely commute between the two major bases as required. All full-scale and sub-scale target operations and maintenance originate from the field at Pt. Mugu, as well as the surveillance, control, and range clearance aircraft which are vital to the operation of the Sea Test Range. Finally, the Navy maintains a squadron sized detachment at Pt. Mugu exclusively for operational testing of the F-14 weapon system, as well as the F-14 aircraft which are used by the Weapons Division's Test Squadron for developmental test.

I mentioned the F-14 aircraft last because I want to use them as an example of the synergy between the Research and Development and Test and Evaluation elements which are co-located at Pt. Mugu.

The Navy has embraced the concept of full spectrum Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation centers located at two hubs, one on either coast. The West coast hub is the Pt. Mugu-China Lake complex. We have consciously placed the full spectrum of technical support for air munitions Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation and ISE at this hub. In this manner we can provide a single site for expertise for all Navy air-launched weapons throughout their entire life cycle, from concept to deployment and ultimately disposal. We believe strongly that we have achieved large efficiencies by pursuing this approach. Co-location provide efficient use of personnel and facilities in laboratory and aircraft avionics support, shared use of flight test engineers, on-site coordination between customers and range operations, near real time analysis and correction of deficiencies encountered in tests, and the sharing of lessons learned amongst design, flight test, and in-service engineers. For instance, the F-14 Weapon System Support Activity, or WSSA, is involved in development of future capabilities for the F-14, is supporting three deployed configurations of the aircraft, and participates daily in the developmental test and evaluation of the changes that they initiate. Flight test engineers who work with the co-located Weapons Test Squadron routinely interface with both the WSSA engineers and with the Range operators. In addition, co-location of the operational testers of the F-14 at Pt. Mugu provides a vital fleet input to the kinds of software changes being incorporated into the aircraft. Spare parts, as well as systems expertise, are shared between the Test Squadron and the WSSA. Over the past several months we have been forced to cost out the impacts of establishing separate facilities for software support, development, and test and evaluation, and have been impressed at the magnitude of the inefficiencies caused by such an arrangement.

I'd like to talk a little bit about the things required to perform the kinds of Test and Evaluation that we do at Pt. Mugu. We need a highly instrumented test arena (STR), a range control/operations center, a data gathering and analysis capability, Modelling and Simulation augmentation (HWIL, WSLs for component stim), targets to shoot at (full-scale, sub-scale, air, and ship), and finally shooters (F-14, F-18, surface combatants, subs [TLAM], or Foreign Military customer assets). The combination of these elements and the extent to which you need them varies from program to program, and within each program depending on where it is in its life cycle. At the beginning of a

weapon's life you may depend more on Modeling and Simulation and controlled stimulation of components in laboratories. As the program matures, more use is made of integrated system stimulation and actual flight testing. In production and deployment, operational testing and full scale fleet exercises require the most complex open air test scenarios available, often augmented by simulation. At Pt. Mugu, these components are all available at a single location. The proposed scenario would leave the Sea Test Range operations at Mugu, retain sub-scale aircraft and ship targets on the coast, move supersonic high altitude and sea skimming targets and full-scale aircraft targets to China Lake, locate the range customers and their test assets 160 miles from the range, and eliminate the ability to easily get by air from where the products are developed to where they are tested. This scenario will generate significant inefficiencies in operating the Division's aircraft on the range, and will require additional infrastructure to be built on San Nicolas Island in order to provide a staging base for range target presentation.

In short, the proposed scenario will destroy the synergy which currently exists between Research and Development and Test and Evaluation at Pt. Mugu and will lead to a less, rather than more, efficient organization. This will have an adverse effect on the cost of operation of the range which will be reflected in increased costs to our customers. These customers are not only within the developmental community. The Sea Test Range also performs a significant Fleet training role, due to its close proximity to the San Diego operational Fleet bases, and its demonstrated ability to generate complex and challenging scenarios for our operators.

At this point, I'd like to show you a short video which emphasizes these points.

Let me now turn to some significant issues associated with the scenario itself. As I understand it, this scenario was derived from the report of the Joint Cross Service Group for Test and Evaluation. In its report the Joint Cross Service for Test and Evaluation identified significant Test and Evaluation capacity roughly equal to twice the projected workload. Yet, this scenario preserves all of the Test and Evaluation capacity at Pt. Mugu by retaining the Sea Test Range. It results in no reduction of excess DoD Test and Evaluation capacity. It therefore does not accomplish the goals of the Joint Cross Service Group for Test and Evaluation.

In my opinion, this scenario will not accomplish the goals of the Commission. Previous recommendations for closure or realignment have focused rightly on scenarios which target bases with lower military value, which afford an acceptable return on investment, and which involve lower impacts to the community.

As previously stated, Pt. Mugu has an exceptionally high military value and is located in close proximity to a major fleet concentration. Implementation of this scenario will jeopardize the continued viability of the range by driving up operating costs.

Based on my review of the scenario and the Division's response, I believe that the return on investment will be unacceptable due to significant initial costs and low recurring savings. Our data show an initial investment cost of approximately $735M, not counting the COBRA costs to move over 2800 personnel and 13,700 tons of equipment. Due to the requirement to locate a large number of range customers and all test assets 160 miles away from the range, we believe there will be a recurring net loss of $4.6M per year in operations. While the personnel reductions associated with shutting down the airfield and base infrastructure generate recurring savings, we believe the net recurring savings will not exceed $30M per year. If these savings are applied only to the initial investment cost, not including COBRA moving costs and zero annual inflation, it will result in a break-even period of 24 years. When standard inflation indices are applied and the COBRA moving costs are added, I am not confident that there will ever be a break-even point. Of course, I do expect that the Commission staff will discount some of our initial cost estimates and perhaps find additional recurring savings. However, I am convinced that the magnitude of the final costs and savings involved will still yield an unacceptable return on investment.

I won't dwell on the IG report, but the Commission was briefed that there were approximately $1.7B in savings to be derived from that proposal, which was very similar to the one before the Commission. I want to reiterate that the Navy does not agree with this position. Those savings were a direct result of proposed elimination of 1049 jobs at Pt. Mugu, and the use of 937 personnel at China Lake to perform work to be shifted from Pt. Mugu. Essentially the report concluded that 20% of the Weapons Division's workforce (1984 people) was redundant. This is not the case. The Division is largely a DBOF organization, which means that we operate like a business, except that we attempt to set our rates each year to achieve a zero profit. Because we must generate revenues to pay for our cost of labor and other production overhead, we attempt to size our workforce to meet demand. For example from 1991, the year of the initial decision to consolidate Pt. Mugu and China Lake, through this fiscal year, the Division's government-only workload has decreased approximately 15%. During the same period, the government workforce available to accomplish the work has been reduced by a little over 1700 people or approximately 19%. Due to Federal hiring constraints, we have actually not been able to retain adequate government employees to match the workload, and have had to increase our use of commercial contractors to make up the difference in workyears. So, the excess workforce assumed in the IG report does not exist. Without those excess jobs to eliminate, the savings just aren't there.

As to community impact, other speakers are addressing these issues.

In summary, the consolidation of four independent sites into the Weapons Division has, over the past three years, resulted in the virtual elimination of redundant capabilities. The sites perform complementary, vice overlapping functions. Because of this and because of the nature of DBOF business operations, the workforce levels are driven by available workload. The Weapons Division workforce has actually been declining at a higher rate than the available customer demand, resulting in a scarcity, rather than a surplus, of government employees. The redundant facilities and idle workers envisioned in the DoD IG report do not exist, nor do the savings claimed in that report. The proposed scenario will not reduce the excess capacity in DoD Test and Evaluation, and, in my opinion, will not result in an acceptable return on investment. If executed, it will result in the fragmentation of an efficiently integrated Research, Development, Test and Evaluation center resulting in cost inefficiencies. It will jeopardize a national Test and Evaluation asset which supports a significant fleet concentration.

The retention of Pt. Mugu in its current configuration is supported by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Defense. I urge the Commission to reject this proposal and remove Pt. Mugu from further consideration for closure or realignment.

Thank you.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BASE REALIGNMENT
AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
REGIONAL HEARING, MAY 25, 1995
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BY
BOB CONROY, TECHNICAL ADVISOR
VENTURA COUNTY BRAC 95 TASK FORCE

Admiral McKinney has confirmed the high military value of Point Mugu as an integrated testing facility. Under the new scenario being considered Point Mugu would be reduced from World Class status as it is today to an adjunct Sea Range, depending heavily on outside distant services to satisfy its customers from the Fleet and Acquisition Communities. But more than that, the cost of dismantling this premier facility will be extensive and does not show a return on investment for greater than 100 years.

A principal reason that Point Mugu was added to the list was the DoD Inspector Generals' report published June 8, 1994. The report was faulty in its cost analysis when written in 1993 and with current data now in hand is considered even more erroneous. Let me give you a few technical and cost assumptions that were incorrect and led to the faulty conclusions.

On these viewgraphs I'll demonstrate some of the erroneous assumptions made by IG report authors.

The IG assumed large reductions by combining departments with similar functions. A number of studies concluded that only small amounts of overhead would be saved by this integration. These departments are all fully customer funded and are workload driven.

The IG concluded that there was excess capacity with duplication of effort. The engineering performed by these two departments is similar but the work is applied to unique programs, e.g. F-14 and EA-6B at Point Mugu and the F/A-18, AV-8B, A-6E and AH-1 at China Lake.

The IG discounted the projected workload funding for Point Mugu by 50%. For FY-94 the IG was informed that the projected funding was approximately $400 million to support weapons project, but the authors of the report only credited Point Mugu with $200 million (the actual funded budget was over $400 million). By reducing the projections, the auditors justified a reduction in capability and associated personnel.

The IG assumed a 20% reduction in personnel in consolidation but in fact he applied the 20% to all departments not just those consolidating. He eliminated 2000 personnel by this assumption-proper application of this factor eliminates only 1100 personnel.

The IG accepted only 22% of the Navy's cost for moving-this caused a difference of $604 million in the one time cost of moving.

The Community COBRA model of the IG report finds that the Return on Investment is 23 years vice 3 years found by the IG. The Net Present Value shows a loss of $329 million as opposed to a savings of $602 million identified by the IG, and a one time cost of $1.247 billion as compared to $518 million in the IG's report. The "net savings", a product not found in the COBRA model but discussed in the IG's report is shown as $1.7 billion. the community has calculated it to be $358 million in updated numbers.

These major discrepancies must cause the commission to ask why this report was given such status and created such a lop sided picture toward the realignment of Point Mugu. It might also be noted that the data used in this study was <u>not</u> certified.

Although the IG's report called attention to Point Mugu and caused it to be added to the list, the current realignment scenario is the issue at hand and I'll address it at this time.

The consolidation at NAWC Weapons has made some significant cost savings already. The funded man years of work varied from FY-93 to FY-95 by 11% while the personnel at Point Mugu was reduced by over 1700. The base is operating quite efficiently at this time. Out of a total 10,400 population of both Point Mugu and China Lake only a total of 330 positions will be

eliminated by this scenario. The base retains active use of 58% of the buildings and support infrastructure and 100% of acreage but the management and cost of operating these facilities transfers to Port Hueneme. The transfer of the F-14 weapons laboratory will cause between a 12-24 month gap in service to the Fleet users while fleet EA-6B Electronic Warfare aircraft will also be unsupported for 10-16 months while these labs are moved.

There will be extensive additional operating costs accrued to use the Sea Range while flying flights from China Lake - 162 miles away vice from the airfield at Point Mugu. This is an additional $10.6 million a year cost to the customers.

The F-14 laboratory seen in the video is perfectly located 75 feet above the ocean, providing the perfect salt air environment for radar and infra-red sensors. This can not be duplicated in the high desert of Ridgecrest (China Lake).

The Community made a number of assumptions when it ran its COBRA model and tried to be as conservative as possible in its estimates. There were no MILCON costs computed for transfers to bases other than China Lake and Port Hueneme, no MILCON for the new pier required at San Nicolas Island, no cost calculated for an EIS for the pier construction on the island. All other MILCON at San Nicolas Island is costed at mainland prices. We used the low cost alternative for moving the F-14 and EA-6B Weapons laboratories. We did not add in any MILCON costs for the main base at Point Mugu. This conservative approach does not include a possible $378.9 million in one time costs.

The bottom line as reflected in this viewgraph is that the return on investment for the current realignment scenario for Point Mugu is in excess of 100 years-the Net Present Value shows a loss of $298 million and you accrue a one time cost to institute the scenario of $496 million.

SUMMARY

- The proposed BRAC scenario retains the base infrastructure and simply moves operations to China Lake. Personnel reduction is minimal.
- The inefficiencies created by moving operations 160 miles away result in recurring annual costs of over $10 million.
- Regardless of the one time costs for closure or realignment the annual recurring costs ensure there is no return on investment or recoupment of expenditure for over 100 years.

We recommend reconsideration of the realignment of Point Mugu; it does not make good sense from a technical standpoint and most assuredly does not make economic sense.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BASE REALIGNMENT
AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
REGIONAL HEARING, MAY 25, 1995
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BY
JOHN FLYNN
VENTURA COUNTY SUPERVISOR

My name is John K. Flynn, a member of the Ventura County Board of Supervisors. I am a Ventura County native and reside in Oxnard, California. I speak for a community of over 700,000 people.

If Point Mugu had low military value, I would not be here today. I have observed the Commission on two occasions and am convinced that you will base your decisions on the merits of keeping Point Mugu open.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Ventura County citizens and residents support a strong national defense. We recognize the charge of the Commission and support the mission. Beginning in 1990, NAWCWPNS went through a reorganization. Further reorganization or realignment, however, meets our opposition. It is not in the national interest to mothball Point Mugu. Ventura County unequivocally supports the present continued use of Point Mugu and furthermore, increasing the workload to meet the optimum use.

COMMON-SENSE MODEL

As a local elected official for about 20 years, I know how difficult it is to locate facilities like airstrips and live testing facilities. Remoting the mission presently conducted at Point Mugu is questionable at best. But to shut down so valuable a facility jeopardizes the opportunity for reopening, should it ever be attempted. Common sense tells me to keep Point Mugu open or risk losing everything, thereby placing the sea range and air space at risk.

LAND USE

The Ventura County Board of Supervisors has maintained land use policies through the years to accomplish a variety of things but to especially protect the mission at Point Mugu. If Mugu shuts down, there is no guarantee that present land use will be maintained. If land use surrounding the base should change, the integrity of the sea range is endangered. As an elected official, through the years I have reviewed land use policies with officials at Point Mugu. The Board is strongly committed to protecting Point Mugu by maintaining present land uses and opposing urban encroachment.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Naturally we are very concerned about the impact the closing of Point Mugu would have on Ventura County. We have experienced so many disasters in the past few years: earthquakes, fires, floods have been devastating to many of our residents. Our analysis identifies the impacts of Point Mugu closure with the table as shown overhead.

SOCIAL IMPACT

The social impact is very important to us. Point Mugu has had no small impact on our population. The employment opportunities has provided opportunity to every segment of our population. Point Mugu has provided our multicultural, diverse population with a springboard of upward mobility. Programs for high school and college students have provided education and job experience that are unmatched. The workforce provides expertise to our county and cities on many technical issues. Individuals serve on our committees and commissions.

CONCLUSION

We all have a jewel in Point Mugu. It is too valuable for the nation, the Navy, the military establishment and Ventura County to relinquish. The people, communities, organizations, submit that the base is defensible on the merits.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BASE REALIGNMENT
AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
REGIONAL HEARING, MAY 25, 1995
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BY
TED RAINS, TECHNICAL ADVISOR
VENTURA COUNTY BRAC 95 TASK FORCE

During your viewing of the video tape on Point Mugu, you saw a very short clip on a recent NATO Sea Sparrow launching from the Navy's Self Defense Test Ship. The overhead that you are now looking at is a Sea Sparrow shot from an aircraft carrier. The NATO Sea Sparrow is a surface launched self defense missile carried aboard many of our surface combatants in the US Navy. I feel I am qualified to discuss this with you because I am the recently (1994) retired Executive Director of the Port Hueneme Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center. NATO Sea Sparrow is under the engineering responsibility of the Port Hueneme Division as is the operation and support of the Self Defense Test Ship. The shot you saw in the video tape was fired on 11 May on the Sea Test Range at 1730 (5:30 PM). The test consisted of shooting two missiles that didn't have live warheads. Because of the stringency of the target presentation, it was determined in advance that the results of the first firing should be reviewed before firing the second missile, thus making sure that the second firing would not be wasted. To avoid the very high cost of carrying the second firing over to the next day and adding approximately $40 thousand to the test cost, the data review of the first firing had do be very nearly real time. By collecting the telemeter data at the operations control center and by having the "Hardware in the Loop Laboratory" personnel a couple of blocks away, rather than 160 miles, as part of the review group along with the cognizant engineers from Port Hueneme, the team was able to complete the review in an hour's time determining that the first missile performed as designed and the target stringent was appropriate for a repeat presentation. The second missile was fired on that same day on the range at about 1900 (7 PM) and was highly successful. The collocation of the "Hardware in the Loop Lab" with the range ops center and the close proximity of the Port Hueneme Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center to Point Mugu was key to the above scenario that was highly successful and that allows for major cost avoidance. From the stand point of the surface community of the US Navy, Point Mugu's range and laboratory assets are of great value. I could cite many more examples but time does not permit.

From our National Defense Strategy involving two simultaneous regional conflicts, flows the Navy's "From the Sea" vision. An integral part of "From the Sea" is that of going in harms way in the littoral environment. The reality is that the post cold war world situation doesn't support a "blue water" requirement nearly as much as it supports a "littoral" force projection requirement. The Navy needs to be able to operate in coastal waters, controlling them out to a notional distance of 40 or so miles. This requires that they control the air above and the water beneath the surface. It also requires that they be able to clear the surf zone for amphibious assault purposes. Finally, and most importantly, they must be able to project power ashore with the goal of controlling the air and land surface for a distance of 40 or so miles in from the beach. The slide you see provides a graphic picture of what I have such discussed. Note that littoral warfare is usually a joint service type of situation with Army, Navy, and Air Force resources all being involved. So why have I spent a minute of your valuable time discussing littoral warfare. The answer is because the unique assets at Point Mugu; that is Laguna Peak, the coastal mountains, the Channel Islands, the sea range, San Nicholas Island, etc. are ideally suited to support the testing of littoral warfare systems and concepts. An example would be Theater Air Defense. It is also ideally suited to supporting joint testing as well as interoperability/joint service training exercises. As a recent retiree of the Navy's surface warfare community, I see great value in Point Mugu as a major asset in helping the US Armed Services in their drive to learn how to fight and win in a littoral environment.

The Self Defense Test Ship is the Navy's asset for live testing of self defense systems such as NATO Sea Sparrow, Rolling Airframe Missile, Close In Weapon System, SLQ-32 EW System, etc. It is home ported at Port Hueneme under the responsibility of the Port Hueneme Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center. The Port Hueneme Division also has T&E and engineering responsibility for most systems on the ship. It is capable of being remotely controlled, thereby eliminating the safety constraints on manned vessels. This supports the firing of live missiles and other ordnance towards it so its onboard systems can detect, engage and fire on them. This provides a very high degree of realism in the testing of improvements to existing systems and the testing of new developmental systems. During remote operations on the range, the ship is under

the control of the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division (Point Mugu) and the combat systems installed are under the remote control of the Port Hueneme Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center. The view graph on the screen shows this concept in operation. This is only possible because of the close proximity of Port Hueneme and the Point Mugu range, including its range operations control center (Building 53). Note the fiber optic links that are key to this concept of operation. While not shown on the overhead, the concept also calls for tying the "Hardware in the Loop Lab" into this fiber optic network, allowing real time integration of its simulation capability. This concept of operations, the facilities at Point Mugu and the sea range are vital to the future effectiveness of the Navy's ship self defense capability.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BASE REALIGNMENT
AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
REGIONAL HEARING, MAY 25, 1995
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
BY
CAL CARRERA, CHAIR
VENTURA COUNTY BRAC 95 TASK FORCE

CONCLUSION

Members of the Commission, you have just spent the last fifty-five minutes listening to representatives of the Navy, local government and the business community make the case for retaining Point Mugu. You have heard Admiral McKinney explain how closing the base ranked second highest in military value of the Navy's 64 technical centers would negatively impact the military mission and readiness capability of the fleet. How the proposed realignment of activities would result in unacceptably inefficient and ineffective operation of the sea test-range. How the proposed realignment would impact the cost of operations and how strongly the Navy objects to its closure. You have heard Bob Conroy detail the fallacies in the IG report at the time it was issued and explain how its findings are even less valid due to the passage of time. You have seen our independent COBRA calculations of the proposed BRAC scenario that shows a break even point in return on investment more than a century away. You have heard Supervisor Flynn describe the tremendous impact the proposed BRAC action would have on Ventura County.

Member of the Commission, we are confident that, as a result of our presentation today and the ongoing analysis we will provide over the next few weeks, you will vote to retain Point Mugu intact. If you have any questions or want additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Thank you for your consideration.

VENTURA COUNTY BRAC 95 TASK FORCE

PANELISTS

Calvin (Cal) Carrera

Cal carrera has 27 years experience with Pt. Mugu laboratories and the Sea Range. He was a member of the original F-14 laboratory design team in 1968, led development of the EA-6B Weapon System Support laboratory and supported Naval Air System Command in a number of Tri Service issues. He is chairman of the BRAC-95 Task Force, Director of Advanced Programs for Engineering Management Concepts, and President of the Defense Services Industry Executive Association.

Robert O. (Bob) Conroy

Bob Conroy is a retired, 26-year veteran of the U.S. Navy. He retired as a Commander, his last position while on active duty was with the Naval Air Systems Command, where he served 4 years as the Assistant Program Manager for Aerial Targets (Acquisition) and 2 years as the Navy's Program Manager for Training Ranges. He is well steeped in the Test and Evaluation process, having spent 2 years as the Assistant Range Operations Officer at the Kwajalein Missile Range and 2 tours of duty in Fleet squadrons as an Aerial Targets Controller and Targets Department Head. In addition, he served as a Fleet Fighter Pilot and as a Carrier Ordnance Officer in Vietnam. He also served a tour on the Joint Staff at CINPAC.

Bob is currently a corporate vice-president with SRS Technologies, an engineering contractor supporting the Defense Department, NASA and aerospace industries.

John K. Flynn

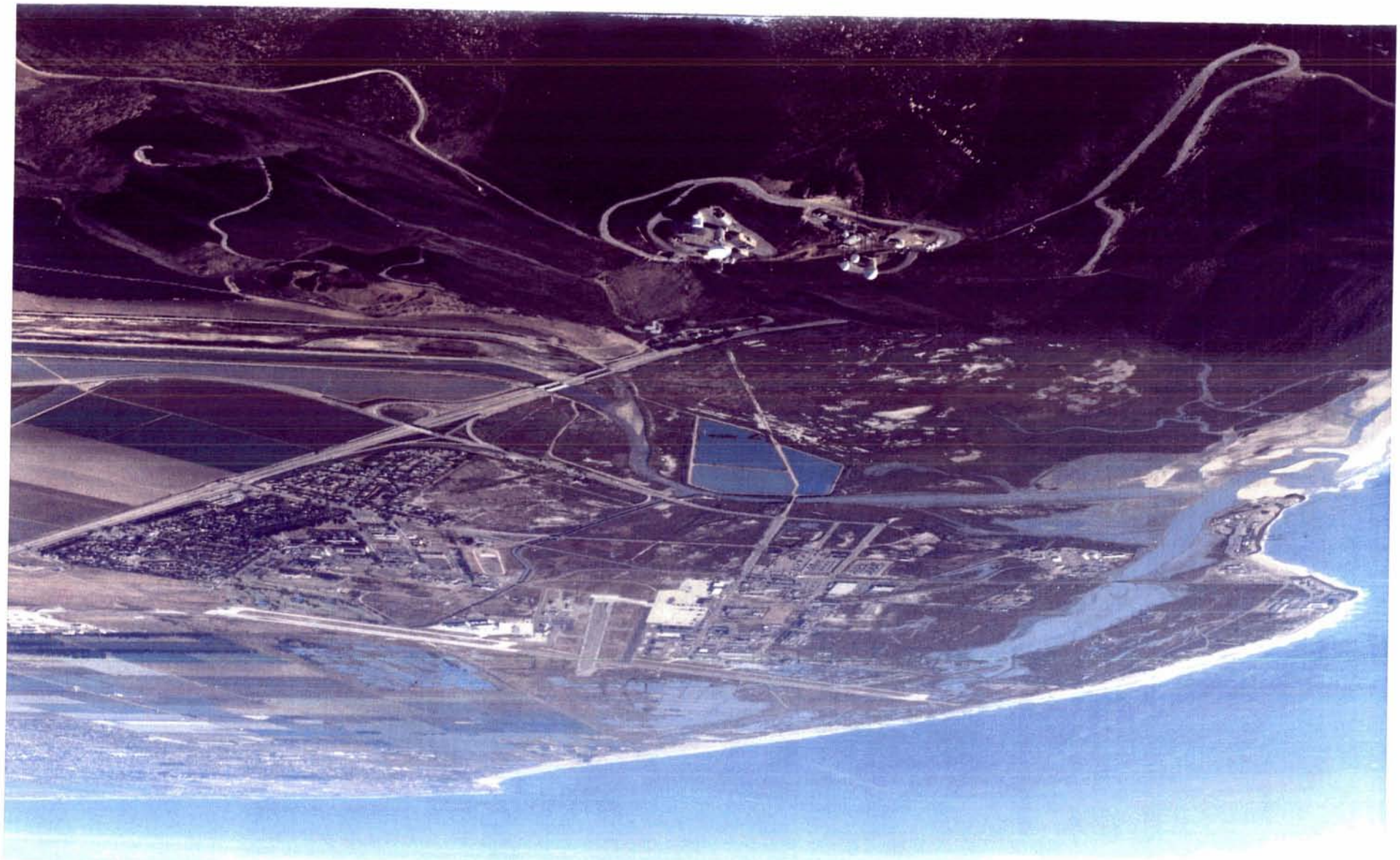
John K. Flynn was born in Ventura County and was first elected to the Ventura County Board of Supervisors in 1972. In 1981 he first served as a member of the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). He continues to serve on this Board today.

John also serves as Chair of the Groundwater Management Agency, is founder and chair of the Beach Erosion Authority for Control and Nourishment, and participates in many other teams, including the Oxnard and Camarillo Airport Authorities. He is also a leader in agriculture and water issues.

Roger T. (Ted) Rains

Roger (Ted) Rains retired from active service with the Department of Navy in April of 1994 after 34 years of service which included four years of active duty in the US Marine Corps. His career included in-depth experience in the Test and Evaluation and in the in-service engineering of both air-launched, e.g., missiles, bombs, rockets, A/C guns, etc.; and ship-launched weapon/combat systems, e.g., AAW and cruise missiles, 2D and 3D radars, AEGIS combat system etc.

Mr. Rains' last assignment was as the Executive Director of the Port Hueneme Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center (PHD/NSWC) where he was responsible to the Commander for the technical mission accomplishment, for the planning and budgeting of Division's resources, for the oversight management of all civilian personnel (up to 3200 civil servants) and for the total quality management of the divisions operations.



Realignment Scenario

BRAC-95 TASK FORCE
COMMITTED TO SAVING OUR BASES

Realign the Naval Air Warfare Center (NAWC), Weapons Division, Point Mugu to transfer Test and Evaluations missions to NAWC Weapons Division, China Lake

- ☆ Retain the Sea Test Range
- ☆ Retain airspace and island instrumentation
- ☆ Close or mothball remaining facilities, runways and hangars
- ☆ Transfer all In-Service Engineering functions to China Lake
- ☆ Provide support to remaining Point Mugu activities from Port Hueneme

Excerpts from DoD Inspector General's Report with Rebuttal ...

BRAC-95 TASK FORCE
COMMITTED TO SAVING OUR BASES

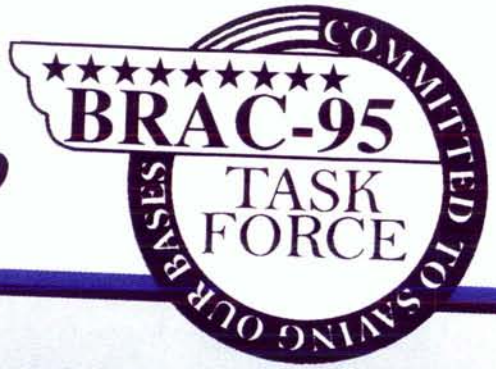
IG Report Finding	Navy/Community Rebuttal
"We concluded that several NAWC-WPNS departments at China Lake and Point Mugu performed duplicative functions" (See page 10 - Table 1)	Studies conclude that is a natural outcome of having 2 sites. The sites are workload driven (these are fully customer funded) and very little extra costs accrue.
"Our review determined that the type of work performed by both departments are duplicative" (Fighter Department at Point Mugu and Fighter/Attack Department at China Lake) (See page 11)	Both sites have similar work but each site performs their function for unique programs (e.g. F-14 and EA-6B at Point Mugu and F/A-18, AV-8B, A-6E and AH-1 at China Lake.
Reduced by 50% the projected funding to support weapons T&E projects in FY-94 and beyond	This approach proved incorrect, it falsely depicted an activity with excess capacity.

Excerpts from DoD Inspector General's Report with Rebuttal ...

BRAC-95 TASK FORCE — COMMITTED TO SAVING OUR BASES

IG Report Finding		Navy/Community Rebuttal
Assumed 20% reduction in consolidation - assumed 20% across the board and applied to many departments not involved in consolidation eliminated 2,000 personnel	→	Proper application of 20% factor eliminates only 1,100 personnel
Moving expense Navy estimate - $777 million IG accepted - $173 million	→	IG only accepted 22% of Navy estimate. Use Navy estimate if no reasonable rationale is otherwise provided. (The IG approved the algorithm used by Navy to calculate expenses.)

COBRA Analysis of IG Scenario



	Outdated IG COBRA	Updated Community COBRA
Return on Investment	3 years	23 years
Net Present Value (total 20-year savings in first year dollars)	$602 million	($329 million) loss
One Time Cost	$518 million	$1.247 billion
"Net Savings" (over 20 years non discounted)	$1.7 billion	$358 million

Results of Realignment Scenario

BRAC-95 TASK FORCE
COMMITTED TO SAVING OUR BASES

- Consolidation / Work Load Reduction / Efficiencies
- Reduction of 330 personnel
  - 280 due to closure of airfield
  - 50 due to management consolidation
- Retains active use of 58% of buildings and support infrastructure and 100% of land, transfers management and cost to Port Hueneme
- Major Fleet readiness impacts
  - Loss of F-14 weapons laboratory support capability for 12 - 24 months
  - Loss of EA-6B weapons laboratory support capability for 10 - 16 months
- Extensive additional operating cost flying out of China Lake vice Point Mugu to use Sea Range - $10.6 million/year
- F-14 laboratory moved from ocean front to desert setting causes loss of ocean environment for radar/infrared sensors

Assumptions ...
Community Approach to COBRA
(applied conservative estimates of cost)

BRAC-95 TASK FORCE
COMMITTED TO SAVING OUR BASES

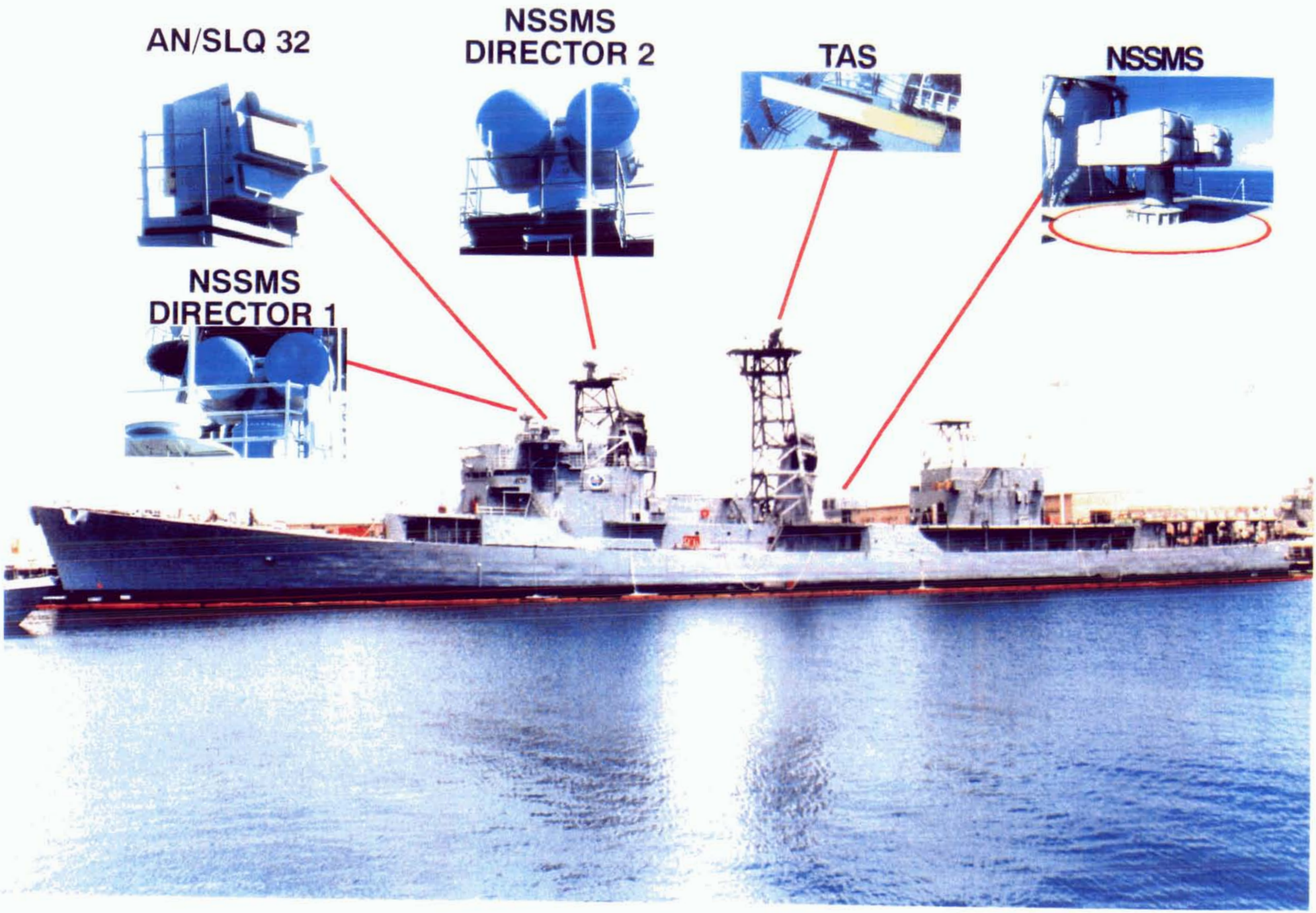
- No MILCON costs for personnel transfers to Edwards AFB, NAS North Island, NAR Santa Clara
- No MILCON for pier at San Nicolas Island (est. at $15 - 25 million)
- No Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) costed at San Nicolas Island for MILCON (est. $1 - 2 million)
- MILCON at San Nicolas Island costed at mainland prices vs. 200% historical cost (reduced MILCON by $30 million)
- Took low cost alternative for F-14 and EA-6B weapons laboratories move (reduced cost $222 million)
- Did not include increased mission cost to Air National Guard and Seabees (reduced $100 million)
- MILCON avoidance Main Base Point Mugu (reduced $10.4 million)

Bottom Line ...

BRAC-95 TASK FORCE
COMMITTED TO SAVING OUR BASES

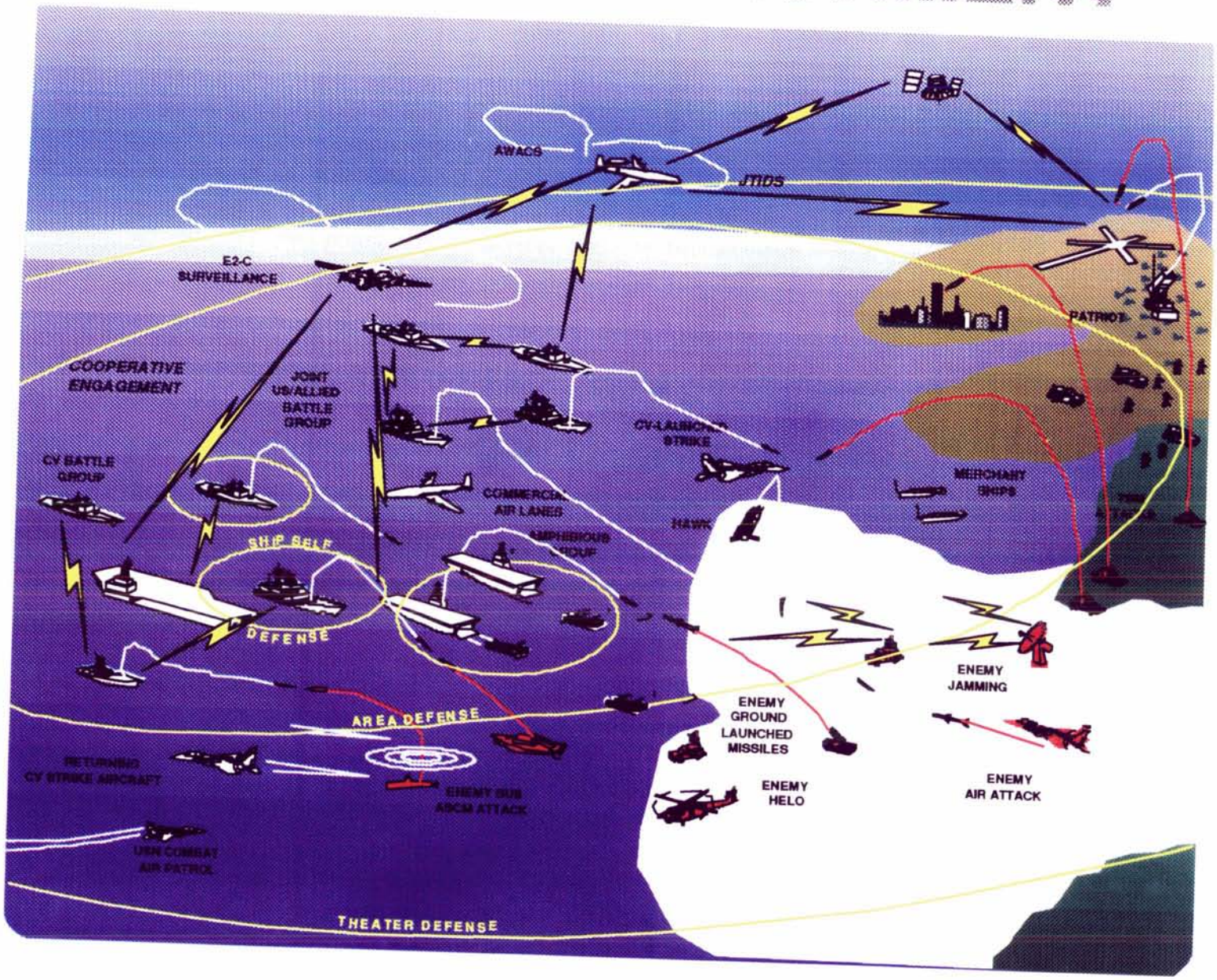
Return on Investment	➡	100+ Years
Net Present Value (total 20-year savings in first year dollars)	➡	($298 million) loss
One Time Cost	➡	$496 million

THIS REALIGNMENT OFFERS <u>NO</u> COST BENEFIT!!

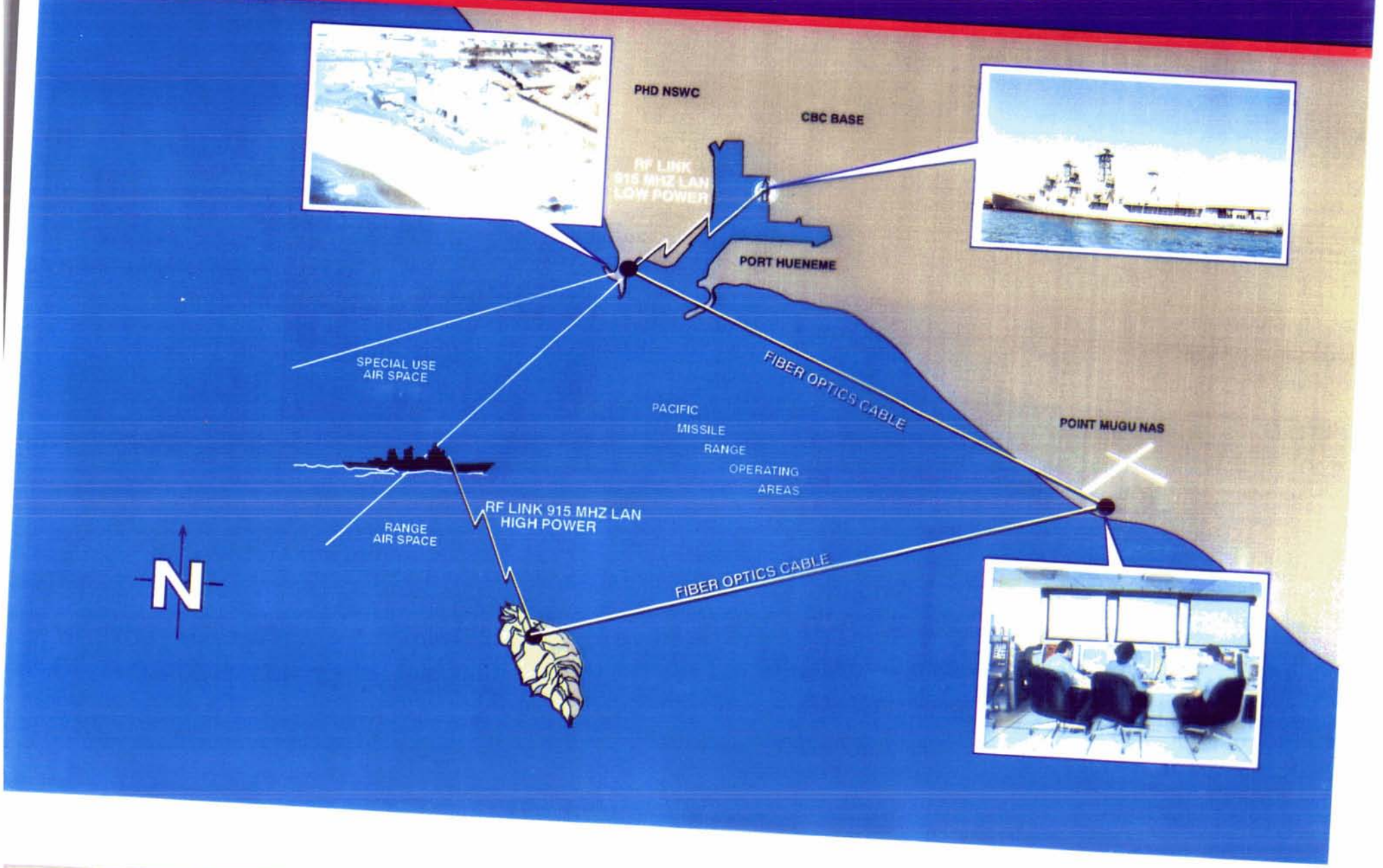

AN/SLQ 32
NSSMS DIRECTOR 2
TAS
NSSMS
NSSMS DIRECTOR 1

176

LITTORAL ENVIRONMENT



Self Defense Test Ship Concept of Operations



Economic Impact of Base Closure on Ventura County

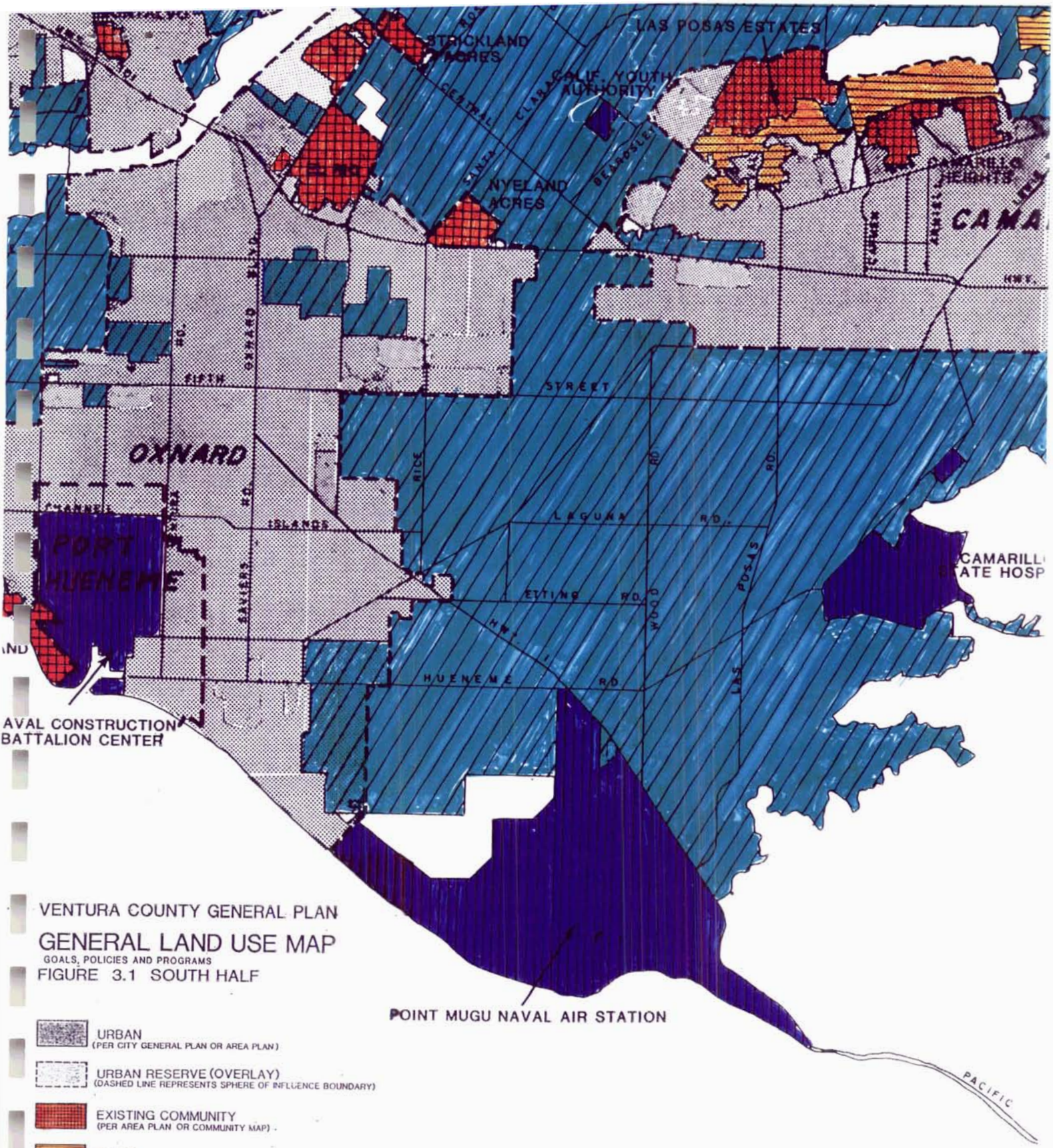
CLOSURE SCENARIOS		NAWCWPNS and All Tenants
Procurement Loss		$200,915,000
Employment Loss		
	Direct	9,228
	Induced	8,837
	Total	18,065
Income Loss		
	Direct	$431,682,192
	Induced	$255,389,300
	Total	$687,071,492
Population Loss		
	Total Population	29,826
	School Children	4,273
Housing Units Vacated		
	Rental	3,753
	Owner Occupied	5,936

Source: US Army Corps of Engineers Economic Impact Forecast System (EFIS) II

Economic Impact of Base Closure on Ventura County

CLOSURE SCENARIOS		NAWCWPNS and All Tenants
Procurement Loss		$200,915,000
Employment Loss		
	Direct	9,228
	Induced	8,837
	Total	18,065
Income Loss		
	Direct	$431,682,192
	Induced	$255,389,300
	Total	$687,071,492
Population Loss		
	Total Population	29,826
	School Children	4,273
Housing Units Vacated		
	Rental	3,753
	Owner Occupied	5,936

Source: US Army Corps of Engineers Economic Impact Forecast System (EFIS) II



VENTURA COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

GENERAL LAND USE MAP

GOALS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

FIGURE 3.1 SOUTH HALF

- URBAN (PER CITY GENERAL PLAN OR AREA PLAN)
- URBAN RESERVE (OVERLAY) (DASHED LINE REPRESENTS SPHERE OF INFLUENCE BOUNDARY)
- EXISTING COMMUNITY (PER AREA PLAN OR COMMUNITY MAP)
- RURAL (1 ACRE+)
- AGRICULTURAL (40 ACRE+)
- OPEN SPACE (10 ACRE+)
- STATE/FEDERAL FACILITY

1 — 5 Ac. MIN.

POINT MUGU NAVAL AIR STATION
LAND USE FACT SHEET

The Base is a federally owned facility and is, therefore, exempt from local plans and regulations. However, Ventura County has taken many steps to insure that the Base is protected from urban encroachment.

- The Base is itself designated on the Ventura County General Plan as "State/Federal Facility" thereby placing interested parties on notice that that area is restricted to institutional uses.

- The surrounding area is designated by the Ventura County General Plan as either "Agricultural" (forty-acre parcel size minimum) since 1983, or "Open Space" (ten-acre parcel size minimum) since 1973. These land use designations are Board-adopted and have never been seriously challenged or amended.

- The zoning of the "Agricultural" lands is "A-E" (Agricultural Exclusive, forty acre minimum). The "Open Space" lands are zoned "O-S-160AC" (660-acre minimum) reflecting the rugged topography to the east and the "duck ponds" to the west. These zonings were adopted by the Board of Supervisors in 1984 and 1987.

- A portion of the Base is located within the Coastal Zone, but as a Federal owned facility, is excluded from the provisions of the State and County Coastal regulations. Areas surrounding the Base within the Coastal Zone are designated as "Coastal Agriculture" or "Coastal Open Space" and were zoned accordingly by the Board in 1983.

- The Base itself is zoned "C-O-S" for those portions within the Coastal Zone, and "O-S-160AC" for those portions outside the coastal zone. Development options are limited and most permitted uses (including single family dwellings) require discretionary permits.

- The southern portion of the Base is immediately adjacent to state-owned lands, Pt. Mugu State Park, which limits any future development.

- The Ventura County Coastal Plan designates the area south of the Base, along the coastline as having "special biological significance" and limits disruption to the "Rocky Tidepools" located in the area.

- Any future private development of The Base would have to take into account the existence of extremely sensitive habitats such as the Mugu Lagoon. Coastal Plan policies place a high priority on protecting unique saltwater habitats and other areas of biological significance. To the Navy's credit, the Base has done an excellent job of protecting those coastal resources.

- Many parcels of land surrounding the Base are subject to Land Conservation Act (LCA) contracts making it difficult to assemble large tracts of land for development. New contracts on the Oxnard Plain are being executed by interested property owners and the Board annually.

- Any future private development of the Base or the area surrounding the Base would require amendments by the Board to the Ventura County General Plan and the Local Coastal Plan (a multi-year undertaking); any changes to the Local Coastal Plan would also require State Coastal Commission approval.

- "Airport Hazard" (2.10) and "Noise" (2.16) policies of the General Plan limit uses adjacent to airports to low-intensity uses such as Agriculture, Open Space, cemeteries, waste treatment and disposal, and to noise levels which must be reduced to "residential" levels. These Board adopted polices serve to further protect the Base from inappropriate uses.

- Per the Ventura County's Guidelines for Orderly Development, the cities and the County have agreed most urban development will occur within the ten cities, not in the unincorporated areas. Spheres of Influence determine the ultimate urban growth line for each city. Point Mugu is <u>outside</u> the sphere line for the closest city (Oxnard), underscoring the Board's commitment that land uses inappropriate to the Base will <u>not</u> occur. The Oxnard Sphere of Influence (urban limit line) was first adopted in 1978.

TB:po/1ptmugu.fct

Document Separator

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330

HQ USAF/CV
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

25 MAY 1995

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein

This responds to your request for my views on McClellan Air Force Base, California, pertaining to that base's consideration by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. Given our limited fiscal resources, the Air Force views the budgetary impact of a closure of any of the depot installations as inconsistent with other budget priorities. The estimated one-time cost of a closure of McClellan AFB, not including environmental restoration costs, is more than $500 million. Incurring these costs would be harmful to our efforts in modernization, readiness, and quality of life initiatives. The Air Force strongly opposes the closure of any of our depot installations, including McClellan AFB.

I understand the Commissioners were impressed during their recent visit to McClellan AFB with the quality and scope of the work performed there. As you know, McClellan AFB possesses several Air Force maintenance centers of excellence and was recommended as a Technical Repair Center receiver location for a number of commodities in the Air Force proposal to downsize Air Force depots. These commodity workloads include such vital areas as composites and plastics, hydraulics, injection molding, and electrical/mechanical support equipment. The approval of our recommendation in the BRAC process will clearly establish the Sacramento Air Logistics Center as Air Force Materiel Command's number one provider of these commodities for the future.

The skilled workers and leadership at McClellan AFB are essential to the Air Force proposal. The Commission's recognition of their deserved reputation for quality, efficiency, and pride in their work will commend the approval of the downsizing initiative. I trust this information will prove helpful and please let me know if you would like to discuss.

Thomas S. Moorman Jr.

THOMAS S. MOORMAN JR.
General, USAF
Vice Chief of Staff

Statement of Senator Barbara Boxer
May 25, 1995

Mr. Chairman and members of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to submit testimony for the record of this regional hearing. I regret that due to Senate consideration of the budget resolution, I am unable to attend this hearing in person.

At the March 29 San Francisco regional hearing, I discussed at length the California bases recommended for closure or realignment by the Secretary of Defense. Since that time, the Commission has added a number of California installations for consideration for closure or realignment.

I am deeply disappointed by the Commission's decision to add additional California bases to the closure list. As I have stated on numerous occasions, California has borne more than its share of base closures. After 22 major base closures and realignment, I must say simply: enough is enough.

In the remainder of my statement, I would like to address the merits of each major base added by the Commission for consideration for closure or realignment.

McClellan Air Force Base

McClellan Air Force Base is a unique national asset that should not only be preserved, but fully utilized. For that reason, I support the Department of Defense's recommendation and urge the Commission not to close McClellan.

The Department's recommendation recognizes the high-technology capabilities and technical centers of excellence that McClellan has developed in recent years. The DoD's recommendation, supported by the analyses of the Joint Cross Service Group and the Air Force, support the contention that McClellan is the pre-eminent high-tech depot within the entire Department.

McClellan is a depot for the future. It has embraced cross-servicing, as evidenced by the high ranking it received from the Joint Cross Services Group. Had cross-servicing analyses been more widely used by the Department, I am confident that it would have directed even more workload to McClellan.

