

BRAC Commission

9 August 2005

AUG 15 2005

Received

Admiral (Ret.) Harold Gehman
Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Admiral Gehman:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your attention to the delegation from Indiana during the recent BRAC Hearing in St. Louis. I hope that the testimony helped you realize the importance of Indiana Military installations, in particular NSWC Crane and CAAA, to our Nation's Defense and the Global War On Terrorism. As a concerned taxpayer I support the work you are doing to ensure that our Military operations remain as effective and affordable as possible. I also realize that you have a very difficult job in deciding which activities to re-align or close as part of the BRAC process.

I have been following the BRAC process closely since the proposed closure/re-alignment list was published and I am growing increasingly concerned that DOD has not followed sound judgement in making some of it's recommendations. Data available on the DOD website (www.defenselink.mil/brac) indicates that it is going to cost \$150M to move the 152 people working on the ALQ-99 depot from NSWC Crane to NAS Whidbey Island. That equals a cost of nearly \$1M per person for the move. In addition, information available at the Federation of American Scientists website (www.fas.org) seems to indicate that the platform for the ALQ-99, the EA-6B Prowler, will begin to be retired from service in the year 2010. I find it hard to believe that it is in the best interest of the DOD and the taxpayers to spend \$150M to move 152 people doing work on a system that is about to be removed from service.

I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align the ALQ-99 work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into the costs involved in this re-alignment and the relatively short remaining service life of the equipment.

Very Respectfully,

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I am growing increasingly concerned that the DOD has not properly followed the selection criteria in making its re-alignment recommendations. One of the main criteria of the BRAC process seems to be the creation of joint centers of excellence in order to improve our efficiency while maintaining the quality of service provided to our war fighters. NSWC Crane is a joint activity providing products and services to all branches of the military. Another key criteria of the BRAC process centers on Military Value. The Military Value scores for NSWC Crane in the area of Sensors, Electronics and Electronic Warfare (S, E and EW) are higher than almost every other DOD activity.

One example of a recommendation that does not make sense is the re-alignment of Army S, E and EW work from Fort Monmouth to Aberdeen Proving Grounds. According to the Technical Joint Cross Service Group Analysis and Recommendations document dated 19 May 2005, which is available on the DOD BRAC website (www.defenselink.mil/brac), NSWC Crane has much higher Military Value scores than both Fort Monmouth and Aberdeen Proving Grounds. In addition, NSWC Crane already has a close working relationship with the Army since it is co-located with CAAA. If the BRAC criteria are followed properly, this workload should be re-located to NSWC Crane instead of Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Additionally, this same logic applies to the Army S, E and EW work being relocated from Fort Belvoir to Aberdeen Proving Grounds. The Fort Belvoir workload should be re-aligned to NSWC Crane since NSWC Crane has existing joint S, E and EW capability as well as higher Military Value scores.

Another example of a recommendation that does not make sense is the re-alignment of S, E and EW workload from Space and Naval Warfare sites at Charleston and San Diego to NSWC Dahlgren. NSWC Crane has higher Military Value scores than Charleston, San Diego and Dahlgren and should have been designated as the receiving site for this workload.

I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align S, E and EW workload to sites other than NSWC Crane by properly taking into account the joint capability of NSWC Crane and CAAA as well as the DODs own Military Value scoring analysis.

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I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into account the Return On Investment requirements of BRAC law.

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2521 South Clark Street
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Dear Commissioners:

I am writing this letter to express my serious concerns with the Base Realignment And Closure (BRAC) recommendations that you are currently reviewing. It is recommended that the Crane Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center have 672 jobs realigned to other activities.

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division has a long history of supporting our nation's Warfighters dating back to the start of World War II in 1941. Crane has demonstrated the ability to evolve to meet the challenging and changing needs of the men and women that wear the uniform of the United States of America. Crane's employees are skilled and highly trained to provide the necessary support today and are engaged in preparing for the future Defense of our Country.

Crane has been a leader in providing the best value to the Warfighter by increasing the efficiency of our processes through Business and Process Reengineering. In the past three years, Crane has accelerated the pace of our improvements by implementing Lean principles. These efforts have garnered hundreds of thousands of dollars in cost savings, and have led to improved responsiveness and customer satisfaction. In recognition of our extensive continuous improvement successes, Crane has received the following awards: 2002 Commander in Chief's Award for Installation Excellence, 2002 and 2004 DoD Value Engineering Awards, 2004 NAVSEA Engineer of the Year, 2005 NAVSEA's High Performing Organization.