McClellan is also pioneering the way for private industry joint ventures and partnerships with non-DoD customers. McClellan has established joint ventures with the Big Three auto makers to develop cleaner casting processes; with the University of California Medical School at Davis to test and develop better and safer cancer therapy treatments; and with the California Department of Transportation to produce composite wraps to reinforce bridge supports which have prevented washouts during California's recent floods.

Finally, I urge the Commission to consider the cumulative economic impact of base closures on the Sacramento area. In 1988, nearby Mather AFB was closed, resulting in the loss of 3,000 jobs. Three years later, the 1991 BRAC Commission voted to close Sacramento Army Depot, resulting in an additional 3,000 layoffs. Closing McClellan while the Sacramento area is still reeling from earlier base closures would be devastating.

Mr. Chairman, McClellan is more than just another military base. It is a vital component of the Sacramento community. I encourage the Commission to support the recommendation of the Air Force and the Secretary of Defense.

Pt. Mugu

I believe strongly that the proposed realignment of Pt. Mugu makes no sense from either a financial or military perspective.

I would remind the Commission that Pt. Mugu ranked second for military value among all Navy Technical centers. The primary cause for Pt. Mugu's high military value score is its expansive Sea Test Range.

It is widely agreed that the Sea Test Range must not be closed. Because it supports the Sea Range, the Pt. Mugu Airfield is also off-limits to further consolidation.

Aside from the Sea Range and Airfield, Pt. Mugu assets can be moved, but I believe that such moves would be prohibitively expensive and would not enhance our national security. For these and other reasons, the Department of Defense and the Chief of Naval Operations oppose the realignment of Pt. Mugu.

I would also urge the Commission to base its decision with respect to Pt. Mugu solely on certified BRAC 1995 data, and not rely on outdated 1993 data calls. I am certain that when this data is made available, the desirability of maintaining Pt. Mugu will be clear.

Oakland Army Base

The Oakland Army Base is a crucial west coast port for mobilizing forces for military action in the Pacific theater. It is strategically located near three rail lines and three major highways, which link the base to military installations around the West. Compared to other military ports on the west coast, the Oakland Army Base is positioned closest to the open ocean.

Before making a decision on the final disposition of the Oakland Army Base, I would urge the Commission to carefully consider the ability of commercial ports to assume military sealift responsibilities. Indisputably, closing the Oakland Army Base would require increased reliance on the private sector. It is my view, and the view of the United States Army, that the

mobilization mission of the Oakland Army Base cannot be replicated by commercial ports. Army studies show that relying on commercial ports for mobilization would delay troop and equipment deployment by 16-50 days.

I urge the Commission to uphold the recommendations of the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Defense by maintaining the Oakland Army Base.

Naval Warfare Assessment Division, Corona

NWAD, Corona is a one of a kind organization. It should be evaluated based upon its unique mission of providing independent assessment of military systems and fleet readiness. NWAD should not be evaluated as a Warfare Center. Relocating its mission to a warfare center raises the possibility of conflict of interest.

In addition to military value, with the proposed closure of the Warfare Assessment Lab at NWAD, the Department of Defense would lose the ability to provide real time assessment of fleet readiness for six to ten years.

When the considerations of retaining an independent organization and the Warfare Assessment Lab are reviewed, the proposed cost savings also become questionable. For these reasons I urge the commission to retain the Naval Warfare Assessment Division, Corona at its present location.

Engineering Field Activity, San Bruno
Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Oakland
Supervisor of Shipbuilding, San Francisco

These facilities, in addition to NWAD Corona, were removed from final consideration for closure by Secretary of the Navy John Dalton because of concern about the magnitude of cumulative BRAC-related job losses in California. It is my view that the decision of the Secretary of the Navy, which was approved by the Secretary of Defense, was the correct one.

Economic impact is a valid criterion for evaluating base closures under the BRAC statute. And California has clearly borne more than its share of base closures. To date, we have suffered 22 major base closures and realignments--far more than any other state.

These closures have affected every region of the state and their impact on local economies has been severe.

When these 22 closures are completed, California will have lost more than 200,000 jobs and $7 billion in economic activity. As the Commission considers additional base closures, it is essential to recognize that many of these closures, particularly those from the 1993 round, are still ongoing. Tens of thousands of Californians can anticipate receiving layoff notices from

closing bases in the coming months. As these workers lose their jobs, California's emerging economic recovery will slow.

In addition to base closures, California has been hit very hard by natural disasters including earthquakes, fires, floods, and mudslides. The defense and aerospace industry slowdown has also caused tremendous job losses.

California's economy is in a precarious position. Additional job losses from new base closures may be too much for us to bear.

I thank the Commission for its time and consideration.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT T. MATSUI
TO THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
OPPOSING CLOSURE OF THE SACRAMENTO AIR LOGISTICS CENTER
REGIONAL HEARING--SAN FRANCISCO
MAY 25, 1995

I appreciate this opportunity to present my views before the Commission. Throughout this round of base closures, the Commissioners and the staff have been extraordinarily open and forthright. This last authorized round of base closures clearly forces the Commission to make choices that are especially difficult. The easy choices were made before, and now we are cutting close to the bone. The anxiety level among remaining bases is running high. For all these reasons, I doubly appreciate the Commissioner's candor and willingness to hear our arguments.

In 1991, the Sacramento community was facing the closure of the Sacramento Army Depot and went before the BRAC Commission. But instead of digging in our heels and fighting closure, the community took the unprecedented step of advocating a plan that would consolidate repair and maintenance functions between the Army Depot and the nearby Sacramento Air Logistic Center. We argued that the Sacramento Air Logistic Center should be given the duplicative repair and maintenance functions that were then done at the Army Depot. We believed that McClellan could do cross-servicing and do it well. This Sacramento Plan offered higher savings to the Army, and lowered the turbulence in the community.

Now we come before this Commission with proof that McClellan is one of the top--if not **the** top--repair and maintenance depot DOD-wide. McClellan won five of the nine competitions for the Army Depot workload. Further proof of McClellan's productivity comes from the Joint Cross-Servicing Group's (JCSG) analysis on Functional Value. Among the five ALC's we were number one. Among all the 23 DOD depots we were second.

As you know, the Air Force took this Functional Value model from JCSG and adjusted it in a way that favored the larger depots. Moreover, the Air Force did not consider cross-service capabilities nor did it include the cross-servicing workload in its calculations of McClellan's productivity. Even so, McClellan was ranked third among the five ALC's.

So my message to the Commission is this: when we consider how to properly downsize our defense infrastructure and eliminate excess capacity, shouldn't we give weight to those bases that are highly productive and have the manufacturing flexibility to do cross-servicing work?

McClellan's high military value has been verified by the GAO in its evaluation of McClellan's ability to perform core

workload. For the past five years, the GAO found that McClellan was always ranked first or second in Direct Labor Efficiency and similarly it is the leader in productivity rates as measured by Output per Paid Man-Day.

While every other military base community is fearful of losing a base, we have already experienced the economic blow twice. Sacramento suffered the loss of the Mather Air Force Base and the Sacramento Army Depot in two previous base closure rounds. As a result we have lost a total of 11,500 direct military and civilian jobs. The community is still trying to recover from the losses in employment and income. Our ability to attract new industries to come to Sacramento is finite. Our success in bringing Packard Bell to the Sacramento Army Depot cost the City of Sacramento $31 million in loans and tax breaks. The costs of converting a larger base like McClellan will be an even greater burden on the local community.

I request that you consider the independent evaluations of the JCSG and the GAO in determining McClellan's value to the nation's defense infrastructure. We have critical skills and capabilities that are not duplicated elsewhere in DOD. The teamwork and synergies of McClellan's workforce makes it the most efficient and productive base among the ALC's. Our desire to save McClellan derives not from a parochial interest to keep our local communities intact, but an even greater interest to keep our nation's defense infrastructure strong.

I thank the Commissioners for their consideration.

Document Separator

RONALD V. DELLUMS
9TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

RANKING MINORITY
COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY

REPLY TO
OFFICE CHECKED:

☐ 2108 RAYBURN H.O.B.
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-2661

☐ 1301 CLAY STREET
SUITE 1000-N
OAKLAND, CA 94612
(510) 763-0370

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

WASHINGTON OFFICE
CARLOTTIA A. W. SCOTT
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
CHARLES C. STEPHENSON, JR.
LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR

DISTRICT OFFICE
SANDRÉ R. SWANSON
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
H. LEE HALTERMAN
GENERAL COUNSEL

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE RONALD V. DELLUMS
BEFORE THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
CONCERNING THE OAKLAND ARMY BASE &
THE OAKLAND FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER
MAY 25, 1995

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission:

I regret that the House National Security Committee markup of the Fiscal Year 1996 Defense Authorization Act prevents me from appearing before you and thereby contributing more fully to your deliberations on the proposed closure of the Oakland Fleet Industrial Supply Center and the Oakland Army Base.

Let me say at the outset that I believe firmly that military infrastructure downsizing is both warranted and required. I have argued for such downsizing in the past and believe that it is appropriate to complete this activity. In the closure process, I do not believe that any community with a military base can stand apart from consideration - the pain of dislocation and unemployment notwithstanding.

Thus, I am not here to argue "not in my district," or "not in our area," or "we have borne too much already." Although it is true that previous closures have caused significant disruption in people's lives and potentially significant economic dislocation to the communities I represent.

Our response to that pain and trauma has been to develop an outstanding mechanism to drive forward the process of economic conversion planning and base reuse. I believe we have established a model for the nation, one that will create real, new and even expanded opportunities for our communities, base workers and for the citizens of the area.

In that regard, we would be empowered to handle successfully any additional problems that would be created by the potential closures you are considering here today - although that surely is <u>not</u> a reason for the Commission to conclude that closure is warranted.

THIS PAPER IS MADE FROM RECYCLED FIBERS

Our National Security Interests

Among your contending priorities for consideration, foremost in your mind must be finding the answers to the questions: What is required to ensure that the United States has an adequate - not an excessive but an adequate - industrial infrastructure and support system to handle its national security needs? How can we most economically meet those requirements?

Based on the search for the answer to both of those questions, I believe the Commission will conclude that neither the Oakland FISC or the Oakland Army Base should close.

Oakland FISC

In the 1993 round the BRAC came to understand the brilliant strategy that had been worked out that allowed the Oakland FISC to downsize in place, while freeing up nearly 80% of the base land for utilization by our local port in international intermodal transportation -- the shipping of containers throughout the world and throughout the United States.

What the Navy got was a streamlined and efficient base operation, with the capacity to surge dramatically in times of critical national emergency. The reduction of the base size and the savings realized allow the FISC to discharge much more effectively its responsibilities, both to itself and its tenant commands.

What the community got was the ability to use these magnificent maritime facilities during a time of peace -- in a manner that is entirely consistent with the opportunities one expects from the downsizing process.

Nothing really has changed in this regard, and this model of community-Navy cooperation should remain in place.

The Oakland Army Base

An even more compelling case can be made for the Oakland Army Base. Literally, if this facility were closed the Army would have to go out and create another one--at considerable cost and waste.

It is indisputable that the Oakland Army Base provides a critically needed function for the shipment of matériel to the Pacific and beyond. The military cannot function without such a facility and would have to replace it if this one were to close.

That type of planning is financially irresponsible, and causes local community pain without the justification that it meets legitimate goals of saving resources for the federal government and the Department of Defense.

For all of these reasons, it is my considered opinion that these facilities should remain open. I offer these thoughts not parochially, but as one who has had a deep and abiding interest in reducing the military budget to levels of sufficiency. I cannot achieve my goal if the military is forced to spend millions of dollars to replace perfectly good and existing facilities with ones that they will have to build some place else.

I thank you for the opportunity to submit these remarks to the record and wish you well in your deliberations.

Ronald V. Dellums
Member of Congress

Document Separator

RONALD V. DELLUMS
9TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

RANKING MINORITY
COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY

REPLY TO
OFFICE CHECKED:

☐ 2108 RAYBURN H.O.B.
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-2661

☐ 1301 CLAY STREET
SUITE 1000-N
OAKLAND, CA 94612
(510) 763-0370

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

WASHINGTON OFFICE
CARLOTTIA A. W. SCOTT
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
CHARLES C. STEPHENSON, JR.
LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR

DISTRICT OFFICE
SANDRÉ R. SWANSON
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
H. LEE HALTERMAN
GENERAL COUNSEL

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE RONALD V. DELLUMS
BEFORE THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
CONCERNING THE OAKLAND ARMY BASE &
THE OAKLAND FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER
MAY 25, 1995

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission:

I regret that the House National Security Committee markup of the Fiscal Year 1996 Defense Authorization Act prevents me from appearing before you and thereby contributing more fully to your deliberations on the proposed closure of the Oakland Fleet Industrial Supply Center and the Oakland Army Base.

Let me say at the outset that I believe firmly that military infrastructure downsizing is both warranted and required. I have argued for such downsizing in the past and believe that it is appropriate to complete this activity. In the closure process, I do not believe that any community with a military base can stand apart from consideration - the pain of dislocation and unemployment notwithstanding.

Thus, I am not here to argue "not in my district," or "not in our area," or "we have borne too much already." Although it is true that previous closures have caused significant disruption in people's lives and potentially significant economic dislocation to the communities I represent.

Our response to that pain and trauma has been to develop an outstanding mechanism to drive forward the process of economic conversion planning and base reuse. I believe we have established a model for the nation, one that will create real, new and even expanded opportunities for our communities, base workers and for the citizens of the area.

In that regard, we would be empowered to handle successfully any additional problems that would be created by the potential closures you are considering here today - although that surely is <u>not</u> a reason for the Commission to conclude that closure is warranted.

THIS PAPER IS MADE FROM RECYCLED FIBERS

Our National Security Interests

Among your contending priorities for consideration, foremost in your mind must be finding the answers to the questions: What is required to ensure that the United States has an adequate - not an excessive but an adequate - industrial infrastructure and support system to handle its national security needs? How can we most economically meet those requirements?

Based on the search for the answer to both of those questions, I believe the Commission will conclude that neither the Oakland FISC or the Oakland Army Base should close.

Oakland FISC

In the 1993 round the BRAC came to understand the brilliant strategy that had been worked out that allowed the Oakland FISC to downsize in place, while freeing up nearly 80% of the base land for utilization by our local port in international intermodal transportation -- the shipping of containers throughout the world and throughout the United States.

What the Navy got was a streamlined and efficient base operation, with the capacity to surge dramatically in times of critical national emergency. The reduction of the base size and the savings realized allow the FISC to discharge much more effectively its responsibilities, both to itself and its tenant commands.

What the community got was the ability to use these magnificent maritime facilities during a time of peace -- in a manner that is entirely consistent with the opportunities one expects from the downsizing process.

Nothing really has changed in this regard, and this model of community-Navy cooperation should remain in place.

The Oakland Army Base

An even more compelling case can be made for the Oakland Army Base. Literally, if this facility were closed the Army would have to go out and create another one--at considerable cost and waste.

It is indisputable that the Oakland Army Base provides a critically needed function for the shipment of matériel to the Pacific and beyond. The military cannot function without such a facility and would have to replace it if this one were to close.

That type of planning is financially irresponsible, and causes local community pain without the justification that it meets legitimate goals of saving resources for the federal government and the Department of Defense.

For all of these reasons, it is my considered opinion that these facilities should remain open. I offer these thoughts not parochially, but as one who has had a deep and abiding interest in reducing the military budget to levels of sufficiency. I cannot achieve my goal if the military is forced to spend millions of dollars to replace perfectly good and existing facilities with ones that they will have to build some place else.

I thank you for the opportunity to submit these remarks to the record and wish you well in your deliberations.

Ronald V. Dellums
Member of Congress

Document Separator

CONGRESSMAN JIM HANSEN
May 25, 1995
REMARKS BEFORE BRAC COMMISSION

Chairman Dixon, Commissioners:

In 1993, the Commission voted to look at all ALCs <u>except</u> Hill because of Hill's high military value. We have the videotaped testimony of the hearing when those additions took place. A former analyst for the commission, Roger Houck, How it stated in response to a question on whether there were any ALCs which should be shielded from consideration, (quote).....

"In my opinion, if there is any ALC which should be shielded from consideration, it would be Hill.... Hill AFB, Utah.....Its proximity to the Utah Test and Training Range, its work on Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles... make it irreplaceable." (endquote)

It is ironic to me, then, that the 1993 Commission later cited as the primary reason for not closing any ALCs, its failure to add Hill AFB to the study list. Therefore, I optimistically view this commission's action of adding all five ALCs as potentially a good thing, although it is a bit unnerving.

Let me get straight to the point. We all know where Hill ranks --its number one by almost every measure. However, when it comes to speculation about which ALC or ALCs will be closed, the press in particular always seems to pick on Hill AFB. Its as if the reporters throw out all thought of military value, and look at a purely political angle. In 1993, no less of an authority than the New York Times filed two different stories citing unnamed Pentagon sources as targeting Hill as the (quote) "number one choice for closure." (endquote) Happily, that turned out to be false.

Again, last week, a publication called "Inside the Pentagon" filed a story which again cited unnamed Pentagon officials as targeting Hill as the number one choice to close. I was concerned and asked Department of Defense officials for an explanation. Those we contacted, obviously, denied that Hill was the number one target, and disavowed any knowledge of the source of that article. I then met with the Undersecretary of the Air Force, Rudy De Leon, who agreed to provide me with a written statement on the official Air Force Position. That position couldn't be more clear. I have asked that each of you and your staff receive a copy of this letter.

(Read from the letter.....)

(QUOTE) "DEAR MR. HANSEN:

I appreciate your calling my attention to the article in the May 18th edition of "Inside the Pentagon,"... regarding Hill..

I can assure you that this is not an Air Force position. The closure of Hill AFB would be <u>inconsistent</u> with the Air Force's analysis of depot installations. Our analysis placed Hill AFB in our top tier." (ENDQUOTE)

What could be more clear? The Air Force does not support the closure of Hill and Ogden ALC. Period. Hill AFB ranked in the top tier as both an operational base and a depot. Period. Higher than any other ALC. Period.

Let me go on record at this point and tell you that it is my position, and I believe it to be shared by Governor Leavitt and the rest of the Utah Congressional Delegation, that if Hill AFB and Ogden ALC are closed, <u>it will be purely because of politics and not based on military value as Congress intended and which the law requires.</u> Knowing the integrity of the commission, I am not to want

(You may want to omit)

[Many of us were disturbed, frankly, when President Clinton visited a certain ALC in the State of California last year and made public statements to the effect that he would do everything he could to ensure that it would stay open.] We in Utah have been willing, and are willing, to be compared and scrutinized according to the eight criteria. We know where we stand.

We do not expect to be totally immune from selected realignments where those would make military and fiscal sense. We think we can make a strong case that Ogden ALC should be the location to which the Department of Defense should relocate the tactical missile repair work, ~~should~~ if you decide to close Letterkenny Army Depot. Ogden has the capacity, the facilities, and the expertise to handle it all.

~~General Pavich will address that in more detail later~~.

There are many things which make Hill and Ogden ALC irreplaceable. To be sure, most facilities can be replicated elsewhere --given enough time or money. However, this process of closing bases was necessitated by the lack of money. We don't have the money to needlessly duplicate facilities elsewhere. Hill has several capabilities that are no where else, which are vital, and which cannot be duplicated without huge sums of money being spent. Those include the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) repair facilities, vast areas for missile storage, and the only landing gear repair facilities in the Department of Defense. True, all of these things could be replaced elsewhere ---for close to $1.5 billion dollars!!!! That's more money that what has been budgeted to handle the entire BRAC process during the past two budget cycles combined! Likewise, a rumored proposal to "enclave" missiles at Hill and close the ALC there was studied in the past, and rejected.

There is one thing that ---try as you might ---you can't move for all of the money in Fort Knox. And that is the the hundreds of square miles of Utah's vast west desert real estate known as the "UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE." I have another letter from Lt. Gen. Moorman, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force --which states unequivocally for the record, that the UTTR is a national asset which must be preserved. You should all have received copies of this letter as well.

The UTTR is the only place in the United States --with the vast airspace, unencumbered by human encroachment, reserved solely for military training and testing. It goes from ground level to 58,000 ft --just for the military. No where else is this to be found in such close proximity to another installation. Department of Defense officials concede that the UTTR is the <u>only</u> place where we can adequately and safely test our cruise

missiles, such as the Tomahawk. And with our new weapons systems coming on --like the F-22 which will need large areas for training, the UTTR is absolutely vital. You can't shut down Hill and still keep the UTTR. Once the UTTR is not utilized, or even underutilized, it is virtually certain that the FAA or other federal agencies will step in and revoke the restrictive airspace designations which have long preserved the UTTR for the military. And once lost, they would be nearly impossible to reclaim. The Air Force commissioned a study in 1982 on Test ranges, called "Project Blue Air," and in that study, the UTTR came out on top. The report stated that the Department of Defense should make every effort to preserve (quote) "this superb national asset." (unquote).

In fact, the so-called "Bottom Up Review" upon which President Clinton's defense policies are based, stated that the services should look at consolidating test and evlauation

activities into the so-called "WESTERN TEST COMPLEX," ; linking these western ranges, such as the UTTR, Edwards, China Lake, White Sands, etc. electronically. It cited problems in the eastern ranges with human encroachment and more severe environmental concerns. Keeping and enhancing the UTTR, as a part of the Ogden ALC and Hill AFB, would be consistent with this analysis.

Finally, let me say a word about INTERSERVICING. Some people refer to it as "Cross-servicing." As long as I have been in Congress and on the National Security Committee, I have joined many of my colleagues in trying to push the Department of Defense into doing more Interservicing --in an effort to reduce needless dupllication of repair facilities and capabilities. One of my last conversations with General Colin Powell after he had stepped down as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, included his observation that he wished he could have

done more on interservicing. For too long, in my opinion, each of the services has gone on their own way, and there has been very little cooperation. In my opnion, despite a lot of rhetoric and good words about wanting to do more, little or no action is taken. I speak from experience.

The first major interservicing contract of fixed wing aircraft occured pursuant to the public/private competition which occured about two years ago. In that competition, Hill AFB won a $16 million dollar contract to repair the Navy's F/A-18 Aircraft. Despite numerous changes in the specifications and requirements of the contract by the Navy, Hill completed the work on 32 aircraft in a satisfactory manner. There was an option to renew that contract if the Navy were satisfied. In the end, the Navy decided not to renew the contract at Hill after extensive analysis, and instead, returned the work to their North Island depot. It is my personal belief, backed to a great extent

by a soon-to-be released report by the General Accounting Office (GAO), that the Navy inappropriately and unjustifiably chose not to renew the contract with Hill AFB. It is my view that the Navy's primary concern was to preserve workload for its own aviation depot --North Island, rather than to have Hill AFB do the work in a more cost-effective fashion. ~~In a moment, General Parish will discuss the pending GAO report in greater detail~~.

This simply points out the fact that, everyone says that Interservicing makes sense. It should be done. But nothing is ever done about it. If left alone, the services will hold-out and not cooperate. Despite a good start in BRAC '95, the cross-service working group deliberations broke down. Unless this Commission steps in, as it did in 1993 on Tactical Missiles, and forces interservicing options to occur; it is doubtful that progress will be made in this area for the forseeable future. I know one

thing ---HILL AFB and OGDEN ALC should be the DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE source of repair on fighter aircraft and missiles, and landing gear. That's Hill's specialty. They do ~~it~~ these better than anyone else. ~~Hill is not asking to take over repair of Navy ships or submarines ---but they are certainly more than competitive on fighter aircraft, and missiles.~~

As I close my statement, I want to tell you my personal feeling on the issue of Air Logistics Centers (ALCs). They are each excellent installations --some of the best in the Department of Defense. T~~hey are each national assets~~. My own preference would be to do more interservicing of aircraft items from the other services to more fully utilize the ALC capabilities. However, if this is too difficult to occur, I am of the opinion that, given our current and projected force structure; there is too much overcapacity in the ALC system. Year after year, workload goes down, and for the past five years, Hill has experienced reductions in force in excess of 1,000 workers a

year. It's like water torture. It's like the pain of downsizing never seems to end. It needs to end. We need to get some stability back into our workforce. Its tremendously unproductive, demoralizing and expensive to undergo these annual RIF procedures. If interservicing is not going to be done, then I believe that this Commission can and should take the difficult steps of identifying at least one ALC, possibly two, for closure. Should that occur, the work could then be redistributed to the remaining three ALCs, more fully utilizing their capacities. Instead of five anemic ALCs, we would have three or four more robust ALCs.

The nation is watching to see how you will handle the ALC question. The ALC issue is under a microscope. Everyone seems to know who the more obvious candidates for closure are. I hope and believe this Commission will be able to withstand the tremendous political pressures from which it was

designed to be insulated against. I will be actively supporting your independence, as will Governor Leavitt and the Utah Delegation. We have faith in you. We know you are men and women of integrity --far above the sway of political pressures. You are doing the nation a tremendous public service. I thank you for your efforts. I know it will be difficult.

At this time, I would have you recognize General Mike Pavich ~~for the technical presentation~~.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY

May 18, 1995

The Honorable James V. Hansen
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Hansen:

I appreciate your calling my attention to the article in the May 18th edition of Inside the Pentagon, regarding Base Closure Commission action on depot installations. The article suggested that the "Pentagon's first choice for [depot] closure" would be Hill Air Force Base, Utah.

I can assure you that this is not an Air Force position. The Air Force continues to believe that the Secretary of Defense's recommendation to downsize rather than close a depot is the best alternative. The closure of Hill AFB would be inconsistent with the Air Force's analysis of depot installations. Our analysis placed Hill AFB in our top tier.

I trust this information will prove helpful.

Sincerely,

Rudy de Leon

Document Separator

HILL AFB TESTIMONY

$220 Million
Cost Drivers

MilCon Storage	$124M
PCS Moves	$ 51M
Training	$ 22M
	$197M

$23 Million

Storage

Army Input 1.0M Ft2
Actual DoD requirement Fluid
Single Site storage: not good Strategically or tactically
Precision Guided Munitions to be stored at Tier 1 Depots

Tier 1 Depots:

TEAD, MCAAP
CAAP, BGAD
and with Forces

DoD plans say collocated storage necessary only to meet repair need (Hill has 187,000 Ft2 available- more than meets repair requirement)

No MilCon for storage

Personnel

Average Personnel
- Transfer Experience- 20%
- Transfer to LEAD- 18%

All Basic Skills readily available
- -skill pool FY 96-99 exceeds 2,000 PCS Costs $5.4m for 153 PE's

Training

All Systems except Hawk & Patriot
- -Lead budget $5.4

-Basic Electronics-1.9m
$3.5m

Patriot & Hawk
-LEAD Training $67K/PE
-328PE=$22m

Hill experience on ACM $36K Use $40K
Training Concept- Train 50%
(20% PCS-30% Train)-$5m
Anticipated Training-$8.5m
Use LEAD experience-$17.5m

Conclusion

Storage PCS Training $197m really

$25.7m
change $23.0m
Total $48.7m
(8.5m)?

Approx. $40m

Consolidates ALL the missiles

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330

JUH
THE AF IS SCHEDULED FOR A MEETING NEXT THURSDAY.
B--

9 MAR 1995

HQ USAF/CV
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

The Honorable James V. Hansen
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4401

Dear Mr. Hansen

This is in response to our February 28, 1995, telephone conversation regarding realignment recommendations that affect the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR) at Hill Air Force Base (AFB), Utah. I appreciate the opportunity to respond to your questions regarding UTTR.

Assuming the Department of Defense (DoD) recommendations are adopted, the Air Force will continue to conduct cruise missile testing at UTTR. After the proposed transfer to HQ ACC, selected test capabilities will be retained by HQ AFMC for future long-range, over-land, air-to-surface tests that require the topological features of UTTR and provide minimal test support required for cruise missiles. Edwards AFB will bring up mobile instrumentation to support these limited number of tests.

While some UTTR workload will be transferred to Eglin AFB, it is not our intention to reassign personnel. The workload projected to be transferred to Eglin AFB will be armament/weapons air-to-ground munitions test capability workload, as well as warhead arena testing (includes high explosive ground test capability). The aircraft operational flight program (OFP) workload associated with the air-to-ground munitions test capability will be divided between Eglin AFB and Edwards AFB. The AFMC work remaining at UTTR will include cruise missile/UAV testing, air-to-ground PGM testing, and active target PGM/UAV testing. Additionally, the operational training capability support equipment and personnel will remain in place at UTTR.

There are no plans to conduct UTTR work at the Idaho Training Range (ITR) as a result of this BRAC action. The UTTR realignment simply transfers the control of UTTR from HQ AFMC to HQ ACC with an attendant reduction in AFMC personnel and test workload. The Air Force intends to retain UTTR as a training range. Finally, the majority of the composite wing training is already conducted at Mountain Home with some training occurring at Fallon, Nellis, and UTTR. The distance from Mountain Home to the UTTR ranges is not practical for training missions on a daily basis; however, even if the proposed ITR is established, UTTR will continue to receive training missions.

I appreciate your interest in this matter and trust the information provided is helpful.

Thomas S. Moorman Jr.

THOMAS S. MOORMAN, JR.
General, USAF
Vice Chief of Staff

Document Separator

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330

HQ USAF/CV
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

25 MAY 1995

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein

This responds to your request for my views on McClellan Air Force Base, California, pertaining to that base's consideration by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. Given our limited fiscal resources, the Air Force views the budgetary impact of a closure of any of the depot installations as inconsistent with other budget priorities. The estimated one-time cost of a closure of McClellan AFB, not including environmental restoration costs, is more than $500 million. Incurring these costs would be harmful to our efforts in modernization, readiness, and quality of life initiatives. The Air Force strongly opposes the closure of any of our depot installations, including McClellan AFB.

I understand the Commissioners were impressed during their recent visit to McClellan AFB with the quality and scope of the work performed there. As you know, McClellan AFB possesses several Air Force maintenance centers of excellence and was recommended as a Technical Repair Center receiver location for a number of commodities in the Air Force proposal to downsize Air Force depots. These commodity workloads include such vital areas as composites and plastics, hydraulics, injection molding, and electrical/mechanical support equipment. The approval of our recommendation in the BRAC process will clearly establish the Sacramento Air Logistics Center as Air Force Materiel Command's number one provider of these commodities for the future.

The skilled workers and leadership at McClellan AFB are essential to the Air Force proposal. The Commission's recognition of their deserved reputation for quality, efficiency, and pride in their work will commend the approval of the downsizing initiative. I trust this information will prove helpful and please let me know if you would like to discuss.

Thomas S. Moorman Jr.

THOMAS S. MOORMAN JR.
General, USAF
Vice Chief of Staff

TO Lee Grissom for handling

STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
95814
(916) 445-8873
FAX: (916) 324-7544

DISTRICT OFFICE
2345 ERRINGER ROAD
SUITE 212
SIMI VALLEY, CALIFORNIA
93065
(805) 522-2920
FAX: (805) 522-1194

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

Senate

SENATOR CATHIE WRIGHT

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

MEMBER:
TOXICS AND PUBLIC SAFETY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
VICE-CHAIR
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE
VICE-CHAIR
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
JOINT RULES COMMITTEE
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW SUBCOMMITTEE #2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY

May 22, 1995

Honorable Pete Wilson, Governor
State of California
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear ~~Governor~~ Pete Wilson:

I understand that you will be attending this Thursday's meeting in San Francisco of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

I would appreciate your handing in the enclosed letter on my behalf. The original was mailed directly to Chairman Alan Dixon in Virginia, but I am concerned that it may not have arrived in time to be included in the deliberations.

On behalf of my constituents in Ventura County I thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathie

CATHIE WRIGHT

Printed on Recycled Paper

95-322

STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
95814
(916) 445-8873
FAX: (916) 324-7544

DISTRICT OFFICE
2345 ERRINGER ROAD
SUITE 212
SIMI VALLEY, CALIFORNIA
93065
(805) 522-2920
FAX: (805) 522-1194

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

Senate

MEMBER:
TOXICS AND PUBLIC SAFETY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
VICE-CHAIR
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE
VICE-CHAIR
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
JOINT RULES COMMITTEE
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW SUBCOMMITTEE #2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY

SENATOR CATHIE WRIGHT
NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

May 19, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

The closure of the Point Mugu Naval Air Weapons Center would have a devastating effect on the economy of Ventura County. However, I believe the issue goes beyond that fact. Closure of the center threatens the security of our nation.

First of all, the bases we have along the California Coastline provide our nation with a powerful defense against invasion by a foreign power. By closing Point Mugu we would be giving up a unique and priceless resource that cannot be duplicated and its absense would cripple our nation's defense.

Secondly, Point Mugu is located on the California Coastline. If closed, the Federal Government would incur the cost of restoring the coastline back to its original state. Any savings resulting from closure will be exceeded by the cost of site remediation. The costs incurred to remediate the property and to preserve the sensitive habitats on the coast and the coast itself will be an intolerable burden for the taxpayers of our nation.

In conclusion, the closure of the Point Mugu base is not only an economic issue, but an issue involving the security of the United States. I feel if you take all these points into consideration the choice will be a simple and practical one - **to leave Point Mugu Naval Air Weapons Center open.**

Sincerely,

Cathie Wright

CATHIE WRIGHT

Printed on Recycled Paper

Document Separator

McClellan's Technical Edge

Technology	Unique Product or Service	Air Force Center of Excellence	Only DoD Source of Repair	Cross Service
Microelectronics	X			X
Nuclear Radiation Center	X		X	X
Cold Proof	X		X	
Hydraulics		X		
Instruments - Flight Controls		X		
Ground Comm-Electronics		X		X
Electro-Mechanical Spt Eq		X		
Composites & Plastics		X		
Electro-Optics/Night Vision		X		X
Firefinder			X	X
Bradley Fighting Vehicle			X	X

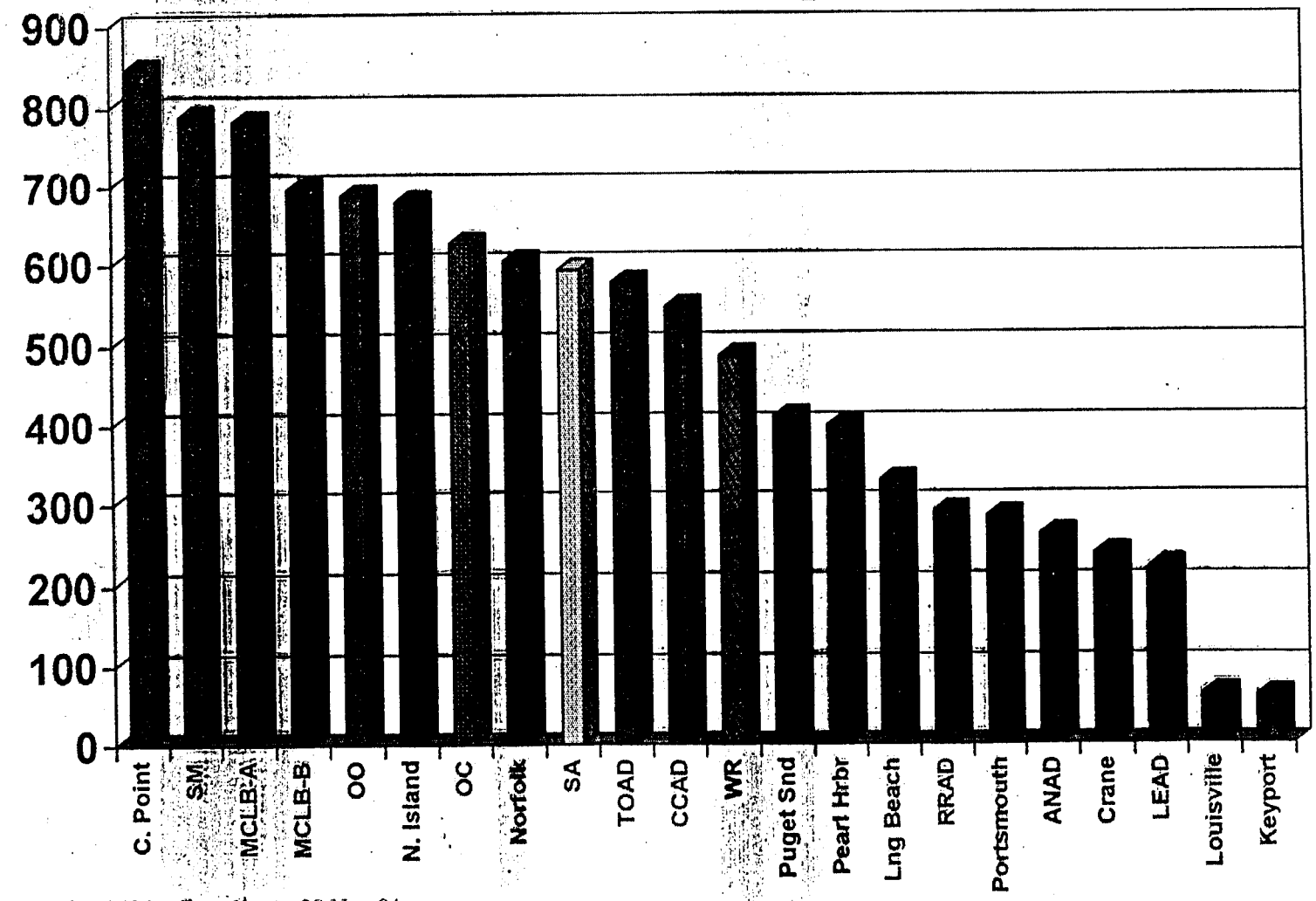
Functional Value

"The merit of performing a cross-service function at a given site or activity."...JCSG-DM

- **Core Workload/Core Capabilities (30 Max)**
- **Unique/Peculiar Core Workloads, Capabilities, Capacities (15 Max)**
- **Unique/Peculiar Core Workload Test Facilities (15 Max)**
- **Other Workloads (15 Max)**
- **Environmental Issues/Questions (10 Max)**

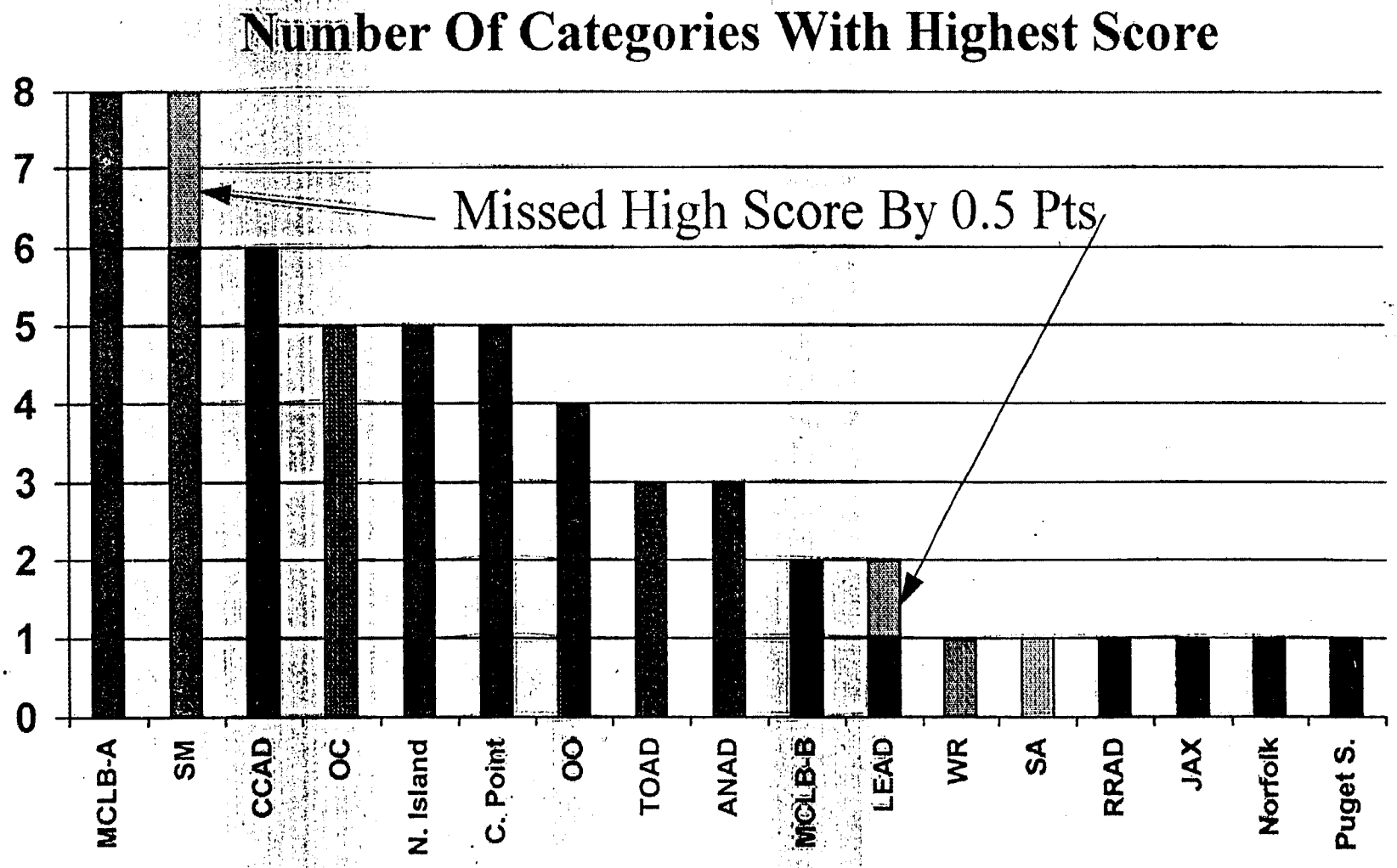
Functional Value

Roll-Up Of JCSG Functional Value Scores For All Depots



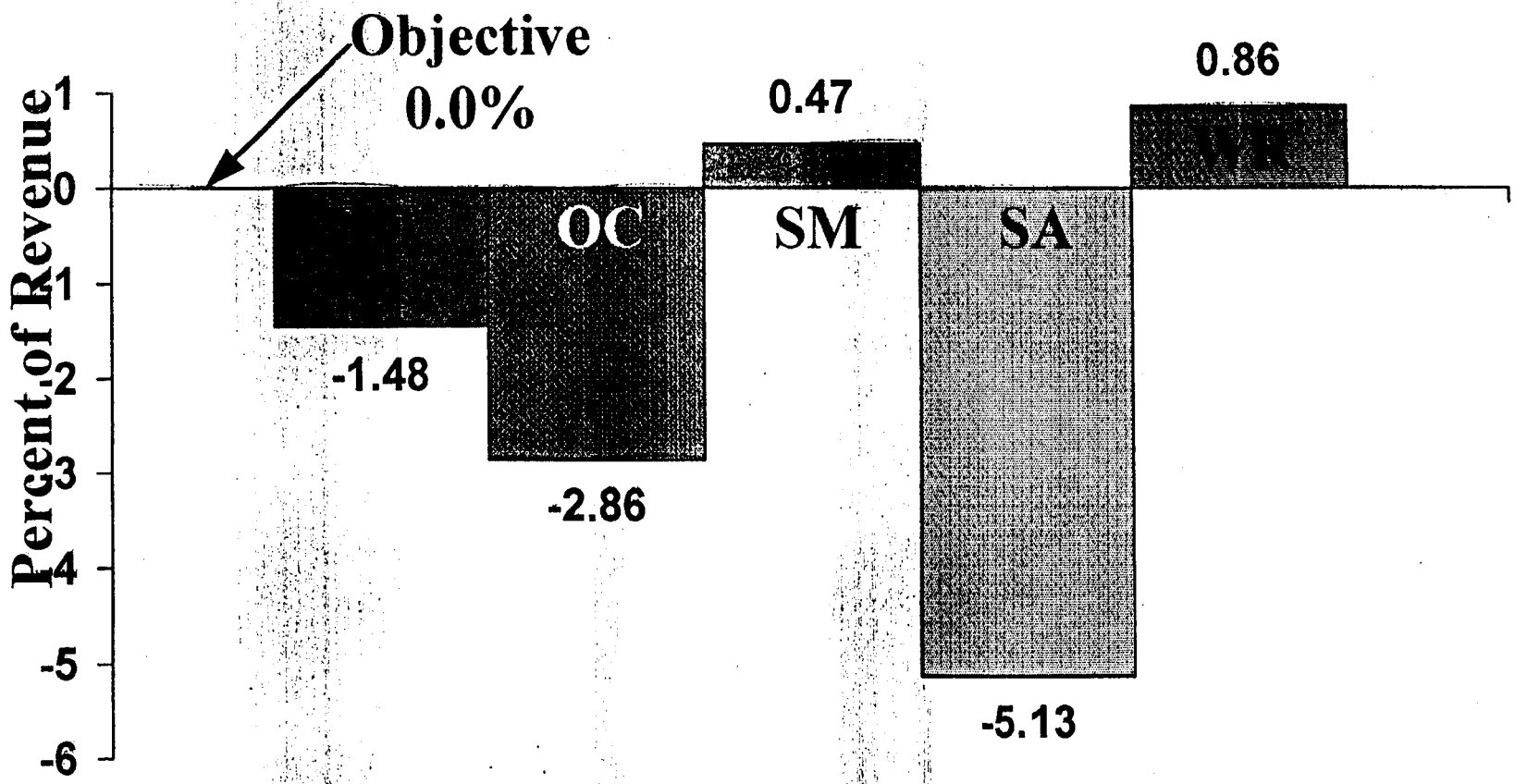
Source: JCSG Functional Value Data Sheets, 28 Nov 94

Functional Value

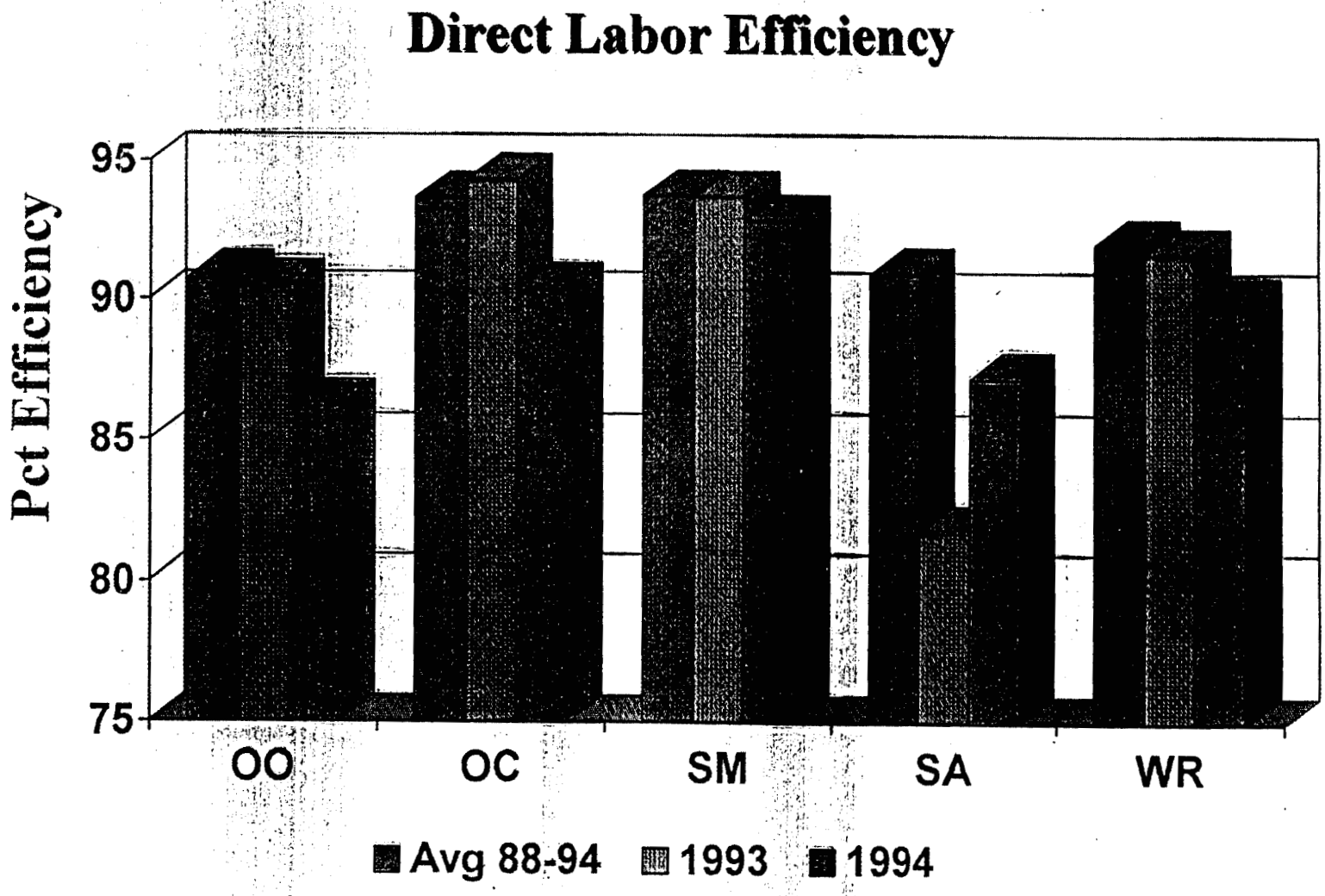


Labor Rate vs Effectiveness

Annual Operating Results
1988-1994 Cum

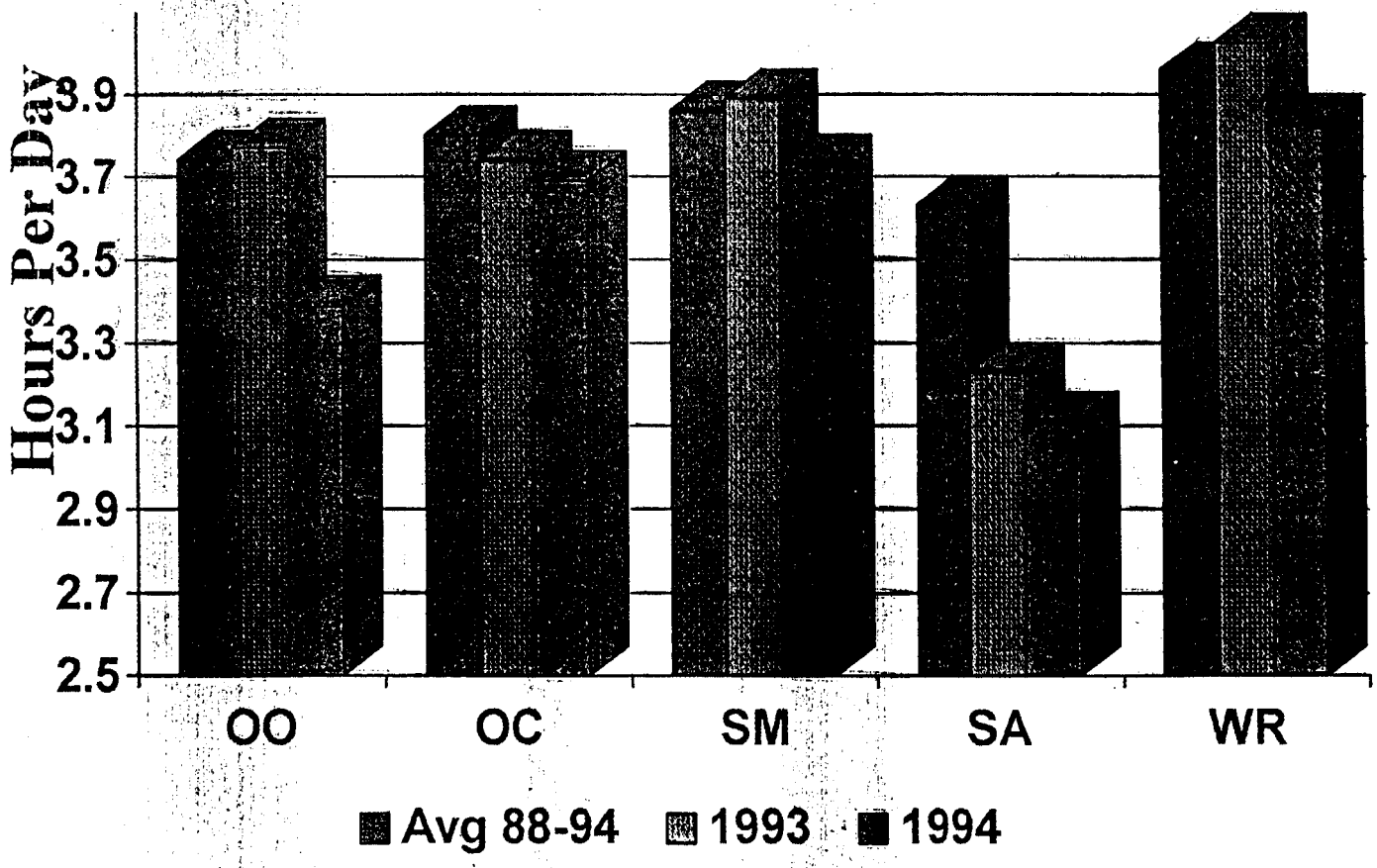


Labor Rate vs Effectiveness



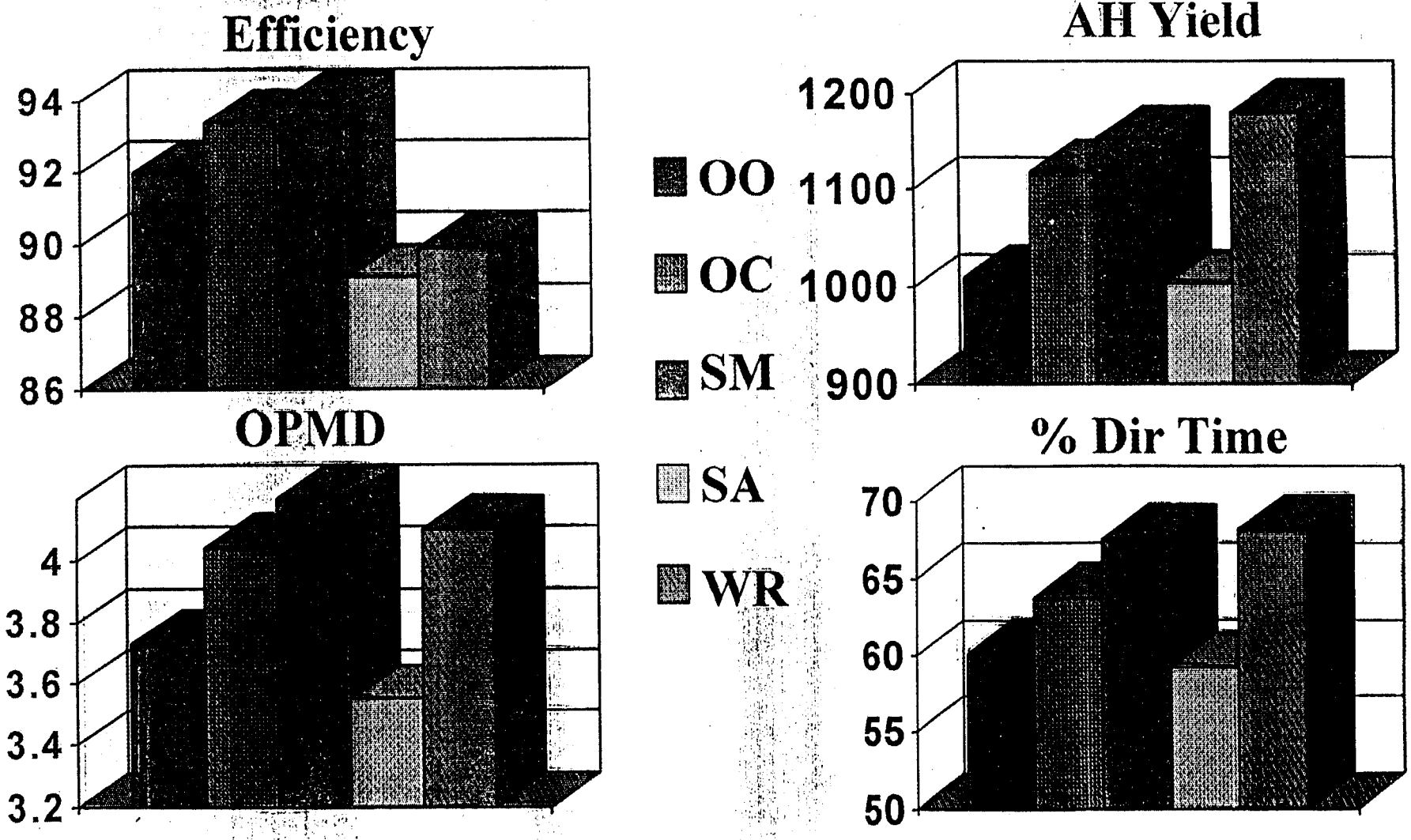
Labor Rate vs Effectiveness

Output Per Paid Manday



Labor Rate vs Effectiveness

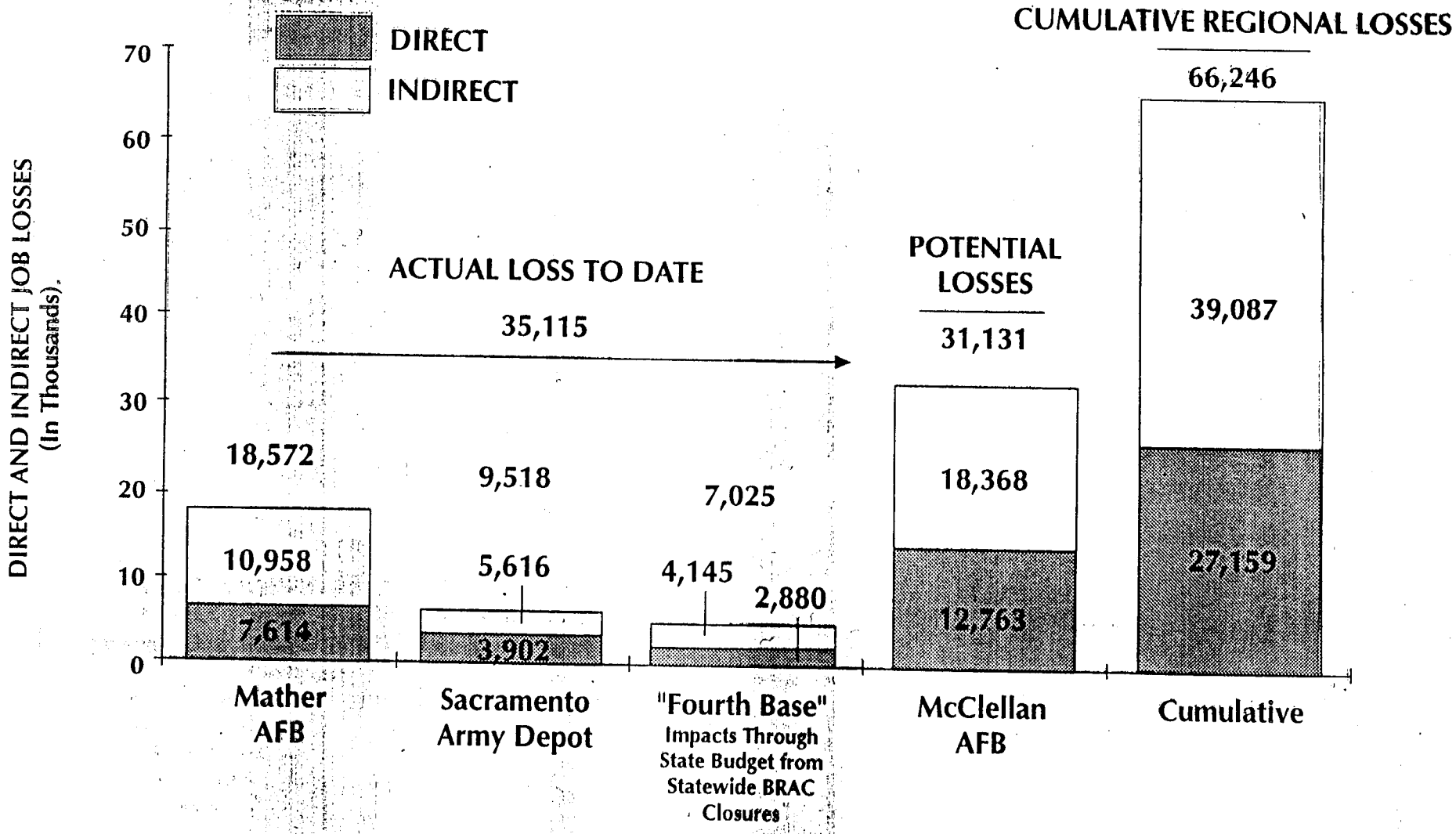
FY 95 Budgeted Performance



Required Adjustments To COBRA Worksheets

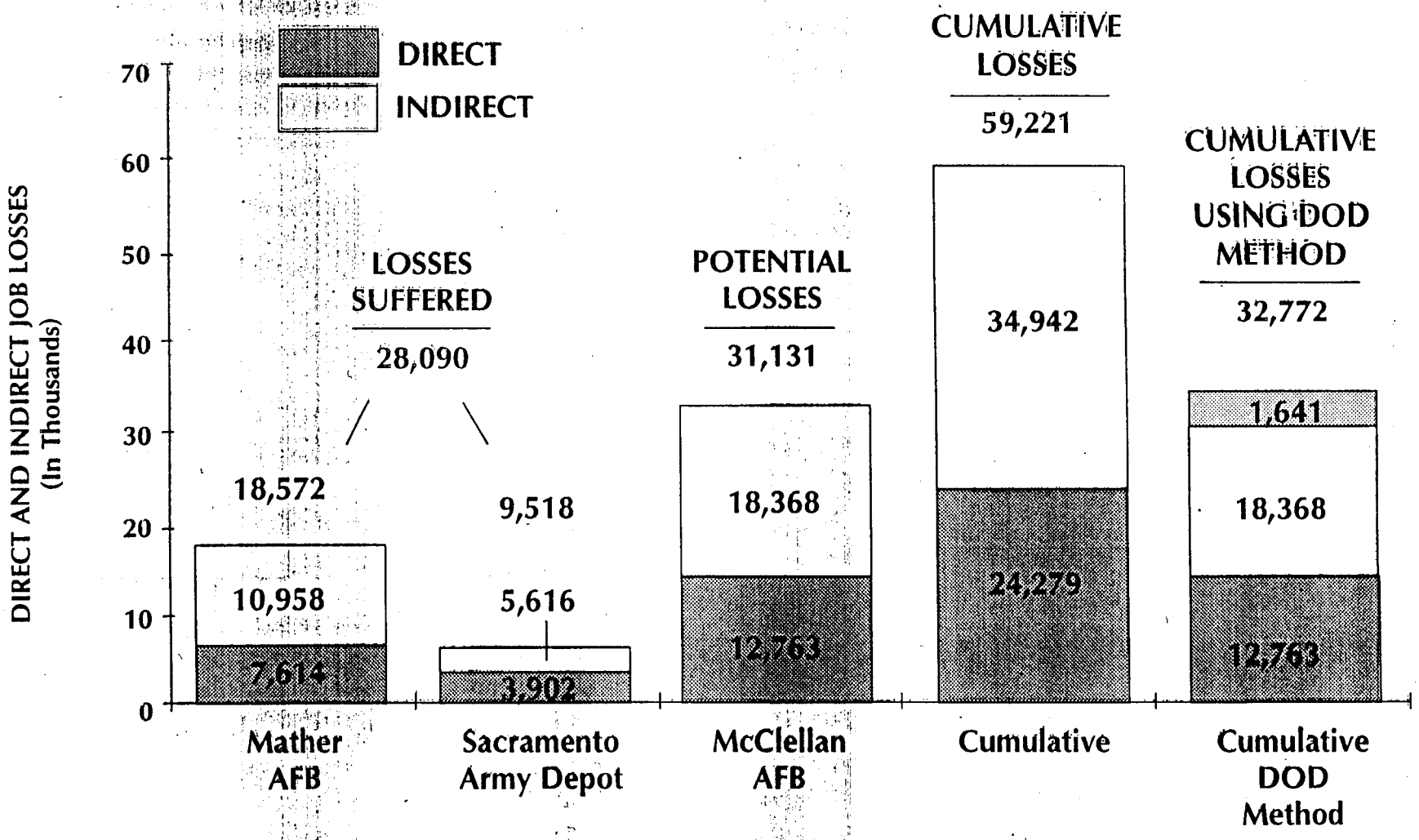
	Steady-State Savings Overstated By	One-Time Costs Understated By
BOS Associated w/940th Relocation Which Must Be Moved	76 PEs	PCS & Beddown For 76 BOS Associated w/940th Relocation
Understatement Of BOS Reduction For F-111 Retirement Not Attributable To Closure	32 PEs	
Mission Manpower Mischaracterized In COBRA Worksheet As BOS, But Which Must Be Moved	222 PEs	PCS & Beddown For 222 Mission PEs
BOS Associated w/Mission Manpower Alone Which Must Be Moved	18 PEs	PCS & Beddown For 18 BOS PEs Associated w/Above
Share Of Not Yet Booked Outyear Manpower Reductions (9.6% Of 821 Reduction)	79 PEs	
Total	427 PEs	
Impact On Steady-State Savings	$17M	

TOTAL CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ON THE SACRAMENTO REGIONAL ECONOMY FROM ALL FOUR BASE CLOSURES



Source: CSU Real Estate & Land Use Institute.

CUMULATIVE JOB LOSSES DUE TO BASE CLOSURES



Source: CSU Real Estate & Land Use Institute.

Document Separator

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
AFFILIATED WITH SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL/CIO
P.O. Box 42205, Point Mugu, CA. 93042 (805) 989-1374

5/30/95

From Lowell Boardman
NAGE local R-12-33
Labor Competency Advisor
Air Operations

To Charles L. Pizer
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St. Suite 1425
Arlington Va. 22209
FAX 703-696-0550

Dear Mr. Pizer

We are hereby submitting written copies of the testimony of President Lon Rogers and myself per your invitation. Please include them in the record of the 5/25/95 Treasure Island hearing.

Sincerely yours

Lowell J. Boardman

Total # of Pages including this cover, 3.

Good afternoon,

I am Louis Rogers, I am employed at Point Mugu as a Heavy Equipment operator. I am also President of the National Association of Government Employees Local R12-33.

The Union represents approximately two thousand GS and WG employees. There is no doubt each one of you are aware of Point Mugu and it's unique military value and the economic value this base has to the nation and Ventura County.

You have heard from many people who can articulate those values much better than I. I can only tell you about employees' who are dedicating their lives to the American Defense. Dedicated people who are paid less than their counter parts outside of government service. I can only tell you about the hurt as parents tell their children, we don't have the money to buy you that new dress, because daddy lost his job at the base. Mommy got laid off at the store because the people who shop there no longer come because they lost their jobs at the base. Can you see and or feel the rippling affect this will have on our community?

Since Pt. Mugu has been put on the hit list, the value of our homes have started the downward trend much faster than being in a recession. Businesses are preparing to layoff employees everyday. Also several job offers to employees from previous base closures have been turned down. Who wants to go to a base that is going through BRAC.

I understand why, I personally have been through two Reductions in Force. Ventura County already has a high unemployment rate. Our local community cannot handle the largest employer reducing or closing it's doors. The taxpayer can not shoulder anymore burdens. As a veteran, Government employee, and representative of the employees I urge you to follow the Department of Defense and the Department of the Navy's' recommendation and take Point Mugu of the list.

Thank you,

Louis R. Rogers 30 May '95

Louis Rogers

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission,

I am Lowel Boardman, I am a Labor Representative at Point Mugu for the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

First of all the very consideration of Point Mugu is based on an outdated, inaccurate, non certified IG report which had been refuted and rejected and is now resurrected apparently for the sole purpose of placing Point Mugu on the list. We strongly agree with the NAVY and DOD analysis of the IG report and concur that the commission should reject the consideration of, realigning, or closing Point Mugu functions based on their report.

Secondly we strongly reject the proposal to relocate Pt. Mugu functions to other sites. This would result in doublebilling the taxpayer for moving existing critical RD&TE functions which the taxpayer has already paid for once. The DOD requirement for these facilities and personnel are ongoing for a variety of DOD critical weapons systems throughout their entire life cycle. For example: The recent investment of 13 million dollars into the AMRAAM test site at Point Mugu demonstrates the potential loss. Uniqueness : The only RD&TE facility which can within minutes after completing calibrated laboratory cross examination of a weapon system take that system and launch, cross examine its military value in a real time real world environment. Same site cross-examination or RD&TE efforts are critical. A minor difference or error due to different location evaluation could have disastrous implications for military readiness.

Should you consider closing Mugu and It's many other unique facilities,these critical functions may not be successfully replicated at another facility. Furthermore many of the experienced personnel required to operate these functions will not relocate. Their coporate knowledge in some cases more than 30 years, produce real cost savings by initially being able to recognize problems and cost effectively resolve them.

The COBRA analysis computing the cost of moving equipment tonnage is a major failure in that it does not accurately measure a critical factor cost/benefit analysis. Simply put the COBRA analysis might give us a cost factor to move flow charts at tonnage but does not tell us if we will have operational functions as a result.

Sincerely,

Lowell Boardman 5/25/95

Lowell Boardman

Post-It® Fax Note 7671	Date	# of pages ▶
To Charles L. Pizer	From	
Co./Dept.	Co.	
Phone #	Phone #	
Fax #	Fax #	

Document Separator

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE CARL T.C. GUTIERREZ
GOVERNOR OF GUAM

AS PRESENTED BY FORMER LT. GOVERNOR RUDOLPH G. SABLAN

BEFORE THE
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
REGIONAL HEARING
SAN FRANCISCO, CA
MAY 25, 1995

Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, my name is Rudolph G. Sablan, former Lt. Governor of Guam. I have been asked by Governor Carl Gutierrez to present his testimony and to convey his apologies for being unable to attend this hearing as he is on a previously arranged investment tour in Asia.

In closing Team Guam's presentation, let me say that the proposed changes being recommended to the Commission are of watershed importance to Guam's future. They are significant not only because of the potential economic impact on our people, but also in the way that a decision will impact the political relationship between Guam and the United States.

The political aspects of this decision -- as they affect the people of Guam -- have not been included in the military value matrix and analysis. However, this is a very real matter of considerable importance to future military access in Guam. While Pentagon bean-counters push forward, and other communities cry for special dispensations from the Commission, we believe that our case is quite different. We believe that in view of Guam's forward position, and the people of Guam's ability to continue to welcome U.S. military activities, you must weigh the political impact of your decision.

There is an innate military value in doing the right thing in this decision.

Team Guam's goal is the development of a meaningful partnership that recognizes our needs and our dignity as a people. Our view of a partnership also directly relates to the viability of U.S. forward activities in Guam, now, and in the future.

Absent any BRAC action on the DoD recommendation, the ideal option would be *status quo* military activities with a liberalization of the military's exclusive-use policy for valuable assets at and around Apra Harbor. However, given the Pentagon's proposed cost-savings, we see the writing on the wall. We would be foolish not to appreciate that you are bound to realize cost-savings in your recommendations to the President.

Should that be the case, our Preferred Option then would keep the MSC's in Guam and provide a

base (although reduced) workload for a privatized SRF and FISC while keeping the staff loading at PWC near its present level. We are today providing the Commission with our COBRA runs (and attendant data) on this scenario.

Under our Preferred Option, the U.S. Government would save 250% of the one-time savings that was identified in the Pentagon's plan to move activities to Hawaii -- saving the U.S. Government almost $100 million up-front in implementation costs. Over a 20-year period, our Preferred Option would save over $ 1.4 Billion (NPV), just 25% less than the DoD scenario to "Close Guam Piers", SRF, FISC and Navy Air at Anderson AFB.

Under this scenario, we would still lose almost 5% of our job market (1/2 of what the DoD's scenario proposed), while the DoD would give up less than a fifth (1/5) of its proposed savings in closing down activities in Guam. Under this scenario we still lose more up-front than does the U.S. Government, but we would also be provided the appropriate tools for economic recovery.

We believe that this is the best scenario. It serves our interest in maintaining at least a base-load of military work at SRF and FISC through privatization. We can build on this base to create new jobs in industrial activities, trans-Pacific transhipment opportunities, and regional maritime expansion. Moreover, it serves the Navy's operational interests because it would be able to retain forward deployment of MSC vessels in Guam at significantly lower costs and with substantial cost-savings. In military-value terms -- particularly as we look to the unstable regional situation of the future -- doing the right thing in partnership with the people of Guam is the only way that Guam's long-term military value can be assured.

Our Minimum Option, as we outlined in San Francisco last month, simply calls for the return of the assets and real property which are not going to be actively used by the military in Guam after a BRAC-directed 2 year delayed implementation of the proposed cuts. This option, however, lacks the base workload to allow Guam time for a reasonable transition to civilian reuse. Finally, this option results in a lower level of cost-savings for the U.S. Government than does our Preferred Option.

The decision is in your hands. You can continue to move forward with the DoD's recommendation which ignores Guam's need for a reasonable transition and control of valuable assets. Or you can look more closely at our proposal which best promotes our self-interest in a time of dramatic change while providing a basis for continuing to promote the self-interest of the U.S. military through continued and future military access in Guam.

For two-thirds (2/3) of this century, the Navy directly controlled our island's economy and many aspects of our society. We have had a popularly elected Governor for only 25 years. As our civilian economy has developed, the economic control of vital property by the Navy and the political strings of our colonial status continue to constrain us.

Now, at this juncture, at this watershed decision in Guam's history which you will make, we ask for you to do what is right. We urge a decision which gives us the economic tools to transition into a civilian-dominated economy, and to control the assets to make our future prosperity a reality.

Thank you for the opportunity to present these views on behalf of Governor Gutierrez and Lt. Governor Bordallo in concert with Team Guam.

Team Guam's Preferred Option
and
Cost Savings

The Scenario: Team Guam's Preferred Option

Under Team Guam's alternative Scenario (Preferred Option) in contrast to the Pentagon's proposal ("Close Guam Piers"), the MSC Combat Logistics Force vessels now forward deployed in Guam would remain so stationed. All vessels (including fleet tugs), the MSC operations personnel, appropriate levels of PWC and other NavAct (STA) personnel to support continued MSC operations, and METOC assets would remain in place under a consolidated NavActs command. Approximately sixty percent (60%) of the savings for personnel, RPMA and BOS identified under the "Close Guam Piers" scenario would continue under Team Guam's Preferred Option.

Also under the scenario, both FISC and SRF, Guam would be closed. However, to support remaining MSC operations in Guam, 70% and 50% (respectively) of earlier identified savings in the closure of these facilities would be continued through a privatization/
contractual relationship.

Under Team Guam's Preferred Option the U.S. Navy aviation squadron HC-5 would remain at Anderson Air Force Base (Guam).

Comparative Savings

Following is a cost/savings comparison between Team Guam's Preferred Option and the Pentagon's "Close Guam Piers" scenario (in thousands).

	Team Guam	Pentagon	Team Guam as % of DoD
* 1-Time Cost to Implement	$ 65,348	$ 163,739	39.9%
* Net of All Costs and Savings	$ 536,679	$ 600,455	89.3%
* Annual Recurring Savings	$ 96,045	$ 134,330	71.5%
* Net Present Value in 2015	$1,449,176	$1,875,901	77.3%

Team Guam's Preferred Option by Activity

Following is an overview of Team Guam's Preferred Option by U.S. Navy activity designated for closure, realignment, disestablishment or redirect. This overview provides a brief description of the actions contemplated under the scenario and adjustments made to the COBRA input data in the

actions contemplated under the scenario and adjustments made to the COBRA input data in the Preferred Option via-a-vis the Pentagon's proposal.

Naval Activities, Guam

Under Team Guam's Preferred Option, the Pentagon's plan to move MSC vessels to various bases in Hawaii would be reversed and the MSC's CLF vessels (and fleet tugs) would remain forward deployed in Guam. However, since the MSC support is being largely civilianized, significant cuts at Naval Activities Guam would occur and the remaining activities would be consolidated into a new Naval Activities command including the navy's magazine function.

The Preferred Option puts off the final realignment of Naval Station (Naval Activities) into Naval Magazine (Naval Activities) until the year 2000 instead of 1997 as proposed under the Pentagon's "Close Guam Piers" scenario. The phasing of the implementation of the Preferred Option, which begins in 1996 is also somewhat different (See Attached Worksheet "Navacts to NavActs(M) Move").

Under the Pentagon's COBRA, 1,098 officer, enlisted and civilian personnel positions would be eliminated. Team's Guam's Preferred Option, would add back in 437 of these positions. Added back in from the Pentagon's scenario are; approximately one-third (1/3) of the positions at Naval Station (Naval Activities), Guam which were slated for elimination; almost half of the positions at PWC slated for elimination; all positions related to METOC operations in Guam; and, miscellaneous positions such as the Navy Legal Services, OICC and COMNAVMAR necessary to support continuing activities in Guam (See Attached Worksheet "NavActs Eliminations").

Also, under Team Guam's Preferred Option, a "Recurring Savings" is added in which did not appear in the Pentagon's scenario. This savings in the Preferred Option reflects the cost of operating an additional T-AFS if the move to Hawaii were to occur. While no other such "scenario-change costs" were factored into Team Guam's Preferred Option, this addition was necessary to reflect the Pentagon's COBRA's failure to account for the requirement that an additional AFS be added to the existing CLF vessel mix to meet tempo and CHOP string requirements should the move to Hawaii occur. This cost savings in the Preferred Option is established at $21.535 million per annum -- a cost of operating an MSC/T-AFS provided by the Department of the Navy to the Office of Guam's Congressional delegate.

Also adjusted from the Pentagon's COBRA was in the area of facilities shut-down area. This amount was increased from 442 (KSF) to a conservative 500 (KSF) to account for a reduction in BOS for pier maintenance and activities. Additionally, the milage distance between NavSta and NavMag was amended from 10 miles to five (5) miles.

All other COBRA input data in the Pentagon's "Close Guam Piers" scenario remained unchanged.

Fleet Industrial & Supply Center

Under the Preferred Option, FISC, Guam would close down in 1998. Like the Pentagon's scenario, 86 civilian and 13 enlisted personnel would be transferred to Naval Station (Naval Activities) and 19 to Anderson AFB. These FISC movements into Naval Station, represent the personnel necessary to support supply functions at Naval Activities. Additionally, MILCON cost avoidances identified under the Pentagon's scenario would be realized.

The Preferred Option, would transfer an additional five (5) officers and ten (10) enlisted personnel into Naval Activities for contract oversight and administration of FISC-like activities that would continue vis-a-vis the MSC (AFS's, MPSRON, COMPSRON and DEGAR) load out and resupply operations under a private contract.

Unlike the Pentagon's scenario, after 1998, 70% of the cost- savings that would be realized in the Pentagon's proposed disestablishment of FISC Guam, would be made available for the privatization of FISC's function in relation to MSC support. This amount is $18,269,000. This figure reflects 70% of the savings the Pentagon's scenario identified in RPMA, BOS, Military and Civilian salaries and Mission and Miscellaneous Costs.

The only other factor altered from the Pentagon's scenario was the adjustment of the distance between FISC and NavActs (from 5 to 1 mile).

Ship Repair Facility, Guam

Under the Preferred Option, SRF, Guam would close down in 1998. Like the Pentagon's scenario, 31 civilian, three (3) enlisted and one (1) officer personnel would be transferred to Naval Station (Naval Activities) and the CINCPACFLT Rep., Guam. Additionally, MILCON cost avoidances identified under the Pentagon's scenario would be realized. All remaining personnel positions would be eliminated by 1998 under a phasing scenario which leaves the majority of the cuts until that year.

Unlike the Pentagon's scenario, after 1998, 50% of the cost- savings that would be realized in the closure of SRF, Guam would be made available for the privatization of SRF's function in relation to MSC work and other work that could be assigned by CINCPACFLT. This amount is $18,342,000. This figure reflects 50% of the savings the Pentagon's scenario identified in RPMA, BOS, Military and Civilian salaries and Mission and Miscellaneous Costs.

Navy Air at Anderson Air Force Base

Under the Preferred Option, HC-5 would continue to operate out of Anderson Air Force Base (AAFB) in support of MSC operations that would remain in Guam. The VQ-1 and VQ-5 squadrons which have already moved to CONUS would remain in their present locations.

Like the Pentagon's scenario, the Preferred Option includes MILCON at VQ-1 and VQ-5's new locations as well as the cost avoidance at AAFB in relation to those squadrons movement to CONUS.

Unlike the Pentagon's scenario, however, Team Guam's Preferred Option does not reflect the cost of moving the personnel and equipment of VQ-1 and VQ-5 since these movements have already taken place and the costs of the moved already incurred. An additional change to the Pentagon's scenario is an adjustment to the Recurring Cost savings identified. Instead of a recurring savings of almost $27 million for the annual operational cost at AAFB, the amount was reduced to $19.2 million to reflect the cost savings attributable only to VQ-1 and VQ-5's ($11.7 and $7.5 million respectively) movement from AAFB. The estimated $7.5 million in costs of operating HC-5 at AAFB was eliminated from the Pentagon's identified $27 million recurring savings since HC-5 would continue to operate at AAFB.

A final adjustment made in the Team Guam Preferred Option for Navy Air at AAFB, is that one (1) officer and 40 enlisted positions (security) that were to be eliminated in the Pentagon's scenario were added back in to support HC-5's operations at AAFB.

Document Separator

DIANNE FEINSTEIN
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0504

STATEMENT OF SENATOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN
BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION
REGIONAL HEARING
MAY 25, 1995
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, thank you for this opportunity to testify about the enormous impact of military base closures on our state.

As I stated in my previous testimony, California has been pummeled in round after round of base closures. No longer should it be the victim of decisions to close facility after facility. You should not see California as the whipping boy for base closures.

Before this base closure round began, 22 major bases had already been slated for closure in California since 1988 -- more than double any other state. These closures alone will affect more than 200,000 direct and indirect jobs and $7 billion in annual economic activity throughout the California.

Simply put, California has been hit disproportionately hard by base closures. More than 88,000 military and civilian jobs have been lost in California as a result of base closures since 1988. By comparison, the entire nation has lost less than 150,000 jobs.

In the current round of base closure recommendations announced by the Pentagon, 31,000 additional direct and indirect jobs are at risk by the closure or realignment of several bases, including the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Onizuka Air Station, Sierra Army Depot, and Fort Hunter Liggett.

The addition of several more major bases by the Commission will only make matters worse, potentially impacting more than 20,000 additional jobs.

Bases recently added to the list include:

* McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento;
* Point Mugu Naval Air Weapons Station in Ventura;
* Oakland Army Base;
* Naval Warfare Assessment Division in Corona;
* Fleet and Industrial Supply Center in Oakland;
* Western Division Engineering Command in San Bruno; and
* Supervisor of Shipbuilding in San Francisco.

FRESNO OFFICE:
1130 "O" STREET
SUITE 2446
FRESNO, CA 93721
(209) 485-7430

LOS ANGELES OFFICE:
11111 SANTA MONICA BLVD.
SUITE 915
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025
(310) 914-7300

SAN DIEGO OFFICE:
750 "B" STREET
SUITE 1030
SAN DIEGO, CA 92101
(619) 231-9712

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:
1700 MONTGOMERY STREET
SUITE 305
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111
(415) 249-4777

I'm here today to say that enough is enough. Spare California's bases and California's communities.

While the community presentations to follow my testimony will go into specific detail about California's bases, I want to touch on a few issues impacting some of the bases added to the base closure list.

McClellan Air Force Base

General Phillips called McClellan "America's military base." I have personally visited McClellan on several occasions, and my staff had the opportunity to join many of you for the visit to McClellan on Monday.

McClellan, simply put, should remain open.

Consider these facts:

- McClellan is the largest industrial employer in Northern California, with 13,500 employees. It's $500 million payroll provides a huge economic boost to the region. The local economic impact is $1.5 billion annually.

- McClellan has the only industrial nuclear reactor in the Department of Defense. There is NO other reactor in the United States capable of generating NTD silicon -- a strategic material used in our advanced weapons systems. Without this reactor, there would be no domestic supply of NTD silicon.

- Also, the reactor is a one-of-a-kind facility that allows full-scale, non-destructive inspection of fighter-sized aircraft. The cost to replace/move the reactor are not included in the COBRA cost estimates, which I believe is a mistake.

- The Sacramento community has already experienced the closure of two major military facilities -- Mather Air Force Base and the Sacramento Army Depot. Together, these closures resulted in the job loss of 7,000 direct jobs. The Sacramento community was willing to do its share as part of the military downsizing. Closing McClellan, however, is something the Sacramento community and I will fight every step of the way.

- McClellan is the only Air Force Depot with a deepwater port.

- McClellan has the only Special Access Required (SAR) Organic Repair Facility in DOD to create composite materials.

- The entire McClellan installation is on the EPA's National Priority List.
- McClellan's per-unit labor costs are cheaper than any other Air Logistics Center.

- McClellan's Advanced Electronics Technology Center saves the Air Force money.

- McClellan is responsible for 95 percent of the hydraulic repair work in the Air Force. And it's responsible for 98 percent of the generator repair work.

These facts alone offer compelling reasons for keeping McClellan open. But, even more compelling is the fact that McClellan is truly a "base of the future."

Led by General Phillips, the facility has entered into a number of dual-use projects with the private and public sector:

- Working with the "Big Three" automakers and others, McClellan is developing a prototype "foundry of the future" for the next generation of iron and aluminum metal casting products.

- Working with the University of California at Davis, they are using the nuclear reactor to develop a West Coast brain tumor treatment center.

- Working with Electric Car and capitalizing on the advanced composites at McClellan, an electric car development center is located on the base.

Closing McClellan just doesn't make sense.

It would cost more than $2.7 billion to replace McClellan's facilities. More than $200 million has recently been spent to build and improve facilities at McClellan. In fact, many responsibilities were moved from Norton Air Force Base or other closed military installations to McClellan in recent years.

And, 254 sites on McClellan are being investigated for potential contamination. That represents 80 percent of the entire base. Total cleanup costs range from $1.4 billion to $2 billion.

The Air Force decided to downsize all five of its Air Logistics Centers, as opposed to closing one or two. I agree this is the more cost-effective approach.

According to the Air Force, the cost to close one ALC (estimated at $800 million) would be greater than the total cost the Air Force has budgeted over the next six years for all of its base closures and realignments.

These prohibitive closure costs mean that if an ALC were to close, the Air Force's war fighting capability would suffer. There would be less money for training, crucial modernization programs would be delayed, and overall readiness would suffer.

The total cost to close a base -- including environmental clean-up -- are real costs that have a real impact on budgets. I do not believe that simply disregarding the total close cost is prudent.

The Secretary of Defense did not recommend McClellan for closure, and I urge the Commission to support the Secretary's recommendation to keep McClellan open.

Point Mugu Naval Air Weapons Station

Point Mugu is a national asset -- it is truly a unique, one-of-a-kind installation.

It is the site of the largest instrumented sea test range in the world and has unique laboratory facilities critical to the test and evaluation of a variety of weapons systems. The Navy was right when it ranked Point Mugu as one of its top two technical centers nationwide, out of 64 total installations reviewed.

In a recent letter, Admiral Boorda, the Chief of Naval Operations, expressed his strong support for Point Mugu. He wrote that:

> "...Point Mugu is not only a critical asset for the Department of the Navy, but a national asset as well....national security is best served by preserving the full range of operational and technical capabilities at Point Mugu."

Admiral Boorda also wrote that the proposed realignment of closure of Point Mugu would not reduce excess capacity of the Pentagon's test and evaluation infrastructure, while causing a loss of significant operational and technical capabilities.

I would like to submit for the record Admiral Boorda's letter of May 23 in support of Point Mugu.

I was extremely disturbed when I learned that Point Mugu was added to the base closure list, especially because the Commission used a flawed Defense Department Inspector General report as a basis for adding Point Mugu to the base closure list.

The DoD Inspector General report, Test Facility Realignment, contains inaccurate data, was conducted outside of the official BRAC process, and is flawed due to its limited scope. The Navy is highly critical of the report.

In an August 31, 1994 memorandum, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Nora Slatkin states that the report "contain[s] inaccuracies in technical, financial, and management analysis due to incorrect assumptions and incomplete data."
In an earlier memorandum, Assistant Secretary Slatkin states that the Navy believes the base closure act is the "exclusive authority" for selecting military installations for closure or realignment, and suggests that a BRAC-related DoD Inspector General report is inappropriate.

Furthermore, the memorandum lists three specific examples of inaccuracies in the report, including:

* cost savings discrepancies of nearly $120 million;

* false assumptions regarding potential locations where activities could be moved; and

* incorrect information about the capabilities of receiving sites.

I also believe that the entire concept of such a report is flawed because it reviews certain Navy test and evaluation facilities alone, without taking into account other Defense Department activities. Especially today, when everyone is promoting inter-serving and joint-use, it seems inappropriate for the DoD Inspector General to evaluate Navy test and evaluation facilities in a vacuum. It would be even more inappropriate if this flawed data were used by the Commission to close or realign the base.

Neither the Secretary of the Navy nor the Secretary of Defense recommended that Point Mugu be closed or realigned. I personally spoke with Admiral Boorda, the Chief of Naval Operations, who also opposes Point Mugu's addition to the base closure list, as in clear in his May 23 letter. I urge the Commission to support our civilian and military leaders's judgment and keep Point Mugu open.

Oakland Army Base

The Oakland Army Base's mission is to support the rapid deployment of military equipment and other large cargo in times of peace and war. As the only exclusive use, Army-owned secure access facility on the West Coast, the Oakland Army Base is crucial to U.S. national security requirements.

The senior Army leadership closely reviewed Oakland Army Base when preparing their 1995 base closure recommendations. However, the closure of the Oakland Army Base was flatly rejected by Secretary of the Army Togo West on operational grounds.

There simply are insufficient commercial port facilities on the West Coast to support the Army's military requirements.

According to the Army, there are several limitations of commercial ports, including:

* most commercial facilities are now operating at or near capacity;

* priority is given to their commercial customers, not the military -- the Defense Department has no guaranteed access or priority use of these facilities;

* commercial facility availability may be as much as two weeks (i.e.: the time necessary to clear ports of commercial cargo to make room for military cargo);

* commercial facilities have limited capability to handle heavy tracked and wheeled

vehicles, such as tanks and armored personnel carriers;

* commercial facilities are configured for containerized cargo -- most Army cargo moved during a contingency cannot be containerized;

Let me quote from a recent letter from the Army in support of keeping the Oakland Army Base open:

> "It is the consensus of the Army's senior leadership as well as Military Traffic Management Command that there is a significant risk associated with closing Oakland Army Base. The availability of commercial ports is insufficient to meet contingency demands. Closing the Army's only west coast port would cause an unacceptable delay of approximately 17 days in shipping equipment for a mechanized infantry division responding to a major regional contingency (MRC) in the Pacific region."

Furthermore, I personally spoke with General Sullivan, the Army Chief of Staff, who said he strongly opposes the closure of the Oakland Army Base. In a recent letter to me, General Sullivan wrote that:

> "it's loss represents an unacceptable risk. Oakland is essential for the deployment of our CONUS-based forces to response to any national security threats which would emerge in the Pacific....The Army needs this critical facility to support the rapid deployment of equipment during peace and war."

I would like to submit General Sullivan's letter and other supporting documents for the record.

Naval Warfare Assessment Division, Corona

The Naval Warfare Assessment Division provides a consolidated, secure facility to analyze fleet readiness and capability.

Since 1951, the Corona facility has served the Navy as an independent assessment agency to gauge the war fighting capacity of ships and aircraft -- from unit to battle group level -- by assessing the suitability of design, the performance of equipment and weapons, and the adequacy of training.

This is the Navy's only independent warfare analysis center in the world, and it is all located at a single, consolidated site.

The Secretary of the Navy did not include the Naval Warfare Assessment Division on the base closure list for good reason: cumulative economic impact.

The Southern California area surrounding the Corona facility has been hit particularly hard by base closures.

* In the 1988 round, Norton Air Force Base (3,540 jobs), George Air Force Base (1,024 jobs) and the Ballistic Missile Office (1,621 jobs) were all slated for closure;

* In the 1991 round, Tustin Marine Corps Air Station (4,105 jobs), as well as the Long Beach Naval Station and Hospital (16,936 jobs) were slated for closure;

* In the 1993 round, March Air Force Base (1,418 jobs), El Toro Marine Corps Air Station (6,668 jobs) and the Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant (30 jobs) were all slated either for closure or major realignment; and

* In the current round, the Long Beach Naval Shipyard has been recommended for closure (4,300 jobs).

The Naval Warfare Assessment Division's closure would impact more than 1,000 mostly civilian jobs and drain nearly $150 million from the local economy, adding to the cumulative economic impact of base closures in the region.

And, this does not even take into account the severe impact of defense downsizing in the area -- an area (Riverside County) with an already high unemployment rate of 8.4 percent.

Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Oakland

Here we go again.

The Fleet and Industrial Supply Center in Oakland, also known as the Naval Supply Center, was originally recommend for closure during the 1993 base closure round and was reviewed by last round's Commission. In the end, the Commission decided against closing this important Oakland facility.

Here are some facts in support of the Naval Supply Center that were used in defense of the facility during the last round:

* the center's major customers are not local -- they are ships located throughout the Western Pacific region; and

* the center also acts as a naval station and is the primary berthing site for ships officially homeported at the Naval Weapons Station in Concord, slightly to the north;

Let me quote from the 1993 BRAC Commission report, which concurred with the above facts:

> "The primary customers of the Center are not local. The ships and shore commands found in the Mid- and Western Pacific rely extensively on FISC Oakland for supply support. While many of the Center's local customers are being closed, this workload is only a small part of the business base, thus justifying retention of FISC Oakland....

> " The Commission found the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center), Oakland, was ideally located on the west coast in a major transportation hub offering major access to air, rail, land, and sea transportation ports which greatly enhances its military value."

In the end, the Commission decided to keep the Oakland facility open, also pointing out that it would help mitigate the substantial loss of jobs from other Navy closures in the Bay Area, specifically the Alameda Naval Air Station, Naval Aviation Depot, and Mare Island Naval Shipyard.

The same economic impact argument that the Commission used in 1993 to keep the Oakland Naval Supply Center open -- and the same economic impact argument that the Secretary of the Navy used during the current base closure round -- still applies today. The San Francisco Bay Area was wiped out during the last base closure round. A total of six major Naval installations were slated for closure in the Bay Area during the 1993 base closure round, impacting more than 30,000 direct military and civilian jobs.

On the basis of both economic impact and military value, and in light of the 1993 Commission's decision, I urge this Commission to keep the Oakland Naval Supply Center open.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command, San Bruno

Here, again, the 1993 Commission decided to keep this facility open for military reasons.

More recently, the Secretary of the Navy removed it from the 1995 base closure list because of the severe economic impact from previous base closures on California, particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area.

According to the 1993 BRAC Commission report, this facility in San Bruno was retained to handle the Navy's substantial responsibilities in dealing with the closure and environmental clean-up of military bases. The report said that, "retaining it for this purpose is a more economical and efficient alternative than relocating it to San Diego and then handling on-site problems on a travel status."

Furthermore, the 1993 report states:

> "The Commission found the Western Engineering Field Division provides support to commands in the San Francisco Bay Area recommended by the Commission for closure. Retaining a portion of the organization to provide environmental services during the closure process would facilitate the provision of these important services to those naval activities."

I certainly do not know what has changed in two years. If anything, environmental clean-up of closing military bases has become even more important in the San Francisco Bay Area as local

communities try to get military bases cleaned-up and turned over for reuse purposes as quickly as possible.

And, I hope I do not need to remind the Commission of the severe economic impact of previous base closures in the region. Clearly, the Secretary of the Navy was sensitive to this issue.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, California has been hit disproportionately hard by military base closures.

In addition to the military and fiscal arguments in support of California's bases, I urge the Commission to carefully consider and weigh the devastating economic impact -- including the cumulative economic impact -- of base closures on California.

Thank you very much.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

23 May 1995

Dear Senator Feinstein,

This is in response to a request by Mr. Robert Mestman of your staff, for the Department of the Navy's position on closure of Naval Air Warfare Center (NAWC), Point Mugu, California.

With regard to the 1995 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's decision to add NAWC Point Mugu to the list of bases proposed for closure or realignment, we believe that NAWC Point Mugu is not only a critical asset for the Department of the Navy (DoN), but a national asset as well. Our internal base closure analysis demonstrates that national security is best served by preserving the full range of operational and technical capabilities at NAWC Point Mugu. In fact, the site was ranked second for military value out of the 64 technical centers evaluated by the Navy's analytical process. As a foundation for its operational and technical military capabilities, Point Mugu has a uniqueness derived from an ideal combination of geographical features, i.e., coastal site in a relatively undeveloped area, contiguous mountain peak, offshore islands for extended-range instrumentation, synergism with other military ranges in the Southwestern states, and virtually unlimited sea and airspace.

The operational impact resulting from the closure of this base would be significant. It would adversely affect the mobilization mission of Pacific Fleet SEABEES which embark from the base during wartime and other national emergencies. It would also force the Naval Air Reserve and Channel Islands Air National Guard units to relocate to military air bases away from the Los Angeles metropolitan area, with associated increases in transportation costs for drill periods. In addition, closure of the airfield would eliminate the staging of F-14 and A-6 test aircraft, NP-3A range aircraft, and QF-4 target aircraft, from their present location having immediate access to the Sea Test Range; eliminate the efficient logistics support to San Nicolas Island; degrade the efficient movement of China Lake personnel to and from the Sea Test Range; and eliminate services provided to user aircraft from other centers that often stage out of Point Mugu either prior to their test/training operations or immediately afterward.

The technical impact of Point Mugu's closure would also be significant. The unique geographical features of this base allow for tests of weapons against ship targets; submarine launches of ballistic missiles and Tomahawks; large scale fleet exercises; support of Minuteman, Peacekeeper and satellite launches from Vandenberg AFB; an over water RCS measurement capability for airborne or ship targets without impacting residential or commercial development; capability to run sea level testing of SLAM operations with the sea to land interface; and a deep water port at Port Hueneme for berthing and preparing ship targets up to destroyer size. While the principal thrust of the site's mission is dedicated to test and evaluation, the

nature and combination of specialized laboratories, airfield, and the threat simulation facilities with the Sea Test Range lend themselves to a variety of life cycle support functions for Naval aviation and Fleet training. Many of these facilities are unique because of specialized technological features or dedication to specific platforms and weapons.

Finally, in three rounds of base closures, the DoN has scrutinized Point Mugu for ways to trim costs. The consolidation of NAWC China Lake and Point Mugu was accomplished when the two sites were consolidated by BRAC-91 into a single activity, the NAWC Weapons Division. The Division is headquartered at China Lake, and there is no separate NAWC Commander at Point Mugu. The NAWC Weapons organization is integrated with managers at each site having responsibilities for personnel and functions residing at both sites. Duplication of technical capabilities was eliminated, and the management of the air, ground, and sea test range operations was centralized. In total, BRAC-91 consolidation and subsequent management actions have already reduced staffing by 2,000 employees. Based on DoN analysis conducted in 1991, 1993 and 1995, there is little left to be done at Point Mugu, especially within the base closure process.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission decided to place Point Mugu on the list of proposed closures to reduce the excess capacity of the DoD's Open Air Ranges (OAR). The Commission cited supportive rationale from the Test and Evaluation Joint Cross Service Group (T&E JCSG) and a 1994 DoD IG report. However, the T&E JCSG also recommended six other alternatives for reducing OAR excess capacity which were not requested by the Commission for analysis, and the DoD IG report has been widely criticized by senior DoN management for its inaccurate data and incorrect assumptions. However, the scenario provided for our examination does not achieve the thrust of the T&E JCSG because it retains the very capacity that the T&E JCSG was trying to reduce. In effect, the proposal does not achieve the Commission's stated objective, but it does cause the loss of significant operational and technical capabilities.

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

Sincerely,

J. M. BOORDA
Admiral, U.S. Navy

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Copy to:
Senator Boxer
Congressman Gallegly
Congressman Beilenson

UNITED STATES ARMY
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

May 24, 1995

Honorable Diane Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

As we discussed by phone yesterday, the Army's position regarding the recent decision by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to consider the closure of Oakland Army Base remains unchanged. The Army studied the feasibility of closing the port at Oakland and concluded its loss represents an unacceptable risk. Oakland is essential for the deployment of our CONUS-based forces to respond to any national security threats which could emerge in the Pacific.

Although our initial analysis indicated some financial benefit, the resulting operational risk is unacceptable. The Army needs this critical facility to support the rapid deployment of equipment during peace and war. Its closure would leave the Army without a port facility on the west coast.

While it has been difficult for the Army to identify the excess infrastructure necessary for divestiture, we clearly understand the impact of BRAC on our fellow Americans. Our choices for realignment and closure are the right ones and balance requisite infrastructure with the warfighting capability needed to forge the Army into the 21st century.

We will make certain the Commission clearly understands the Army's position on Oakland Army Base. I appreciate your personal interest in and support of the Army.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Sullivan
General, United States Army

Document Separator

TESTIMONY

OF

MANUEL Q. CRUZ, PRESIDENT
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
LOCAL 1689, INC.

BEFORE THE

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

THURSDAY, 25 MAY 1995

Members of the BRAC Commission:

I am here to speak on behalf of the thousands of Navy employees who will be affected by your recommendations on the Navy bases in Guam, but I need to speak specifically on your actions to add the Navy Public Works Center (PWC), Guam.

That announcement came as a bit of a surprise to the employees of PWC. We understood that the Navy had left it off the BRAC list for economic reasons. As you have seen, Guam stands to suffer considerably in terms of cumulative economic impact. Just two years ago, Sacramento Air Logistics Center was removed from the DOD list by the Secretary of Defense because the area would suffer a 5.1% drop in employment. By DOD's own figures we will suffer a 10% drop, **without adding PWC**.

Most surprising to the employees, however, was the news that the Commission had to add PWC to the list because it wants to consider a number of items that do not directly impact on employment at PWC-Guam -- NAS Officer Housing , Piti Power Plant, excess lands, etc.

Even though the employees were assured by Team Guam that the addition of PWC was simply a procedural step, we were suspicious that the closure of PWC is a bad omen in terms of greater job losses and harder times ahead for Guam.

Attached to the record copy of my remarks are a number of the articles that appeared in the local press after your announcement. Unfortunately, you will see why we are suspicious.

You must also remember that my fellow union members and I, as Navy employees, helped gather the "certified data." The scenario under which we were told to operate in 1994 was a complete closure of NAVACTS. We think this drove the number of 558 job losses in PWC-Guam.

Thus, you can see the beginnings of our concern when we heard that NAVACTS-Guam was not listed for closure, but was listed for realignment instead. We believe the 558 number no longer applies under a "realignment" scenario.

For the Commission to hold this number valid in light of the present BRAC recommendations is not fair.

It is no secret that we do not support the closure of PWC-Guam. Our current mission of providing power, water, sewage, transportation, maintenance, engineering, environmental and housing support to all Federal agencies on Guam cannot really be accomplished by a Public Works Department. PWC-Guam is executing over $150 million of work annually, with 15 military and 1,426 civilian employees.

I do not have the military expertise to explain all the differences between a PWD and a PWC. However, I do have enough practical experience to say that a PWC has many advantages over a PWD in terms of flexibility, full cost visibility, technical capabilities and contractual capacity.

Even in the Navy's proposed scenario, PWC-Guam still projects over $115 million in annual work. Ladies and Gentlemen, as Admiral Montoya can confirm, there is still considerable Navy and Air Force activity in Guam that spreads beyond just the bases you are considering, and we are the ones who support it. If you decide to make us a PWD, our level of workload will be larger than several other PWCs around the world.

We now project a residual staffing requirement of 1,190 civilian personnel, well above the previous 676 figure. Key differences result from the retention of NAVACTS; keeping the residual SRF and FISC functions, such as the floating drydock, tugboats, mobile cranes, pier access and purchasing functions; keeping the tender; no reduction in the Naval Hospital or NCTAMS; and we still have to take care of the remaining 2,000 housing units for the Navy, as well as a great deal of work for the Air Force.

A privatized SRF and FISC will still require significant public works support by the Navy, as will numerous tenant commands. Finally, after a transfer of the Piti Power Plant, which seems inevitable one way or the other, PWC-Guam will continue to retain power distribution and emergency power generation at all Navy and Air Force activities.

In conclusion, the Federal employees in Guam want to go on record in support of the efforts of Team Guam to work with the Commission to save jobs by keeping the ships of the Military Sealift Command and their helicopters on Guam. We also join with them in requesting at least a two year transition period. Please direct that no closure or realignment actions begin until the end of the two year period permitted by the law. Finally, we support the retention of PWC-Guam as a base command to continue to serve the other commands in Guam as they carry out their missions in the Western Pacific.

We want to thank Governor Gutierrez, Congressman Underwood, Speaker Parkinson and the entire of Team Guam for giving the Federal employees of Guam, and especially of PWC-Guam, an opportunity to express their feelings and beliefs before this Commission.

Thank you and Si Yuus Maase!

Pacific Daily News

3, Inc.

A Gannett Newspaper

GUAM, MAY 12, 1995

Hafa Adai, it's Friday

60¢ on Guam

Navy Public Works may close

■ **Few jobs lost:** Could free military properties

By BECKY BROOKS and DANA WILLIAMS
Daily News Staff

Although the Navy Public Works Center was added Wednesday to a list of military installations slated for closure, government and military leaders say few additional jobs are expected to be lost if the center is shut down.

Gov. Carl Gutierrez said yesterday that the center's closure could allow some military properties to be turned over to the local government. Those properties include the Piti Power Plant, Fena Reservoir and housing areas on Nimitz Hill and Apra Heights.

"We need to put

Center: 'Waiting for information'

❑ Continued from Page 1

these on (the Base Closure and Realignment Commission list) to get these assets back," the governor said.

In February, the Pentagon recommended that several Navy facilities on Guam be closed or realigned. If those recommendations are accepted by the closure commission, more than 2,100 civilian jobs would be lost - including 558 at the Public Works Center. Closure commission documents indicate that if the Public Works Center is closed as well, 676 Public Works jobs would be transferred to Naval Activities Guam.

In a Gannett News Service report from Washington, Alex Yellin, director of the commission's Navy analysis team, said most civilian employees at Public Works would be included in the transfer.

"Most of the people at the Public Works Center would stay — the jobs would stay — the mission would stay — they would then be working for the Naval Activities Guam," the report quoted Yellin as telling the closure commission.

Because its work force is based on work load, and Guam has faced military cutbacks, some Public Work Center employees have voluntary left their jobs, said Lt. Kelly Merrell, spokeswoman for the Navy on Guam.

Currently, 1,400 civilians and 13 military work at the center.

Merrell said she could not forecast how Wednesday's recommendation would affect the Navy's presence on Guam.

"We're waiting for additional information, they haven't made any decisions yet, and it won't be until October before we'll know what this means for us here on Guam," Merrell said. "The addition of the Public Works Center to the (closure) list was strictly an internal (closure commission) process and not one that we were involved in."

Among the duties Public Works Center performs are the treatment and distribution of water and electricity from Fena Reservoir and from Piti Power Plant, as well as road and sewage maintenance.

During a closure committee hearing in San Francisco recently, Gutierrez and other Guam representatives asked for several facilities to be included on the base closure list, including:

- Officer housing at Naval Air Station
- Land and facilities on Nimitz Hill.
- Housing on Nimitz Hill and Apra Heights.
- Fena Reservoir.
- Naval magazine.
- The Piti Power Plant.
- All lands identified in the defense department's Guam Land Use Plan of 1994.

Sen. Hope Cristobal, D-Tamuning, said the Public Works Center closure recommendation may mean the Navy can repair the Power Plant with closure commission money rather than military construction money.

"It's easier for them to fix up Piti Power Plant by using (closure) construction money," Cristobal said.