The commitment required to implement such extensive change is in large part due to the sense of ownership Crane's employees feel about this installation. Many of the employees are veterans who have supported their country through military service and have elected to return to work as civil servants. Many employees possess technical degrees with vast knowledge and experience and have chosen to stay in the workplace past their retirement age due to their dedication to the country during this time of war and threat of terrorism. Crane's recognition as a leader in technical areas has allowed it to recruit new employees, providing the skills, knowledge, and abilities to support the current Warfighter as well as the Warfighter after next.

As highlighted in the BRAC guidance, Military Value is an important criteria being used to determine where work should be performed. Crane seemed to score quite well, yet scenarios were only run looking at removing work from Crane. Many installations that are scheduled to receive work from realignments scored lower than Cranes in Military Value. This concerns me, as it appears that the recommendations concerning Crane stray from the stated evaluation criteria.

One area that truly represents Crane's high Military Value is our exceptional support of the nation's Special Operations Forces in the Global War on Terrorism. The U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and other Special Operations customers have come to rely on Crane as their preferred source for night vision, small arms, ordnance, targeting systems, and other

equipment. Crane is able to rapidly field solutions for these special mission requirements due to the co-located technical expertise that has been developed in areas such as electro-optics, lasers, small arms/ammunition, power supplies, and pyrotechnics.

Crane's integrated, multifunctional capabilities are not only well suited for support of Special Operations Forces, but provide the perfect environment for rapidly fielding solutions to the Force Protection challenges faced by our Warfighters. For example, in response to the attack on the USS *Cole* in 2000, Crane created the Integrated Radar Optical Sighting Surveillance System (IROSSS), an integrated weapons, electro-optic, radar, and software system that allows ships to quickly detect, identify and deter or engage threats. Crane took IROSSS from concept to the first fielded system in 11 months.

Another important BRAC goal is to facilitate Joint operations. Crane is already Joint, with Crane Army Ammunition Activity and Naval Surface Warfare Center as tenant activities. The two organizations work jointly on numerous tasks related to ordnance and pyrotechnics. This jointness and co-location has allowed Crane to produce infrared countermeasures when the private sector was unable to produce; to rework and provide much needed laser-guided bomb kits; and to modify in-service bomb fuzes to prevent premature detonations.

Other factors considered in the BRAC were environmental impact and economic impact to the local community. Crane continues to be a leader in environmental stewardship and innovative ideas, and has won many environmental awards, such as the NAVSEA Award for Achievement in Environmental Quality.

Crane is so critical to the economic health of the state that Indiana recently enacted P.L. 5-2005, the Military Base Protection Act, protecting Crane from development that would adversely impact its critical missions and preventing future encroachment. The impact of Crane to the immediate surrounding area is even more acute. Crane's economic area of Martin County, Indiana was the second most severely impacted in the nation, with a 13.1% job loss that will result from DoD's realignment recommendations.

In summary, Crane truly exemplifies the BRAC criteria of Military Value - rapidly providing innovative, best value solutions to our nation's Warfighters. This high level of service has attracted the most demanding customers from across DoD, including USSOCOM, Navy Strategic Systems, as well as US Army and US Air Force Special Operations Commands. Crane's commitment to continuous improvement and ever-increasing value has kept these customers coming back, allowing for the creation of a Joint, multi-functional set of capabilities that is **unequaled in the DoD.**

I hope that you will take these thoughts into consideration as you go about the difficult decisions on what will be best for the Department of Defense and this great Country. My fellow employees at Crane are dedicated to our Warfighter's mission and prove it through their hard work.

Thanks for your consideration, as well as for your service.

Sincerely,

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Thanks for your consideration, as well as for your service.

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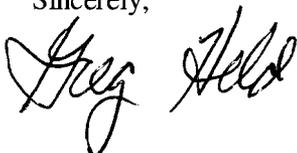
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The Honorable Samuel Knox Skinner
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2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
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Dear Commissioner Skinner,

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I have been following the BRAC process closely since the proposed closure/re-alignment list was published and I am growing increasingly concerned that DOD has not properly followed the law in developing recommendations. The DOD is required to take into account the return on investment resulting from its closure/re-alignment recommendations. Crane has become a one-stop shop for specialized weapons for our Special Forces Warfighters. Crane did this by being responsive, innovative, technically superior and affordable for these outstanding soldiers. As our reputation for delivering what the customer needed, when it was needed, at a cost that was affordable, more work was brought to us. The proposal to the commission to realign work to China Lake and Picattinny will now split the support to special forces to different locations. This will add cost, reduce efficiency and cause a loss in intellectual capital that could take years to replace.

I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into account the Return On Investment requirements of BRAC law.

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I am writing this letter to express my serious concerns with the Base Realignment And Closure (BRAC) recommendations that you are currently reviewing. It is recommended that the Crane Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center have 672 jobs realigned to other activities.