EXHIBIT #1

Base Analysis
Category: PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GUAM

FOR CONSIDERATION: Study Public Works Center, Guam **FOR CLOSURE.**

CRITERIA	Public Works Center Guam (*)
MILITARY VALUE	Military Value Not Calculated for PWC Base Category
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ISSUES	• Public works centers consolidate public works departments within multiple commands in the same geographical area. Most of the Navy missions remaining on Guam are consolidated into a single command eliminating the need for a public works center. • 558 billets are being eliminated under present recommendation. 676 billets would be transferred to Naval Activities, Guam if PWC closure were approved. • PWC Guam owns all naval housing on Guam
ONE-TIME COSTS ($ M)	Minimal (Staff estimate) because most personnel remain in place with closure
ANNUAL SAVINGS ($ M)	TBD
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	TBD
BASE OPERATING BUDGET ($ M)	TBD
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL/CIV) PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL/CIV)	11/665 positions remain at PWC after Guam realignments / minimal job loss if PWC closed
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC95/CUM)	0.0% / 10.6%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No significant limitations

(C) = DoD recommendation for closure
(R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
(*) = *Candidate for further consideration*

EXHIBIT #2

REVENUE PROJECTION
APRIL 1995

FUNDING PROFILE (IN MILLIONS):

	ACTUAL	PROJECTIONS	UPDATED A-11 BUDGET				
	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Housing	$37	$42	$40	$40	$40	$40	$42
Andersen Air Force Base	16	16	15	15	14	14	14
NAVACTS 1 (NAVSTA)	15	18	20	17	16	15	15
NAVACTS 2 (NAVMAG)	7	5	4	4	4	4	4
NCTAMS	14	14	12	11	10	10	9
Naval Air Station	12	6	2	1	0	0	0
FISC	8	7	6	5	4	3	3
Naval Hospital	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
SRF	7	6	6	6	4	4	4
Others	36	35	31	29	28	26	26
Total	$161	$157	$143	$134	$125	$120	$120
President's A-11 Budget (5/95)		$157	$143	$139			
BRAC 95 (4/95):							
Revenue after BRAC Cuts			$137	$127	$122	$116	$115
BRAC Funds Budget Request (Excluded MILCON)			12	13	10	1	
Total			$149	$140	$132	$117	$115

EXHIBIT #3

Post BRAC IV Guam End Strength Projections

Command	Officers		Enlisted		Civilians		Total	
	FY 1995	FY 1998	FY 1995	FY 1998	FY 1995	FY 1998	FY 1995	FY 1998
NSWU-1	12	12	37	37	1	1	50	50
EODMU 5	14	18	78	101	0	0	92	119
COMNAV MARIANAS	14	16	29	28	9	9	52	52
DODMU 5 DET GU	1	1	5	5	0	0	6	6
MPSRON 3	5	6	15	14	1	1	21	21
USS HOLLAND/OTHER	58	58	1270	1270	0	0	1328	1328
COMSUBGRU SEVEN REP	2	2	5	5	0	0	7	7
USPACO MSA	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
MOMAG	2	2	33	33	0	0	35	35
NAWMU-1	2	2	33	50	1	1	36	53
	0	0	21	0	0	0	21	0
COMTHIRDCB DET CAT GU2	2	1	14	14	3	3	19	18
							0	0
NAVAL ACTIVITIES (NAVACTS)	24	25	378	374	449	508	851	907
FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER	16	2	47	8	419	85	482	95
SHIP REPAIR FACILITY (SRF)	8	3	33	18	667	90	708	111
PUBLIC WORKS CENTER (PWC)	12	12	2	2	1426	1190	1440	1204
NAVAL COMPUTER/TELECOM AREA MASTER STATION (NCTAMS)	33	39	882	963	163	159	1084	1161
							0	0
CUSTOMER DRIVEN COMMANDS							0	0
							0	0
DENTAL	16	7	34	10	7	0	57	17
NCIS	0	0	0	0	13	7	13	7
OICC	14	6	0	0	75	37	89	43
NLSO	7	3	6	3	2	1	15	7
FLTIMAG	1	1	24	8	0	0	25	9
NAVAL EXCHANGE (NEX)	1	0	0	0	782	590	783	590
NAVAL HOSPITAL	158	158	339	339	120	120	617	617
BRANCH MEDICAL	3	3	12	12	0	0	15	15
NE&T	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
PSD	1	1	87	87	8	8	96	96
							0	0
ADDITIONAL COMMANDS							0	0
							0	0
ARMY VET DET GUAM	4	4	26	26	4	4	34	34
USCGA GALVESTON IS.	1	1	16	16	0	0	17	17
USCGC BASSWOOD	7	7	50	50	0	0	57	57
USCG MARSEC	3	3	42	42	0	0	45	45
USCG MSO	9	9	8	8	0	0	17	17
NAVPACMETOCCEN WEST GU/JTC	28	0	89	0	2	0	119	0
HC-5	67	0	380	0	0	0	447	0
MSC	6	0	13	0	14	0	33	0

OVERALL TOTAL MILITARY	FY 1995	4546	FY 1998	3925
OVERALL TOTAL CIVILIAN	FY 1995	4168	FY 1998	2816
COMBINED OVERALL TOTAL	FY 1995	8714	FY 1998	6741

EXHIBIT #4

PUBLIC WORKS CENTERS

WORKLOAD PROJECTION

FY 1997

CENTER	REVENUE	END STRENGTH
NORFOLK	$410,119,000	3,199
SAN DIEGO	$343,171,000	2,620
PEARL HARBOR	$240,785,000	1,515
WASHINGTON	$130,764,000	1,134
GUAM*	$115,000,000	1,190
SAN FRANCISCO	$111,288,000	755
JACKSONVILLE	$ 99,051,000	226
PENSACOLA	$ 86,524,000	918
GREAT LAKES	$ 83,514,000	643
YOKOSUKA	$ 48,268,000	1,033

* Guam's Revenue and End Strength is for FY 2000 while FY 1997 is used for the other Centers. This comparison, although using different year revenue projections, still results in Guam being the fifth largest Public Works Center.

EXHIBIT #5

Guam can thrive without the Navy

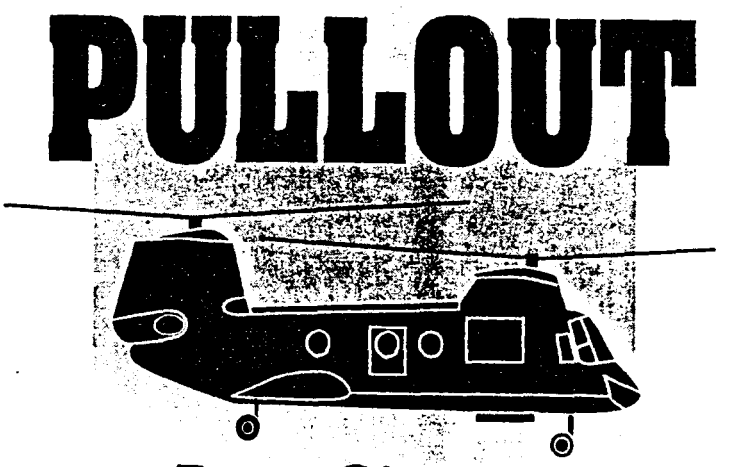
Chamorro people have taken great risks before in uncharted seas

By JOHN B. SANTOS

For almost 400 years the Chamoru People have been subjugated to colonial regimes. Today, with the DoD's recommendation for a Naval pullout, we are faced with a challenging opportunity to lead and manage our own economy.

Because we have depended on the military's contribution to our economy for so long, to competently guide our future into the 21st century we need to resolve the following question: Is the military's presence on Guam ruining our island culture and impeding economic opportunities? This question requires a thoughtful and complete examination.

At the Base Closure and Realignment Commission hearing, island leaders spoke primarily about America's decreased flexibility in forward deployment, and the devastating impact to Guam's economy the Naval pullout would have. Team Guam spent very little time asserting to gain control of the realigned assets for civilian use. That provokes curiosity for a continuing observation on GovGuam's capability to lead Guam as a self-directing, economically viable, national entity.



Base Closure and Realignment Commission

Team Guam's logic and completeness

Team Guam attempts to validate its position by arguing, (1) that deestablishing the Navy's Ship Repair Facility (SRF), and the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC) would have dire consequences on Guam's economy; and (2) relocating the Military Sealift Command to Hawaii would compromise a forward deployed logistics in the event of a crisis in Southeast Asia. (Gov. Gutierrez, 1995).

While both assumptions may hold correct conclusions, these are two fields of thought that require a different interpretation. As an example, is the closing of the Navy's SRF and FISC the problem? Or, is mothballing the facilities' assets the real impediment to our civilian economy?

There is no doubt that SRF and FISC brought improvements to our social and economic communities by providing employment and career opportunities to our island workforce. Many of our citizens have not only found their occupational niche while working at these facilities, but for years have entrusted the federal government for job security. But those employees do not have to lose job security entirely. It means, however, that GovGuam has to vehemently demand that the Navy turn over unilateral control of SRF and FISC assets either through direct ownership or contract. Any other arrangement will be compromising our future.

With regard to military readiness, DoD's recommendation adequately addressed that concern. Delegate Underwood (1995), in his testimony to the BRACC, made the following statement:

"We would not argue with the DoD determination that its forward deployment in Southeast Asia is not harmed, or its ability to conduct operations is not diminished by the pullout on Guam..."

Because Team Guam failed, (1) to clearly make a case that mothballing the assets (not the deactivation of SRF and FISC), is the real problem to our civilian economy; and (2) to justify that the pullout poses a threat to Guam's defense, it cannot be said that Team Guam's analysis of the problem was effective. Its principal opposition to the Navy's pullout is the stake it puts on peoples' livelihoods. How gravely mistaken that interpretation is. There is no greater tragedy to our peoples' livelihoods than the one that encourages a dependent mindset. For this reason, one is left with a skepticism to wonder if we, as a people, are prepared to free ourselves from our clutching dependency on the federal government?

Strengths and weaknesses in Team Guam's position

There was very little strength in Team Guam's testimony to the BRACC panel. Surely, a strong emphasis was made with regard to the pullout's impact on employment and the economy. But Team Guam was less than persuasive in resting its presentation solely on the premise that 5,000 jobs will be lost, and $500 million in lost economic activity from the pullout will severely impact Guam's development and prosperity. That is a narrow translation of the problem, because it did not discuss the benefits of economic independence.

Team Guam's failure to present a detailed business plan with proposed benefits, diminished its persuasiveness to the BRACC. It should have included specifics, such as how are the realigned assets to be used? The number of job opportunities the proposed venture is expected to produce? And, how much investment capital and revenue will be proposed venture bring to Guam's economy? These are critical questions that Team Guam failed to be specific and clear about.

Disagreement with key points

Team Guam contends its position on three main points. One, it opposes Naval reduction; two, supports a collaborative arrangement for a joint use of the SRF and FISC assets; and three, if one and two are not feasible, to relinquish control of the assets to GovGuam for civilian use.

It seems that we are our own greatest enemy when it comes to being responsible for Guam's economic future. In one instance we are claiming that Guam is strategically vital to America's defense interest in Southeast Asia. Then we turn right around and kick ourselves in the head by arguing that, "if we can learn one thing from Guam's history, we should know that military controlled access to valuable property is not good for business." (Calvo and Sanchez, 1995).

This confusing interest in Team Guam's position is the disconcerting example of our peoples' gripping dependency on the federal government. It is our fear and reluctance of venturing into unchartered waters. There is no better time than now in which the late Governor Bordallo's advice is more clear in my mind when he said to me, "the only thing to fear in our progress with Guam is fear itself."

Let us embrace this challenge as an opportunity, not fear it. It is the symbol of *"Y Spiritun Chamoru,"* and the mark of our ancestors' courageous act when they sailed their small vessels across the Philippine Sea to get to Guam. Even back then, our ancestors knew that a greater opportunity would be deprived if they did not overcome their fear of sailing across the rough open seas.

If we truly believe that military controlled access to valuable property is bad for Guam's economic growth, and if we truly believe that the military unfairly took access of those properties (Speaker Parkinson, 1995), then we must vehemently defend our beliefs. That means we have to favor a Naval reduction, oppose any collaborative partnership, and demand that realigned assets of SRF and FISC be relinquished to GovGuam's control.

Economic vision for the people

One of Guam's greatest natural resource is the inner Apra Harbor's deep sea port. Envision the wealth and benefit our island will achieve with the Chamber of Commerce's proposal to establish a Free Trade Zone at the inner Apra Harbor. This is how I envision this idea's tremendous economic advantage:

- GovGuam establishes an Industrial Free Trade Zone at the inner Apra Harbor, and grants duty free to Southeast Asia manufacturers to set up industrial ports to market their goods at Guam's Industrial Free Trade Zone.
- Guam's financial market will expand, bringing investment capital to our economy.
- Large numbers of cargo vessels will move in and out of Apra Harbor creating demand for skilled laborers in ship repair and maintenance.
- Retail executives and entrepreneurs from all over the world will patronize Guam's Industrial Free Trade Zone.
- Transportation activity would thrive requiring passenger and cargo service industries to increase productivity.
- Communication channels and networking would expand, bringing state-of-the-art equipment, and cyberspace technology to the island.
- The rollover effect will create between 5,000 to 10,000-plus new jobs in the finance, transportation, communication, and service industries.
- The number of visitors moving through Guam's airport, the Industrial Free Trade Zone, and the hotel entertainment sectors of the community will generate substantial income to Guam's economy; expand Guam's Island Product (GIP) output; and increase GovGuam's financial strength.

Conclusion

Guam is our home. We, as the indigenous inhabitants have the fundamental right to live justly according to our heritage and culture. To achieve this, we must be contemptuous of the misleading fallacy that Guam is a welfare state whose material means of sustenance depend on the economic contribution of the federal government.

As shown above, one can see that a Free Trade Zone would put Guam as a thriving economic opportunity at a logical scale. But the people must first, favor a Naval pullout, aggressively seek to gain control of the realigned assets for civilian use, and be willing to embrace this challenge as that initial step toward progress and prosperity.

We, too, must believe, as our ancestors did when they sailed across the Philippine Sea, that a greater opportunity would be deprived if we do not overcome our crippling dependency, and fear of economic independence.

SANTOS

John B. Santos, a business graduate of the University of New York, is pursuing graduate studies toward a Masters in Business Administration. He is an inmate at the Federal Correctional Center in Lompoc, Calif.

Pacific Daily News

©1995 Guam Publications, Inc.

A Gannett Newspaper

VOL. 26 NO. 107 AGANA, GUAM, MAY 19, 1995

Hafa Adai, it's Friday

60¢ on Guam

Japan a question in defense equation

JOE MURPHY
Pipe Dreams

Given what is happening in the world today, I'm surprised and shocked at the shortsightedness of United States defense strategists, seemingly willing to gut the Navy bases on Guam, opting instead to bolster and improve on the U.S. bases in Japan.

Aren't our defense planners aware that the U.S. and Japan are now involved in a trade war? Who knows how that will play out over the next months or years, but it does seem logical to take that trade war into consideration when talking about defense plans for the Pacific.

The Defense Department's stunning move to close or shrink four island Navy bases would cost Guam 2,104 military jobs and 2,665 civilian jobs between 1996 and 2001. To add insult to injury they just included a new target, the Navy's Public Works Center, to the hit list.

But I read just this week that the U.S. Navy and the Japanese government are negotiating the deployment of U.S. minesweepers to a U.S. base in Japan.

Thomas Lopez, acting Navy operations chief, told the Senate Naval Operations Subcommittee this week that it took 40 to 50 days to deploy U.S. minesweepers to waters off the Korean peninsula and into the Persian Gulf from U.S. ports. Lopez said the move to Japan was being considered to shorten the deployment to such areas. He didn't specify where in Japan the minesweepers would be based or how many would be involved.

This seems to border on insanity. If the U.S. was looking for forward bases then it would seem that Guam would be a logical choice for such a home port instead of Japan. We're closer to the Mideast than Japan is, although slightly farther away from Korea.

The Navy on Guam was concerned when five or six activists climbed a fence at NAS a few years ago. I wonder what they thought last weekend when thousands of Okinawans linked hands around one of the U.S. bases there, preventing its use? About 27,000 of the 40,000 U.S. troops in Japan are stationed on Okinawa, where the prefectural government is demanding a gradual but total removal of the U.S. bases. The 10-year land leases for 13 U.S. military bases in Okinawa expire in 1997. An "Anti-war Landowner Association" is refusing to sign land leases. Protesting landowners have purchased symbolic, 3.3 square-meter plots called "one tsubo." They are forcing the Japanese Defense Facilities administration to use procedures against them at great cost.

One reason the U.S. maintains bases in Japan and closes them on Guam is that the Japanese government pays huge amounts of money to keep the bases there.

For example, I was surprised to see the U.S. Navy using the air base at Iwo Jima for practicing night landings, and to simulate aircraft carrier landings. The Japanese, eager to reduce aircraft noise at U.S. bases in mainland Japan, built training facilities on the remote island for $137 million and turned them over to the Americans two years ago. Japan will also pay for transporting Navy personnel and aviation fuel to the island and for feeding and housing those who train there.

Who can blame the Navy for accepting such a deal in these critical years? Yet the Japanese now say they will not shoulder additional support costs for U.S. forces under a new bilateral accord to take effect in 1996. Japan subsidizes U.S. forces based on the bilateral security treaty that grants U.S. land, air and naval forces the use of facilities and areas in Japan. In recent negotiations the U.S. has demanded that Japan pay new expenses, such as repair costs of warships and aircraft.

The shortsightedness I refer to is that we are relying too heavily on the Japanese for money, support and land. This could all blow up in our faces if this trade war escalates, or if the Okinawans become even more aggressive. While our defense treaty with Japan remains vital to the security of Japan, Korea, and the Pacific area, I don't think it is necessary to point out to Congress and the administration that it was only 53 years ago that Japan attacked the U.S.

All of this smacks of bad foreign policy in view of the fact that we have perfectly good facilities, a large air base at Andersen, and a good harbor at Apra, complete with a ship repair facility. We also have good storage areas, all under the U.S. flag. Guam is a key communication center for the entire Asia, Pacific region.

While I'm beginning to think that having less military on Guam may not be as bad economically as it was originally believed, the gutting of Naval Station, and the closure of the Ship Repair Facility, the realignment of Naval Activities Guam, and the closure of the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center doesn't make sense in the big picture.

USA TODAY reported that: "In actual numbers, the 2,665 civilian jobs lost to Guam are more than the total losses of 40 states in the first three rounds of base closings. In addition, the nearly $2 billion in savings netted by the Guam cutbacks amount to $1 of every $9 saved by closings and realignments. Over 20 years, according to the Pentagon, closings and cuts on Guam would save $1.858 billion."

All that may be true, but giving up bases located on an American territory, with pay envelopes going to American citizens, in order to accommodate the Japanese sounds like a strange way of doing business in the Pacific. I guess we all remember that story about how our congressmen felt in 1940, when they voted down funds to fortify Guam from an aggressive Japan: "Oh, well," they said, "Here today, Guam tomorrow!"

Joe Murphy is editor emeritus of the Daily News.

Document Separator

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

NEWS RELEASE

120 Father Duenas Ave. #107
Agana, GU 96910
Ph: 671/477-4272
Fx: 671/477-2587

CONTACT PERSON:

KEITH A. PARSKY

Cannon House Office Bldg.
Room 424
Washington, DC 20515-5301
Ph: 202/225-1188
Fx: 202/226-0341

"TEAM GUAM" ASKS FOR LAND, POWER PLANT, HOUSING AND FENA LAKE

(May 10, 1995) In an unified fashion today "Team Guam" requested the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission ("BRAC") to add federal land currently unused but occupied by the military on Guam. In addition to seeking the return of the excess federal land identified in the Department of Defense ("DOD") Guam Land Use Plan of 1994 (GLUP-II) through the BRAC process, "Team Guam" also urged the BRAC Commission to close the officer housing at the former Naval Air Station-Agana ("NAS"), the land and facilities known as Nimitz Hill, housing areas on Nimitz Hill and Apra Heights, the Fena Lake watershed, the Naval Magazine, and transfer the Piti Power Plant with necessary improvements.

"[WE] WOULD LIKE TO HIGHLIGHT OUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR "ADDITIONS" THAT WERE CONTAINED IN THE REPORT WE PREPARED AND PRESENTED TO YOUR STAFF AT THE SAN FRANCISCO HEARING. THESE ARE FACILITIES IN GUAM THAT ARE PART OF THE AREAS ENCOMPASSED BY DOD'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLOSURES, REALIGNMENTS OR DISPOSAL, AS WELL AS OTHER LANDS WHICH THE MILITARY HAS DEEMED AS "EXCESS" TO THEIR NEEDS. ALTHOUGH SOME OF THESE AREAS MAY NOT STRICTLY BE "ADD-ONS" BECAUSE THEY ARE A PART OF DOD IDENTIFIED AREAS FOR BRAC'S CONSIDERATION, WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO CONSIDER ADDING THEM FOR REVIEW BY THE BRAC COMMISSION DURING YOUR UPCOMING HEARING ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 10 TO PROMOTE CLARITY IN THE POST-BRAC DECISION PHASE OF CLOSURE, REALIGNMENT, AND REUSE. IF THERE ARE ISSUES WHICH THE BRAC IS ALREADY CONSIDERING IN LIGHT OF THE DOD RECOMMENDATIONS, PLEASE BE ASSURED OF OUR CONTINUED DESIRE TO WORK WITH YOU IN REACHING AN APPROPRIATE RESOLUTION."

Four of Guam's facilities, all from the Department of the Navy, were slated for closure or realignment by the Department of Defense, affecting 2,665 civilian and 2,104 military positions. In terms of total personnel affected, Guam is targeted for more reductions than such large states as California, Virginia and New York. Congressman Underwood expressed the sentiment of "Team Guam," as he compared the job loss to other areas.

"THE PROPOSED REDUCTIONS WOULD BE DEVASTATING TO GUAM'S ECONOMY. THE IMPACT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROPOSAL ON OUR ISLAND HOME WILL BE A REDUCTION OF 5 TO 10 PERCENT OF THE ENTIRE WORKFORCE AND COULD AFFECT UP TO 25 PERCENT OF OUR ECONOMY. ON A PERCENTAGE BASIS, THE CUTS FACING GUAM ARE TANTAMOUNT TO ALMOST 1.5 MILLION PEOPLE LOSING JOBS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA."

"Team Guam" presented arguments to keep these functions open at public hearings held this past March 29th on Guam and April 28th in San Francisco, California. The proposed reductions would severely impact Guam's economy with the drawdowns to the island's skilled workforce coming from the Naval Ship Repair Facility, Fleet and Industrial Supply Center and other Naval Activities, Guam.

##

COMMISSION ADDS 29 NEW BASES TO CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT LIST

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 10, 1995 - The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission today voted to add 29 military installations to the list of bases it is reviewing for realignment or closure.

In a hearing in Washington, D.C., the eight-member commission also voted to evaluate for greater realignment or complete closure 6 bases that were recommended only for realignment by the Secretary of Defense when he submitted his list to the Commission February 23.

"Just because a base was added to the list today doesn't mean it will close or be realigned," said former U.S. Senator Alan J. Dixon, the commission chairman. "It means the commission believes a further evaluation of the base is a reasonable thing to undertake at this time.

"We do not make additions to the list lightly, but it is the responsibility of the commission to submit to the President by July 1 the best possible closure and realignment list," Dixon said.

The commissions actions today affected bases in two overall categories; those that were not on the Secretary's February list and those that were.

Those that were not on the list were added today "for realignment or closure." Those that were on the list were added "for further realignment or closure." "Further realignment" means an action that will result in greater job loss at the installation than contemplated by the Secretary's list.

Between now and June 11, the commission will visit bases added to the list today and conduct regional hearings at which the affected communities will be able to testify regarding the base. Members of Congress will testify before the commission June 12-13 in Washington, D.C. and a date will be set for Defense Department officials to testify regarding the added bases.

The commission will begin its final deliberations June 22 in Washington.

Pacific Daily News

s, Inc.

A Gannett Newspaper

GUAM, MAY 12, 1995

Hafa Adai, it's Friday

60¢ on Guam

Navy Public Works may close

■ **Few jobs lost:** Could free military properties

By BECKY BROOKS and DANA WILLIAMS
Daily News Staff

Although the Navy Public Works Center was added Wednesday to a list of military installations slated for closure, government and military leaders say few additional jobs are expected to be lost if the center is shut down.

Gov. Carl Gutierrez said yesterday that the center's closure could allow some military properties to be turned over to the local government. Those properties include the Piti Power Plant, Fena Reservoir and housing areas on Nimitz Hill and Apra Heights.

"We need to put

Center: 'Waiting for information'

❑ Continued from Page 1

these on (the Base Closure and Realignment Commission list) to get these assets back," the governor said.

In February, the Pentagon recommended that several Navy facilities on Guam be closed or realigned. If those recommendations are accepted by the closure commission, more than 2,100 civilian jobs would be lost - including 558 at the Public Works Center. Closure commission documents indicate that if the Public Works Center is closed as well, 676 Public Works jobs would be transferred to Naval Activities Guam.

In a Gannett News Service report from Washington, Alex Yellin, director of the commission's Navy analysis team, said most civilian employees at Public Works would be included in the transfer.

"Most of the people at the Public Works Center would stay — the jobs would stay — the mission would stay — they would then be working for the Naval Activities Guam," the report quoted Yellin as telling the closure commission.

Because its work force is based on work load, and Guam has faced military cutbacks, some Public Work Center employees have voluntary left their jobs, said Lt. Kelly Merrell, spokeswoman for the Navy on Guam.

Currently, 1,400 civilians and 13 military work at the center.

Merrell said she could not forecast how Wednesday's recommendation would affect the Navy's presence on Guam.

"We're waiting for additional information, they haven't made any decisions yet, and it won't be until October before we'll know what this means for us here on Guam," Merrell said. "The addition of the Public Works Center to the (closure) list was strictly an internal (closure commission) process and not one that we were involved in."

Among the duties Public Works Center performs are the treatment and distribution of water and electricity from Fena Reservoir and from Piti Power Plant, as well as road and sewage maintenance.

During a closure committee hearing in San Francisco recently, Gutierrez and other Guam representatives asked for several facilities to be included on the base closure list, including:

- Officer housing at Naval Air Station
- Land and facilities on Nimitz Hill.
- Housing on Nimitz Hill and Apra Heights.
- Fena Reservoir.
- Naval magazine.
- The Piti Power Plant.
- All lands identified in the defense department's Guam Land Use Plan of 1994.

Sen. Hope Cristobal, D-Tamuning, said the Public Works Center closure recommendation may mean the Navy can repair the Power Plant with closure commission money rather than military construction money.

"It's easier for them to fix up Piti Power Plant by using (closure) construction money," Cristobal said.

Pacific Daily News

A Gannett Newspaper

60¢ on Guam

Hafa Adai, it's Saturday

VOL. 26 NO. 101 AGANA, GUAM, MAY 13, 1995

©1995 Guam Publications, Inc.

Official predicts 400 lost PWC jobs

■ **Manuel Cruz:** 'We've been supporting Team Guam all along, ... then this thing happened'

By DANA WILLIAMS
Daily News Staff

The representative for federal employees on Guam said yesterday that he thinks 400 to 500 jobs will be lost if Navy's Public Works Center is closed.

"My phone here has gone off the hook, all these people are banging on my door, upset," said Manuel Cruz, president of the American Federation of Government Employees Local 1689.

On Thursday, the Base Closure and Realignment Commission said the Public Works Center on Guam had been added to a list of military installations slated for closure.

Members of "Team Guam," a group made up of the governor, legislators and the island's delegate to Congress, said the center's addition to the list would mean more military assets could be turned over to the local government. Those assets include Fena Reservoir, the Piti Power Plant and housing at Apra Heights and Nimitz Hill.

Local leaders and military officials in Washington said few jobs would be affected by the closure.

"At face value, it sounds good," Cruz said. "But then you think about it, and once you get on the (closure) list, anything is possible."

Despite assurances, "there is a feeling of distrust and suspicion that more may be at stake, in terms of greater job losses and more hard times ahead for Guam," Cruz said in a prepared statement yesterday.

"We've been supporting Team Guam all along, and then this thing happened," Cruz said.

Cruz said the Public Works Center is an independent Navy command, and if it becomes a public works department under Naval Activities Guam, it could lose a number of functions, including engineering, environmental services, utilities, transportation, financial services and supply.

Cruz: 'I think the horse trading has gone too far'

□ Continued from Page 1

"A public works department only does repair and maintenance," Cruz said. "They do not handle supply. They do not handle environmental issues, safety issues. That's not their role."

Although some local leaders have lobbied for years to have the Piti Power Plant and Fena Reservoir turned over the government of Guam, Cruz said the island government is having enough trouble managing its own power company.

"The Navy's position here is we need to keep the lake until the government of Guam can prove to us they can maintain it and provide quality service," Cruz said.

He said some of the Public Works employees have said Team Guam has been too ambitious in its effort to have federal lands turned over to the local government.

"I think the horse trading has gone too far," Cruz said. "When we try to trade off excess land at the expense of employees of PWC, that's not good."

He said if Public Works Center and other Navy commands on Guam are closed, the employees will have nowhere else to go.

"There's no other work for $12 an hour," he said.

"With (Naval Air Station) Agana, we were able to accommodate those employees in the other commands. We cannot sent them to Hawaii or the West Coast," Cruz said. "There's about 20,000 people on the priority list on the West Coast because of bases closings."

"Let's not be too pushy," he added, "especially with the federal government."

PRESS RELEASE

AFGE PR-1995/02
12 May 1995

Contact: Manuel Q. Cruz
Work : 565-2343-1898
Home : 789-2197
Fax : 565-1890

NAVY EMPLOYEES DO NOT AGREE WITH PWC CLOSURE

"Hundreds of employees of the Navy Public Works Center (PWC), Guam are angry and upset with the news that PWC-Guam has been added to the BRAC list of installations slated for realignment or closure", according to Manuel Cruz, President of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 1689, Inc. "It is not fair. The closure of PWC-Guam is too big a price to pay", Cruz continues.

Yesterday, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) voted to add 29 military installations to the list of bases it is reviewing for realignment or closure. PWC-Guam was one of the Navy bases that was removed from the Defense Secretary's list in February of this year for economic reasons and it is now being put back on the list for further review by BRAC.

Even though there were some assurances from Congressman Underwood and the Gutierrez Administration to the employees that the inclusion of Guam in the BRAC list was simply a procedural matter in order for BRAC to obtain additional data information, there is a feeling of distrust and suspicion that more may be at stake, in terms of greater job losses and more hard times ahead for Guam.

It was the contention of Congressman Underwood that the closure of PWC-Guam is necessary to allow some military properties to be turned over to GovGuam, namely, NAS-Agana Officers' housing, Piti Power Plant, and certain excess land in th 1994 Guam Land Use Plan (GLUP) that was prepared by the Navy.

According to Cruz, the release of these military properties is already in process or in progress, and that it is only a matter of time to complete the transfer to GovGuam. For example: the Navy housing at NAS-Agana is gradually being vacated as the military tenants leave; the Piti Power Plant is scheduled to be turned over to GPA next year; and the excess land issue is currently being addressed by the U. S. Congress through legislation.

There is also the mistaken notion that very few jobs will be lost should PWC-Guam closed. This is not so. Right now, PWC-Guam is enjoying itself as an independent Naval activity with over 1400 civilian employees in various functions. It has the distinction of being one of ten (10) Public Works Centers in the United States.

Should it become a Public Works Department (PWD) attached to Naval Activities (NAVACTS), Guam, it would not only lose its identity, but would also lose most of its functions, such as, engineering, environmental, utilities, transportation, financial and supply. Family housing will also be affected. It would not be unusual for some of these functions to go away or be transferred to PACDIV in Honolulu and be managed from there. The bottom line is hundreds of the employees assigned to these functions will also have to go. NAVACTS-Guam can only accommodate so many. For the rest, where can they go?

Pacific Daily News

©1995 Guam Publications, Inc.

A Gannett Newspaper

VOL. 26 NO. 103 AGANA, GUAM, MAY 15, 1995

Hafa Adai, it's Monday

60¢ on Guam

Underwood against moving Navy PWC

Daily News staff

Congressman Robert A. Underwood last week issued a release saying he opposes the Base Closure and Realignment Commission's recommendation to add Guam Navy Public Works Center to its list.

The commission has recommended moving PWC functions to Naval Activities Guam.

Underwood's press release said he is "unequivocally opposed" to adding PWC to the closure list. He said PWC was not on the "Team Guam" request list it gave to the commission.

"PWC should remain an autonomous department, and I am concerned about any changes that would affect those who work at PWC," Underwood said in his release. "The Navy continues to have the authority to reorganize PWC within Naval Activities and downsize its work force if it affects fewer than 300 people."

Pacific Daily News

©1995 Guam Publications, Inc.

A Gannett Newspaper

VOL. 26 NO. 107 AGANA, GUAM, MAY 19, 1995

Hafa Adai, It's Friday

60¢ on Guam

Underwood to testify on bases

WASHINGTON (GNS) — Del. Robert Underwood will testify before the civilian base closing commission in San Francisco next week, hoping to put 6,000 acres of federal land and a host of unused military facilities on the panel's radar.

The Guam Democrat said he was notified Monday he will have a chance to appear before the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, which is charged with developing a list of bases to be closed subject to an all-or-nothing ratification by Congress.

"If there is going to be a shutdown of productive, job-creating facilities, Guam needs the potentially productive resources and facilities that the military wants to keep but doesn't plan to use," Underwood said.

Underwood is concerned because, at the Pentagon's suggestion, the base closure commission recommended closing Guam's Naval Ship Repair Facility, which employs some 300 people. Resources in military hands that could be used to blunt the economic damage are not part of the discussion, he said.

The problem, he said, is that while BRAC is eying active military facilities, those simply held in reserve by the military tend to escape scrutiny.

Those facilities could include housing, golf courses, beaches, power plants, water plants and other facilities, he said. "One would have thought Noah planned the military presence on Guam. They have two of everything," Underwood said.

Were the BRAC to look at those facilities, the panel on its own could direct their return to Guam hands or at least give momentum to legislative efforts to do so, Underwood said.

Underwood also said he wants to clarify the situation of the military's Public Works Center on Guam, which was added to the BRAC list last week. Underwood has drawn some criticism from groups on Guam fearing his behind-the-scenes efforts to obtain excess military land may have backfired, leading to the surprise addition to the BRAC list.

ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD
GUAM

NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
NATIONAL PARKS, FORESTS AND LANDS
NATIVE AMERICAN AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-5301

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
424 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-5301
PH: (202) 225-1188
FAX: (202) 226-0341

GUAM OFFICE:
SUITE 107
120 FATHER DUENAS AVENUE
AGANA, GU 96910
PH: (671) 477-4272/73/74
FAX: (671) 477-2587

May 11, 1995

Mr. Manny Cruz
President
American Federation of Government Employees(AFGE), Local 1689
Drawer DK
Agana, Guam 96910-9014

Dear Mr. Cruz,

As you know, last Wednesday, the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) added the Public Works Center (PWC), Guam to their list of potential closures and realignments. I am writing to address the concerns of employees who work at PWC and to clarify how this addition will affect them.

Since the release of the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended proposals, Team Guam's first priority has been to preserve federal jobs on Guam. At the hearings both in Guam and San Francisco, Team Guam fought the realignment of the Military Sealift Command (MSC) vessels to Hawaii because we recognize that these vessels provide a base level of work for the Ship Repair Facility (SRF) and the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC). Fighting to save every federal job remains our position today.

In addition to this proposal, Team Guam is asking BRAC to consider a number of items that do not directly impact on employment at PWC. Team Guam did not ask for PWC to be placed on the list, but rather asked that certain assets controlled by PWC be placed on the list. These assets include the return of excess lands identified under the Guam Land Use Plan (GLUP) 1994 and the transfer of the Piti Power Plant and Officer Housing at the former NAS, Agana to Guam.

Before voting to place PWC on the list at the public hearing in Washington, D.C., Commissioner Wendi Steele was quick to point out that PWC is not under consideration for closure or significant reductions. Instead, she clarified that BRAC needed to place PWC on the list for legal purposes. Placing PWC on the list will allow the commission to address other issues, such as the transfer of the Officer Housing at the former NAS, Agana and the transfer of the Piti Power Plant in good working order to local island control.

It is important to remember, that while Team Guam has offered BRAC options and fought to preserve federal jobs on Guam, we have made it clear that if the Navy chooses to leave Guam then all the assets need to be returned to Guam. In that event, Team Guam is requesting that BRAC include directive language that would give the Navy guidance on how to deal with other installations, such as Naval Magazine and the Fena Watershed, in the future.

As you know, in accordance with a directive by Congress in 1984, the Navy is scheduled to transfer the Piti Power Plant to Guam. The transfer of the Piti Power Plant to the Guam Power Authority (GPA) will move forward regardless of the BRAC process. In anticipation of this transfer, GPA sought my assistance in the FY95 and FY96 Defense Appropriations bills to having the Navy pay for the upgrade of generators at Piti. This upgrade would fulfill the Navy obligation to transfer its power assets to GPA in good working order.

By addressing the Piti Power Plant through the BRAC process, we will be able to get BRAC to direct the Navy to provide the funding necessary to upgrade the Piti Power Plant generators before the transfer. Again, whether or not BRAC95 had occurred, the Navy would have been required to complete its transfer of power generating assets to Guam.

The addition of the GLUP94 lands and the Officer Housing at the former NAS, Agana will also have little effect on PWC. The Team Guam position on the NAS Officer Housing follows through on the report of BRAC93 to transfer control of NAS, Agana to Guam, and, in the case of the GLUP lands, since these parcels are excess and are currently not being used by the military, their transfer will have no effect on employment levels at PWC.

I agree with you that PWC should remain a separate department and not be absorbed as a division of Naval Activities, and understand your concerns about how this would affect those who work at PWC. As you know, the Navy continues to have the authority to reorganize PWC within Naval Activities and downsize its workforce if it affects fewer than three hundred people. Unlike Navy actions in Guam over the past few years which have downsized employment levels, the BRAC process affords Team Guam the opportunity to fight job losses in a public forum and thereby to level the playing field for the employees.

Throughout this process, my focus and that of Team Guam will continue to be on the preservation of jobs at SRF, FISC and PWC. As the BRAC process moves forward, I look forward to continuing to work with you on issues affecting the people you represent through the AFGE.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Underwood

ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD
Member of Congress

ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD
GUAM

NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
NATIONAL PARKS, FORESTS AND LANDS
NATIVE AMERICAN AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-5301

WASHINGTON OFF
424 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
PH: (202) 225-1188
FAX: (202) 226-0341

GUAM OFFICE:
SUITE 107
120 FATHER DUENAS AVE
AGANA, GU 96910
PH: (671) 477-4272/73
FAX: (671) 477-2857

May 15, 1995

Honorable Carl T.C. Gutierrez
Governor of Guam
Adelup Complex
Agana, Guam 96910

Dear Governor Gutierrez,

I am writing to inform you that the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) has decided to provide time for Guam at another regional hearing to consider the Public Works Center (PWC), Guam. As you know, the PWC was placed on the BRAC list for consideration in order to address certain assets, primarily, the NAS Officer Housing to complete the BRAC 93 decision to close NAS.

This latest hearing will take place in San Francisco on May 25, 1995 for the purpose of considering all facilities which were added to the BRAC list of possible closures and realignments as a result of the BRAC vote on May 10. The hearing will begin at 9:00 am, and Team Guam will receive 25 minutes to make our presentation.

In order to adequately represent the views of the employees of PWC, I would like to recommend that Team Guam ask Mr. Manuel Q. Cruz, President of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 1689, to testify with Team Guam at the hearing. Although the BRAC action has been interpreted in different ways, it would be reassuring to the PWC employees to have their concerns heard.

Thank you for your consideration of this suggestion. I look forward to continuing to work with you in our efforts to oppose federal employee reductions at PWC that would adversely impact on our island.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Underwood

ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD
Member of Congress

cc: Speaker Don Parkinson

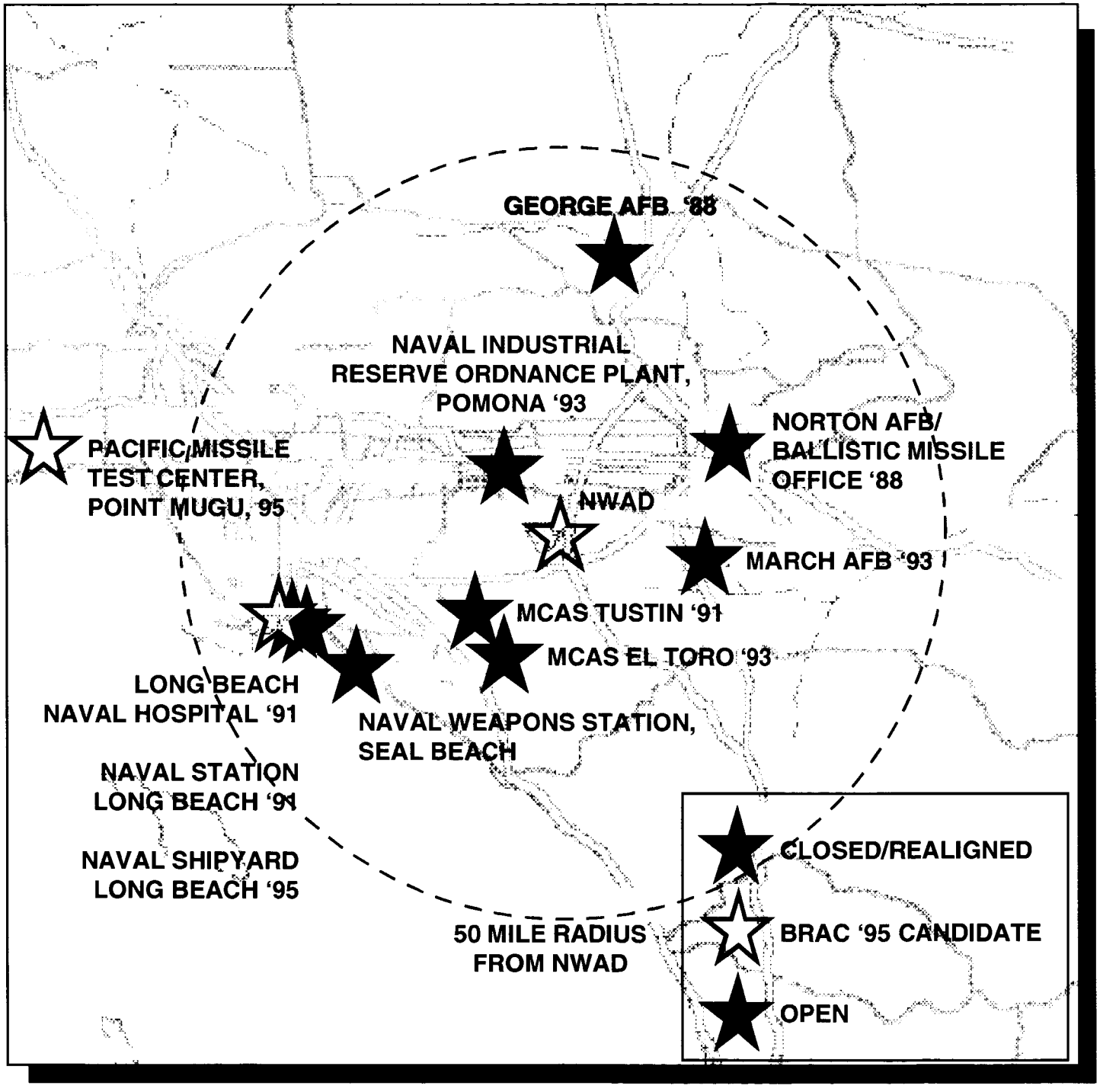
Base Analysis
Category: PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GUAM

BI CONSIDERATION: Study Public Works Center, Guam FOR CLOSURE.

CRITERIA	Public Works Center Guam (*)
MILITARY VALUE	Military Value Not Calculated for PWC Base Category
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ISSUES	• Public works centers consolidate public works departments within multiple commands in the same geographical area. Most of the Navy missions remaining on Guam are consolidated into a single command eliminating the need for a public works center. • 558 billets are being eliminated under present recommendation. 676 billets would be transferred to Naval Activities, Guam if PWC closure were approved. • PWC Guam owns all naval housing on Guam
ONE-TIME COSTS ($ M)	Minimal (Staff estimate) because most personnel remain in place with closure
ANNUAL SAVINGS ($ M)	TBD
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	TBD
BASE OPERATING BUDGET ($ M)	TBD
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL/CIV)	11/665 positions remain at PWC after Guam realignments / minimal job loss if PWC closed
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL/CIV)	
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC95/CUM)	0.0% / 10.6%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No significant limitations

(C) = DoD recommendation for closure
(R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
(*) = *Candidate for further consideration*

Document Separator


GEORGE AFB '88
NAVAL INDUSTRIAL RESERVE ORDNANCE PLANT, POMONA '93
NORTON AFB/ BALLISTIC MISSILE OFFICE '88
PACIFIC MISSILE TEST CENTER, POINT MUGU, 95
NWAD
MARCH AFB '93
MCAS TUSTIN '91
MCAS EL TORO '93
LONG BEACH NAVAL HOSPITAL '91
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, SEAL BEACH
NAVAL STATION LONG BEACH '91
NAVAL SHIPYARD LONG BEACH '95
50 MILE RADIUS FROM NWAD
CLOSED/REALIGNED
BRAC '95 CANDIDATE
OPEN

Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

Impact of Splitting Up & Moving NWAD ...

1. Compromise Independence, Create Conflict of Interest.
2. Lose Synergy between Crucial Capabilities.
3. Warfare Assessment Lab: 5-6 years to budget, plan, build, and debug replacement.

CHOICE
Shutdown WAL & Lose Fleet Readiness. OR Build a Redundant WAL & Lose Cost Savings.

4. Operating Savings will never be achieved. Return on Investment 15+ Years.

Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

A CRUCIAL ROLE IN FLEET READINESS

1. BORN OF NECESSITY WHEN SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEMS DID NOT WORK IN EARLY 1960s.

2. CREATED By RADM ELI T. REICH WHO LIVED THROUGH THE TORPEDO TRAGEDY OF WORLD WAR II - HE SAW WE WERE DOING IT AGAIN.

3. CHARTERED WITH NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST TO PROVIDE FLEET & SYSCOMS WITH TRUTHFUL & CONSISTENT DATA FROM THE SAME SOURCE - COLLOCATED WITH SELECTED FUNCTIONS TO PROVIDE SYNERGY DETERMINING "PHYSICS OF FAILURE".

Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

A CRUCIAL ROLE IN FLEET READINESS

4. IN THE BEGINNING ANALYSIS WAS FOCUSED ON SINGLE MISSILE SHOTS AGAINST THE SIMPLEST TARGETS

5. RAPID PROGRESS WAS MADE - ASSESSMENT EXPANDED TO TWO OR MORE SHIPS OPERATING TOGETHER

6. IN THE SEVENTIES ASSESSMENTS EXPANDED TO BATTLE GROUP PREDEPLOYMENT EXERCISES AND INCLUDED AIR OPERATIONS

Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

A CRUCIAL ROLE IN FLEET READINESS

7. IN THE EARLY EIGHTIES ASSESSMENT EXPANDED ANTISUBMARINE AND SURFACE-TO-SURFACE WARFARE

8. DIRECT FLEET SUPPORT DEMANDS QUICK TURN AROUND NO MATTER HOW HARD WE WORKED TURN AROUND TIMES WERE UNACCEPTABLE FOR DEPLOYING FORCES

9. EXPANSION OF AEGIS FLEET PROVIDED FAR GREATER DATA COLLECTION POTENTIAL

Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

A CRUCIAL ROLE IN FLEET READINESS

10. BY THE EARLY 1980s IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE TECHNOLOGY WAS IN REACH TO ACHIEVE NEAR REAL-TIME FEEDBACK TO FLEET

11. WARFARE ASSESSMENT LABORATORY AT NWAD WAS CONCEIVED TO USE SATELLITE LINKS TO RELAY DATA REAL-TIME FROM THE FLEET TO NWAD - AND TO FEED RESULTS BACK TO THE FLEET

12. THIS WOULD ALLOW BATTLE GROUP COMMANDERS TO BENEFIT FROM MISTAKES AND TO REPLICATE CRITICAL SCENARIOS WHILE STILL IN EXERCISE

Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

A CRUCIAL ROLE IN FLEET READINESS

13. FIFTEEN YEARS ELAPSED BETWEEN CONCEPTION AND COMPLETION OF THE WAL - DEDICATED IN 1994 - FOR THE FIRST TIME FLEET IS RECEIVING REAL-TIME FEEDBACK

14. IF THE WAL IS TO BE REPLICATED ELSEWHERE A NEARLY IDENTICAL FACILITY WILL BE REQUIRED. 5-6 OR MORE YEARS MAY BE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE BUILDING

15. DISRUPTION WOULD DEPRIVE THE FLEET OF VITAL ASSESSMENT INFORMATION - THEY WOULD DEPLOY WITHOUT KNOWING THEIR STATE OF READINESS AND WHAT THEIR PROBLEMS ARE

Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

A CRUCIAL ROLE IN FLEET READINESS

16. WITH DISPERSAL OF SOME NWAD FUNCTIONS TO CHINA LAKE AND CRANE SYNERGY WILL BE LOST IN FAILURE CAUSE ASSESSMENT AND TIME WILL BE LOST IN FEEDBACK OF RESULTS TO THE FLEET

17. EXAMPLE: INSTRUMENTATION ENGINEERING WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO CHINA LAKE AND METROLOGY AND CALIBRATION TRANSFERRED TO CRANE.

18. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS - THERE ARE PROFESSIONALS AT NWAD THAT ARE IN FACT NATIONAL TREASURES

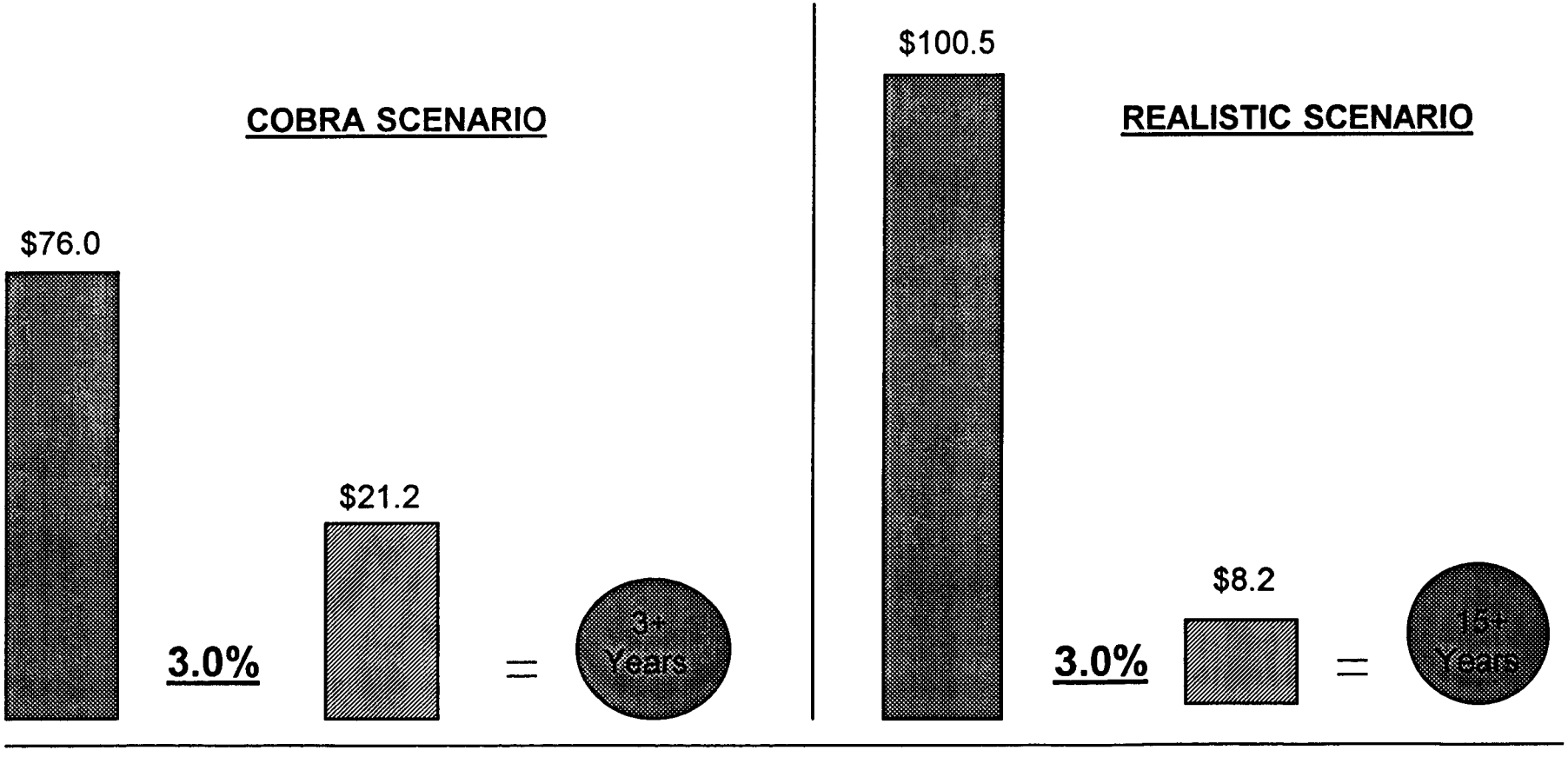
Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

A CRUCIAL ROLE IN FLEET READINESS

19. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS - THE NAVY HAS REPEATEDLY VERIFIED ITS REQUIREMENT FOR AN INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT FUNCTION - THE QUESTION IS WHETHER IT CAN BE MOVED - IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO MOVE WITHOUT CREATING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST OR DISRUPTING COMMAND STRUCTURE

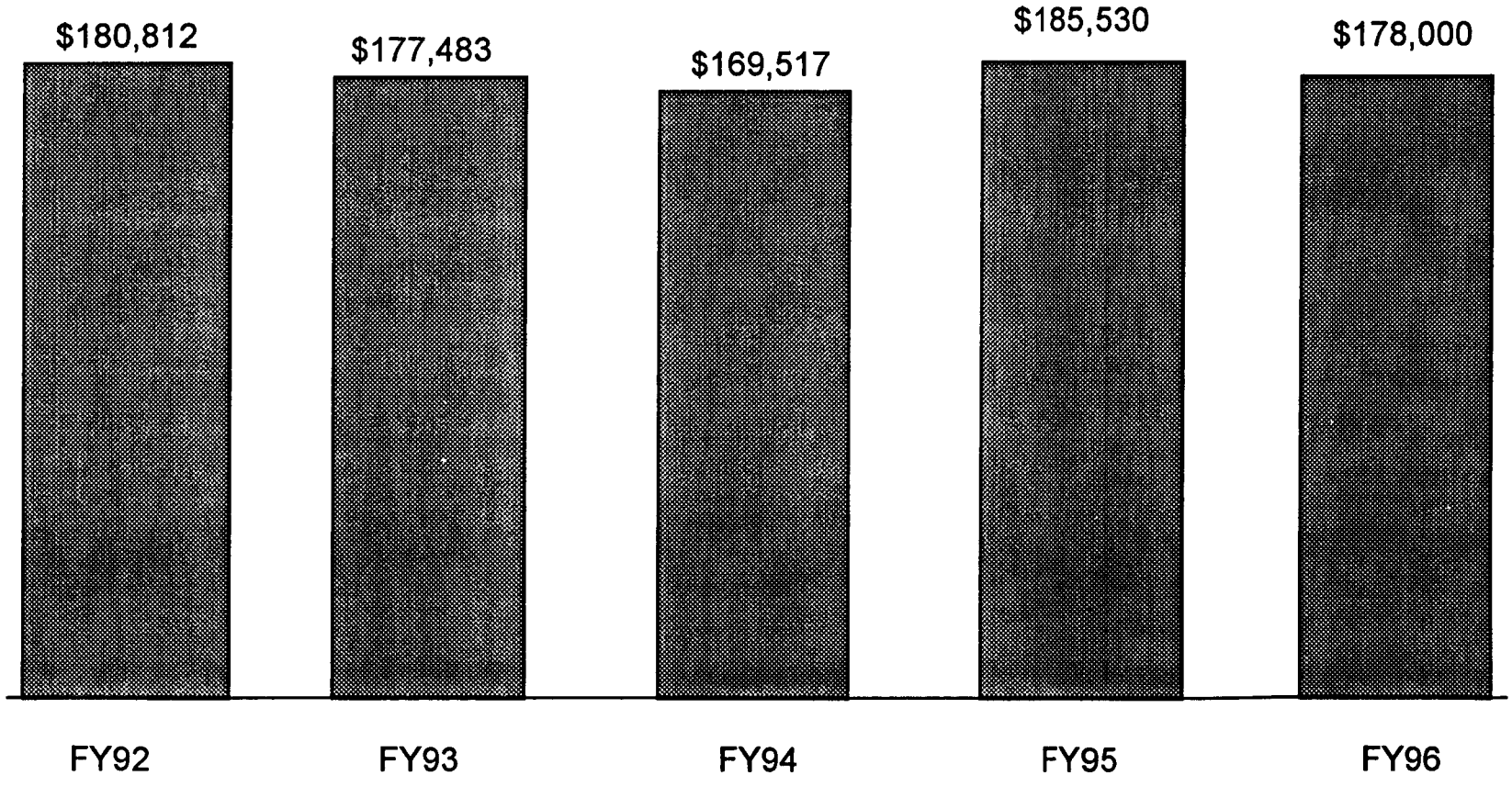
Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

NO REALISTIC RETURN ON INVESTMENT



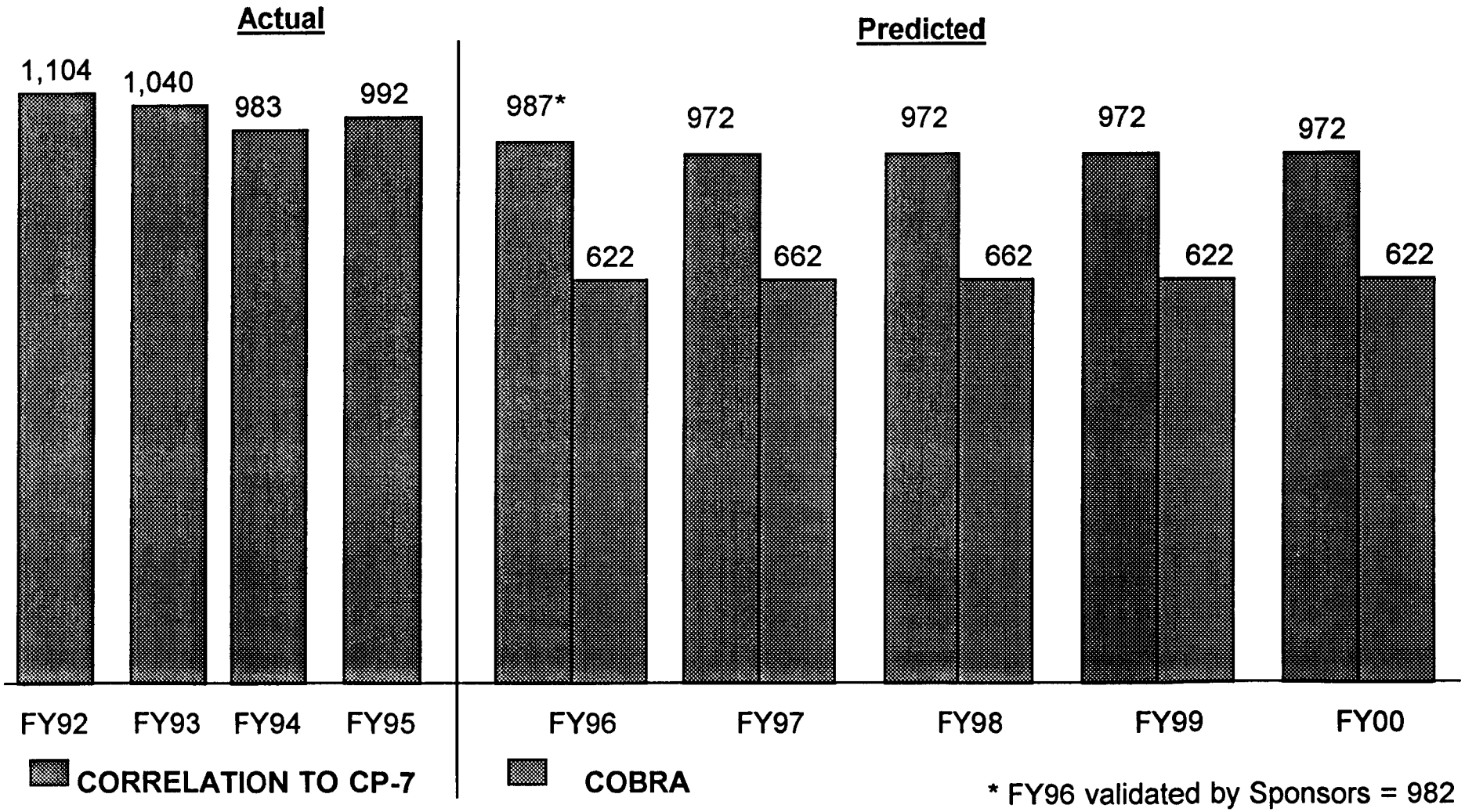
Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

NWAD BUDGET, FY92 - FY96
Actual or Validated by Sponsors (000)



Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

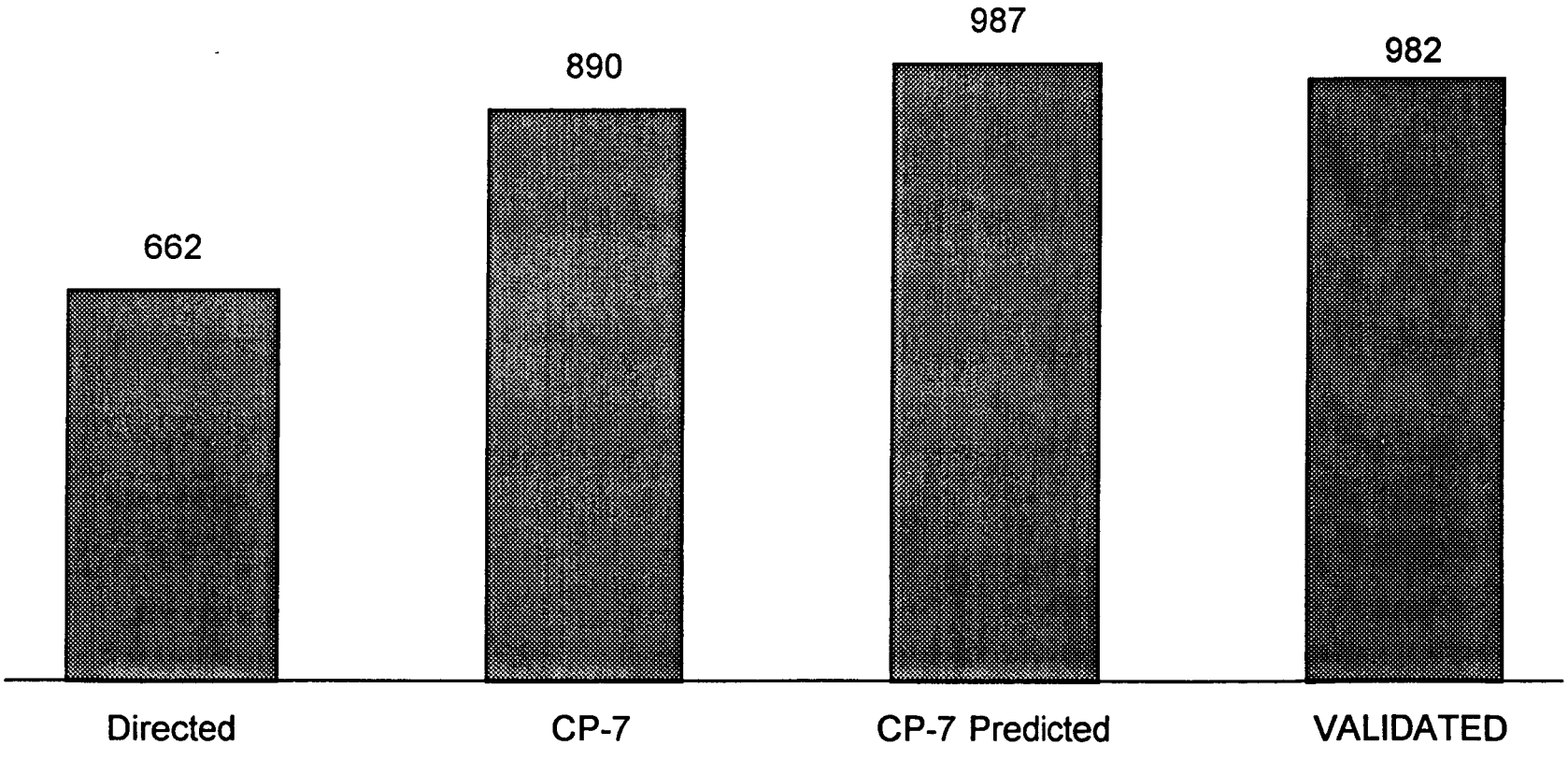
NWAD PERSONNEL FORECAST
USING HISTORICAL CORRELATION TO CP-7



* FY96 validated by Sponsors = 982

Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

NWAD PERSONNEL REQUIRED, FY96



Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

ANNUAL SAVINGS:
$8.2M NOT $21.2M

1. COBRA Modeling assumes cut from 992 to 622 people (370).
2. Navy asserts that no savings taken for 82.

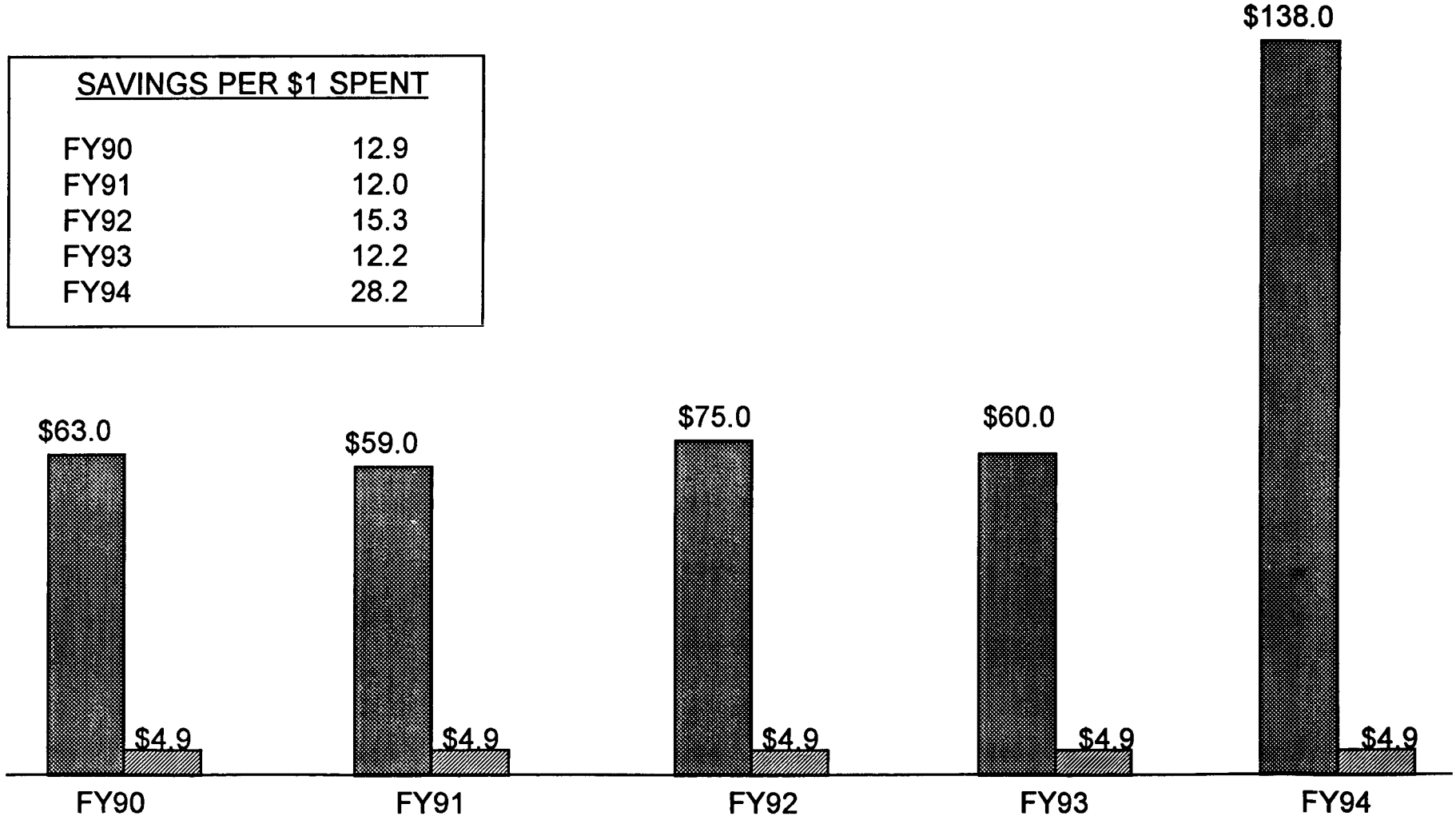
Average Wage/Benefit	$ 45,000
Reduction	288
Cost Savings	$12,960,000

3. **$21.2M less $13.0M = $8.2M**

Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

SAVINGS & COST

SAVINGS PER $1 SPENT	
FY90	12.9
FY91	12.0
FY92	15.3
FY93	12.2
FY94	28.2



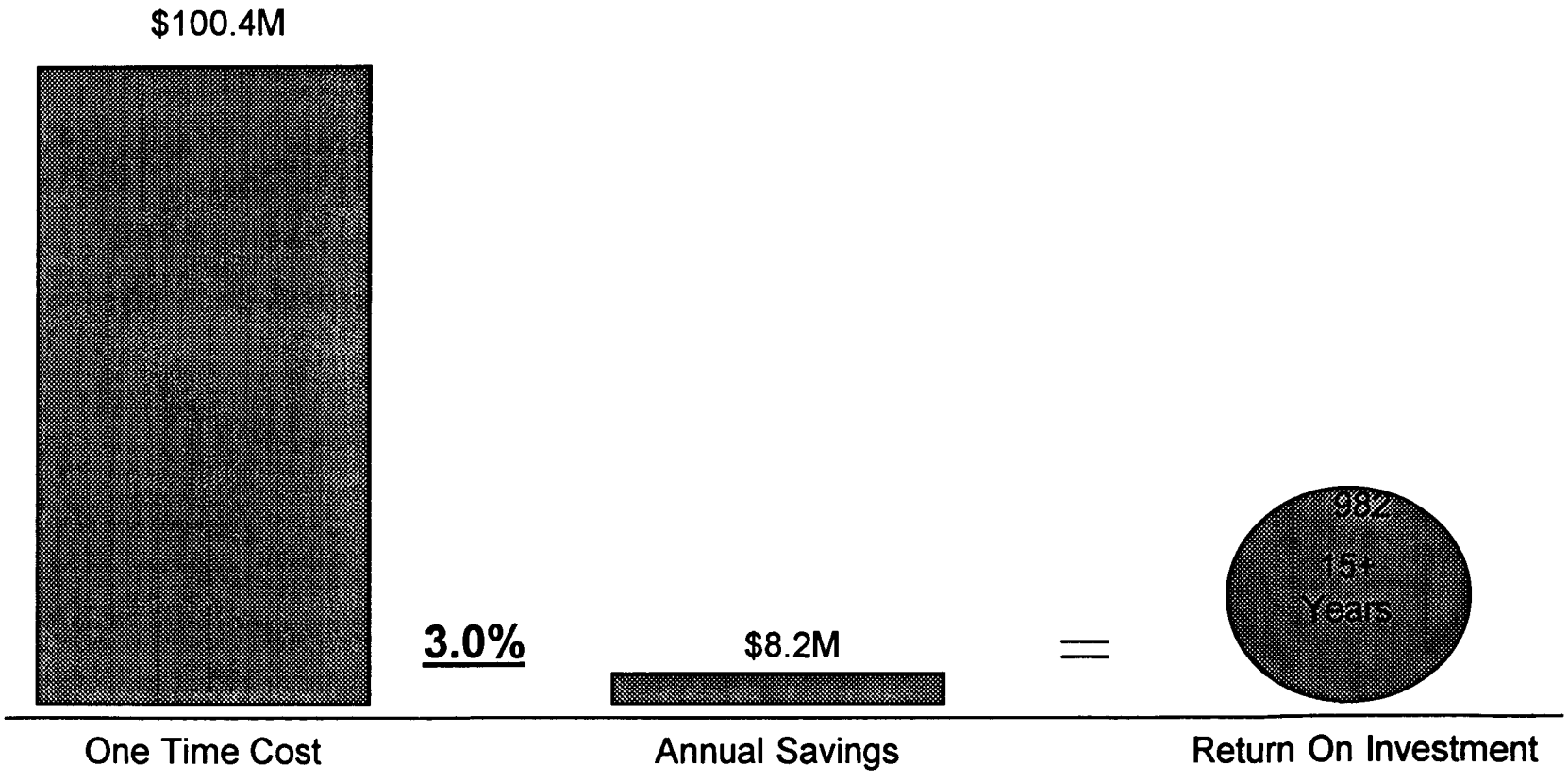
Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

ONE TIME COSTS:
$100.5 M or More, Not $76.0M

1.	COBRA run allowed One Time Cost	$76.0
2	Wage Differentials	7.7
3.	Moving of Specialized Equipment	6.3
4.	MILCON @ $198 not $11.35/Foot	4.5
5.	Future Cost: WAL, Monterey	4.0
6.	Travel Differentials	2.0
7.	**ONE TIME COSTS**	**$100.5**

Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

NO REALISTIC RETURN ON INVESTMENT



Naval Warfare Assessment Division
Norco, California

Impact of Splitting Up & Moving NWAD

1. Compromise Independence, Create Conflict of Interest.
2. Lose synergy between Crucial Capabilities.
3. Warfare Assessment Lab: 5-6 years to budget, plan, build, and debug replacement.

Shut down WAL & Lose Fleet Readiness.
OR
Build a Redundant WAL & Lose Cost Savings.

4. Operating Savings will never be achieved. Return on Investment over 20 Years.

Document Separator

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 1995-19

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BRUNO RECOMMENDING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION EXCLUDE THE SAN BRUNO NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY (EFA WEST) FROM ITS BASE CLOSURE LIST AND ENCOURAGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCED ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF THE EFA WEST SITE

WHEREAS, the Base Realignment and the Closure Commission (BRAC) has listed the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) on its list of proposed military base closures;

WHEREAS, the City of San Bruno has long established favorable relationships with the federal agencies located within its City limits and especially with EFA West whose functions and personnel have become interwoven into the fabric of the community of San Bruno.

WHEREAS, EFA West employs approximately 339 civilian and 9 military personnel who live in San Bruno and surrounding environs, contribute greatly to the local economy, and whose absence would negatively impact the City of San Bruno;

WHEREAS, this City Council recognizes the critical nature of EFA West's mission to provide shore installation, environmental management and base closure and realignment support for the Navy and Marine Corps;

WHEREAS, EFA West in San Bruno is well situated to fulfill its mission because of its location in Northern California, its easy accessibility to its customers and its immediate proximity to the San Francisco International Airport; and

WHEREAS, the EFA West site characteristics easily facilitate potential joint development;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of San Bruno urges the BRAC Commission to exclude EFA West in San Bruno from its base closure list; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council encourages the Department of Defense to explore opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of the site while retaining existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

---o0o---

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 1995- 19 was duly introduced and adopted by the San Bruno City Council at a regular meeting held on May 22, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Baker, Barnard, Franzella, Pallas

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER Mayor Simon

Sharon Bellusmini
Deputy City Clerk

I hereby certify this to be a full, true and correct copy of the document it puports to be, the original of which is on file in my office.

Dated: May 24, 1995

Sharon Bellusmini, Deputy
City Clerk of the City of San Bruno

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
(916) 445-0503

DISTRICT OFFICE
363 EL CAMINO REAL, #205
SO. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080
(415) 952-5668

California State Senate

STATE SENATOR
QUENTIN L. KOPP
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
REPRESENTING SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO COUNTIES

STANDING COMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION - CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
HOUSING AND LAND USE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND TAXATION

SELECT COMMITTEES
INFORMATION SERVICES IN STATE GOVERNMENT - CHAIRMAN
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES
MARITIME INDUSTRY
NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE
STATE PROCUREMENT AND EXPENDITURE PRACTICES
VOTING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

SUBCOMMITTEES
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY - CHAIRMAN

JOINT COMMITTEES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES

May 24, 1995

Hon. Alan J. Dixon, Chair and Members
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Hon. Members:

I'm profoundly dismayed to learn that Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) in San Bruno has been added to the 1995 Base Closure list for review. As the State Senator representing San Bruno and northern San Mateo County, I write to register my strong opposition to the elimination of this critical facility. EFA West, which employs nearly 350 people, is responsible for the management of the Marine Corps and Navy's facilities in California and Nevada, including design and construction of facilities, environmental management and remediation, and implemention of the President's plan on base closure activities.

EFA West's unique location in San Bruno, just five minutes from San Francisco International Airport, provides easy access to EFA West's clients and staff. EFA West's command and the City of San Bruno enjoy a cordial and mutually productive relationship which would be lost if EFA West were closed. EFA West personnel contribute to the economy of San Bruno and San Mateo County. The dislocaation and loss of revenue from 350 employees to the City will be significant.

The City of San Bruno has indicated that the site on which EFA West is located will easily facilitate joint development. Thus, I enthusiastically endorse San Bruno's resolution to exclude EFA West from the base closure list and to encourage the Department of Defense to explore

opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of its 20 acre site.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical matter.

Sincerely yours,

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:jxr

ASSEMBLY
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

RECEIVED

CITY MANAGER

May 24, 1995

Defense Base Realignment & Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

As the California State Assemblymember representing the 19th Assembly District which includes the City of San Bruno and surrounding communities, I concur with the City Council Resolution No. 1995-19 and urge the BRAC Commission to exclude the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) from its base closure list.

The EFA West is a small base specifically dedicated to design, construction and environmental cleanup for Navy and other military installations throughout northern California. Its employees are primarily civilian engineers, architects, attorneys, biologists and environmental specialists (339 civilians and 9 military personnel) who live and in and near San Bruno and whose families contribute greatly to the local economy and whose absence would negatively impact not only the City of San Bruno but the other communities within northern San Mateo County. Many are homeowners and many have employed spouses who would have to leave their employment and uproot their families if the Base were closed.

Because the City of San Bruno has long-established excellent relationships with the EFA West as well as several other federal agencies located within its City limits, I am confidant in suggesting that our country, state and local community would be best served by excluding EFA West from its base closure list but at the same time recommending that the Department of Defense work in collaboration with the City of San Bruno and other interested parties to plan for maximum economic utilization of the site including, but not limited to retention of existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

All the best,

JACKIE SPEIER
State Assemblywoman

State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-8020

Printed on Recycled Paper

220 South Spruce Avenue, Suite 101
South San Francisco, CA 94080
(415) 871-4100

Document Separator

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 1995- 19

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BRUNO RECOMMENDING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION EXCLUDE THE SAN BRUNO NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY (EFA WEST) FROM ITS BASE CLOSURE LIST AND ENCOURAGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCED ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF THE EFA WEST SITE

WHEREAS, the Base Realignment and the Closure Commission (BRAC) has listed the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) on its list of proposed military base closures;

WHEREAS, the City of San Bruno has long established favorable relationships with the federal agencies located within its City limits and especially with EFA West whose functions and personnel have become interwoven into the fabric of the community of San Bruno.

WHEREAS, EFA West employs approximately 339 civilian and 9 military personnel who live in San Bruno and surrounding environs, contribute greatly to the local economy, and whose absence would negatively impact the City of San Bruno;

WHEREAS, this City Council recognizes the critical nature of EFA West's mission to provide shore installation, environmental management and base closure and realignment support for the Navy and Marine Corps;

WHEREAS, EFA West in San Bruno is well situated to fulfill its mission because of its location in Northern California, its easy accessibility to its customers and its immediate proximity to the San Francisco International Airport; and

WHEREAS, the EFA West site characteristics easily facilitate potential joint development;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of San Bruno urges the BRAC Commission to exclude EFA West in San Bruno from its base closure list; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council encourages the Department of Defense to explore opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of the site while retaining existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

---oOo---

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 1995- 19 was duly introduced and adopted by the San Bruno City Council at a regular meeting held on May 22, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Baker, Barnard, Franzella, Pallas

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER Mayor Simon

Sharon Bellusmini
Deputy City Clerk

I hereby certify this to be a full, true and correct copy of the document it puports to be, the original of which is on file in my office.

Dated: May 24, 1995

Sharon Bellusmini, Deputy
City Clerk of the City of San Bruno

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
(916) 445-0503

DISTRICT OFFICE
363 EL CAMINO REAL, #205
SO. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080
(415) 952-5668

California State Senate

STATE SENATOR
QUENTIN L. KOPP
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
REPRESENTING SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO COUNTIES

STANDING COMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION - CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
HOUSING AND LAND USE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND TAXATION

SELECT COMMITTEES
INFORMATION SERVICES IN STATE GOVERNMENT - CHAIRMAN
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES
MARITIME INDUSTRY
NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE
STATE PROCUREMENT AND EXPENDITURE PRACTICES
VOTING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

SUBCOMMITTEES
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY - CHAIRMAN

JOINT COMMITTEES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES

May 24, 1995

Hon. Alan J. Dixon, Chair and Members
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Hon. Members:

I'm profoundly dismayed to learn that Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) in San Bruno has been added to the 1995 Base Closure list for review. As the State Senator representing San Bruno and northern San Mateo County, I write to register my strong opposition to the elimination of this critical facility. EFA West, which employs nearly 350 people, is responsible for the management of the Marine Corps and Navy's facilities in California and Nevada, including design and construction of facilities, environmental management and remediation, and implemention of the President's plan on base closure activities.

EFA West's unique location in San Bruno, just five minutes from San Francisco International Airport, provides easy access to EFA West's clients and staff. EFA West's command and the City of San Bruno enjoy a cordial and mutually productive relationship which would be lost if EFA West were closed. EFA West personnel contribute to the economy of San Bruno and San Mateo County. The dislocaation and loss of revenue from 350 employees to the City will be significant.

The City of San Bruno has indicated that the site on which EFA West is located will easily facilitate joint development. Thus, I enthusiastically endorse San Bruno's resolution to exclude EFA West from the base closure list and to encourage the Department of Defense to explore

opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of its 20 acre site.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical matter.

Sincerely yours,

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:jxr

ASSEMBLY
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

RECEIVED

CITY MANAGER

May 24, 1995

Defense Base Realignment & Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

As the California State Assemblymember representing the 19th Assembly District which includes the City of San Bruno and surrounding communities, I concur with the City Council Resolution No. 1995-19 and urge the BRAC Commission to exclude the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) from its base closure list.

The EFA West is a small base specifically dedicated to design, construction and environmental cleanup for Navy and other military installations throughout northern California. Its employees are primarily civilian engineers, architects, attorneys, biologists and environmental specialists (339 civilians and 9 military personnel) who live and in and near San Bruno and whose families contribute greatly to the local economy and whose absence would negatively impact not only the City of San Bruno but the other communities within northern San Mateo County. Many are homeowners and many have employed spouses who would have to leave their employment and uproot their families if the Base were closed.

Because the City of San Bruno has long-established excellent relationships with the EFA West as well as several other federal agencies located within its City limits, I am confidant in suggesting that our country, state and local community would be best served by excluding EFA West from its base closure list but at the same time recommending that the Department of Defense work in collaboration with the City of San Bruno and other interested parties to plan for maximum economic utilization of the site including, but not limited to retention of existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

All the best,

JACKIE SPEIER
State Assemblywoman

State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-8020

Printed on Recycled Paper

220 South Spruce Avenue, Suite 101
South San Francisco, CA 94080
(415) 871-4100

Document Separator

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 1995-19

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BRUNO RECOMMENDING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION EXCLUDE THE SAN BRUNO NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY (EFA WEST) FROM ITS BASE CLOSURE LIST AND ENCOURAGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCED ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF THE EFA WEST SITE

WHEREAS, the Base Realignment and the Closure Commission (BRAC) has listed the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) on its list of proposed military base closures;

WHEREAS, the City of San Bruno has long established favorable relationships with the federal agencies located within its City limits and especially with EFA West whose functions and personnel have become interwoven into the fabric of the community of San Bruno.

WHEREAS, EFA West employs approximately 339 civilian and 9 military personnel who live in San Bruno and surrounding environs, contribute greatly to the local economy, and whose absence would negatively impact the City of San Bruno;

WHEREAS, this City Council recognizes the critical nature of EFA West's mission to provide shore installation, environmental management and base closure and realignment support for the Navy and Marine Corps;

WHEREAS, EFA West in San Bruno is well situated to fulfill its mission because of its location in Northern California, its easy accessibility to its customers and its immediate proximity to the San Francisco International Airport; and

WHEREAS, the EFA West site characteristics easily facilitate potential joint development;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of San Bruno urges the BRAC Commission to exclude EFA West in San Bruno from its base closure list; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council encourages the Department of Defense to explore opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of the site while retaining existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

---oOo---

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 1995- 19 was duly introduced and adopted by the San Bruno City Council at a regular meeting held on May 22, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Baker, Barnard, Franzella, Pallas

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER Mayor Simon

Sharon Bellumini
Deputy City Clerk

I hereby certify this to be a full, true and correct copy of the document it puports to be, the original of which is on file in my office.

Dated: May 24, 1995

Sharon Bellumini, Deputy
City Clerk of the City of San Bruno

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
(916) 445-0503

DISTRICT OFFICE
363 EL CAMINO REAL, #205
SO. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080
(415) 952-5668

California State Senate

STATE SENATOR
QUENTIN L. KOPP
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
REPRESENTING SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO COUNTIES

STANDING COMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION - CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
HOUSING AND LAND USE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND TAXATION

SELECT COMMITTEES
INFORMATION SERVICES IN STATE GOVERNMENT - CHAIRMAN
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES
MARITIME INDUSTRY
NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE
STATE PROCUREMENT AND EXPENDITURE PRACTICES
VOTING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

SUBCOMMITTEES
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY - CHAIRMAN

JOINT COMMITTEES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES

May 24, 1995

Hon. Alan J. Dixon, Chair and Members
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Hon. Members:

I'm profoundly dismayed to learn that Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) in San Bruno has been added to the 1995 Base Closure list for review. As the State Senator representing San Bruno and northern San Mateo County, I write to register my strong opposition to the elimination of this critical facility. EFA West, which employs nearly 350 people, is responsible for the management of the Marine Corps and Navy's facilities in California and Nevada, including design and construction of facilities, environmental management and remediation, and implemention of the President's plan on base closure activities.

EFA West's unique location in San Bruno, just five minutes from San Francisco International Airport, provides easy access to EFA West's clients and staff. EFA West's command and the City of San Bruno enjoy a cordial and mutually productive relationship which would be lost if EFA West were closed. EFA West personnel contribute to the economy of San Bruno and San Mateo County. The dislocaation and loss of revenue from 350 employees to the City will be significant.

The City of San Bruno has indicated that the site on which EFA West is located will easily facilitate joint development. Thus, I enthusiastically endorse San Bruno's resolution to exclude EFA West from the base closure list and to encourage the Department of Defense to explore

opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of its 20 acre site.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical matter.

Sincerely yours,

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:jxr

ASSEMBLY
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

RECEIVED

CITY MANAGER

May 24, 1995

Defense Base Realignment & Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

As the California State Assemblymember representing the 19th Assembly District which includes the City of San Bruno and surrounding communities, I concur with the City Council Resolution No. 1995-19 and urge the BRAC Commission to exclude the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) from its base closure list.

The EFA West is a small base specifically dedicated to design, construction and environmental cleanup for Navy and other military installations throughout northern California. Its employees are primarily civilian engineers, architects, attorneys, biologists and environmental specialists (339 civilians and 9 military personnel) who live and in and near San Bruno and whose families contribute greatly to the local economy and whose absence would negatively impact not only the City of San Bruno but the other communities within northern San Mateo County. Many are homeowners and many have employed spouses who would have to leave their employment and uproot their families if the Base were closed.

Because the City of San Bruno has long-established excellent relationships with the EFA West as well as several other federal agencies located within its City limits, I am confidant in suggesting that our country, state and local community would be best served by excluding EFA West from its base closure list but at the same time recommending that the Department of Defense work in collaboration with the City of San Bruno and other interested parties to plan for maximum economic utilization of the site including, but not limited to retention of existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

All the best,

JACKIE SPEIER
State Assemblywoman

State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-8020

Printed on Recycled Paper

220 South Spruce Avenue, Suite 101
South San Francisco, CA 94080
(415) 871-4100

Document Separator

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 1995-19

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BRUNO RECOMMENDING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION EXCLUDE THE SAN BRUNO NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY (EFA WEST) FROM ITS BASE CLOSURE LIST AND ENCOURAGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCED ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF THE EFA WEST SITE

WHEREAS, the Base Realignment and the Closure Commission (BRAC) has listed the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) on its list of proposed military base closures;

WHEREAS, the City of San Bruno has long established favorable relationships with the federal agencies located within its City limits and especially with EFA West whose functions and personnel have become interwoven into the fabric of the community of San Bruno.

WHEREAS, EFA West employs approximately 339 civilian and 9 military personnel who live in San Bruno and surrounding environs, contribute greatly to the local economy, and whose absence would negatively impact the City of San Bruno;

WHEREAS, this City Council recognizes the critical nature of EFA West's mission to provide shore installation, environmental management and base closure and realignment support for the Navy and Marine Corps;

WHEREAS, EFA West in San Bruno is well situated to fulfill its mission because of its location in Northern California, its easy accessibility to its customers and its immediate proximity to the San Francisco International Airport; and

WHEREAS, the EFA West site characteristics easily facilitate potential joint development;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of San Bruno urges the BRAC Commission to exclude EFA West in San Bruno from its base closure list; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council encourages the Department of Defense to explore opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of the site while retaining existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

---oOo---

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 1995- 19 was duly introduced and adopted by the San Bruno City Council at a regular meeting held on May 22, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Baker, Barnard, Franzella, Pallas

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER Mayor Simon

Sharon Bellusomini
Deputy City Clerk

I hereby certify this to be a full, true and correct copy of the document it puports to be, the original of which is on file in my office.

Dated: May 24, 1995

Sharon Bellusomini, Deputy
City Clerk of the City of San Bruno

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
(916) 445-0503

DISTRICT OFFICE
363 EL CAMINO REAL, #205
SO. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080
(415) 952-5666

California State Senate

STATE SENATOR
QUENTIN L. KOPP
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
REPRESENTING SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO COUNTIES

STANDING COMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION - CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
HOUSING AND LAND USE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND TAXATION

SELECT COMMITTEES
INFORMATION SERVICES IN STATE GOVERNMENT - CHAIRMAN
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES
MARITIME INDUSTRY
NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE
STATE PROCUREMENT AND EXPENDITURE PRACTICES
VOTING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

SUBCOMMITTEES
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY - CHAIRMAN

JOINT COMMITTEES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES

May 24, 1995

Hon. Alan J. Dixon, Chair and Members
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Hon. Members:

I'm profoundly dismayed to learn that Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) in San Bruno has been added to the 1995 Base Closure list for review. As the State Senator representing San Bruno and northern San Mateo County, I write to register my strong opposition to the elimination of this critical facility. EFA West, which employs nearly 350 people, is responsible for the management of the Marine Corps and Navy's facilities in California and Nevada, including design and construction of facilities, environmental management and remediation, and implemention of the President's plan on base closure activities.

EFA West's unique location in San Bruno, just five minutes from San Francisco International Airport, provides easy access to EFA West's clients and staff. EFA West's command and the City of San Bruno enjoy a cordial and mutually productive relationship which would be lost if EFA West were closed. EFA West personnel contribute to the economy of San Bruno and San Mateo County. The dislocaation and loss of revenue from 350 employees to the City will be significant.

The City of San Bruno has indicated that the site on which EFA West is located will easily facilitate joint development. Thus, I enthusiastically endorse San Bruno's resolution to exclude EFA West from the base closure list and to encourage the Department of Defense to explore

opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of its 20 acre site.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical matter.

Sincerely yours,

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:jxr

ASSEMBLY
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

RECEIVED

CITY MANAGER

May 24, 1995

Defense Base Realignment & Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

As the California State Assemblymember representing the 19th Assembly District which includes the City of San Bruno and surrounding communities, I concur with the City Council Resolution No. 1995-19 and urge the BRAC Commission to exclude the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) from its base closure list.

The EFA West is a small base specifically dedicated to design, construction and environmental cleanup for Navy and other military installations throughout northern California. Its employees are primarily civilian engineers, architects, attorneys, biologists and environmental specialists (339 civilians and 9 military personnel) who live and in and near San Bruno and whose families contribute greatly to the local economy and whose absence would negatively impact not only the City of San Bruno but the other communities within northern San Mateo County. Many are homeowners and many have employed spouses who would have to leave their employment and uproot their families if the Base were closed.

Because the City of San Bruno has long-established excellent relationships with the EFA West as well as several other federal agencies located within its City limits, I am confidant in suggesting that our country, state and local community would be best served by excluding EFA West from its base closure list but at the same time recommending that the Department of Defense work in collaboration with the City of San Bruno and other interested parties to plan for maximum economic utilization of the site including, but not limited to retention of existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

All the best,

JACKIE SPEIER
State Assemblywoman

State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-8020

Printed on Recycled Paper

220 South Spruce Avenue, Suite 101
South San Francisco, CA 94080
(415) 871-4100

Document Separator

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 1995-19

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BRUNO RECOMMENDING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION EXCLUDE THE SAN BRUNO NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY (EFA WEST) FROM ITS BASE CLOSURE LIST AND ENCOURAGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCED ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF THE EFA WEST SITE

WHEREAS, the Base Realignment and the Closure Commission (BRAC) has listed the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) on its list of proposed military base closures;

WHEREAS, the City of San Bruno has long established favorable relationships with the federal agencies located within its City limits and especially with EFA West whose functions and personnel have become interwoven into the fabric of the community of San Bruno.

WHEREAS, EFA West employs approximately 339 civilian and 9 military personnel who live in San Bruno and surrounding environs, contribute greatly to the local economy, and whose absence would negatively impact the City of San Bruno;

WHEREAS, this City Council recognizes the critical nature of EFA West's mission to provide shore installation, environmental management and base closure and realignment support for the Navy and Marine Corps;

WHEREAS, EFA West in San Bruno is well situated to fulfill its mission because of its location in Northern California, its easy accessibility to its customers and its immediate proximity to the San Francisco International Airport; and

WHEREAS, the EFA West site characteristics easily facilitate potential joint development;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of San Bruno urges the BRAC Commission to exclude EFA West in San Bruno from its base closure list; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council encourages the Department of Defense to explore opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of the site while retaining existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

---oOo---

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 1995- 19 was duly introduced and adopted by the San Bruno City Council at a regular meeting held on May 22, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Baker, Barnard, Franzella, Pallas

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER Mayor Simon

Sharon Bellumini
Deputy City Clerk

I hereby certify this to be a full, true and correct copy of the document it puports to be, the original of which is on file in my office.

Dated: May 24, 1995

Sharon Bellumini, Deputy
City Clerk of the City of San Bruno

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
(916) 445-0503

DISTRICT OFFICE
363 EL CAMINO REAL, #205
SO. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080
(415) 952-5668

California State Senate

STATE SENATOR
QUENTIN L. KOPP
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
REPRESENTING SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO COUNTIES

STANDING COMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION - CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
HOUSING AND LAND USE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND TAXATION

SELECT COMMITTEES
INFORMATION SERVICES IN STATE GOVERNMENT - CHAIRMAN
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES
MARITIME INDUSTRY
NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE
STATE PROCUREMENT AND EXPENDITURE PRACTICES
VOTING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

SUBCOMMITTEES
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY - CHAIRMAN

JOINT COMMITTEES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES

May 24, 1995

Hon. Alan J. Dixon, Chair and Members
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Hon. Members:

I'm profoundly dismayed to learn that Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) in San Bruno has been added to the 1995 Base Closure list for review. As the State Senator representing San Bruno and northern San Mateo County, I write to register my strong opposition to the elimination of this critical facility. EFA West, which employs nearly 350 people, is responsible for the management of the Marine Corps and Navy's facilities in California and Nevada, including design and construction of facilities, environmental management and remediation, and implemention of the President's plan on base closure activities.

EFA West's unique location in San Bruno, just five minutes from San Francisco International Airport, provides easy access to EFA West's clients and staff. EFA West's command and the City of San Bruno enjoy a cordial and mutually productive relationship which would be lost if EFA West were closed. EFA West personnel contribute to the economy of San Bruno and San Mateo County. The dislocaation and loss of revenue from 350 employees to the City will be significant.

The City of San Bruno has indicated that the site on which EFA West is located will easily facilitate joint development. Thus, I enthusiastically endorse San Bruno's resolution to exclude EFA West from the base closure list and to encourage the Department of Defense to explore

opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of its 20 acre site.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical matter.

Sincerely yours,

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:jxr

ASSEMBLY
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

RECEIVED

CITY MANAGER

May 24, 1995

Defense Base Realignment & Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

As the California State Assemblymember representing the 19th Assembly District which includes the City of San Bruno and surrounding communities, I concur with the City Council Resolution No. 1995-19 and urge the BRAC Commission to exclude the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) from its base closure list.

The EFA West is a small base specifically dedicated to design, construction and environmental cleanup for Navy and other military installations throughout northern California. Its employees are primarily civilian engineers, architects, attorneys, biologists and environmental specialists (339 civilians and 9 military personnel) who live and in and near San Bruno and whose families contribute greatly to the local economy and whose absence would negatively impact not only the City of San Bruno but the other communities within northern San Mateo County. Many are homeowners and many have employed spouses who would have to leave their employment and uproot their families if the Base were closed.

Because the City of San Bruno has long-established excellent relationships with the EFA West as well as several other federal agencies located within its City limits, I am confidant in suggesting that our country, state and local community would be best served by excluding EFA West from its base closure list but at the same time recommending that the Department of Defense work in collaboration with the City of San Bruno and other interested parties to plan for maximum economic utilization of the site including, but not limited to retention of existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

All the best,

JACKIE SPEIER
State Assemblywoman

State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-8020

Printed on Recycled Paper

220 South Spruce Avenue, Suite 101
South San Francisco, CA 94080
(415) 871-4100

Document Separator

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 1995-19

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BRUNO RECOMMENDING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION EXCLUDE THE SAN BRUNO NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY (EFA WEST) FROM ITS BASE CLOSURE LIST AND ENCOURAGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCED ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF THE EFA WEST SITE

WHEREAS, the Base Realignment and the Closure Commission (BRAC) has listed the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) on its list of proposed military base closures;

WHEREAS, the City of San Bruno has long established favorable relationships with the federal agencies located within its City limits and especially with EFA West whose functions and personnel have become interwoven into the fabric of the community of San Bruno.

WHEREAS, EFA West employs approximately 339 civilian and 9 military personnel who live in San Bruno and surrounding environs, contribute greatly to the local economy, and whose absence would negatively impact the City of San Bruno;

WHEREAS, this City Council recognizes the critical nature of EFA West's mission to provide shore installation, environmental management and base closure and realignment support for the Navy and Marine Corps;

WHEREAS, EFA West in San Bruno is well situated to fulfill its mission because of its location in Northern California, its easy accessibility to its customers and its immediate proximity to the San Francisco International Airport; and

WHEREAS, the EFA West site characteristics easily facilitate potential joint development;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of San Bruno urges the BRAC Commission to exclude EFA West in San Bruno from its base closure list; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council encourages the Department of Defense to explore opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of the site while retaining existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

---oOo---

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 1995- 19 was duly introduced and adopted by the San Bruno City Council at a regular meeting held on May 22, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Baker, Barnard, Franzella, Pallas

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER Mayor Simon

Sharon Bellumini
Deputy City Clerk

I hereby certify this to be a full, true and correct copy of the document it puports to be, the original of which is on file in my office.

Dated: May 24, 1995

Sharon Bellumini, Deputy
City Clerk of the City of San Bruno

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
(916) 445-0503

DISTRICT OFFICE
363 EL CAMINO REAL, #205
SO. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080
(415) 952-5668

California State Senate

STATE SENATOR
QUENTIN L. KOPP
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
REPRESENTING SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO COUNTIES

STANDING COMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION - CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
HOUSING AND LAND USE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND TAXATION

SELECT COMMITTEES
INFORMATION SERVICES IN STATE GOVERNMENT - CHAIRMAN
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES
MARITIME INDUSTRY
NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE
STATE PROCUREMENT AND EXPENDITURE PRACTICES
VOTING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

SUBCOMMITTEES
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY - CHAIRMAN

JOINT COMMITTEES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES

May 24, 1995

Hon. Alan J. Dixon, Chair and Members
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Hon. Members:

I'm profoundly dismayed to learn that Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) in San Bruno has been added to the 1995 Base Closure list for review. As the State Senator representing San Bruno and northern San Mateo County, I write to register my strong opposition to the elimination of this critical facility. EFA West, which employs nearly 350 people, is responsible for the management of the Marine Corps and Navy's facilities in California and Nevada, including design and construction of facilities, environmental management and remediation, and implemention of the President's plan on base closure activities.

EFA West's unique location in San Bruno, just five minutes from San Francisco International Airport, provides easy access to EFA West's clients and staff. EFA West's command and the City of San Bruno enjoy a cordial and mutually productive relationship which would be lost if EFA West were closed. EFA West personnel contribute to the economy of San Bruno and San Mateo County. The dislocaation and loss of revenue from 350 employees to the City will be significant.

The City of San Bruno has indicated that the site on which EFA West is located will easily facilitate joint development. Thus, I enthusiastically endorse San Bruno's resolution to exclude EFA West from the base closure list and to encourage the Department of Defense to explore

opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of its 20 acre site.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical matter.

Sincerely yours,

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:jxr

ASSEMBLY
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

RECEIVED

CITY MANAGER

May 24, 1995

Defense Base Realignment & Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

As the California State Assemblymember representing the 19th Assembly District which includes the City of San Bruno and surrounding communities, I concur with the City Council Resolution No. 1995-19 and urge the BRAC Commission to exclude the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) from its base closure list.

The EFA West is a small base specifically dedicated to design, construction and environmental cleanup for Navy and other military installations throughout northern California. Its employees are primarily civilian engineers, architects, attorneys, biologists and environmental specialists (339 civilians and 9 military personnel) who live and in and near San Bruno and whose families contribute greatly to the local economy and whose absence would negatively impact not only the City of San Bruno but the other communities within northern San Mateo County. Many are homeowners and many have employed spouses who would have to leave their employment and uproot their families if the Base were closed.

Because the City of San Bruno has long-established excellent relationships with the EFA West as well as several other federal agencies located within its City limits, I am confidant in suggesting that our country, state and local community would be best served by excluding EFA West from its base closure list but at the same time recommending that the Department of Defense work in collaboration with the City of San Bruno and other interested parties to plan for maximum economic utilization of the site including, but not limited to retention of existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

All the best,

JACKIE SPEIER
State Assemblywoman

State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-8020

Printed on Recycled Paper

220 South Spruce Avenue, Suite 101
South San Francisco, CA 94080
(415) 871-4100

Document Separator

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 1995-19

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BRUNO RECOMMENDING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION EXCLUDE THE SAN BRUNO NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY (EFA WEST) FROM ITS BASE CLOSURE LIST AND ENCOURAGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCED ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF THE EFA WEST SITE

WHEREAS, the Base Realignment and the Closure Commission (BRAC) has listed the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) on its list of proposed military base closures;

WHEREAS, the City of San Bruno has long established favorable relationships with the federal agencies located within its City limits and especially with EFA West whose functions and personnel have become interwoven into the fabric of the community of San Bruno.

WHEREAS, EFA West employs approximately 339 civilian and 9 military personnel who live in San Bruno and surrounding environs, contribute greatly to the local economy, and whose absence would negatively impact the City of San Bruno;

WHEREAS, this City Council recognizes the critical nature of EFA West's mission to provide shore installation, environmental management and base closure and realignment support for the Navy and Marine Corps;

WHEREAS, EFA West in San Bruno is well situated to fulfill its mission because of its location in Northern California, its easy accessibility to its customers and its immediate proximity to the San Francisco International Airport; and

WHEREAS, the EFA West site characteristics easily facilitate potential joint development;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of San Bruno urges the BRAC Commission to exclude EFA West in San Bruno from its base closure list; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council encourages the Department of Defense to explore opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of the site while retaining existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

---oOo---

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 1995-19 was duly introduced and adopted by the San Bruno City Council at a regular meeting held on May 22, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Baker, Barnard, Franzella, Pallas

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER Mayor Simon

Sharon Bellusmini
Deputy City Clerk

I hereby certify this to be a full, true and correct copy of the document it puports to be, the original of which is on file in my office.

Dated: May 24, 1995

Sharon Bellusmini, Deputy
City Clerk of the City of San Bruno

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
(916) 445-0503

DISTRICT OFFICE
263 EL CAMINO REAL, #205
SO. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080
(415) 952-5666

California State Senate

STATE SENATOR
QUENTIN L. KOPP
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
REPRESENTING SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO COUNTIES

STANDING COMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION - CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
HOUSING AND LAND USE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND TAXATION

SELECT COMMITTEES
INFORMATION SERVICES IN STATE GOVERNMENT - CHAIRMAN
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES
MARITIME INDUSTRY
NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE
STATE PROCUREMENT AND EXPENDITURE PRACTICES
VOTING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

SUBCOMMITTEES
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY - CHAIRMAN

JOINT COMMITTEES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES

May 24, 1995

Hon. Alan J. Dixon, Chair and Members
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Hon. Members:

I'm profoundly dismayed to learn that Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) in San Bruno has been added to the 1995 Base Closure list for review. As the State Senator representing San Bruno and northern San Mateo County, I write to register my strong opposition to the elimination of this critical facility. EFA West, which employs nearly 350 people, is responsible for the management of the Marine Corps and Navy's facilities in California and Nevada, including design and construction of facilities, environmental management and remediation, and implemention of the President's plan on base closure activities.

EFA West's unique location in San Bruno, just five minutes from San Francisco International Airport, provides easy access to EFA West's clients and staff. EFA West's command and the City of San Bruno enjoy a cordial and mutually productive relationship which would be lost if EFA West were closed. EFA West personnel contribute to the economy of San Bruno and San Mateo County. The dislocaation and loss of revenue from 350 employees to the City will be significant.

The City of San Bruno has indicated that the site on which EFA West is located will easily facilitate joint development. Thus, I enthusiastically endorse San Bruno's resolution to exclude EFA West from the base closure list and to encourage the Department of Defense to explore

opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of its 20 acre site.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical matter.

Sincerely yours,

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:jxr

ASSEMBLY
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

RECEIVED

CITY MANAGER

May 24, 1995

Defense Base Realignment & Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

As the California State Assemblymember representing the 19th Assembly District which includes the City of San Bruno and surrounding communities, I concur with the City Council Resolution No. 1995-19 and urge the BRAC Commission to exclude the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) from its base closure list.

The EFA West is a small base specifically dedicated to design, construction and environmental cleanup for Navy and other military installations throughout northern California. Its employees are primarily civilian engineers, architects, attorneys, biologists and environmental specialists (339 civilians and 9 military personnel) who live and in and near San Bruno and whose families contribute greatly to the local economy and whose absence would negatively impact not only the City of San Bruno but the other communities within northern San Mateo County. Many are homeowners and many have employed spouses who would have to leave their employment and uproot their families if the Base were closed.

Because the City of San Bruno has long-established excellent relationships with the EFA West as well as several other federal agencies located within its City limits, I am confidant in suggesting that our country, state and local community would be best served by excluding EFA West from its base closure list but at the same time recommending that the Department of Defense work in collaboration with the City of San Bruno and other interested parties to plan for maximum economic utilization of the site including, but not limited to retention of existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

All the best,

JACKIE SPEIER
State Assemblywoman

State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-8020

Printed on Recycled Paper

220 South Spruce Avenue, Suite 101
South San Francisco, CA 94080
(415) 871-4100

Document Separator

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 1995-19

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BRUNO RECOMMENDING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION EXCLUDE THE SAN BRUNO NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY (EFA WEST) FROM ITS BASE CLOSURE LIST AND ENCOURAGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCED ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF THE EFA WEST SITE

WHEREAS, the Base Realignment and the Closure Commission (BRAC) has listed the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) on its list of proposed military base closures;

WHEREAS, the City of San Bruno has long established favorable relationships with the federal agencies located within its City limits and especially with EFA West whose functions and personnel have become interwoven into the fabric of the community of San Bruno.

WHEREAS, EFA West employs approximately 339 civilian and 9 military personnel who live in San Bruno and surrounding environs, contribute greatly to the local economy, and whose absence would negatively impact the City of San Bruno;

WHEREAS, this City Council recognizes the critical nature of EFA West's mission to provide shore installation, environmental management and base closure and realignment support for the Navy and Marine Corps;

WHEREAS, EFA West in San Bruno is well situated to fulfill its mission because of its location in Northern California, its easy accessibility to its customers and its immediate proximity to the San Francisco International Airport; and

WHEREAS, the EFA West site characteristics easily facilitate potential joint development;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of San Bruno urges the BRAC Commission to exclude EFA West in San Bruno from its base closure list; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council encourages the Department of Defense to explore opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of the site while retaining existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

---o0o---

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 1995-19 was duly introduced and adopted by the San Bruno City Council at a regular meeting held on May 22, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Baker, Barnard, Franzella, Pallas

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER Mayor Simon

Sharon Bellumini
Deputy City Clerk

I hereby certify this to be a full, true and correct copy of the document it puports to be, the original of which is on file in my office.

Dated: May 24, 1995

Sharon Bellumini, Deputy
City Clerk of the City of San Bruno

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
(916) 445-0503

DISTRICT OFFICE
363 EL CAMINO REAL, #205
SO. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080
(415) 952-5666

California State Senate

STATE SENATOR
QUENTIN L. KOPP
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
REPRESENTING SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO COUNTIES

STANDING COMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION - CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
HOUSING AND LAND USE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND TAXATION

SELECT COMMITTEES
INFORMATION SERVICES IN STATE GOVERNMENT - CHAIRMAN
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES
MARITIME INDUSTRY
NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE
STATE PROCUREMENT AND EXPENDITURE PRACTICES
VOTING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

SUBCOMMITTEES
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY - CHAIRMAN

JOINT COMMITTEES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES

May 24, 1995

Hon. Alan J. Dixon, Chair and Members
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Hon. Members:

I'm profoundly dismayed to learn that Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) in San Bruno has been added to the 1995 Base Closure list for review. As the State Senator representing San Bruno and northern San Mateo County, I write to register my strong opposition to the elimination of this critical facility. EFA West, which employs nearly 350 people, is responsible for the management of the Marine Corps and Navy's facilities in California and Nevada, including design and construction of facilities, environmental management and remediation, and implemention of the President's plan on base closure activities.

EFA West's unique location in San Bruno, just five minutes from San Francisco International Airport, provides easy access to EFA West's clients and staff. EFA West's command and the City of San Bruno enjoy a cordial and mutually productive relationship which would be lost if EFA West were closed. EFA West personnel contribute to the economy of San Bruno and San Mateo County. The dislocaation and loss of revenue from 350 employees to the City will be significant.

The City of San Bruno has indicated that the site on which EFA West is located will easily facilitate joint development. Thus, I enthusiastically endorse San Bruno's resolution to exclude EFA West from the base closure list and to encourage the Department of Defense to explore

opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of its 20 acre site.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical matter.

Sincerely yours,

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:jxr

ASSEMBLY
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

RECEIVED

CITY MANAGER

May 24, 1995

Defense Base Realignment & Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

As the California State Assemblymember representing the 19th Assembly District which includes the City of San Bruno and surrounding communities, I concur with the City Council Resolution No. 1995-19 and urge the BRAC Commission to exclude the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) from its base closure list.

The EFA West is a small base specifically dedicated to design, construction and environmental cleanup for Navy and other military installations throughout northern California. Its employees are primarily civilian engineers, architects, attorneys, biologists and environmental specialists (339 civilians and 9 military personnel) who live and in and near San Bruno and whose families contribute greatly to the local economy and whose absence would negatively impact not only the City of San Bruno but the other communities within northern San Mateo County. Many are homeowners and many have employed spouses who would have to leave their employment and uproot their families if the Base were closed.

Because the City of San Bruno has long-established excellent relationships with the EFA West as well as several other federal agencies located within its City limits, I am confidant in suggesting that our country, state and local community would be best served by excluding EFA West from its base closure list but at the same time recommending that the Department of Defense work in collaboration with the City of San Bruno and other interested parties to plan for maximum economic utilization of the site including, but not limited to retention of existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

All the best,

JACKIE SPEIER
State Assemblywoman

State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-8020

Printed on Recycled Paper

220 South Spruce Avenue, Suite 101
South San Francisco, CA 94080
(415) 871-4100

Document Separator

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 1995-19

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BRUNO RECOMMENDING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION EXCLUDE THE SAN BRUNO NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY (EFA WEST) FROM ITS BASE CLOSURE LIST AND ENCOURAGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCED ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF THE EFA WEST SITE

WHEREAS, the Base Realignment and the Closure Commission (BRAC) has listed the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) on its list of proposed military base closures;

WHEREAS, the City of San Bruno has long established favorable relationships with the federal agencies located within its City limits and especially with EFA West whose functions and personnel have become interwoven into the fabric of the community of San Bruno.

WHEREAS, EFA West employs approximately 339 civilian and 9 military personnel who live in San Bruno and surrounding environs, contribute greatly to the local economy, and whose absence would negatively impact the City of San Bruno;

WHEREAS, this City Council recognizes the critical nature of EFA West's mission to provide shore installation, environmental management and base closure and realignment support for the Navy and Marine Corps;

WHEREAS, EFA West in San Bruno is well situated to fulfill its mission because of its location in Northern California, its easy accessibility to its customers and its immediate proximity to the San Francisco International Airport; and

WHEREAS, the EFA West site characteristics easily facilitate potential joint development;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of San Bruno urges the BRAC Commission to exclude EFA West in San Bruno from its base closure list; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council encourages the Department of Defense to explore opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of the site while retaining existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

---oOo---

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 1995- 19 was duly introduced and adopted by the San Bruno City Council at a regular meeting held on May 22, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Baker, Barnard, Franzella, Pallas

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER Mayor Simon

Sharon Bellusmini
Deputy City Clerk

I hereby certify this to be a full, true and correct copy of the document it puports to be, the original of which is on file in my office.

Dated: May 24, 1995

Sharon Bellusmini, Deputy
City Clerk of the City of San Bruno

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
(916) 445-0503

DISTRICT OFFICE
363 EL CAMINO REAL, #205
SO. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080
(415) 952-5666

California State Senate

STATE SENATOR
QUENTIN L. KOPP
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
REPRESENTING SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO COUNTIES

STANDING COMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION - CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
HOUSING AND LAND USE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND TAXATION

SELECT COMMITTEES
INFORMATION SERVICES IN STATE GOVERNMENT - CHAIRMAN
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES
MARITIME INDUSTRY
NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE
STATE PROCUREMENT AND EXPENDITURE PRACTICES
VOTING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

SUBCOMMITTEES
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY - CHAIRMAN

JOINT COMMITTEES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES

May 24, 1995

Hon. Alan J. Dixon, Chair and Members
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Hon. Members:

I'm profoundly dismayed to learn that Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) in San Bruno has been added to the 1995 Base Closure list for review. As the State Senator representing San Bruno and northern San Mateo County, I write to register my strong opposition to the elimination of this critical facility. EFA West, which employs nearly 350 people, is responsible for the management of the Marine Corps and Navy's facilities in California and Nevada, including design and construction of facilities, environmental management and remediation, and implemention of the President's plan on base closure activities.

EFA West's unique location in San Bruno, just five minutes from San Francisco International Airport, provides easy access to EFA West's clients and staff. EFA West's command and the City of San Bruno enjoy a cordial and mutually productive relationship which would be lost if EFA West were closed. EFA West personnel contribute to the economy of San Bruno and San Mateo County. The dislocaation and loss of revenue from 350 employees to the City will be significant.

The City of San Bruno has indicated that the site on which EFA West is located will easily facilitate joint development. Thus, I enthusiastically endorse San Bruno's resolution to exclude EFA West from the base closure list and to encourage the Department of Defense to explore

opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of its 20 acre site.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical matter.

Sincerely yours,

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:jxr

ASSEMBLY
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

RECEIVED

CITY MANAGER

May 24, 1995

Defense Base Realignment & Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

As the California State Assemblymember representing the 19th Assembly District which includes the City of San Bruno and surrounding communities, I concur with the City Council Resolution No. 1995-19 and urge the BRAC Commission to exclude the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) from its base closure list.

The EFA West is a small base specifically dedicated to design, construction and environmental cleanup for Navy and other military installations throughout northern California. Its employees are primarily civilian engineers, architects, attorneys, biologists and environmental specialists (339 civilians and 9 military personnel) who live and in and near San Bruno and whose families contribute greatly to the local economy and whose absence would negatively impact not only the City of San Bruno but the other communities within northern San Mateo County. Many are homeowners and many have employed spouses who would have to leave their employment and uproot their families if the Base were closed.

Because the City of San Bruno has long-established excellent relationships with the EFA West as well as several other federal agencies located within its City limits, I am confidant in suggesting that our country, state and local community would be best served by excluding EFA West from its base closure list but at the same time recommending that the Department of Defense work in collaboration with the City of San Bruno and other interested parties to plan for maximum economic utilization of the site including, but not limited to retention of existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

All the best,

JACKIE SPEIER
State Assemblywoman

State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-8020

Printed on Recycled Paper

220 South Spruce Avenue, Suite 101
South San Francisco, CA 94080
(415) 871-4100

Document Separator

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 1995- 19

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BRUNO RECOMMENDING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION EXCLUDE THE SAN BRUNO NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY (EFA WEST) FROM ITS BASE CLOSURE LIST AND ENCOURAGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCED ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF THE EFA WEST SITE

WHEREAS, the Base Realignment and the Closure Commission (BRAC) has listed the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) on its list of proposed military base closures;

WHEREAS, the City of San Bruno has long established favorable relationships with the federal agencies located within its City limits and especially with EFA West whose functions and personnel have become interwoven into the fabric of the community of San Bruno.

WHEREAS, EFA West employs approximately 339 civilian and 9 military personnel who live in San Bruno and surrounding environs, contribute greatly to the local economy, and whose absence would negatively impact the City of San Bruno;

WHEREAS, this City Council recognizes the critical nature of EFA West's mission to provide shore installation, environmental management and base closure and realignment support for the Navy and Marine Corps;

WHEREAS, EFA West in San Bruno is well situated to fulfill its mission because of its location in Northern California, its easy accessibility to its customers and its immediate proximity to the San Francisco International Airport; and

WHEREAS, the EFA West site characteristics easily facilitate potential joint development;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of San Bruno urges the BRAC Commission to exclude EFA West in San Bruno from its base closure list; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council encourages the Department of Defense to explore opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of the site while retaining existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

---oOo---

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 1995- 19 was duly introduced and adopted by the San Bruno City Council at a regular meeting held on May 22, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Baker, Barnard, Franzella, Pallas

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER Mayor Simon

Sharon Bellusomini
Deputy City Clerk

I hereby certify this to be a full, true and correct copy of the document it puports to be, the original of which is on file in my office.

Dated: May 24, 1995

Sharon Bellusomini, Deputy
City Clerk of the City of San Bruno

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
(916) 445-0503

DISTRICT OFFICE
363 EL CAMINO REAL, #205
SO. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080
(415) 952-5668

California State Senate

STATE SENATOR
QUENTIN L. KOPP
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
REPRESENTING SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO COUNTIES

STANDING COMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION - CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
HOUSING AND LAND USE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND TAXATION

SELECT COMMITTEES
INFORMATION SERVICES IN STATE GOVERNMENT - CHAIRMAN
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES
MARITIME INDUSTRY
NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE
STATE PROCUREMENT AND EXPENDITURE PRACTICES
VOTING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

SUBCOMMITTEES
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY - CHAIRMAN

JOINT COMMITTEES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES

May 24, 1995

Hon. Alan J. Dixon, Chair and Members
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Hon. Members:

I'm profoundly dismayed to learn that Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) in San Bruno has been added to the 1995 Base Closure list for review. As the State Senator representing San Bruno and northern San Mateo County, I write to register my strong opposition to the elimination of this critical facility. EFA West, which employs nearly 350 people, is responsible for the management of the Marine Corps and Navy's facilities in California and Nevada, including design and construction of facilities, environmental management and remediation, and implemention of the President's plan on base closure activities.

EFA West's unique location in San Bruno, just five minutes from San Francisco International Airport, provides easy access to EFA West's clients and staff. EFA West's command and the City of San Bruno enjoy a cordial and mutually productive relationship which would be lost if EFA West were closed. EFA West personnel contribute to the economy of San Bruno and San Mateo County. The dislocaation and loss of revenue from 350 employees to the City will be significant.

The City of San Bruno has indicated that the site on which EFA West is located will easily facilitate joint development. Thus, I enthusiastically endorse San Bruno's resolution to exclude EFA West from the base closure list and to encourage the Department of Defense to explore

opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of its 20 acre site.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical matter.

Sincerely yours,

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:jxr

ASSEMBLY
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

RECEIVED

CITY MANAGER

May 24, 1995

Defense Base Realignment & Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

As the California State Assemblymember representing the 19th Assembly District which includes the City of San Bruno and surrounding communities, I concur with the City Council Resolution No. 1995-19 and urge the BRAC Commission to exclude the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) from its base closure list.

The EFA West is a small base specifically dedicated to design, construction and environmental cleanup for Navy and other military installations throughout northern California. Its employees are primarily civilian engineers, architects, attorneys, biologists and environmental specialists (339 civilians and 9 military personnel) who live and in and near San Bruno and whose families contribute greatly to the local economy and whose absence would negatively impact not only the City of San Bruno but the other communities within northern San Mateo County. Many are homeowners and many have employed spouses who would have to leave their employment and uproot their families if the Base were closed.

Because the City of San Bruno has long-established excellent relationships with the EFA West as well as several other federal agencies located within its City limits, I am confidant in suggesting that our country, state and local community would be best served by excluding EFA West from its base closure list but at the same time recommending that the Department of Defense work in collaboration with the City of San Bruno and other interested parties to plan for maximum economic utilization of the site including, but not limited to retention of existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

All the best,

JACKIE SPEIER
State Assemblywoman

State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-8020

Printed on Recycled Paper

220 South Spruce Avenue, Suite 101
South San Francisco, CA 94080
(415) 871-4100

Document Separator

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 1995-19

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BRUNO RECOMMENDING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION EXCLUDE THE SAN BRUNO NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY (EFA WEST) FROM ITS BASE CLOSURE LIST AND ENCOURAGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCED ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF THE EFA WEST SITE

WHEREAS, the Base Realignment and the Closure Commission (BRAC) has listed the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) on its list of proposed military base closures;

WHEREAS, the City of San Bruno has long established favorable relationships with the federal agencies located within its City limits and especially with EFA West whose functions and personnel have become interwoven into the fabric of the community of San Bruno.

WHEREAS, EFA West employs approximately 339 civilian and 9 military personnel who live in San Bruno and surrounding environs, contribute greatly to the local economy, and whose absence would negatively impact the City of San Bruno;

WHEREAS, this City Council recognizes the critical nature of EFA West's mission to provide shore installation, environmental management and base closure and realignment support for the Navy and Marine Corps;

WHEREAS, EFA West in San Bruno is well situated to fulfill its mission because of its location in Northern California, its easy accessibility to its customers and its immediate proximity to the San Francisco International Airport; and

WHEREAS, the EFA West site characteristics easily facilitate potential joint development;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of San Bruno urges the BRAC Commission to exclude EFA West in San Bruno from its base closure list; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council encourages the Department of Defense to explore opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of the site while retaining existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

---oOo---

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 1995- 19 was duly introduced and adopted by the San Bruno City Council at a regular meeting held on May 22, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Baker, Barnard, Franzella, Pallas

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER Mayor Simon

Sharon Bellusmini
Deputy City Clerk

I hereby certify this to be a full, true and correct copy of the document it puports to be, the original of which is on file in my office.

Dated: May 24, 1995

Sharon Bellusmini, Deputy
City Clerk of the City of San Bruno

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
(916) 445-0503

DISTRICT OFFICE
363 EL CAMINO REAL, #205
SO. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080
(415) 952-5666

California State Senate

STATE SENATOR
QUENTIN L. KOPP
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
REPRESENTING SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO COUNTIES

STANDING COMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION - CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
HOUSING AND LAND USE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND TAXATION

SELECT COMMITTEES
INFORMATION SERVICES IN STATE GOVERNMENT - CHAIRMAN
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES
MARITIME INDUSTRY
NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE
STATE PROCUREMENT AND EXPENDITURE PRACTICES
VOTING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

SUBCOMMITTEES
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY - CHAIRMAN

JOINT COMMITTEES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES

May 24, 1995

Hon. Alan J. Dixon, Chair and Members
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Hon. Members:

I'm profoundly dismayed to learn that Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) in San Bruno has been added to the 1995 Base Closure list for review. As the State Senator representing San Bruno and northern San Mateo County, I write to register my strong opposition to the elimination of this critical facility. EFA West, which employs nearly 350 people, is responsible for the management of the Marine Corps and Navy's facilities in California and Nevada, including design and construction of facilities, environmental management and remediation, and implemention of the President's plan on base closure activities.

EFA West's unique location in San Bruno, just five minutes from San Francisco International Airport, provides easy access to EFA West's clients and staff. EFA West's command and the City of San Bruno enjoy a cordial and mutually productive relationship which would be lost if EFA West were closed. EFA West personnel contribute to the economy of San Bruno and San Mateo County. The dislocaation and loss of revenue from 350 employees to the City will be significant.

The City of San Bruno has indicated that the site on which EFA West is located will easily facilitate joint development. Thus, I enthusiastically endorse San Bruno's resolution to exclude EFA West from the base closure list and to encourage the Department of Defense to explore

opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of its 20 acre site.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical matter.

Sincerely yours,

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:jxr

ASSEMBLY
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

RECEIVED

CITY MANAGER

May 24, 1995

Defense Base Realignment & Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

As the California State Assemblymember representing the 19th Assembly District which includes the City of San Bruno and surrounding communities, I concur with the City Council Resolution No. 1995-19 and urge the BRAC Commission to exclude the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) from its base closure list.

The EFA West is a small base specifically dedicated to design, construction and environmental cleanup for Navy and other military installations throughout northern California. Its employees are primarily civilian engineers, architects, attorneys, biologists and environmental specialists (339 civilians and 9 military personnel) who live and in and near San Bruno and whose families contribute greatly to the local economy and whose absence would negatively impact not only the City of San Bruno but the other communities within northern San Mateo County. Many are homeowners and many have employed spouses who would have to leave their employment and uproot their families if the Base were closed.

Because the City of San Bruno has long-established excellent relationships with the EFA West as well as several other federal agencies located within its City limits, I am confidant in suggesting that our country, state and local community would be best served by excluding EFA West from its base closure list but at the same time recommending that the Department of Defense work in collaboration with the City of San Bruno and other interested parties to plan for maximum economic utilization of the site including, but not limited to retention of existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

All the best,

JACKIE SPEIER
State Assemblywoman

State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-8020

Printed on Recycled Paper

220 South Spruce Avenue, Suite 101
South San Francisco, CA 94080
(415) 871-4100

Document Separator

CERTIFIED COPY

RESOLUTION NO. 1995-19

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BRUNO RECOMMENDING THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION EXCLUDE THE SAN BRUNO NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY (EFA WEST) FROM ITS BASE CLOSURE LIST AND ENCOURAGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCED ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF THE EFA WEST SITE

WHEREAS, the Base Realignment and the Closure Commission (BRAC) has listed the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) on its list of proposed military base closures;

WHEREAS, the City of San Bruno has long established favorable relationships with the federal agencies located within its City limits and especially with EFA West whose functions and personnel have become interwoven into the fabric of the community of San Bruno.

WHEREAS, EFA West employs approximately 339 civilian and 9 military personnel who live in San Bruno and surrounding environs, contribute greatly to the local economy, and whose absence would negatively impact the City of San Bruno;

WHEREAS, this City Council recognizes the critical nature of EFA West's mission to provide shore installation, environmental management and base closure and realignment support for the Navy and Marine Corps;

WHEREAS, EFA West in San Bruno is well situated to fulfill its mission because of its location in Northern California, its easy accessibility to its customers and its immediate proximity to the San Francisco International Airport; and

WHEREAS, the EFA West site characteristics easily facilitate potential joint development;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of San Bruno urges the BRAC Commission to exclude EFA West in San Bruno from its base closure list; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council encourages the Department of Defense to explore opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of the site while retaining existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

---oOo---

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 1995- 19 was duly introduced and adopted by the San Bruno City Council at a regular meeting held on May 22, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Baker, Barnard, Franzella, Pallas

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER Mayor Simon

Sharon Bellusomini
Deputy City Clerk

I hereby certify this to be a full, true and correct copy of the document it puports to be, the original of which is on file in my office.

Dated: May 24, 1995

Sharon Bellusomini, Deputy
City Clerk of the City of San Bruno

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
(916) 445-0503

DISTRICT OFFICE
363 EL CAMINO REAL, #205
SO. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080
(415) 952-5666

California State Senate

STATE SENATOR
QUENTIN L. KOPP
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
REPRESENTING SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO COUNTIES

STANDING COMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION - CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
HOUSING AND LAND USE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REVENUE AND TAXATION

SELECT COMMITTEES
INFORMATION SERVICES IN STATE GOVERNMENT - CHAIRMAN
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES
MARITIME INDUSTRY
NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE
STATE PROCUREMENT AND EXPENDITURE PRACTICES
VOTING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

SUBCOMMITTEES
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY - CHAIRMAN

JOINT COMMITTEES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES

May 24, 1995

Hon. Alan J. Dixon, Chair and Members
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Hon. Members:

I'm profoundly dismayed to learn that Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) in San Bruno has been added to the 1995 Base Closure list for review. As the State Senator representing San Bruno and northern San Mateo County, I write to register my strong opposition to the elimination of this critical facility. EFA West, which employs nearly 350 people, is responsible for the management of the Marine Corps and Navy's facilities in California and Nevada, including design and construction of facilities, environmental management and remediation, and implemention of the President's plan on base closure activities.

EFA West's unique location in San Bruno, just five minutes from San Francisco International Airport, provides easy access to EFA West's clients and staff. EFA West's command and the City of San Bruno enjoy a cordial and mutually productive relationship which would be lost if EFA West were closed. EFA West personnel contribute to the economy of San Bruno and San Mateo County. The dislocaation and loss of revenue from 350 employees to the City will be significant.

The City of San Bruno has indicated that the site on which EFA West is located will easily facilitate joint development. Thus, I enthusiastically endorse San Bruno's resolution to exclude EFA West from the base closure list and to encourage the Department of Defense to explore

opportunities for enhanced economic utilization of its 20 acre site.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical matter.

Sincerely yours,

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:jxr

ASSEMBLY
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

RECEIVED

CITY MANAGER

May 24, 1995

Defense Base Realignment & Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

As the California State Assemblymember representing the 19th Assembly District which includes the City of San Bruno and surrounding communities, I concur with the City Council Resolution No. 1995-19 and urge the BRAC Commission to exclude the Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity in San Bruno (EFA West) from its base closure list.

The EFA West is a small base specifically dedicated to design, construction and environmental cleanup for Navy and other military installations throughout northern California. Its employees are primarily civilian engineers, architects, attorneys, biologists and environmental specialists (339 civilians and 9 military personnel) who live and in and near San Bruno and whose families contribute greatly to the local economy and whose absence would negatively impact not only the City of San Bruno but the other communities within northern San Mateo County. Many are homeowners and many have employed spouses who would have to leave their employment and uproot their families if the Base were closed.

Because the City of San Bruno has long-established excellent relationships with the EFA West as well as several other federal agencies located within its City limits, I am confidant in suggesting that our country, state and local community would be best served by excluding EFA West from its base closure list but at the same time recommending that the Department of Defense work in collaboration with the City of San Bruno and other interested parties to plan for maximum economic utilization of the site including, but not limited to retention of existing EFA West functions in San Bruno.

All the best,

JACKIE SPEIER
State Assemblywoman

State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-8020

Printed on Recycled Paper

220 South Spruce Avenue, Suite 101
South San Francisco, CA 94080
(415) 871-4100

Document Separator

Morale, Welfare & Recreation • Naval Station Treasure Island

MWR FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISLAND
MWR

Date: 5/25/95

No. of Pages (including cover sheet) 12

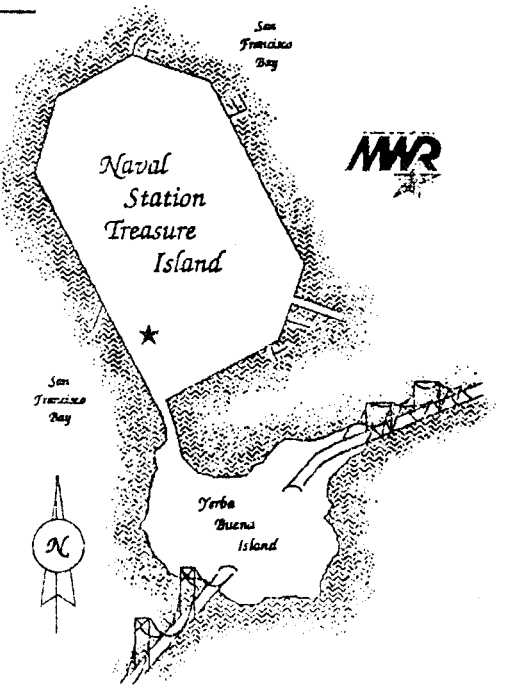
To: Ann Reese

Notes: McClellan's Presentation at S.F. Hearing

FAX Number: (703) 696-0550

Name of Sender: Jim Owsley

From: Morale, Welfare & Recreation Department
Bldg. 265 • Code - 90
Naval Station Treasure Island
San Francisco, CA 94130-0410
- Phone: (415) 395-5110/5111
- Autovon: 475-5110
- FAX: (415) 395-5106



McClellan's Technical Edge

Technology	Unique Product or Service	Air Force Center of Excellence	Only DoD Source of Repair	Cross Service
Microelectronics	X			X
Nuclear Radiation Center	X		X	X
Cold Proof	X		X	
Hydraulics		X		
Instruments - Flight Controls		X		
Ground Comm-Electronics		X		X
Electro-Mechanical Spt Eq		X		
Composites & Plastics		X		
Electro-Optics/Night Vision		X		X
Firefinder			X	X
Bradley Fighting Vehicle			X	X

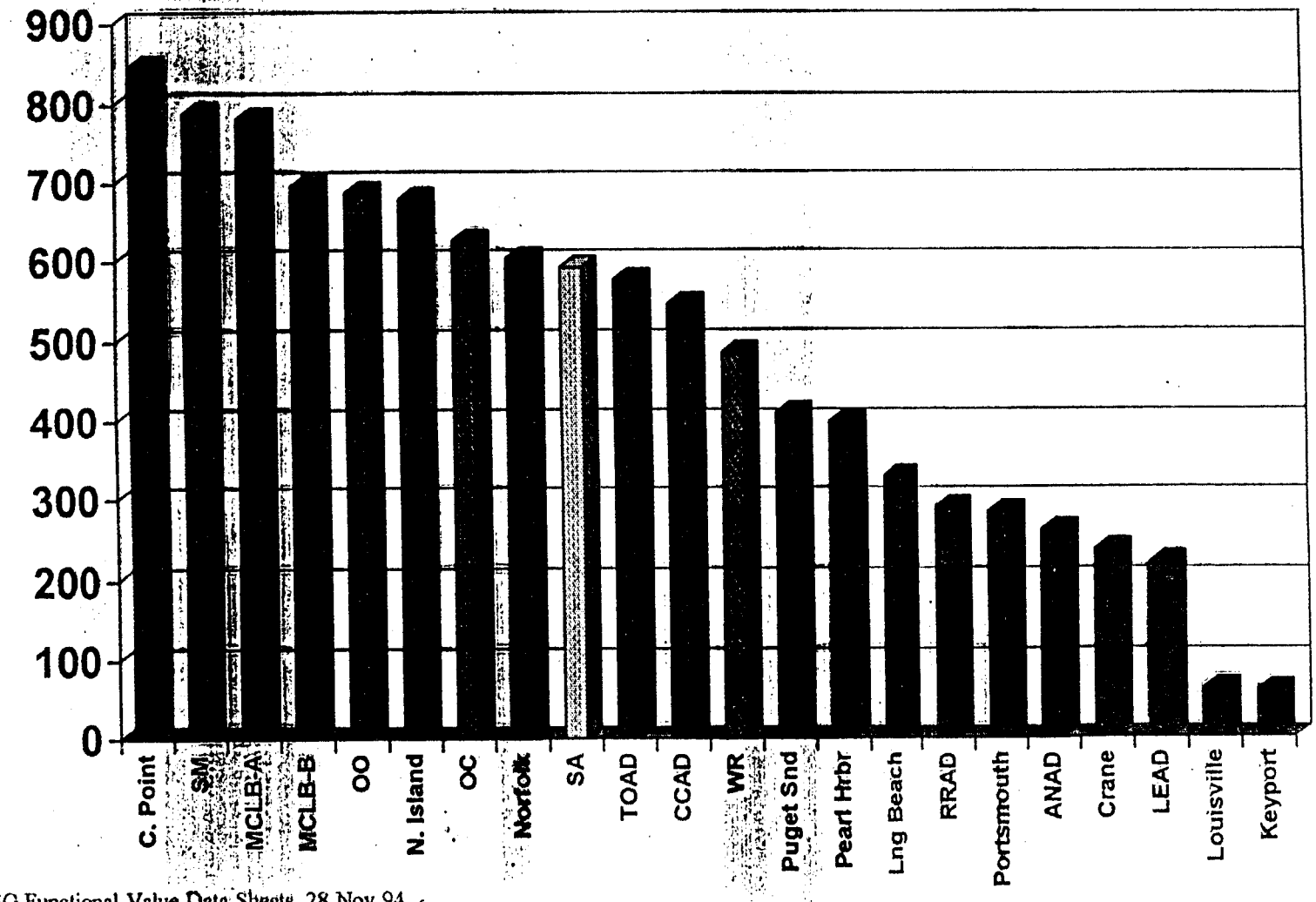
Functional Value

"The merit of performing a cross-service function at a given site or activity."...JCSG-DM

- Core Workload/Core Capabilities (30 Max)
- Unique/Peculiar Core Workloads, Capabilities, Capacities (15 Max)
- Unique/Peculiar Core Workload Test Facilities (15 Max)
- Other Workloads (15 Max)
- Environmental Issues/Questions (10 Max)

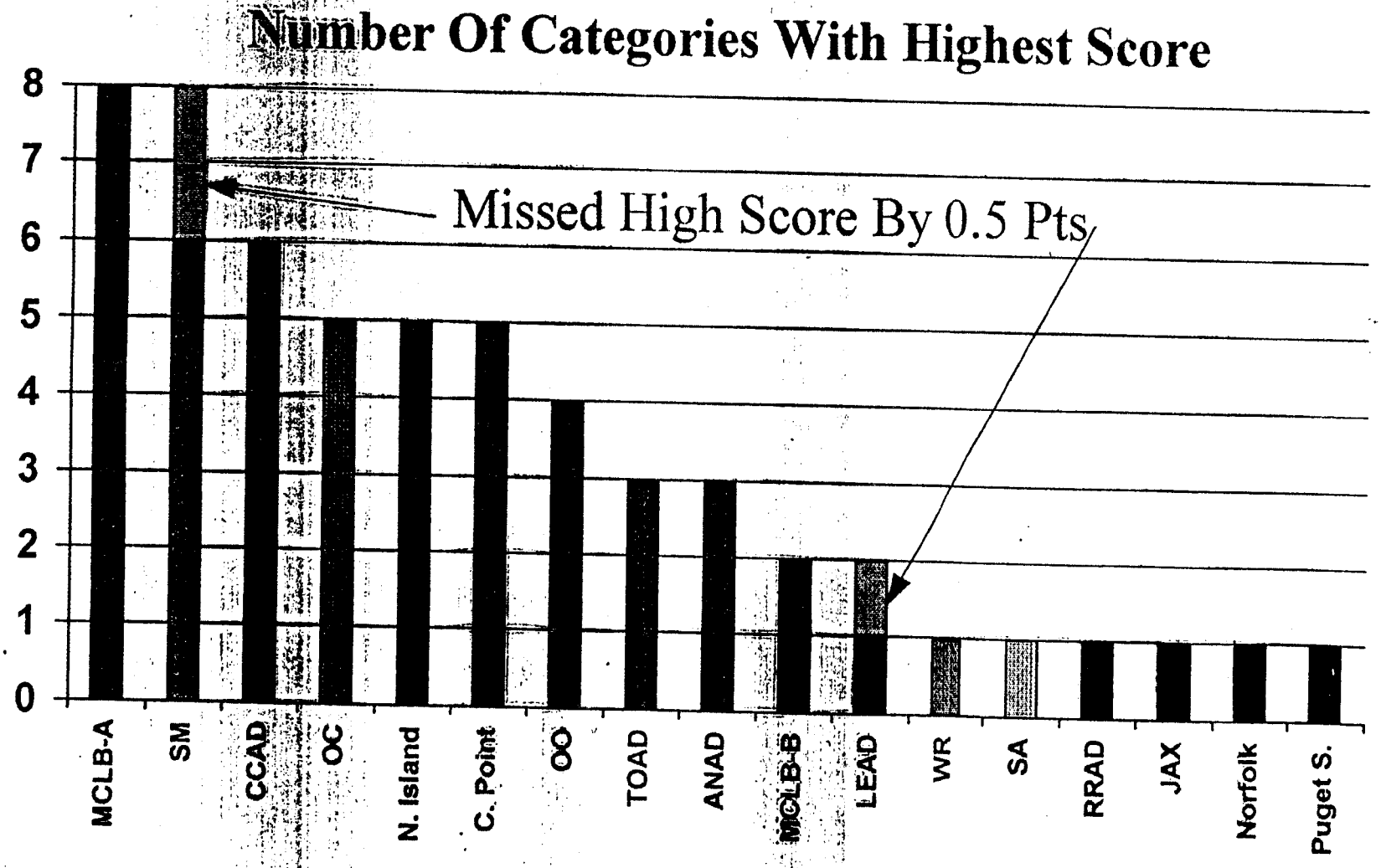
Functional Value

Roll-Up Of JCSG Functional Value Scores For All Depots



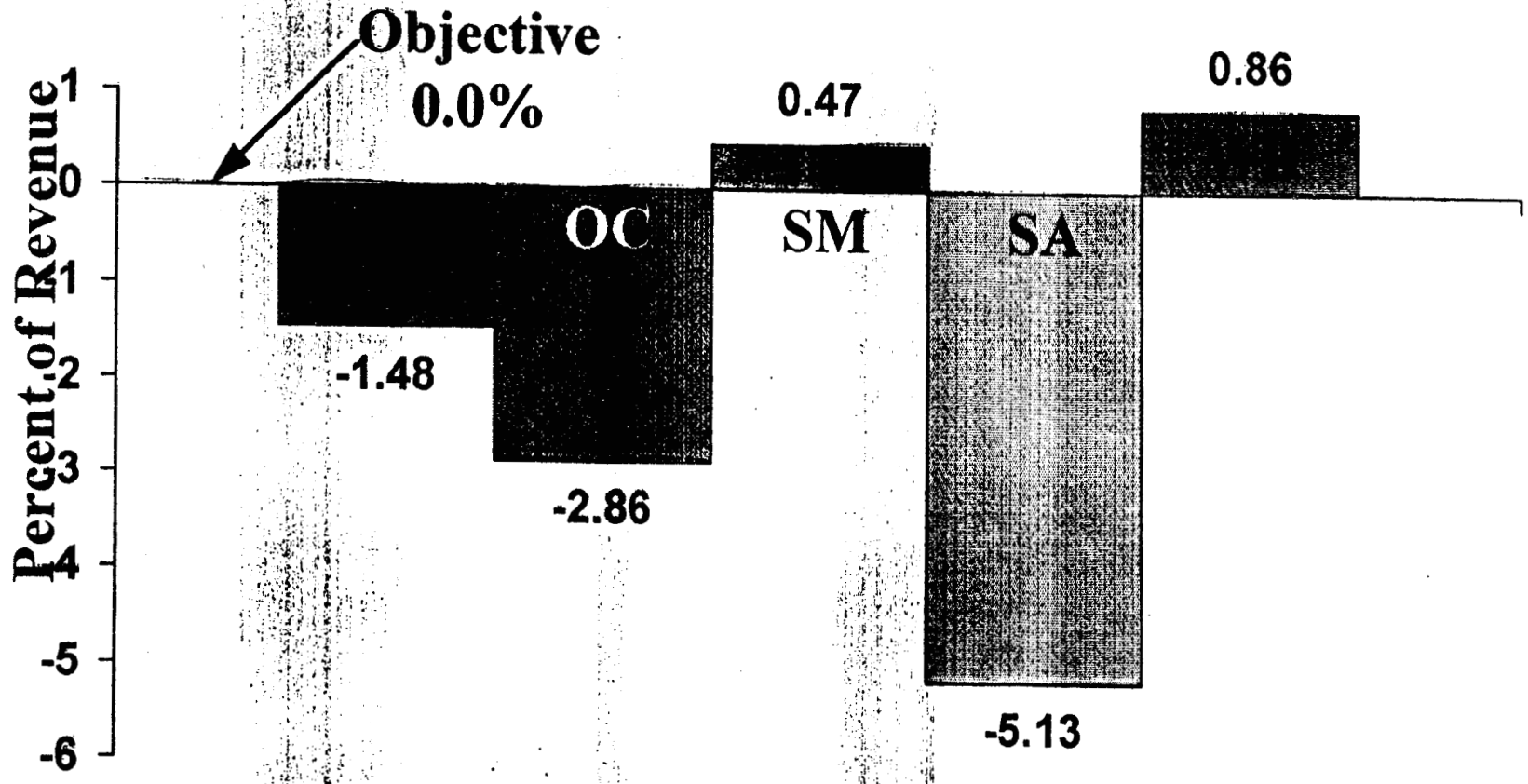
Source: JCSG Functional Value Data Sheets, 28 Nov 94

Functional Value

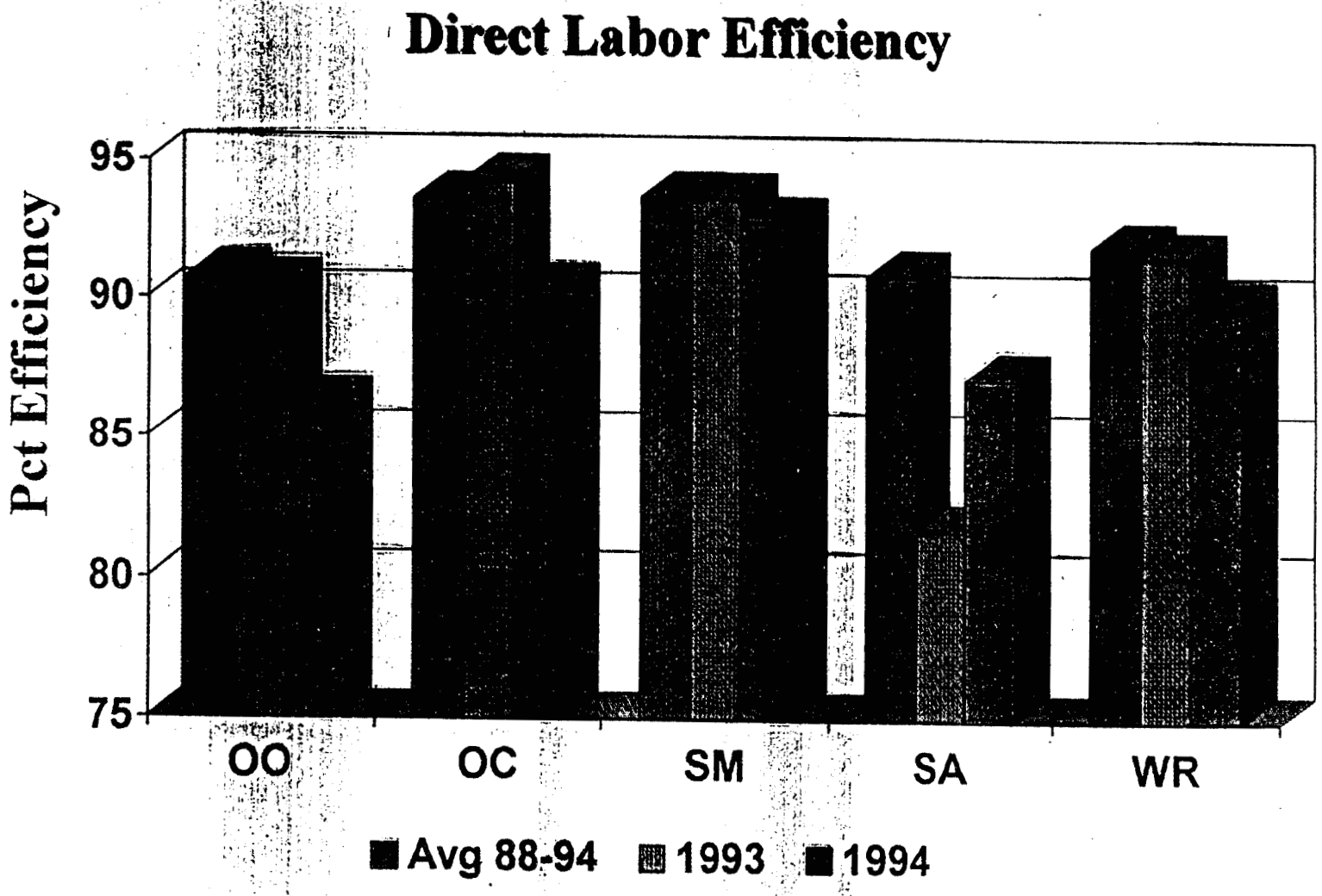


Labor Rate vs Effectiveness

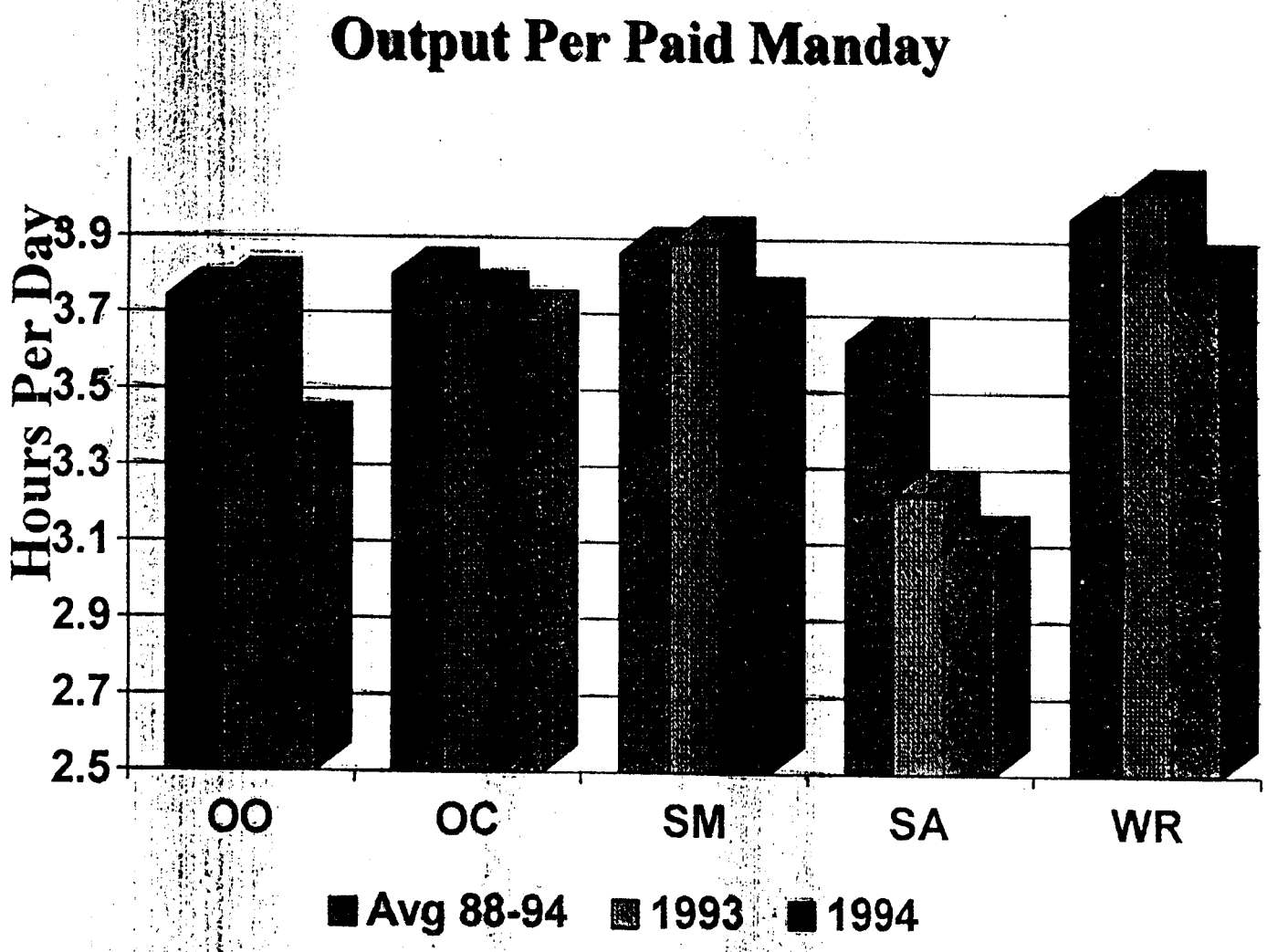
Annual Operating Results
1988-1994 Cum



Labor Rate vs Effectiveness

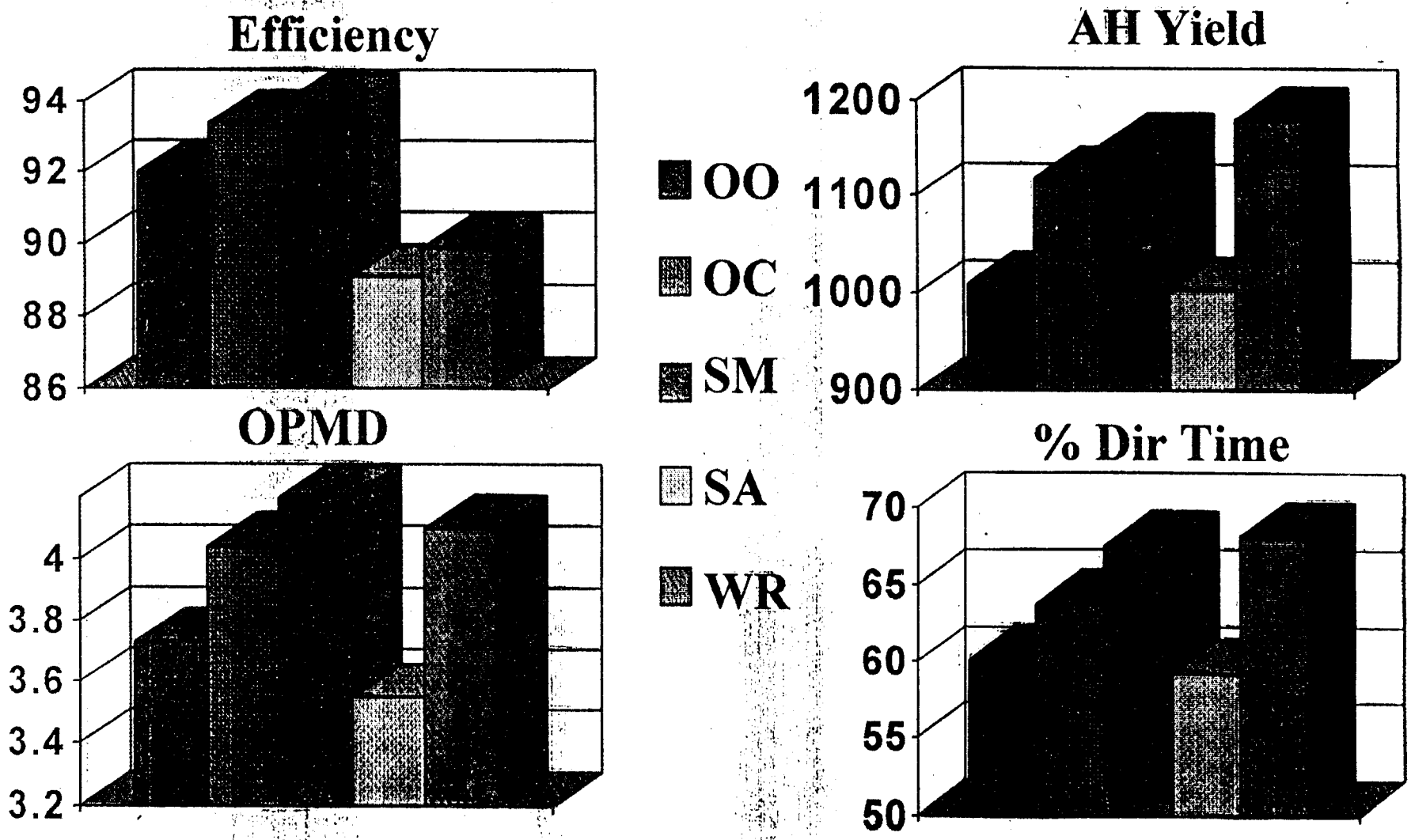


Labor Rate vs Effectiveness



Labor Rate vs Effectiveness

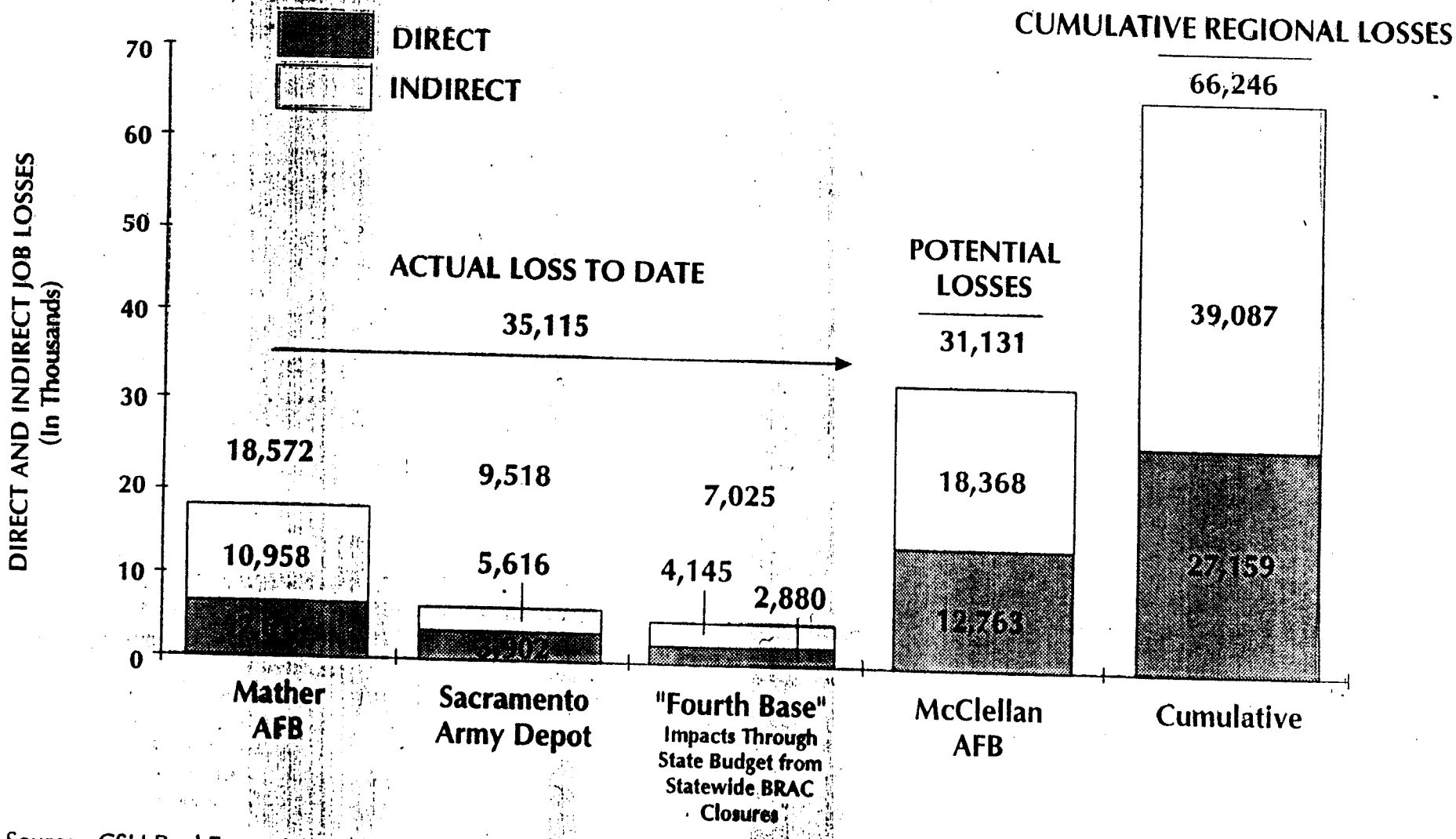
FY 95 Budgeted Performance



Required Adjustments To COBRA Worksheets

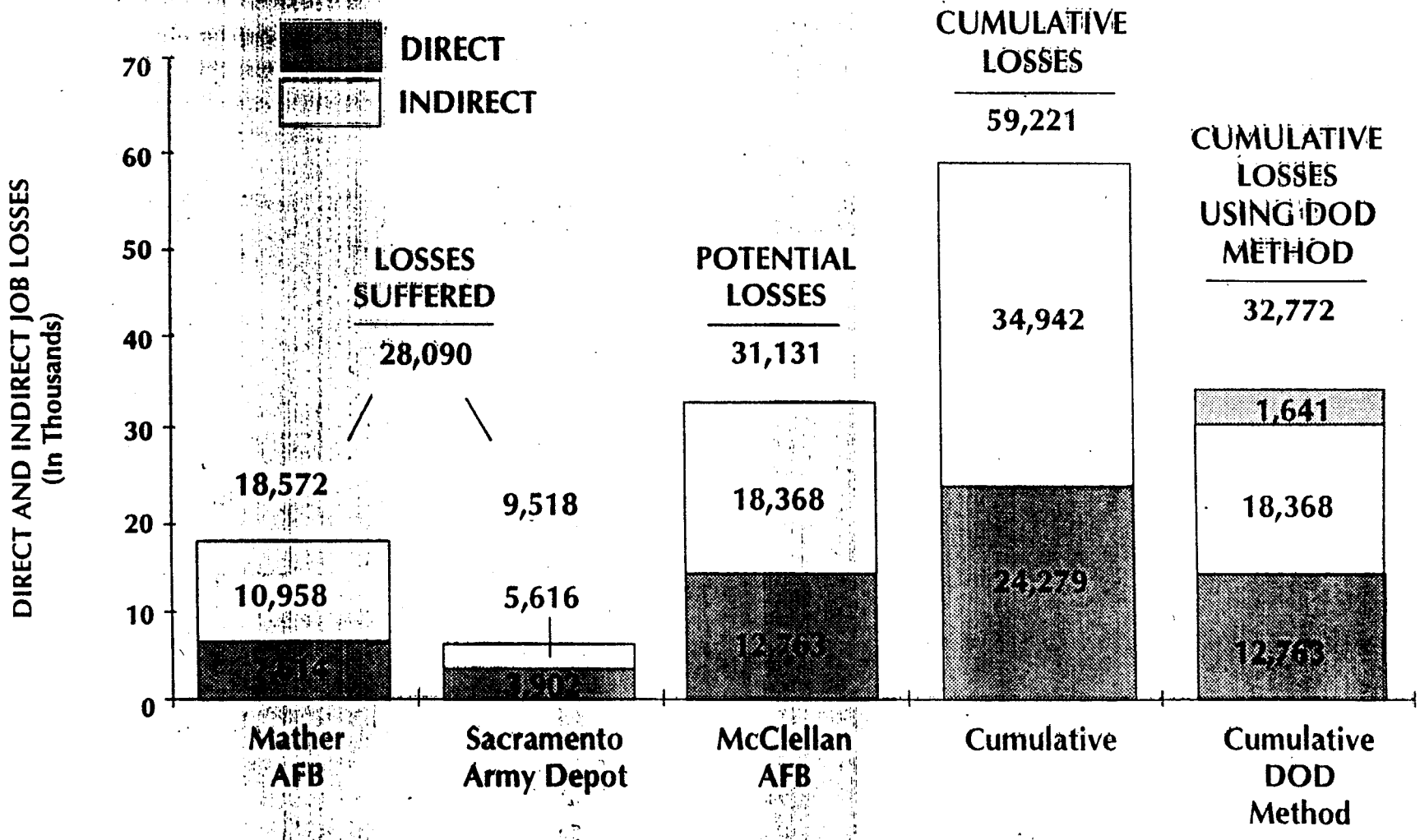
	Steady-State Savings Overstated By	One-Time Costs Understated By
BOS Associated w/940th Relocation Which Must Be Moved	76 PEs	PCS & Beddown For 76 BOS Associated w/940th Relocation
Understatement Of BOS Reduction For F-111 Retirement Not Attributable To Closure	32 PEs	
Mission Manpower Mischaracterized In COBRA Worksheet As BOS, But Which Must Be Moved	222 PEs	PCS & Beddown For 222 Mission PEs
BOS Associated w/Mission Manpower Alone Which Must Be Moved	18 PEs	PCS & Beddown For 18 BOS PEs Associated w/Above
Share Of Not Yet Booked Outyear Manpower Reductions (9.6% Of 821 Reduction)	79 PEs	
Total	427 PEs	
Impact On Steady-State Savings	$17M	

TOTAL CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ON THE SACRAMENTO REGIONAL ECONOMY FROM ALL FOUR BASE CLOSURES



Source: CSU Real Estate & Land Use Institute.

CUMULATIVE JOB LOSSES DUE TO BASE CLOSURES



Source: CSU Real Estate & Land Use Institute.

Document Separator

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS
12th District of California

Hearing in San Francisco of
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
May 25, 1995

Introduction

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission. My name is James Merchant and I am the representative of Congressman Tom Lantos' district office here in California. Congressman Lantos very much regrets that he cannot join you today. The House of Representatives is in session today, which requires his presence in Washington. Congressman Lantos has asked me to extend his greetings to the Commission and present his testimony.

I'm honored to speak on behalf of Congressman Lantos on the critical issue of base closures in California and particularly on the future of the Engineering Field Activity West in San Bruno, California, which is located in Congressman Lantos' Congressional district.

California has Suffered a Disproportionate Share of Past Base Closings

Mr. Chairman, Congressman Lantos shares your deep commitment to a strong and effective national defense. At the same time, with the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, clearly it is appropriate and necessary that we reconsider and evaluate our defense posture. It is necessary to close and realign our military bases.

At the same time, however, we must take into consideration local impacts of these base closure decisions. There will be pain from the realignment of our military facilities, but that pain should be proportionately shared and spread among all regions of our nation and among all of our states.

Mr. Chairman, Congressman Lantos has very serious concerns about the effect of base closures upon California's economy — particularly since our state has sustained a disproportionate number of job losses stemming from military base closures. As a result of base closures in 1988, 1991, and 1993, California has suffered 69% of the nation's base closure job losses. California will suffer even more job losses as a result of possible base closures projected for this year. While Congressman Lantos supports closing unnecessary and outdated military bases both here and abroad, he strongly believes that base closings must take into consideration the effect on the local economy, as well as the effect on our nation's military readiness.

Base closures have hit the state of California particularly hard during a time of high unemployment when our state's economy has been sluggish. The latest round of base closures comes at a time when our State is only beginning to make its first precarious recovery from the impact of seven years of the most intensive military downsizing anywhere in the nation. Congressman Lantos has serious concern about the substantial impact base closures will have on the families of thousands of California workers who will lose their jobs. We are concerned about the impact that closing more bases will have on California communities. Clearly, the citizens of our state should not be asked to suffer even additional hardship and dislocation from additional base closures. Tom Lantos strongly urges you to take

into account the devastating effects that previous base closures have already had on California's economy as you consider further base closures for our state.

The San Bruno Naval Engineering Field Activity Should Not be Closed

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission, Congressman Lantos is particularly concerned about the possible closure and realignment of the Navy's Engineering Field Activity, which is located in San Bruno, California. Moving personnel from San Bruno to San Diego or another location will have a disastrous effect on the Pentagon's ability to close bases already slated for closure and will slow the process of closing new bases.

As you know, the Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) is responsible for assisting in the closing of the following facilities that have been previously scheduled to close: Mare Island, Alameda Naval Air Station, Treasure Island, Hunter's Point, Skaggs Island, Moffet Field and Oakland Naval Hospital. It is my understanding that EFA West's base closure activities require continuous contact with local public officials, the public and regulatory agencies in San Francisco. When you consider the monumental task the Pentagon must undertake in closing bases and in working with the affected communities and contractors, Congressman Lantos believes that it will be absolutely clear that the functions of EFA West — which includes important environmental cleanup and property disposition expertise — require a local presence. This is a key function that cannot be handled effectively or efficiently from hundreds of miles away.

Since 1988, the federal government has ordered 70 bases closed — 21 of them or almost one-third of the bases are in California. In the effort to close these

bases, military officials have run into problems with environmental cleanup and the disposition of property. Problems were inevitable, but they have contributed to substantial time delays and higher costs in closing these bases.

When you begin your deliberations on presenting a list of bases for closure to the President, we believe that you must take into account whether it is in the best interest of the military and the taxpayer to close EFA West, when EFA West's central mission is to provide the technical support and expertise in environmental cleanup and the disposition of property necessary for the closing of other bases. Clearly, if Northern California is to be affected by even more base closures in this current round of downsizing, EFA West's strategic Northern Californian location and its expertise will be even more essential to the military and affected communities in ensuring that base closures will be achieved in the most cost effective and efficient manner.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission, EFA West has a dedicated and committed staff of experienced personnel with unique and thorough knowledge in their respective fields. Closing that facility could well deny to the federal government the critical expertise which these dedicated and hardworking employees bring. If EFA West is closed, most of these employees will not be willing to relocate out of the Bay Area — they have strong ties to their communities and to their families, neighbors and friends. If these dedicated workers are lost, the Navy will have to expend considerable time and expense in finding replacement workers and training them in order to continue EFA West's critical mission, which must be maintained to complete base closures elsewhere.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission, the Secretary of the Navy, John Dalton, testified before you in March of this year, that the Navy had decided not to place EFA West on its list of recommendations for closure because it was concerned about the impact on the local economy. Congressman Lantos believes the Navy was absolutely correct in considering economic impact when it decided it was necessary to keep EFA West open.

More importantly, however, EFA West's San Bruno location strengthens the military's ability to serve the needs of our region. EFA West's strategic location in San Bruno best serves military operations. It is essential for this installation to remain open to fulfill the responsibilities of base closure and base realignment. When you submit your recommendations for base closure or realignment to the President, we urge you NOT to place EFA West on your base closure list.

Thank you very much.

Document Separator

International
Association
of
Fire Fighters

BROOK LOW BEESLEY
President
Local F-259
P.O. Box 521, Alameda, CA 94501
Telephone (510) 638-6263

BAY AREA FEDERAL FIRE FIGHTERS

PRESENTS

INFORMATION IN GENERAL CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

REGARDING

DISPLACED PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS

(Base Closure & Realignment)

BEFORE THE

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

INSTALLATION HEARINGS

(1) Oakland Army Base
(2) Oakland Fleet & Industrial Supply Center

IN HEARING PROCEEDINGS

BRASILONE THEATER, TREASURE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA

25 MAY 1995

BAY AREA
FIRE FIGHTERS
LOCAL F-015

FAX:(510) 483-1306

BROOK L. BEESLEY
PRESIDENT

STANLEY K. GARCIA
VICE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS
AFL - CIO - CLC

P. O. BOX 521
ALAMEDA, CA 94501

(510) 638-6263 (P)
(510) 302-6975 (V)

Document Separator

BARBARA BOXER
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

DEPUTY WHIP

United States Senate

HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
SUITE 112
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0505
(202) 224-3553

1700 MONTGOMERY STREET
SUITE 240
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111
(415) 403-0100

2250 EAST IMPERIAL HIGHWAY
SUITE 545
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245
(310) 414-5700

525 B STREET
SUITE 990
SAN DIEGO, CA 92101
(619) 239-3884

2300 TULARE STREET
SUITE 130
FRESNO, CA 93721
(209) 497-5109

Statement of Senator Barbara Boxer at the
Regional Hearing of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission
May 25, 1995

Mr. Chairman and members of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to submit testimony for the record of this regional hearing. I regret that due to Senate consideration of the budget resolution, I am unable to attend this hearing in person.

At the March 29 San Francisco regional hearing, I discussed at length the California bases recommended for closure or realignment by the Secretary of Defense. Since that time, the Commission has added a number of California installations for consideration for closure or realignment.

I am deeply disappointed by the Commission's decision to add additional California bases to the closure list. As I have stated on numerous occasions, California has borne more than its share of base closures. After 22 major base closures and realignment, I must say simply: enough is enough.

In the remainder of my statement, I would like to address the merits of each major base added by the Commission for consideration for closure or realignment.

McClellan Air Force Base

McClellan Air Force Base is a unique national asset that should not only be preserved, but fully utilized. For that reason, I support the Department of Defense's recommendation and urge the Commission not to close McClellan.

The Department's recommendation recognizes the high-technology capabilities and technical centers of excellence that McClellan has developed in recent years. The DoD's recommendation, supported by the analyses of the Joint Cross Service Group and the Air Force, support the contention that McClellan is the pre-eminent high-tech depot within the entire Department.

McClellan is a depot for the future. It has embraced cross-servicing, as evidenced by

-- more --

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

the high ranking it received from the Joint Cross Services Group. Had cross-servicing analyses been more widely used by the Department, I am confident that it would have directed even more workload to McClellan.

McClellan is also pioneering the way for private industry joint ventures and partnerships with non-DoD customers. McClellan has established joint ventures with the Big Three auto makers to develop cleaner casting processes; with the University of California Medical School at Davis to test and develop better and safer cancer therapy treatments; and with the California Department of Transportation to produce composite wraps to reinforce bridge supports which have prevented washouts during California's recent floods.

Finally, I urge the Commission to consider the cumulative economic impact of base closures on the Sacramento area. In 1988, nearby Mather AFB was closed, resulting in the loss of 3,000 jobs. Three years later, the 1991 BRAC Commission voted to close Sacramento Army Depot, resulting in an additional 3,000 layoffs. Closing McClellan while the Sacramento area is still reeling from earlier base closures would be devastating.

Mr. Chairman, McClellan is more than just another military base. It is a vital component of the Sacramento community. I encourage the Commission to support the recommendation of the Air Force and the Secretary of Defense.

Pt. Mugu

I believe strongly that the proposed realignment of Pt. Mugu makes no sense from either a financial or military perspective.

I would remind the Commission that Pt. Mugu ranked second for military value among all Navy Technical centers. The primary cause for Pt. Mugu's high military value score is its expansive Sea Test Range.

It is widely agreed that the Sea Test Range must not be closed. Because it supports the Sea Range, the Pt. Mugu Airfield is also off-limits to further consolidation.

Aside from the Sea Range and Airfield, Pt. Mugu assets can be moved, but I believe that such moves would be prohibitively expensive and would not enhance our national security. For these and other reasons, the Department of Defense and the Chief of Naval Operations oppose the realignment of Pt. Mugu.

I would also urge the Commission to base its decision with respect to Pt. Mugu solely

-- more --

on certified BRAC 1995 data, and not rely on outdated 1993 data calls. I am certain that when this data is made available, the desirability of maintaining Pt. Mugu will be clear.

Oakland Army Base

The Oakland Army Base is a crucial west coast port for mobilizing forces for military action in the Pacific theater. It is strategically located near three rail lines and three major highways, which link the base to military installations around the West. Compared to other military ports on the west coast, the Oakland Army Base is positioned closest to the open ocean.

Before making a decision on the final disposition of the Oakland Army Base, I would urge the Commission to carefully consider the ability of commercial ports to assume military sealift responsibilities. Indisputably, closing the Oakland Army Base would require increased reliance on the private sector. It is my view, and the view of the United States Army, that the mobilization mission of the Oakland Army Base cannot be replicated by commercial ports. Army studies show that relying on commercial ports for mobilization would delay troop and equipment deployment by 16-50 days.

I urge the Commission to uphold the recommendations of the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Defense by maintaining the Oakland Army Base.

Naval Warfare Assessment Division, Corona

NWAD, Corona is a one of a kind organization. It should be evaluated based upon its unique mission of providing independent assessment of military systems and fleet readiness. NWAD should not be evaluated as a Warfare Center. Relocating its mission to a warfare center raises the possibility of conflict of interest.

In addition to military value, with the proposed closure of the Warfare Assessment Lab at NWAD, the Department of Defense would lose the ability to provide real time assessment of fleet readiness for six to ten years.

When the considerations of retaining an independent organization and the Warfare Assessment Lab are reviewed, the proposed cost savings also become questionable. For these reasons I urge the commission to retain the Naval Warfare Assessment Division, Corona at its present location.

-- more --

Engineering Field Activity, San Bruno
Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Oakland
Supervisor of Shipbuilding, San Francisco

These facilities, in addition to NWAD Corona, were removed from final consideration for closure by Secretary of the Navy John Dalton because of concern about the magnitude of cumulative BRAC-related job losses in California. It is my view that the decision of the Secretary of the Navy, which was approved by the Secretary of Defense, was the correct one.

Economic impact is a valid criterion for evaluating base closures under the BRAC statute. And California has clearly borne more than its share of base closures. To date, we have suffered 22 major base closures and realignments--far more than any other state.

These closures have affected every region of the state and their impact on local economies has been severe.

When these 22 closures are completed, California will have lost more than 200,000 jobs and $7 billion in economic activity. As the Commission considers additional base closures, it is essential to recognize that many of these closures, particularly those from the 1993 round, are still ongoing. Tens of thousands of Californians can anticipate receiving layoff notices from closing bases in the coming months. As these workers lose their jobs, California's emerging economic recovery will slow.

In addition to base closures, California has been hit very hard by natural disasters including earthquakes, fires, floods, and mudslides. The defense and aerospace industry slowdown has also caused tremendous job losses.

California's economy is in a precarious position. Additional job losses from new base closures may be too much for us to bear.

I thank the Commission for its time and consideration.

#

Document Separator

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT T. MATSUI
TO THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION
OPPOSING CLOSURE OF THE SACRAMENTO AIR LOGISTICS CENTER
REGIONAL HEARING--SAN FRANCISCO
MAY 25, 1995

I appreciate this opportunity to present my views before the Commission. Throughout this round of base closures, the Commissioners and the staff have been extraordinarily open and forthright. This last authorized round of base closures clearly forces the Commission to make choices that are especially difficult. The easy choices were made before, and now we are cutting close to the bone. The anxiety level among remaining bases is running high. For all these reasons, I doubly appreciate the Commissioner's candor and willingness to hear our arguments.

In 1991, the Sacramento community was facing the closure of the Sacramento Army Depot and went before the BRAC Commission. But instead of digging in our heels and fighting closure, the community took the unprecedented step of advocating a plan that would consolidate repair and maintenance functions between the Army Depot and the nearby Sacramento Air Logistic Center. We argued that the Sacramento Air Logistic Center should be given the duplicative repair and maintenance functions that were then done at the Army Depot. We believed that McClellan could do cross-servicing and do it well. This Sacramento Plan offered higher savings to the Army, and lowered the turbulence in the community.

Now we come before this Commission with proof that McClellan is one of the top--if not **the** top--repair and maintenance depot DOD-wide. McClellan won five of the nine competitions for the Army Depot workload. Further proof of McClellan's productivity comes from the Joint Cross-Servicing Group's (JCSG) analysis on Functional Value. Among the five ALC's we were number one. Among all the 23 DOD depots we were second.

As you know, the Air Force took this Functional Value model from JCSG and adjusted it in a way that favored the larger depots. Moreover, the Air Force did not consider cross-service capabilities nor did it include the cross-servicing workload in its calculations of McClellan's productivity. Even so, McClellan was ranked third among the five ALC's.

So my message to the Commission is this: when we consider how to properly downsize our defense infrastructure and eliminate excess capacity, shouldn't we give weight to those bases that are highly productive and have the manufacturing flexibility to do cross-servicing work?

McClellan's high military value has been verified by the GAO in its evaluation of McClellan's ability to perform core

workload. For the past five years, the GAO found that McClellan was always ranked first or second in Direct Labor Efficiency and similarly it is the leader in productivity rates as measured by Output per Paid Man-Day.

While every other military base community is fearful of losing a base, we have already experienced the economic blow twice. Sacramento suffered the loss of the Mather Air Force Base and the Sacramento Army Depot in two previous base closure rounds. As a result we have lost a total of 11,500 direct military and civilian jobs. The community is still trying to recover from the losses in employment and income. Our ability to attract new industries to come to Sacramento is finite. Our success in bringing Packard Bell to the Sacramento Army Depot cost the City of Sacramento $31 million in loans and tax breaks. The costs of converting a larger base like McClellan will be an even greater burden on the local community.

I request that you consider the independent evaluations of the JCSG and the GAO in determining McClellan's value to the nation's defense infrastructure. We have critical skills and capabilities that are not duplicated elsewhere in DOD. The teamwork and synergies of McClellan's workforce makes it the most efficient and productive base among the ALC's. Our desire to save McClellan derives not from a parochial interest to keep our local communities intact, but an even greater interest to keep our nation's defense infrastructure strong.

I thank the Commissioners for their consideration.

Document Separator

FACT SHEET

1. NAME AND LOCATION OF ACTIVITY

Supervisor of Shipbuilding
Conversion and Repair, USN
San Francisco, CA 94124-2996

2. BACKGROUND

The Office of the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, United States Navy, was established on 16 August 1940 to supervise the construction of Naval ships by private contractors in the San Francisco Bay Area. In 1944 the Supervisor's office was assigned additional duties as Navy Inspection of Repair and Construction, and reported for this function to the Assistant Industrial Manager, USN, San Francisco. In 1958 the Commander, San Francisco Naval Shipyard became the Assistant Industrial Manager, USN, the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, USN, and the Naval Inspector of Ordnance, San Francisco, as additional duties. Since that time, SUPSHIP San Francisco has actively administered contracts for the U. S. Navy with various contractors in its area of geographic responsibility.

3. MISSION:

The mission of SUPSHIP San Francisco is to support Fleet readiness and life cycle operability and deployability of units delivered through the enforcement of strict contract compliance, cost control and schedule adherence. This is accomplished through the administration of Navy Department and other Department of Defense shipbuilding, design, conversion, and facility contracts at assigned private shipyards; preparation of work specifications and administration of headquarters awarded ship repair contracts; and preparation of solicitation packages, procurements, administration and technical oversight of overhauls, repairs, alterations and inactivations performed on naval ships by private yards under the Master Ship Repair Agreement (MSRA) and the Agreement for Boat Repair (ABR).

4. SUPSHIP ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE:

With the inactivation and reassignment of most Navy ships home ported in San Francisco, SUPSHIP San Francisco's workload has declined significantly. This shift has provided NAVSEA an opportunity to continue efforts to streamline the SUPSHIP organizational structure consistent with NAVSEA'S Strategic Plan.

5. RESOURCE ALLOCATION:

a. Civilian personnel as of 1 July 1995: 23

Estimated annual total civilian salaries: $1,613,000

b. Military personnel as of 1 July 1995:

Officers: 2

Enlisted: 13

Estimated annual total military salaries: $ 379,000

6. INSTALLATION DATA:

Currently SUPSHIP San Francisco occupies 51,000 sq ft of office space and 28,000 sq ft of warehouse space at Ex-Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Administered by Engineering Field Activity West, San Bruno, CA.

Current rent: $ 355,790
(includes maintenance and utilities)

International Federation of Professional
and Technical Engineers, Local 612

Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion, and Repair, USN, Bldg. 813-3
(PERA Surface Members), Spear Ave., Hunters Point Site,
San Francisco, CA 94124-2996

May 22, 1995

Alan Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure
and Realignment Commission

Subject: Disestablishment of SUPSHIP SF vs realignment as a detachment of SUPSHIP San Diego

Dear Mr. Dixon,

Enclosed are two letters which I hope will shed some light on the Navy's plans for the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, San Francisco (SUPSHIP SF). As you can see, NAVSEA intends to change SUPSHIP SF to a detachment of SUPSHIP SAN DIEGO this summer. This would seem to make any action by this BRAC unnecessary.

This point leads me into a question for clarification of the language used in previous BRAC actions. If an action called for a disestablishment and relocation of a closing activities necessary functions to another activity outside of its commute area, would the establishment of a detachment or satellite office of the gaining activity in the same location, satisfy the language of the BRAC action?

It would seem that saving the cost of the physical move could be accomplished economically at the existing location. It would make no sense to incur the expenses of a relocation. The answer to this question is urgently needed, as it will affect negotiations both on the move of the PERA

(Surface) Pacific Office which was an action of the previous BRAC, and the final outcome of Supship SF.

I wish to thank you for your time in this matter. I hope to hear from this committee soon with the answer to this question. I can be reached at (415) 715-8104 if you need further information or clarification.

Sincerely,

Thomas O. Pate
President, IFPTE Local #612

International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers, Local 612

Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion, and Repair, USN, Bldg. 813-3 (PERA Surface Members), Spear Ave., Hunters Point Site, San Francisco, CA 94124-2996

20 October 1994

Commander
Naval Sea Systems Command
2531 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington VA, 22242

Attention: SEA 07, RADM, Thomas J. Porter

Dear Admiral Porter:

I am writing to you on behalf of the IFPTE Local #612 bargaining unit members of SUPSHIP San Francisco. IFPTE Local #612 is concerned about the future of SUPSHIP SF after FY 1996. We understand the rationale behind the planned reductions and have been involved as prescribed by law in the planning prior to the decisions. We wish to commend the SUPSHIP Management on their spirit of partnership and caring that they have and they are showing in this difficult and trying process. We would like to propose that the timetable for the future of SUPSHIP SF be acknowledged officially and be announced at the earliest possible time. This would give the maximum time for people to prepare for the transition.

At the start of FY 1991, SUPSHIP San Francisco had 218 people on board. Since that time, due to cuts in Expense Operating Budget (EOB) resulting from the loss of Navy ships in the San Francisco bay area, SUPSHIP will enter FY 1996 with a projected total of 27 personnel. This is an 88% reduction over the five year period. This loss has occurred incrementally in each fiscal year since FY 1991.

It is apparent to everyone in the S.F. Bay Area that there will not be a mission for SUPSHIP S.F. after the carriers and their support ships leave the area. Our best information is that this will occur by the end of 1995. It would seem to follow that the remaining personnel in SUPSHIP SF would be excess and be RIFed by the end of FY 1996, effectively closing SUPSHIP SF.

If this is indeed the likely scenario, then the earliest possible acknowledgment would be a humane gesture and give the maximum time for people to prepare for the difficult personal transition. It would also permit access to all the DOD Programs, such as job swapping, right of first refusal, early registration on PPP or unlimited annual leave carry over, which are available to activities which are being closed by BRAC or any other means. We have discussed this with the SUPSHIP SF Management and they essentially share our concerns. They indicated that they too would welcome the information.

I know that you like to meet problems head on and solve them in the best manner for all concerned. I have written to Rear Admiral Mc Gilney, expressing the same concerns to him. I look forward to the opportunity of working with him again as well. I hope that we can work together in a partnership and reach solutions to this issue that will benefit all of the parties involved.

Respectfully

Tom Pate
President IFPTE Local #612

15 December 1994

Dear Mr. Pate,

This letter is in response to your letter of 20 October 1994 to the Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command concerning the future of the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, USN, (SUPSHIP), San Francisco, California.

As you are aware, the mission workload at SUPSHIP San Francisco is directly dependent upon the number of ships homeported in the San Francisco Bay area, and any other DoD ship repair work that is performed in port. That work will continue to diminish as ships are reassigned to other homeports elsewhere.

The current plan indicates that SUPSHIP San Francisco will become a detachment of SUPSHIP San Diego in the summer of 1995. It is anticipated that all significant Bay Area repair availabilities will be completed by October 1996. At that time, the workload in the area will require a Category 2 detachment of approximately 8 to 12 people. However, until such time as there is no Navy private sector repair workload in the area that justifies a small full time office, a "closure date" for SUPSHIP San Francisco cannot be established. The future possible sources of work for the detachment in the Bay Area would be small craft repairs, coastwide awards, visiting ships' emergent work and MSC assistance.

I recognize the contribution that our SUPSHIP San Francisco employees have made to the Navy. Be assured that they will be accorded the maximum planning time and assistance to allow for the personal transitions that must be made.

Sincerely,

T. J. Porter, RADM, USN

Mr. Tom Pate, President, IFPTE Local #612
Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, USN
PERA Surface Members
Building 813-3, Hunter's Point Site
San Francisco, CA 94124-2996

Document Separator

Engineering Field Activity West San Bruno, CA

Briefing for: BRAC Commission 25 May 1995

Agenda

- Mission
- West Coast Vision
- EFA West Organization
- Workload indicators
  - DIP
  - WIP
  - Environmental
  - Base Closure
- Projected Staffing
- Tenants / Building Utilization

EFA WEST Area of Responsibility

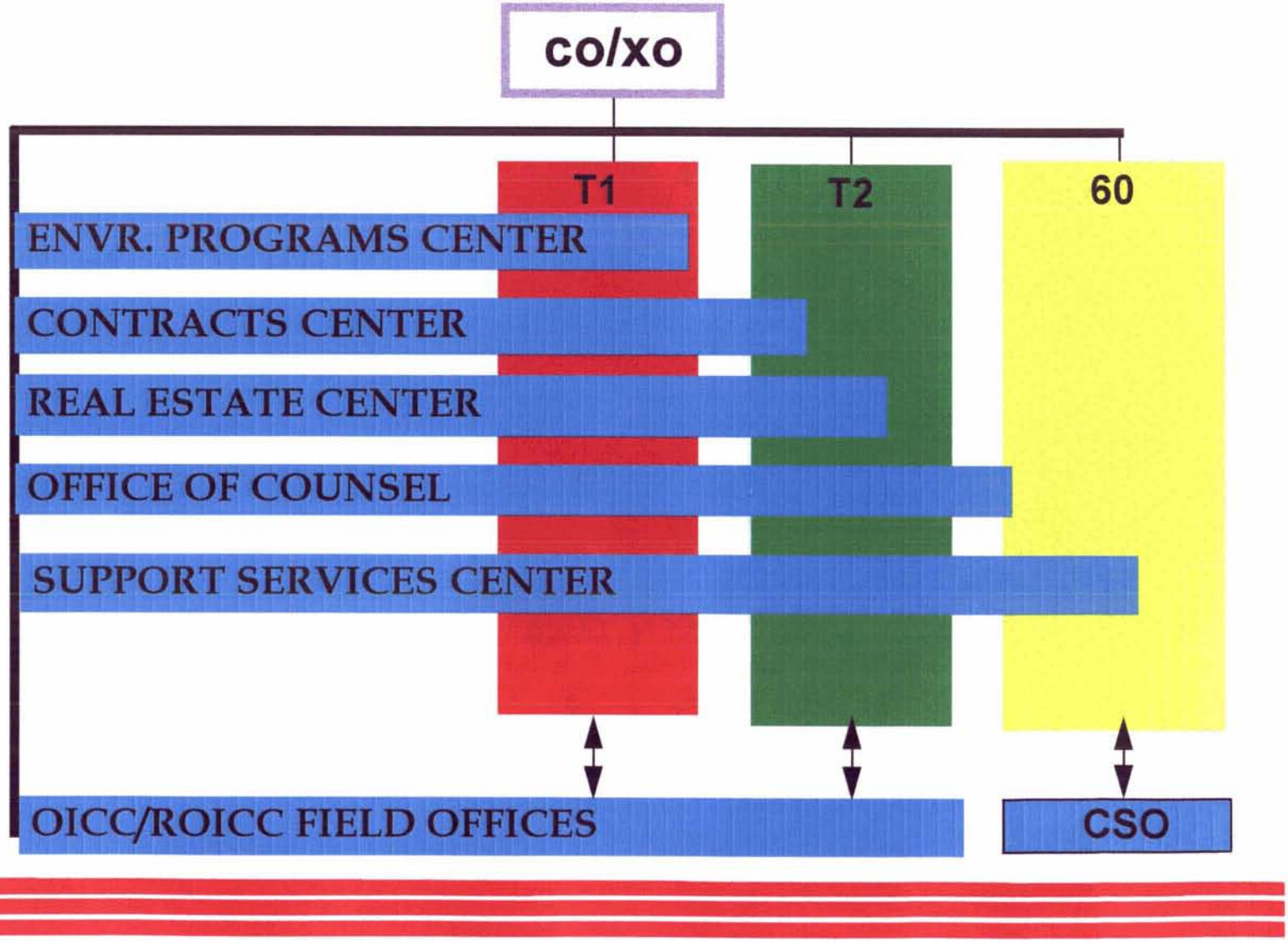
Mission Statement

- Our mission is to provide the best shore installation support possible.
- We are the Navy and Marine Corps' shore installation experts for:
  - Installation Planning
  - Facility Design and Construction
  - Facility Management Support
  - Environmental Management
  - Base Closure and Realignment
- We are absolutely committed to providing innovative, high quality, cost-effective, and timely products and services.

NAVFAC West Coast Vision

- EFA West as well as EFA NW and Southwest, has a solid continuing workload.
- EFA West experience and expertise cannot be easily transferred, duplicated, or absorbed at Southwest.
- West coast resources are allocated based on workload.
- Environmental cleanup requires close interaction and coordination with regulators and activities.
- Geographic proximity to customers is THE key factor in responsive customer service and project execution.
- EFA West AOR, even after BRAC 93 closures are complete is expansive and it would have an adverse effect on customers to move the work to Southwest.

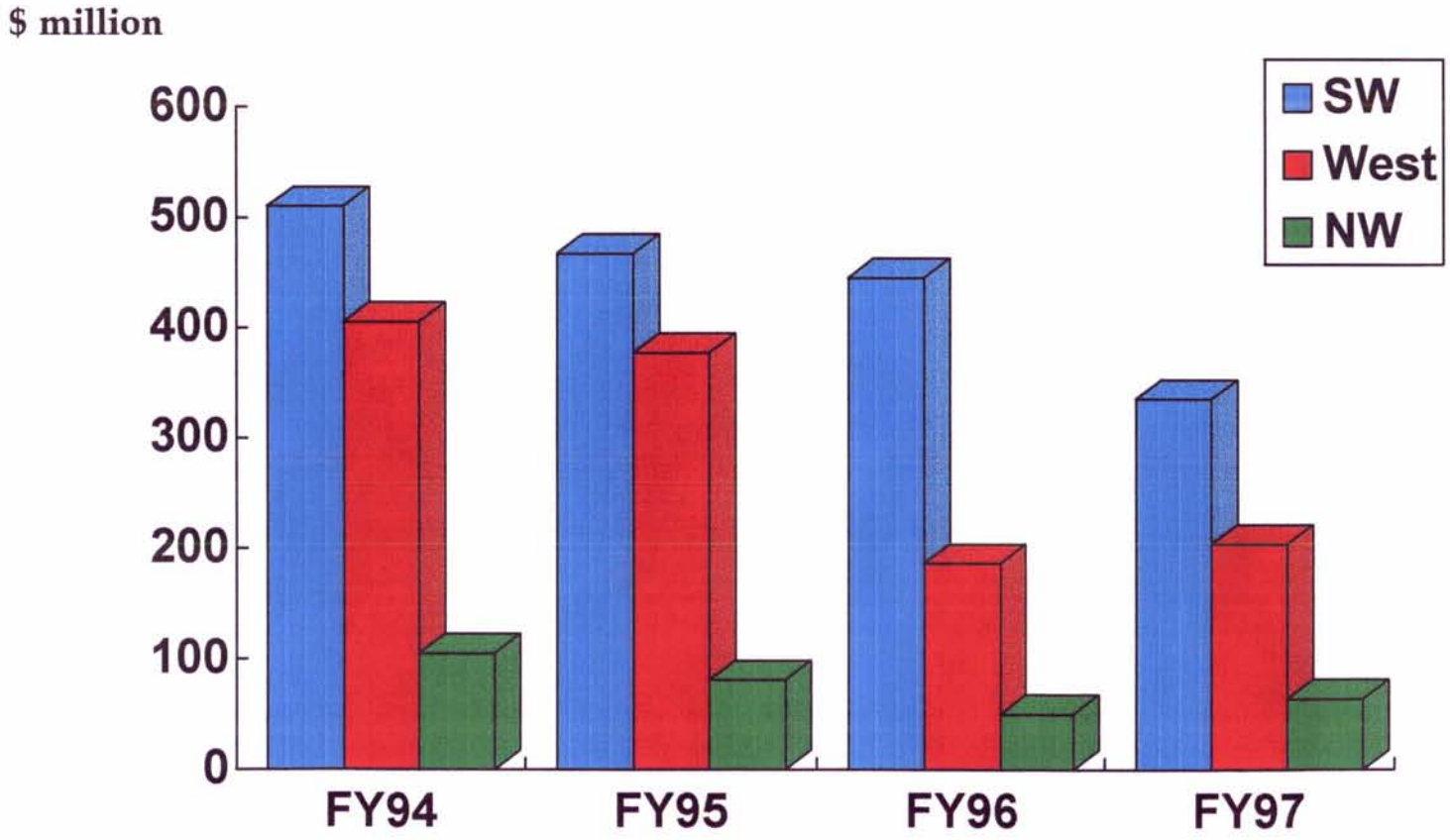
EFA WEST Organization



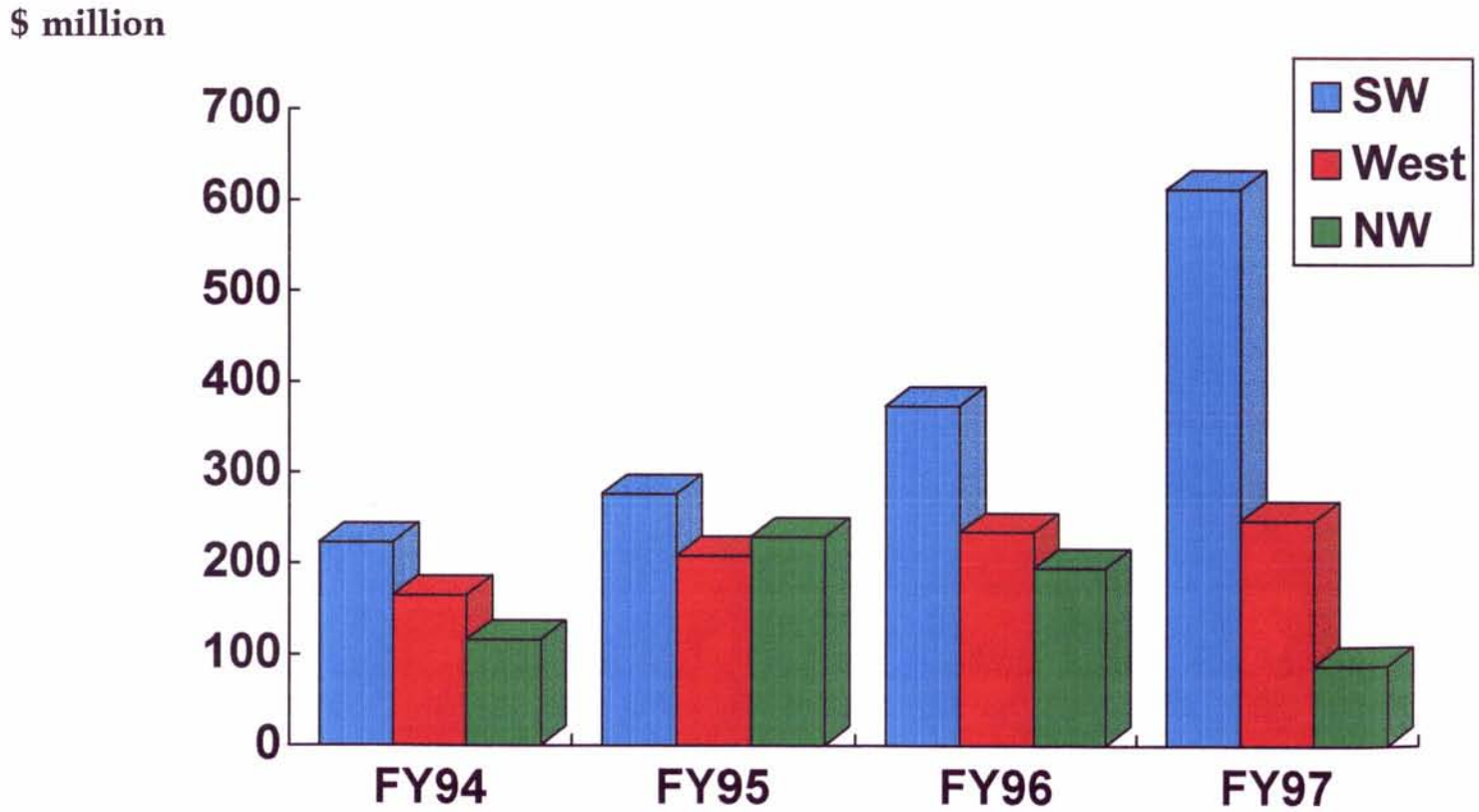
EFA West Organization Concept

- Acquisition Teams
  - Focus on customer
  - Maximize internal teamwork
  - Cross traditional functional areas
- Base Conversion & Closure
- Environmental Program Center
- Support Program Centers
  - Contracts
  - Support Services Center
  - Real Estate, Planning
  - Counsel

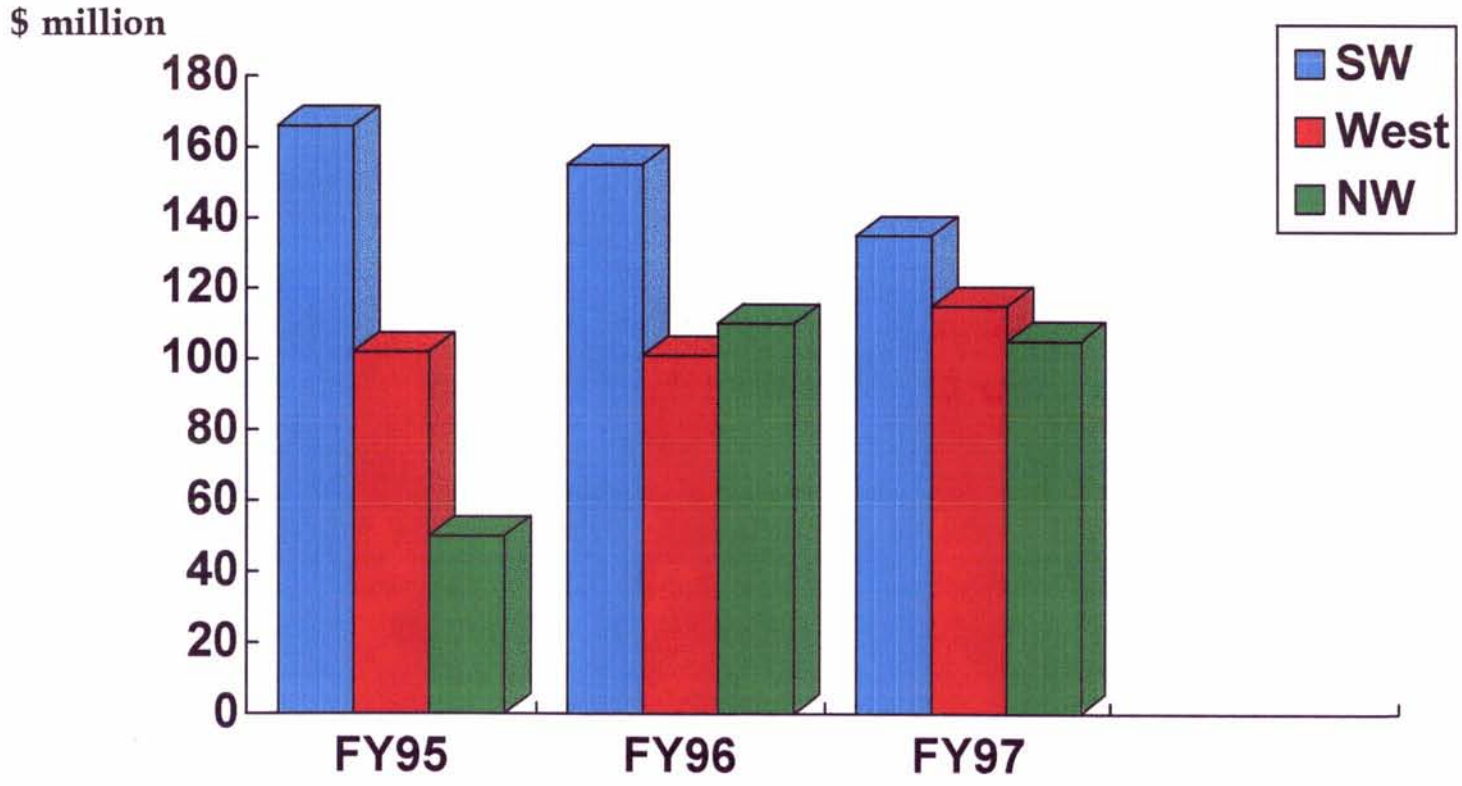
Workload: DIP



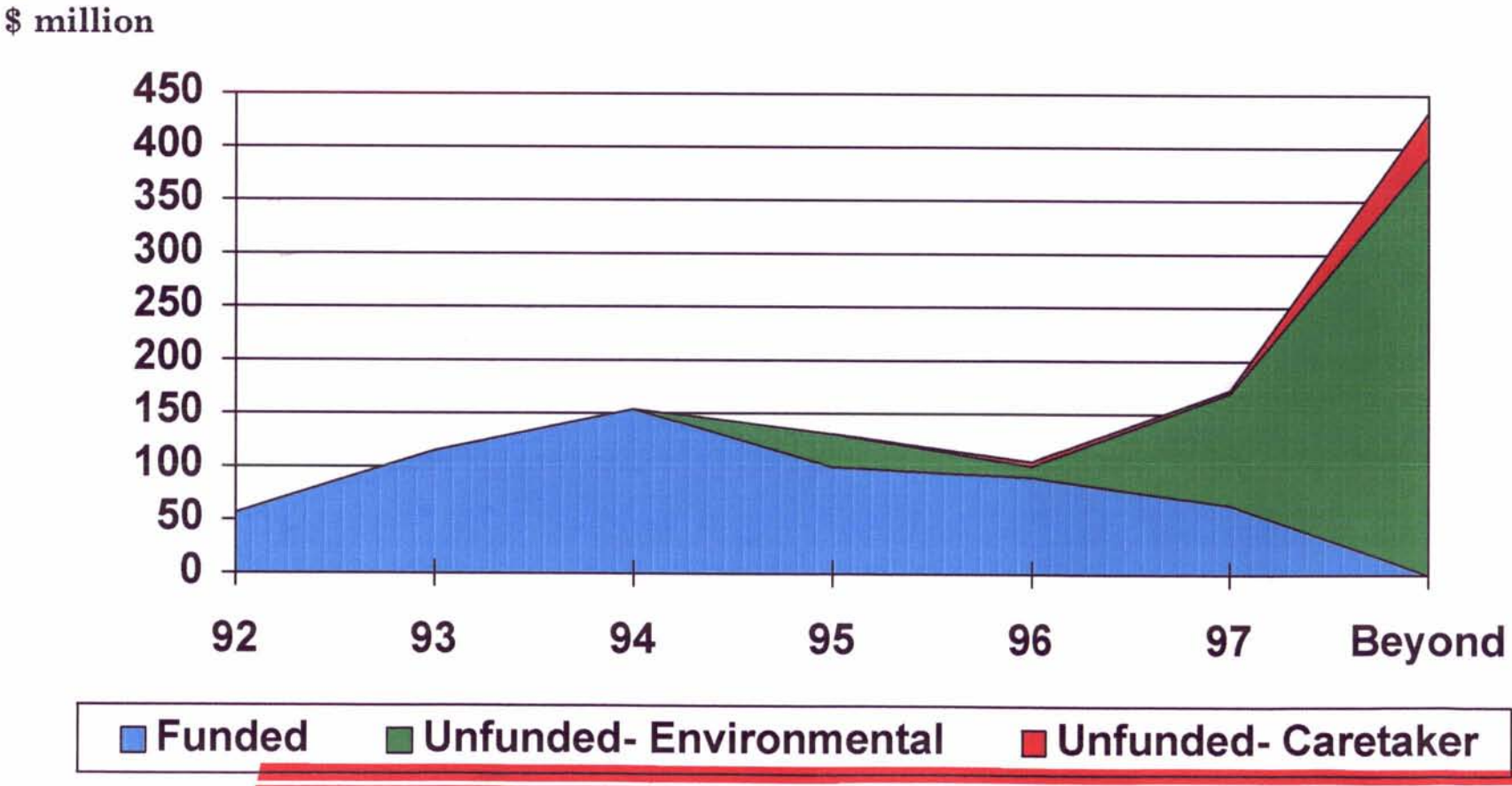
Workload: Construction WIP



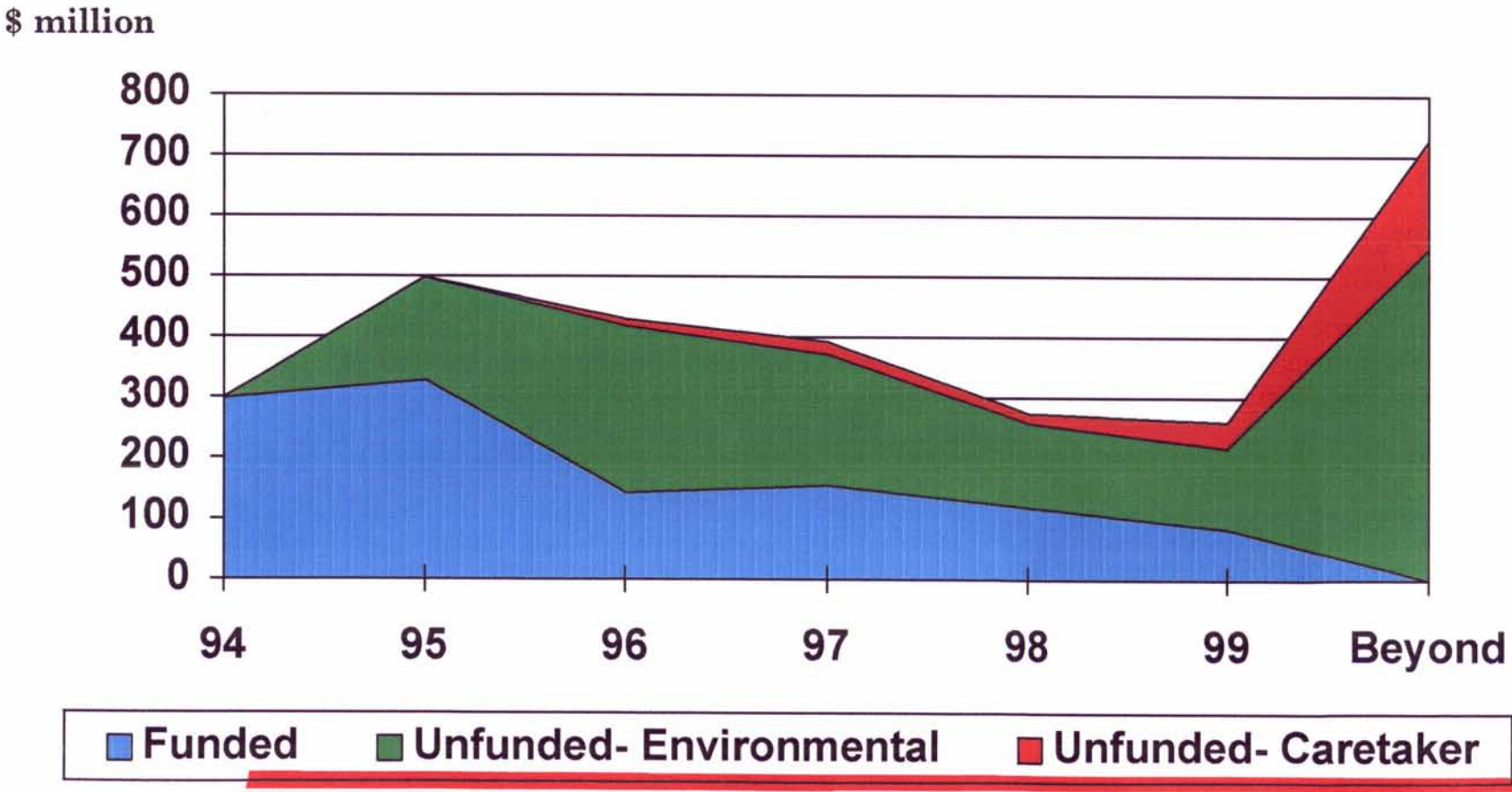
Workload: Environmental



BRAC 88/91 Budget Summary NAVFACENGCOM Requirements



BRAC 93 Budget Summary NAVFACENGCOM Requirements

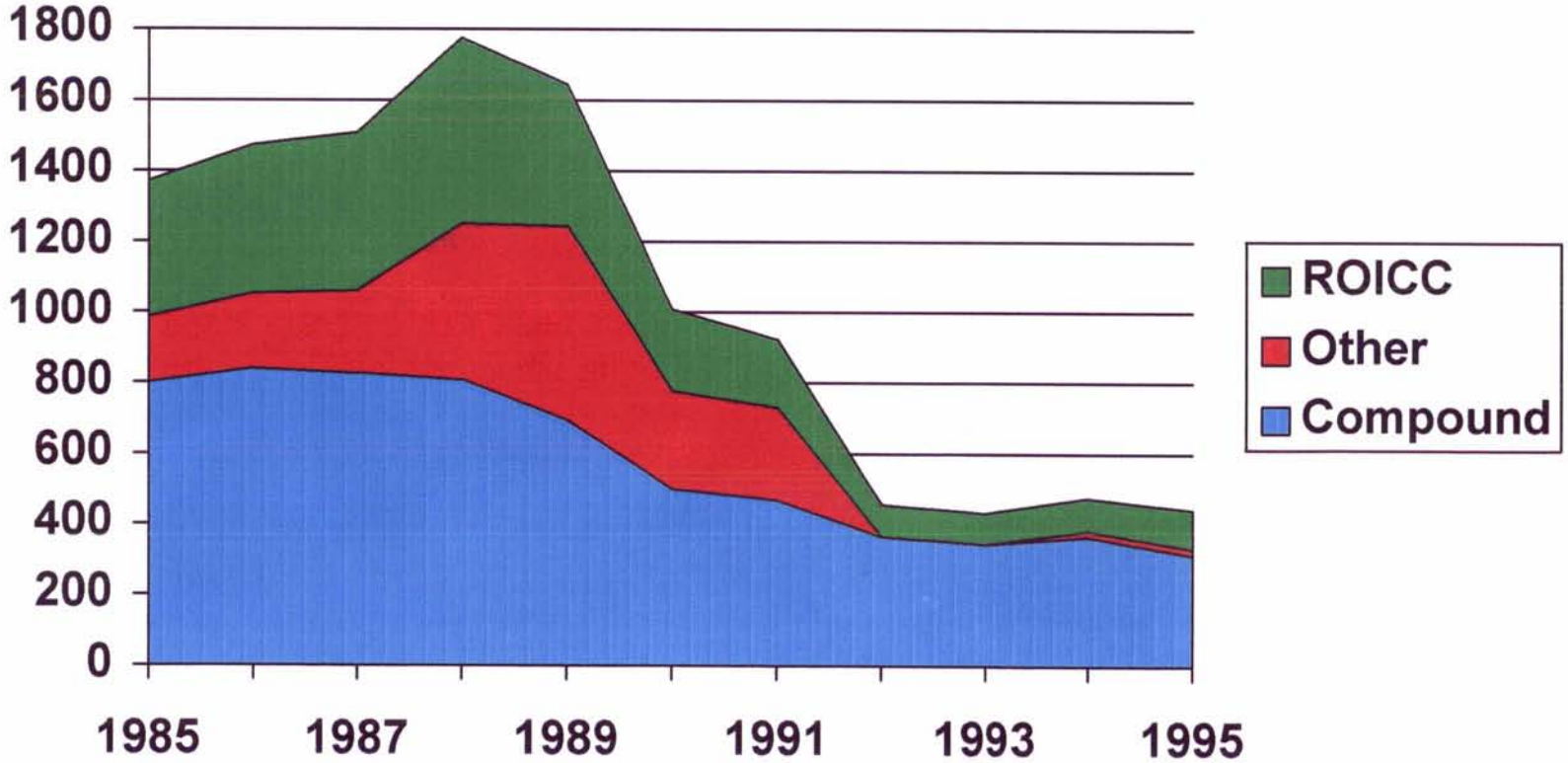


EFA West BRAC Activities

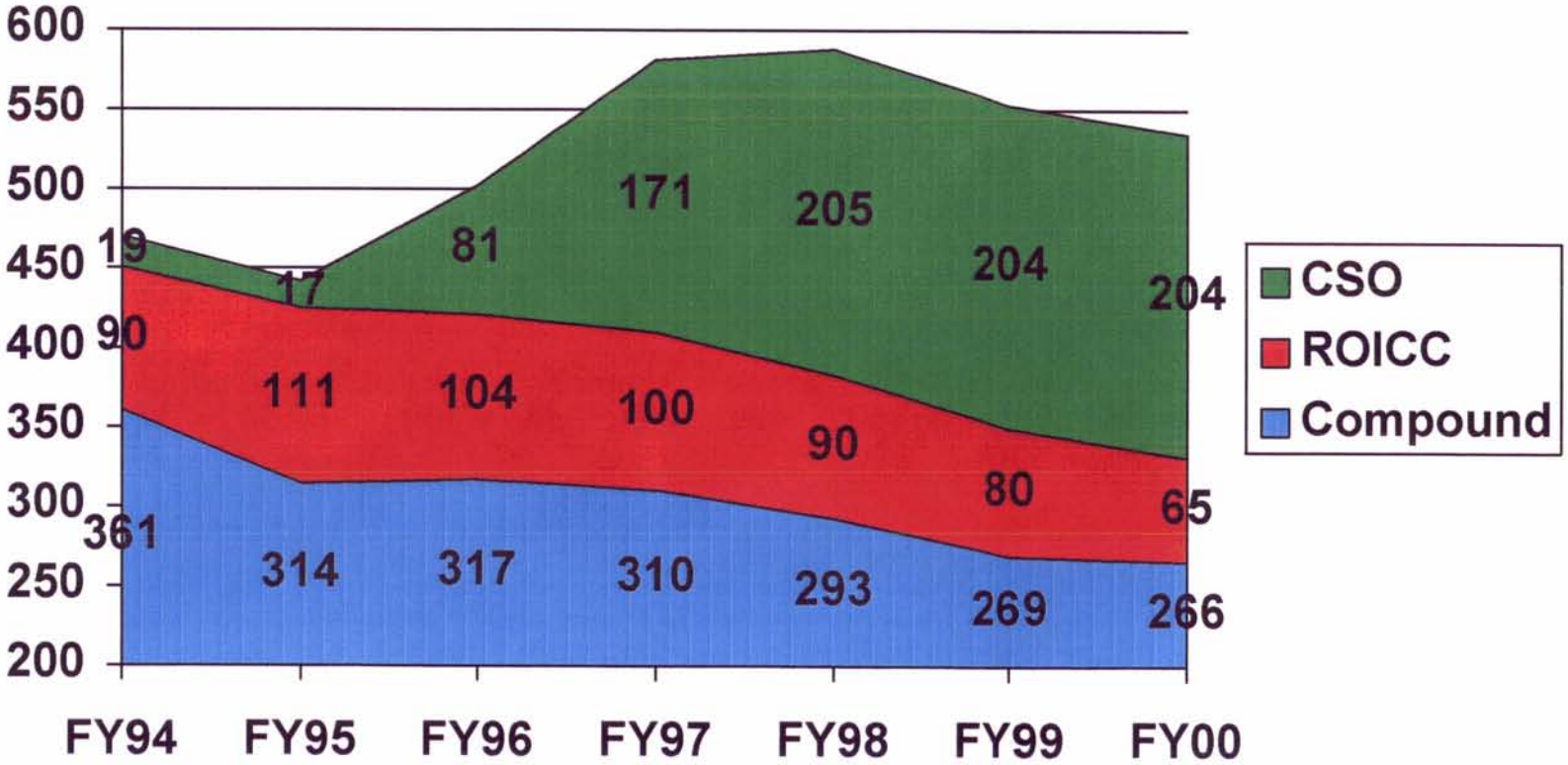
	Transfer Date to EFA West
BRAC II	
– Hunters Point Annex	1 Apr 94
– NAS Moffett Field	(transfer to NASA 7/94)
BRAC III	
– NRC Pacific Grove	1 July 94
– NSY Mare Island	1 Apr 96
– NCEL Pt Hueneme	30 Sep 96
– NRC Ogden	30 Sep 96
– NAVHOSP Oakland	30 Sep 96
– NAS / NADEP Alameda	30 Apr 97
– NAVSTA Treasure Island	30 Sep 97
– PWC San Francisco	30 Sep 98

- **Potential BRAC IV**
  - EFA West
  - FISC Oakland
  - NAS Point Mugu

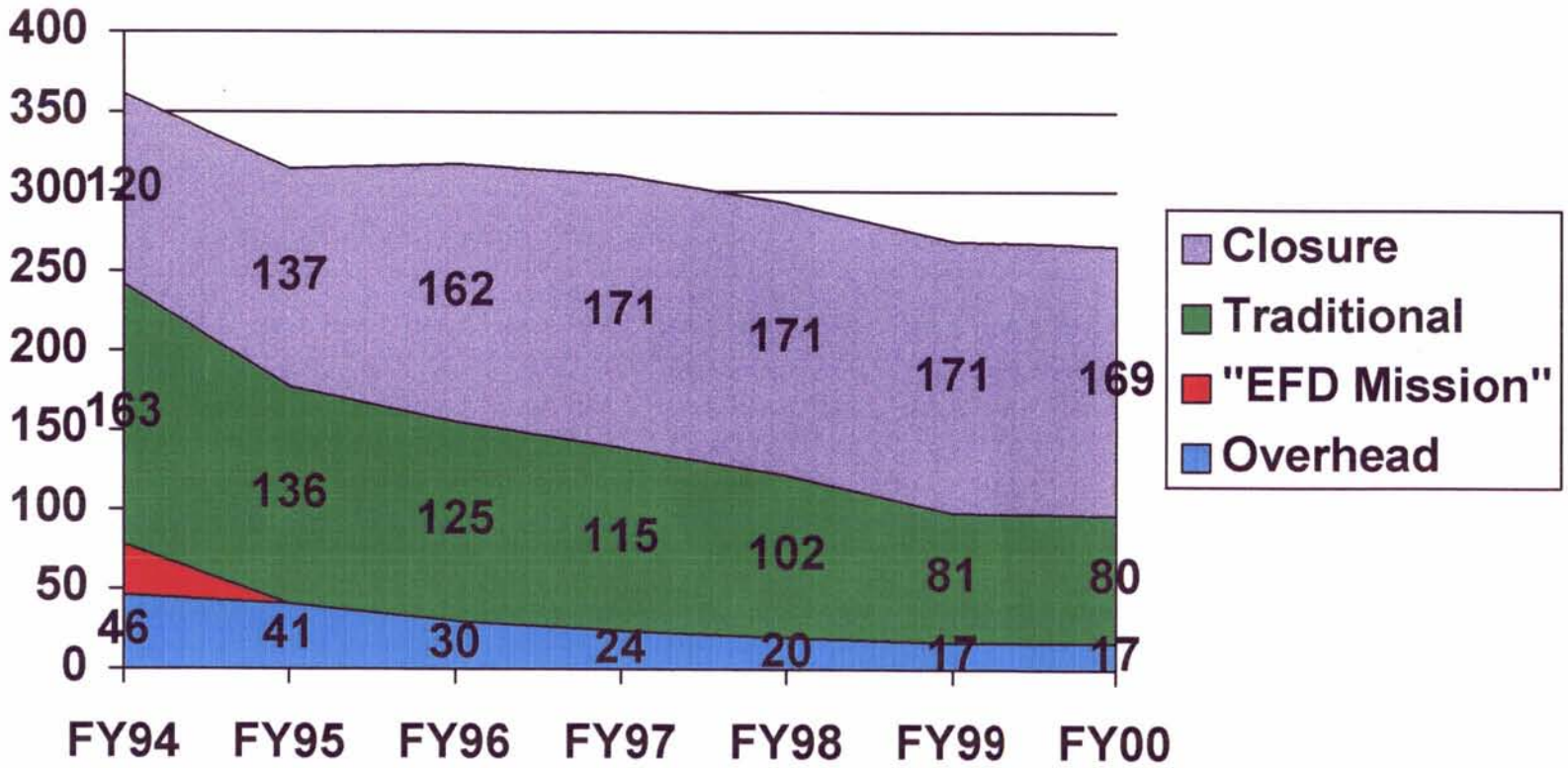
EFD/ EFA West Civilian Staffing, 1985 - 1995



Projected Staffing Including Caretaker Site Offices and ROICCs



EFA West San Bruno Compound Staffing Breakdown



Tenants, San Bruno Compound

- Government Tenants, # of people
  - OGC Litigation, 6
  - PSD Travel Office, 1
  - Joint Military Postal Activity, Pacific, 17
  - PWC San Francisco Bay, 4
  - DFAS San Bruno, 6
  - Naval Investigative Service, 2
  - Defense Contract Management Dist. West, 2
- Non-Government Tenants, # of people
  - Commodore Cafe, 2
  - Small Business Administration, 1
  - US Soil Conservation Service, 1
- Projected New Tenants, # of people
  - Naval Reserve Readiness Cmd, Reg 20, 48
  - MARCORP Recruiting Station, SF, 22
  - MARCORP Reserve center, San Raphael, 40 (+170 drilling reservists)
  - Army Casualty Command, 4

EFA West - Building Utilization

ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY, WEST
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
BUILDING UTILIZATION

N

EFA WEST FACILITY | TENANT | VACANT/PROPOSED VACANT

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

May 22, 1995

Captain Terry Dillon
Commander, NAVFACENCOM, EFA-West
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

Dear Captain Dillon:

The addition of EFA-West to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission's list of potential Round 4 closure candidates may disrupt our interagency project teams as they currently function, since EFA-West is largely responsible for the investigations, cleanups and reuse planning at the many local closing Naval bases. It has been our experience that close coordination between Navy BECs, Navy RPMs, Navy reuse personnel and regulatory personnel is an important ingredient to ensure the success of our Fast Track Cleanup teams. This coordination has been facilitated at the Bay Area sites by the geographic proximity of all team members to each other and to the affected communities. We anticipate that the advantages of geographic proximity and stability in Navy personnel assigned to the projects would be compromised by the closure of EFA-West. We would like to discuss your strategies for ensuring ongoing team productivity should the EFA-West closure become a reality.

Sincerely,

Julie Anderson

Julie Anderson
Director
Federal Facilities Cleanup Office

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AIR MOBILITY COMMAND

HQ AMC/CE
507 A Street
Scott AFB IL 62225-5022

18 Oct 94

Rear Admiral Jack E. Buffington
Commander
HQ NAVFACENGCOM
200 Stovall St.
Alexandria VA 22332-2300

Dear Admiral Buffington

As we close the books on FY94, I want to personally thank you for the outstanding support CAPT Terry Dillon and his WESTDIV staff provided. Vince Clementi and his talented Air Force Group, led by CDR George Eichert, performed the near-impossible in executing our Travis BRAC-93 MILCON program. In just 7 months, they designed and awarded 14 projects worth $80M--this is normally a 14-month process.

Your WESTDIV staff was equally successful in support of our current Travis missions. They worked as partners with my team to award several important projects which totaled $30M. In addition, your Travis ROICC office, led by LCDR Greg Maffett, provided first-rate construction management while monitoring our 16 MILCON and three major non-appropriated funded projects.

The "can-do" attitude displayed by WESTDIV is without equal. We're fortunate to have an association with them. We look forward to another successful year working with these super stars. Please pass on my thanks to them for a job well done.

Gene Lupia

EUGENE A. LUPIA
Brigadier General, USAF
Director, Civil Engineering

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL AIR STATION

FALLON, NEVADA 89496-5000

IN REPLY REFER TO:

11010
Ser 180/0519
26 APR 95

From: Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Fallon
To: Commanding Officer, Engineering Field Activity West, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (Code 00)

Subj: FY93 BRACCON EXECUTION

Encl: (1) NAS Fallon BRAC Progress Photos

1. Please accept and extend my thanks and appreciation to all the hard working members of your command who helped plan, design and award the FY93 BRACCON projects at Naval Air Station, Fallon.

2. Seven of the nine projects are currently under construction with the remaining two expected to be awarded later this summer. Each active construction project is proceeding on or ahead of schedule with fewer than expected design or construction problems. Enclosure (1) shows the highly visible Topgun projects being constructed with impressive results to date.

3. The success of these projects is testimony to the professionalism, dedication and long hours spent by the EFA WEST "Fallon" team. This $40,000,000 construction program was planned, designed and awarded in only 18 months. Critical environmental documentation was completed in a timely and professional fashion which opened the door for full funding of these projects in FY95.

4. The NAVFAC community can use the FY93 BRACCON execution at NAS Fallon as an example of how urgent construction requirements can be accomplished using innovative approaches. The EFA WEST team concept works! Partnering with A/Es and construction contractors works! Customer involvement early and often during the acquisition process works!

5. Thanks again to the EFA WEST team for a job well done. The personnel and users of NAS Fallon appreciate your dedication and hard work and will benefit from your efforts for years to come.

J. P. Sciabarra

J. P. SCIABARRA

Copy to: (w/o encl)
SOUTHWESTNAVFACENGCOM (Code 00)
COMNAVFACENGCOM (Code 00)
COMNAVAIRPAC (Code N46)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL AIR MAINTENANCE TRAINING GROUP DETACHMENT
NAVAL AIR STATION MIRAMAR
45512 OLYMPUS ROAD
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92145-5796

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1650
Ser 287
22 Mar 95

From: Officer in Charge, Naval Air Maintenance Training Group Detachment, Naval Air Station Miramar
To: Commanding Officer, Engineering Field Division Southwest, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1220 Pacific Highway, San Diego, CA 92132-5190

Subj: BRAC PLANNING

1. Now that we have some firm idea what form BRAC-95 revisions are likely to take, I have commenced the process of information gathering and making contact with needed experts for planned moves to NAS North Island and NAS Oceana.

2. BRAC-93 originally had my three NAMTRA school houses moving from Miramar to Lemoore. The Western Division Team has been working this move for over a year. Now BRAC-95 has changed our destination from Lemoore to Oceana and North Island.

3. Even though this new plan would place planning responsibility with South Western Division, I strongly prefer to continue to use the Western Division of Naval Facilities. Y. K. Lee, Roger Soohoo and their team are highly professional and have done a topnotch job of planning down to the final details. Even when the future of the project was uncertain, they would not accept less than outstanding results on any phase or detail of the project. In short, the quality of their work is unlikely to be surpassed by another team.

4. The Western Division Team has already done all the painstaking background research necessary for such a large, complex project. This proved to be unexpectedly time consuming, due to the complexity of the facility engineering required for a building with these power, hydraulic, and compressed air requirements. The Western Division Team is now familiar with our indepth requirements and comfortable with their proven capability to provide for them.

5. If a new project management team were hired for this, a tremendous expenditure of time and money would be required to bring them up to speed. Since time and money are both an issue, and since quality must not be set aside in the interest of savings the clear choice is to retain the original team.

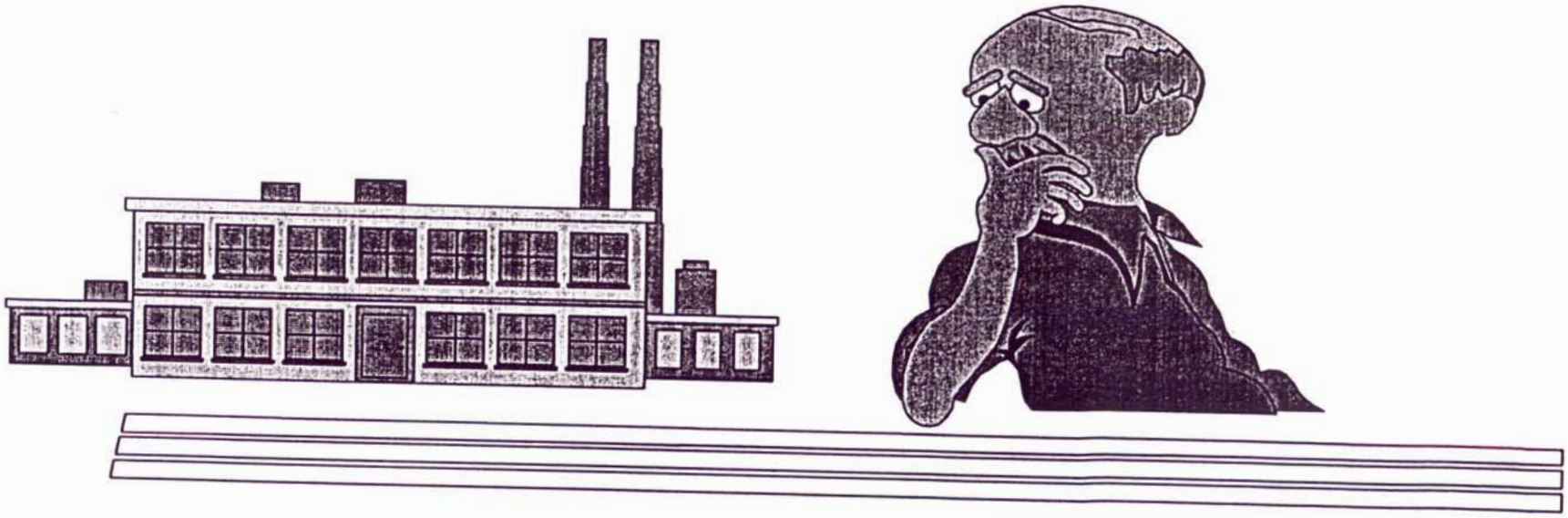
6. I cannot emphasize strongly enough that selecting any other team for this project would cause major and unnecessary redundancy of work.

G. R. WOODWARD

Copy to:
WESTNAVFACENGCOM

EFA West
Base Conversion Office

"So you want to own a Naval Base"



BRAC Caretaker Issues

Running a Closed Base

WHAT WE DO WELL:

Public works functions

Contracts

Environmental
- Cleanup
- Compliance

WHERE WE NEED HELP & TRAINING:

Law enforcement
Fire department services
Tenant environmental compliance
Equipment preservation & maintenance
Personal property
Small purchase
Public affairs
Safety & Health
Budgets
Cooperative Agreements

Claimant Responsibilities "The Scenario"

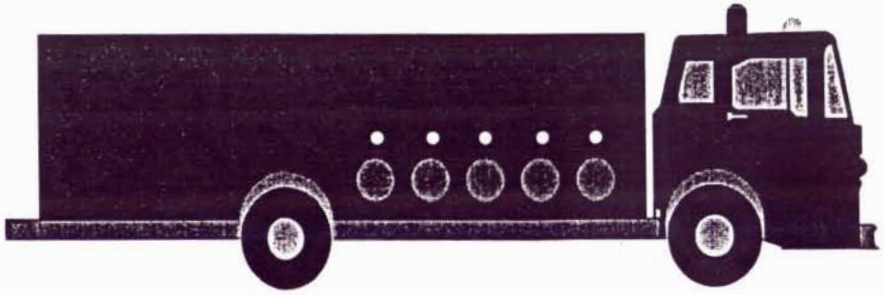
- You have been handed the keys to Naval Station Anywhere
- You provide services (in-house or contract)
  - Police / Fire / Utilities - billing, maintenance & upgrades
- You are the Navy voice to the community
- Your base is a superfund site
- You own permits and have an active environmental compliance program
- You have multiple tenants
  - Mostly civilian; some federal; maybe other DOD
- You have many vacant buildings
- You have buildings and warehouses full of personal property & high-tech equipment

Law Enforcement Issues

- It all revolves around JURISDICTION
- How much is enough?
  - Minimum: "a couple of Dobermans"
  - Maximum: fully manned police force /squad cars, etc
  - Open gates?
- Liability; tenant losses?
- Police & or guards
  - Jurisdiction determines
- Who gets on base?
  - Civilian tenants
  - Tenant customers
  - Active duty military????
  - Environmental contractors
- CSO/OIC Search & seizure authority
- Your whole CSO staff is security eyes & ears

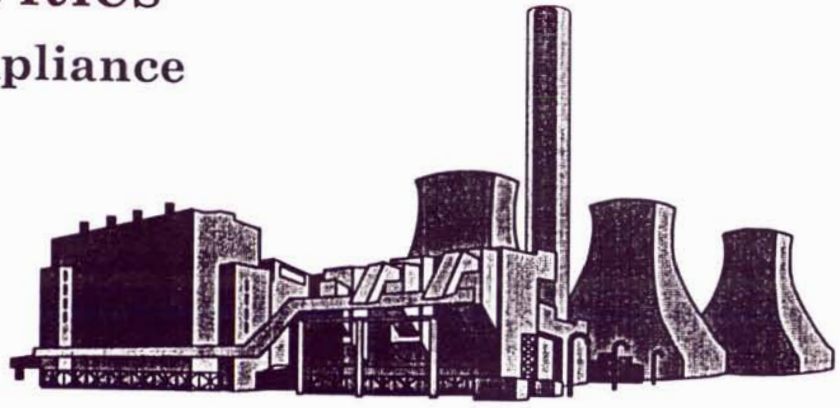
Fire Department Issues

- Fighting fires
  - Response as needed / suppression
  - Let it burn?
  - Mutual aid
- Inspect buildings / tenants
- Response to accidents
- Maintaining equipment
  - Supplies
- Liability



Environmental Compliance

- Navy Only Compliance
  - Permit management
    - » air, water, sewer, dredging, etc.
  - Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
  - Oil & Hazardous Material response plans
  - Protection of endangered species
- Tenant Related Activities
  - Monitor / inspect for compliance
  - Permit transfer
  - Spill response
  - Regulator interface
  - Liability



EFA West BRAC Activities

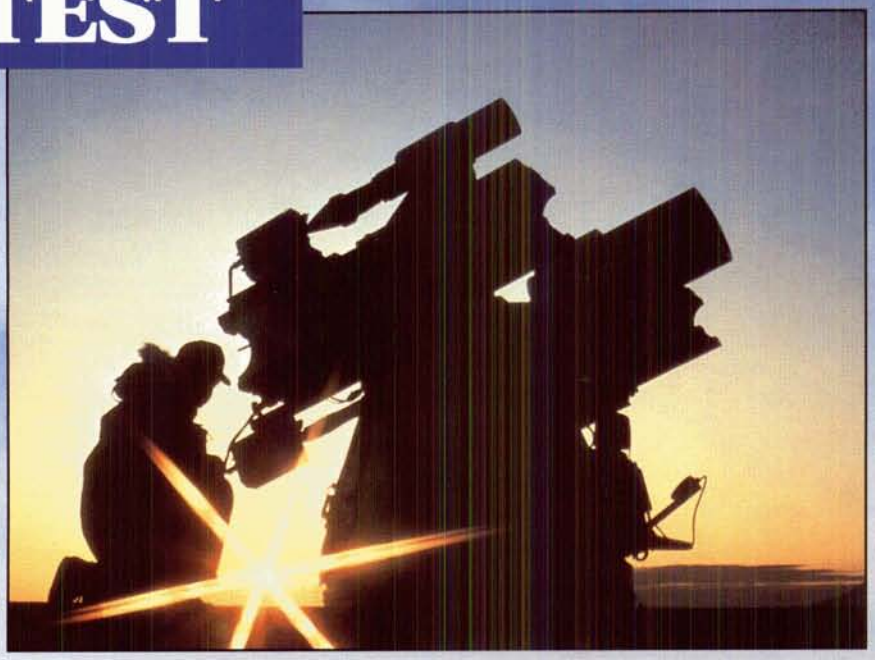
	Transfer Date to EFA West
BRAC II	
– Hunters Point Annex	1 Apr 94
– NAS Moffett Field	(transfer to NASA 7/94)
BRAC III	
– NRC Pacific Grove	1 July 94
– NSY Mare Island	1 Apr 96
– NCEL Pt Hueneme	30 Sep 96
– NRC Ogden	30 Sep 96
– NAVHOSP Oakland	30 Sep 96
– NAS / NADEP Alameda	30 Apr 97
– NAVSTA Treasure Island	30 Sep 97
– PWC San Francisco	30 Sep 98

- **Potential BRAC IV**
  - EFA West
  - FISC Oakland
  - NAS Point Mugu

USAF
Our Sky
Has NO LIMIT...
UTTR
Utah Test and Training Range

THE TEST and TRAINING T

TEST



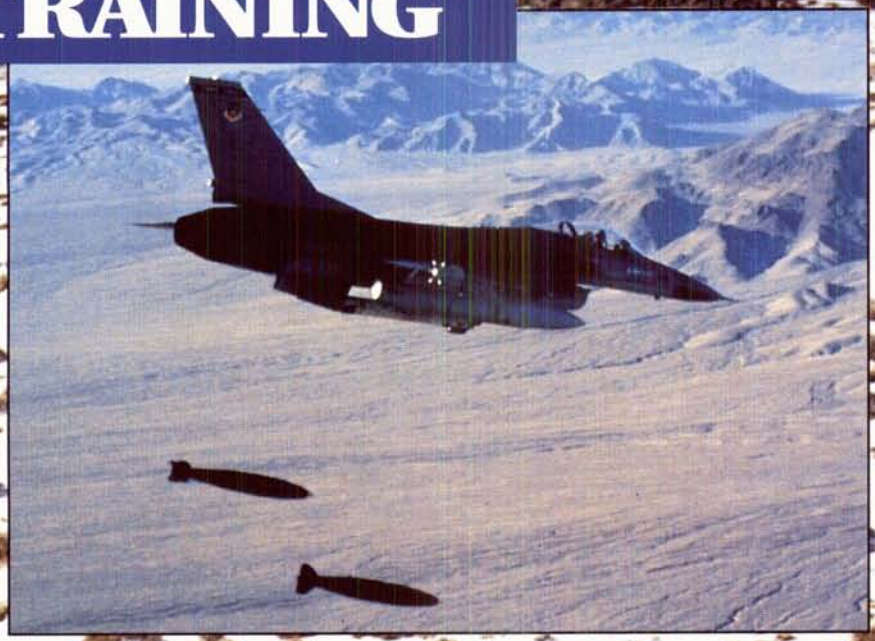
DEVELOPMENTAL TEST

Utah Test and Training Range is the perfect location for developmental test and evaluation support for cruise missiles, unmanned air vehicles, and munitions. The land and airspace, combined with our modern data collection/processing capabilities and test expertise, provide unmatched support for developmental tests of advanced weapons systems.

OPERATIONAL TEST

UTTR blends modern developmental test capabilities with a realistic environment for training to produce the finest operational test range in the United States. Our vast range contains the largest overland safety footprint available in the Department of Defense.

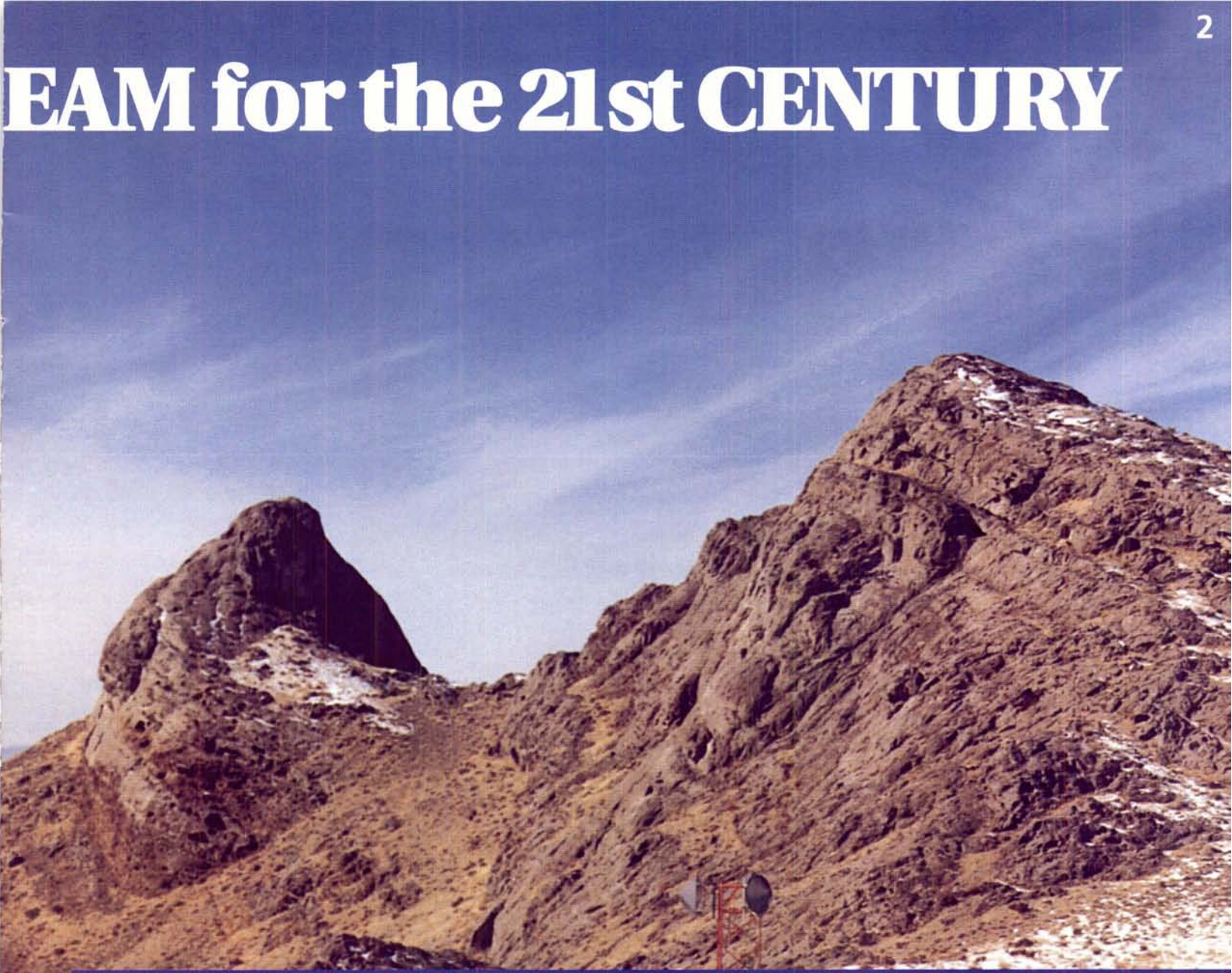
TRAINING



TRAINING

UTTR can support over 30,000 training sorties annually with capabilities for air-to-ground, air-to-air, ground-to-air, and ground exercises - in any combination. An extensive variety of realistic targets within the 6 complexes are available to meet any training need - from scorable target pads to remotely controlled realistic threats.

EAM for the 21st CENTURY

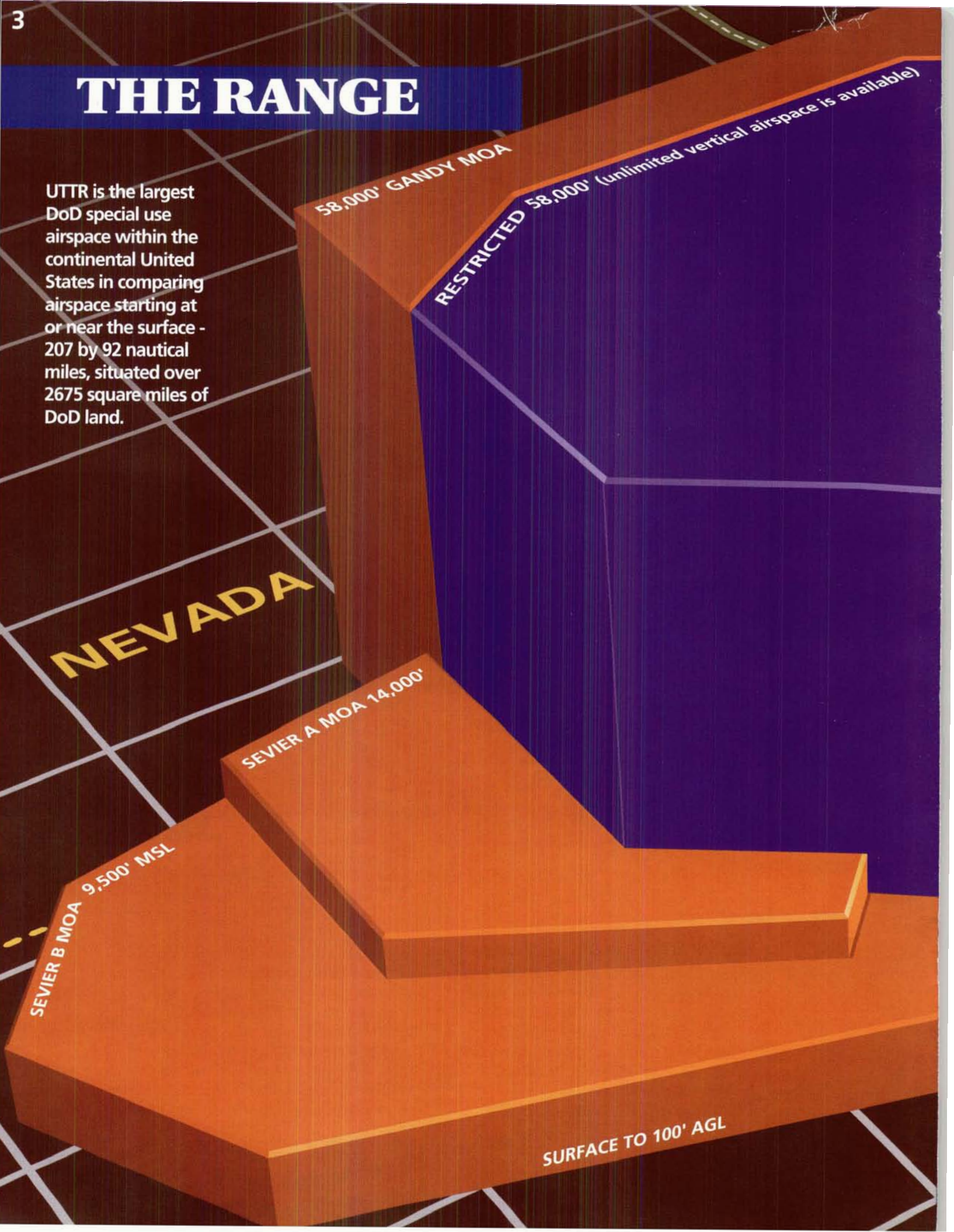


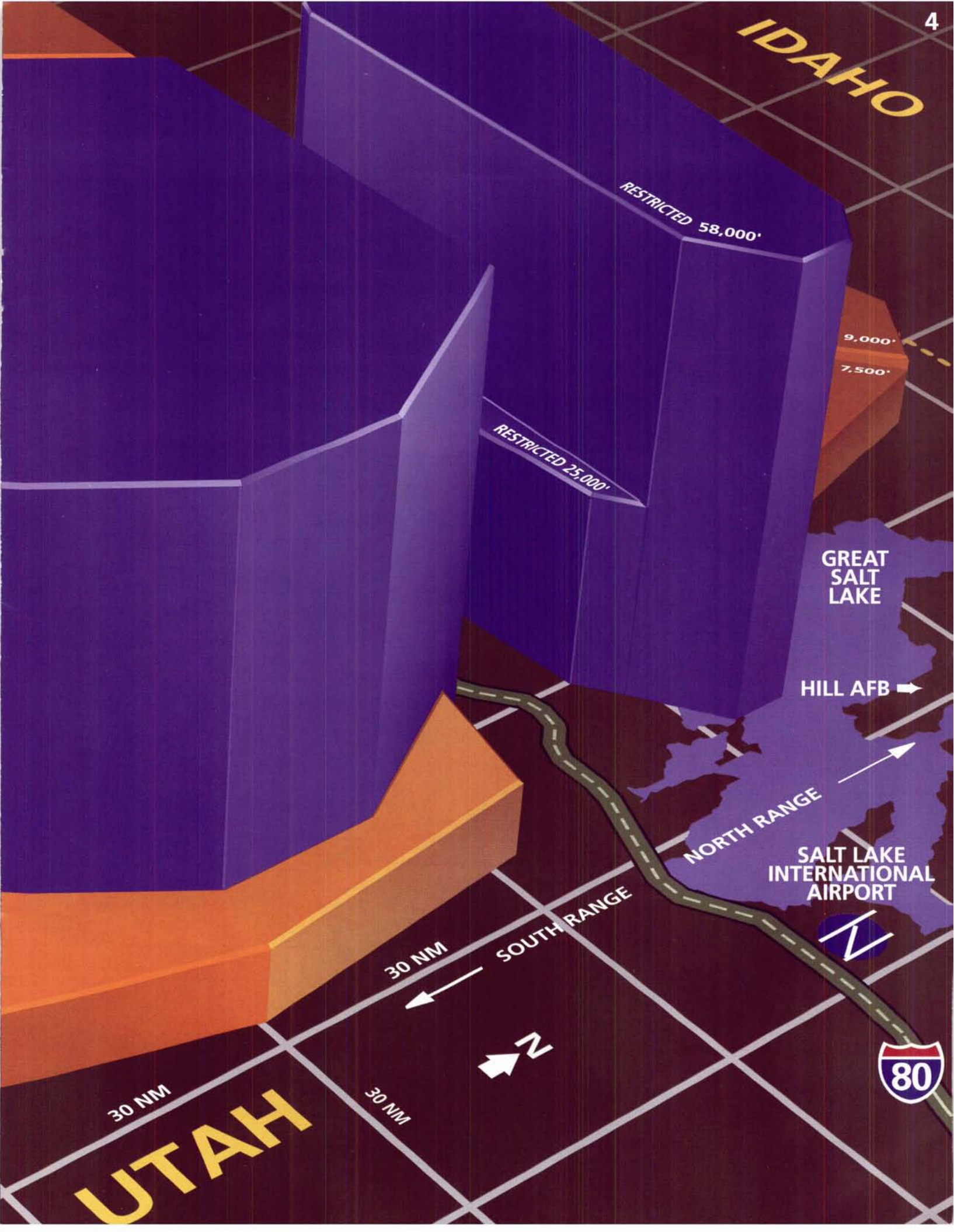
MISSION SUPPORT SERVICES

UTTR is an essential developmental test support capability of the Air Force Flight Test Center. The unique mixture of unmatched physical characteristics and modern equipment makes it ideal for a wide variety of operational test and training activities. Combined with sustainment test support for the nearby AF Logistics Center at Hill AFB, UTTR provides a cradle-to-grave capability. Tracking and documentation equipment include an extensive high accuracy, multiple-object tracking system in addition to radars, cinetheodolites, video-metric systems, and high speed cameras. State-of-the-art systems are used to collect, process, display, and analyze data. Both ground and airborne telemetry acquisition systems are available. Training operations use near-real-time air-to-ground target scoring and a large air combat maneuvering instrumentation arena. Simultaneous test and training activities are routinely conducted using modern communications, airspace control, and mission control facilities. UTTR is an outstanding capability of the Department of Defense.

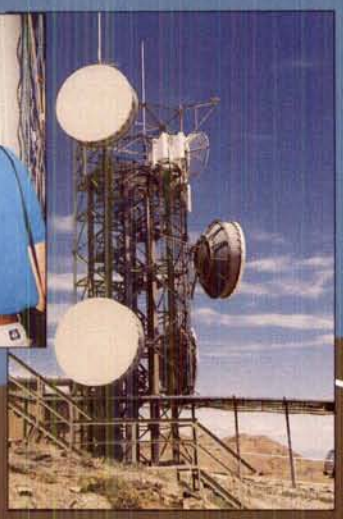
THE RANGE

UTTR is the largest DoD special use airspace within the continental United States in comparing airspace starting at or near the surface - 207 by 92 nautical miles, situated over 2675 square miles of DoD land.




IDAHO
RESTRICTED 58,000'
9,000'
7,500'
RESTRICTED 25,000'
GREAT SALT LAKE
HILL AFB
NORTH RANGE
SALT LAKE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
SOUTH RANGE
30 NM
30 NM
30 NM
N
N
80
UTAH

UT
DIVERSE • FLEXIBI



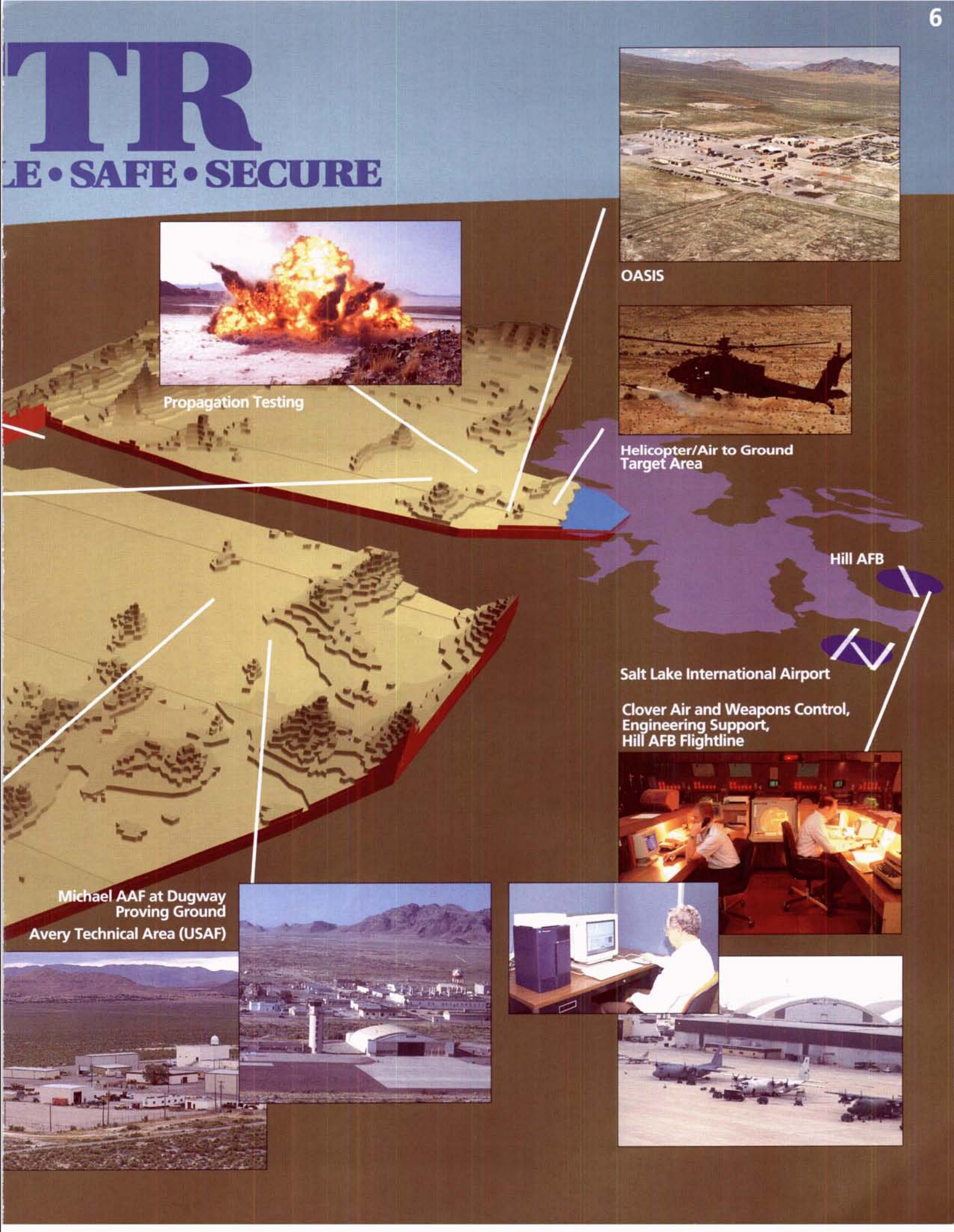
Wendover Peak Instrumentation

Eagle Range

HAMOTS Intstrumentation and Maintenance

Live Fire Test Complex with Fall Back Support

TR
LE • SAFE • SECURE



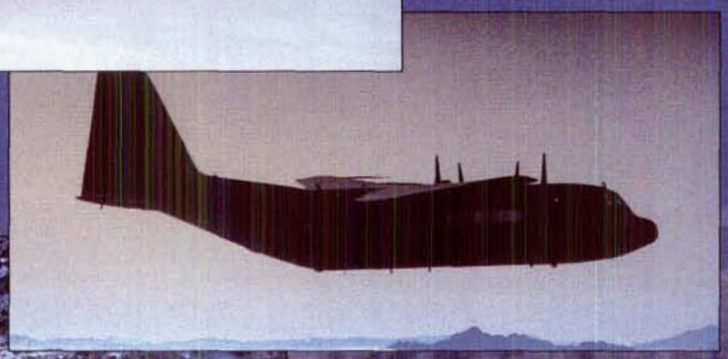
TEST

The UTTR test history is exceptional, from testing buzz bombs (V-1) used after WWII to being the primary test site for medium long range, terrain following cruise missiles in the 1980s and 1990s. Medium and long range unmanned air vehicles and a variety of armaments and munitions, including smart bombs, have been tested and evaluated here.

Static motor firing tests for ICBMs and tactical weapons are also conducted here.The extensive aircraft test work includes hardware and software upgrades for the F-16. US Army test areas include ground grids to support artillery, obscurant, and chemical/biological research. Numerous areas are used for precision monitored explosive propagation tests and munitions "shelf-life" tests. Tests up to 500,000 pounds of conventional explosive have been conducted here.

Atmospheric and Sensor Sampling Platform

F-16 Test Platform



C-130 Test Platform

MR UAV Ground Launch

Cinetheodolite Filming Ground Launch

Helicopter airlifting UAV to Recovery Area

SUPPORT

C-130 Airborne Instrumentation

Tank Target on Live Fire Range

Mission Control Center

Conventional 500,000 lb
Propagation test.

TRAINING

F-16 Proficiency Training Flight

B-1 on Low-Level Bomb Run

Calibrating Television Ordnance Scoring Systems

Infrared Maverick Missile Destroying Tank

Range Support Personnel Providing Air Traffic Control and Air Weapons Control Services

Training is serious business at UTTR. The Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation arena provides a realistic, real-time environment for developing air-to-air combat skills. B-52 and B-1 aircraft routinely launch cruise missiles or drop munitions on UTTR targets. The 16 target areas on UTTR are designed to provide realistic training using virtually any combination of inert or live munitions in the Air Force inventory. The target areas contain over 300 targets. The varied terrain, from the 4,300 foot desert floor to 12,000 foot mountains, and four season climate, supplies conditions necessary for full training. Multiple threat emitter systems provide a realistic electronic combat environment, while several target complexes provide near-real-time scoring information to bomber and fighter aircraft crews. The combination of UTTR capabilities provide an extraordinarily effective environment for Air Force, multi-service, and multi-national combat training exercises.

SUPPORT

Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation Debrief

Francis Peak Radar Site

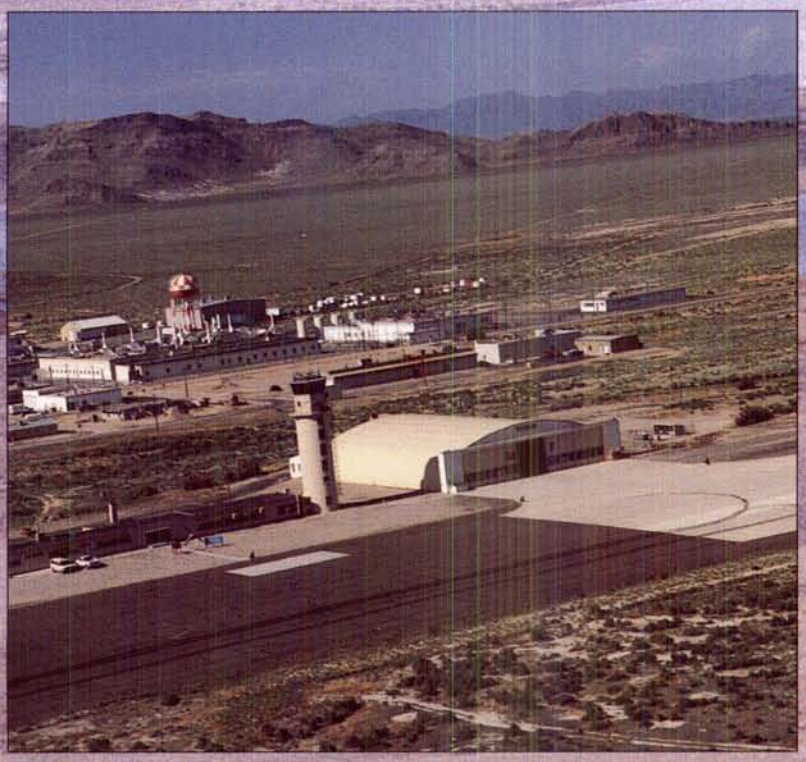
WORKING PA

Hill AFB, Dugway Proving Ground and UTTR

Hill AFB is a natural partner for the Utah Test and Training Range. Hill's 13,200 foot runway and more than half century history as a major Air Force materiel base and depot are unmatched resources. Hill AFB is the central manager for the Air Force munitions and small missiles inventory. Its major role as logistics manager for the F-16 and Minuteman ICBMs provides unmatched synergism for using the UTTR capabilities to offer the most comprehensive services at the lowest cost.

Hill AFB Flightline

Michael AAF at Dugway Proving Ground

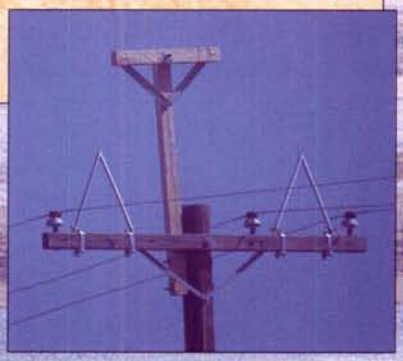


The strong partnership with Dugway Proving Ground marks UTTR as a unique DoD resource. Dugway is the Army's center of expertise for chemical and biological testing. Michael Army Airfield, with its 13,100 foot runway, is a major support asset for multi-service developmental and operational tests. Shared Army and Air Force land is home to realistic joint training exercises. Dugway's complementary capabilities ensure that UTTR can offer exceptional advantages to any test or training customer.

RTNERSHIPS

The Natural Environment and UTTR

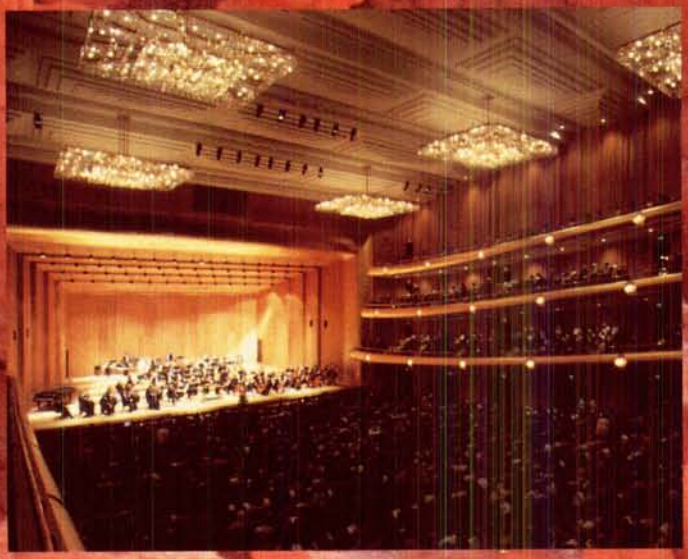
...Before

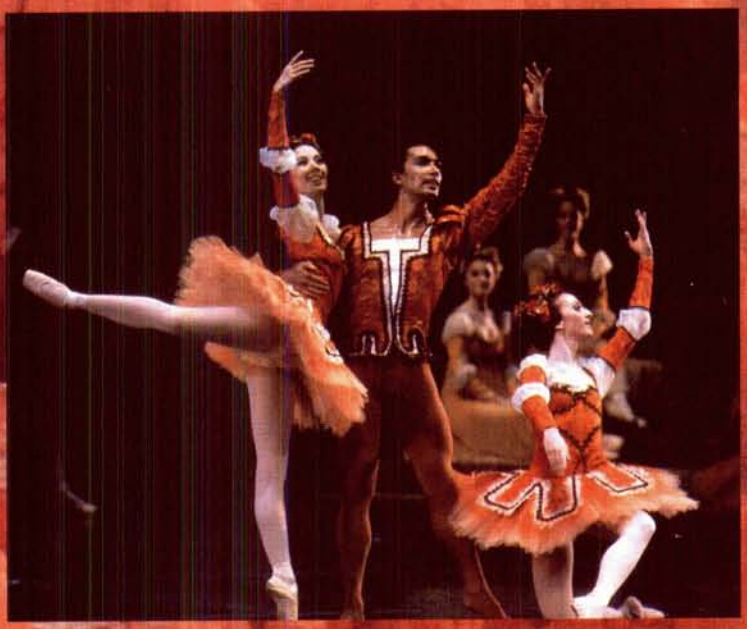


...After

Another natural is this land which is home to UTTR. The mountains and desert valleys of northwestern Utah are the perfect location for a major DoD test and training range. And, while we fully appreciate the potentialities of the UTTR land and airspace - we are extremely sensitive to the stewardship we have. We value this trust and work hard to protect the natural resources within and surrounding the test range. Current projects include supplemental watering for arid area grazing animals, such as our herds of antelope and wild horses, and a successful cooperative effort to stop electrocution of birds of prey by modifying power line cross trees to provide safe perches far away from dangerous wires. Our Team is committed to ensuring that our natural environment is protected and enhanced.

UTAH

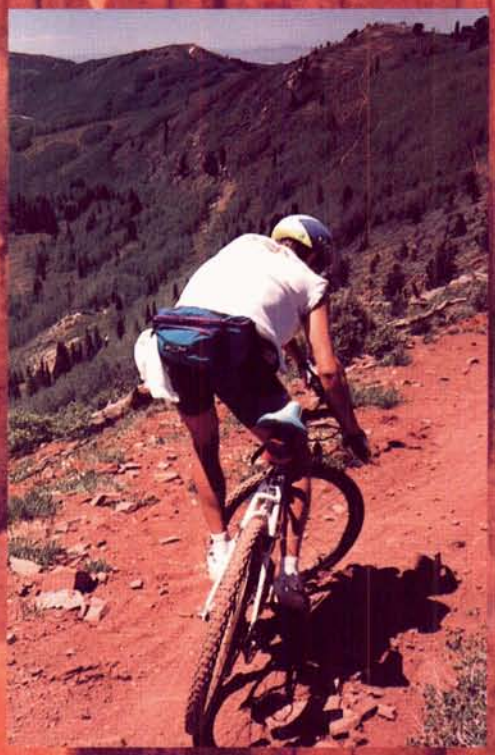




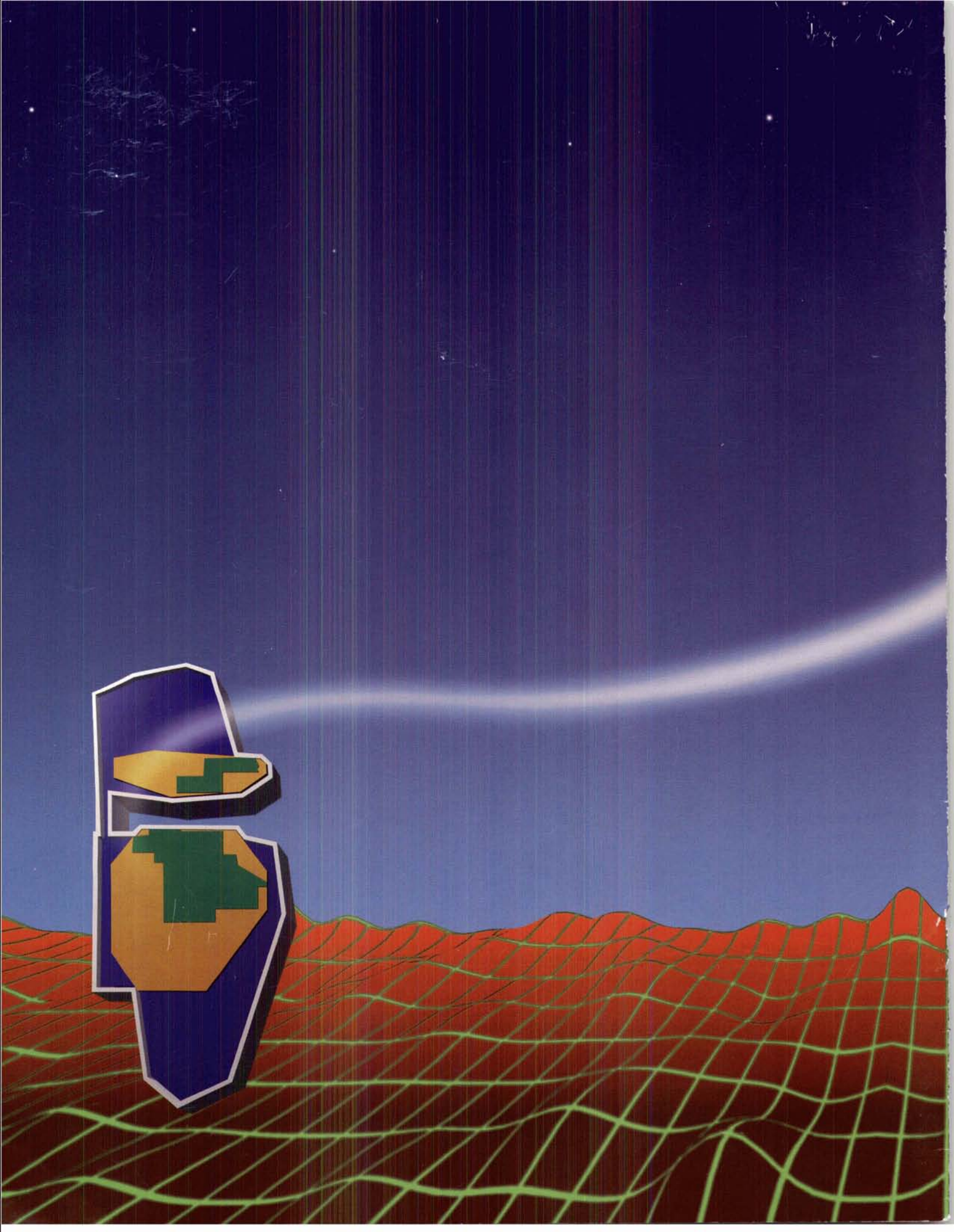
LIFESTYLE

Utah's many national parks and historic monuments are tributes to the magnificent scenery and fascinating history found here. Utah is an outdoor paradise. There is skiing at world famous resorts, fishing in the clear water lakes and streams, climbing majestic mountains, and just enjoying spectacular vistas. And, while Utah abounds with natural wonders, our cities afford the sophisticated pleasures of excellent dining, up-scale shopping, professional sports, symphonies, ballet, even a world renowned Shakespearean festival.

Utah - always a very special "welcome."



For further information contact:

545th Test Group/XRP
5948 Southgate Ave.
Hill AFB, UT 85056-5232

Phone: (801) 777-7852
DSN 458-7852