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division has a long history of supporting our nation's Warfighters dating back to the start of World War II in 1941. Crane has demonstrated the ability to evolve to meet the challenging and changing needs of the men and women that wear the uniform of the United States of America. Crane's employees are skilled and highly trained to provide the necessary support today and are engaged in preparing for the future Defense of our Country.

Crane has been a leader in providing the best value to the Warfighter by increasing the efficiency of our processes through Business and Process Reengineering. In the past three years, Crane has accelerated the pace of our improvements by implementing Lean principles. These efforts have garnered hundreds of thousands of dollars in cost savings, and have led to improved responsiveness and customer satisfaction. In recognition of our extensive continuous improvement successes, Crane has received the following awards: 2002 Commander in Chief's Award for Installation Excellence, 2002 and 2004 DoD Value Engineering Awards, 2004 NAVSEA Engineer of the Year, 2005 NAVSEA's High Performing Organization.

The commitment required to implement such extensive change is in large part due to the sense of ownership Crane's employees feel about this installation. Many of the employees are veterans who have supported their country through military service and have elected to return to work as civil servants. Many employees possess technical degrees with vast knowledge and experience and have chosen to stay in the workplace past their retirement age due to their dedication to the country during this time of war and threat of terrorism. Crane's recognition as a leader in technical areas has allowed it to recruit new employees, providing the skills, knowledge, and abilities to support the current Warfighter as well as the Warfighter after next.

As highlighted in the BRAC guidance, Military Value is an important criteria being used to determine where work should be performed. Crane seemed to score quite well, yet scenarios were only run looking at removing work from Crane. Many installations that are scheduled to receive work from realignments scored lower than Cranes in Military Value. This concerns me, as it appears that the recommendations concerning Crane stray from the stated evaluation criteria.

One area that truly represents Crane's high Military Value is our exceptional support of the nation's Special Operations Forces in the Global War on Terrorism. The U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and other Special Operations customers have come to rely on Crane as their preferred source for night vision, small arms, ordnance, targeting systems, and other

equipment. Crane is able to rapidly field solutions for these special mission requirements due to the co-located technical expertise that has been developed in areas such as electro-optics, lasers, small arms/ammunition, power supplies, and pyrotechnics.

Crane's integrated, multifunctional capabilities are not only well suited for support of Special Operations Forces, but provide the perfect environment for rapidly fielding solutions to the Force Protection challenges faced by our Warfighters. For example, in response to the attack on the USS *Cole* in 2000, Crane created the Integrated Radar Optical Sighting Surveillance System (IROSSS), an integrated weapons, electro-optic, radar, and software system that allows ships to quickly detect, identify and deter or engage threats. Crane took IROSSS from concept to the first fielded system in 11 months.

Another important BRAC goal is to facilitate Joint operations. Crane is already Joint, with Crane Army Ammunition Activity and Naval Surface Warfare Center as tenant activities. The two organizations work jointly on numerous tasks related to ordnance and pyrotechnics. This jointness and co-location has allowed Crane to produce infrared countermeasures when the private sector was unable to produce; to rework and provide much needed laser-guided bomb kits; and to modify in-service bomb fuzes to prevent premature detonations.

Other factors considered in the BRAC were environmental impact and economic impact to the local community. Crane continues to be a leader in environmental stewardship and innovative ideas, and has won many environmental awards, such as the NAVSEA Award for Achievement in Environmental Quality.

Crane is so critical to the economic health of the state that Indiana recently enacted P.L. 5-2005, the Military Base Protection Act, protecting Crane from development that would adversely impact its critical missions and preventing future encroachment. The impact of Crane to the immediate surrounding area is even more acute. Crane's economic area of Martin County, Indiana was the second most severely impacted in the nation, with a 13.1% job loss that will result from DoD's realignment recommendations.

In summary, Crane truly exemplifies the BRAC criteria of Military Value - rapidly providing innovative, best value solutions to our nation's Warfighters. This high level of service has attracted the most demanding customers from across DoD, including USSOCOM, Navy Strategic Systems, as well as US Army and US Air Force Special Operations Commands. Crane's commitment to continuous improvement and ever-increasing value has kept these customers coming back, allowing for the creation of a Joint, multi-functional set of capabilities that is unequaled in the DoD.

I hope that you will take these thoughts into consideration as you go about the difficult decisions on what will be best for the Department of Defense and this great Country. My fellow employees at Crane are dedicated to our Warfighter's mission and prove it through their hard work.

Thanks for your consideration, as well as for your service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James J. Engel". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

BRAC Commission

9 August 2005

AUG 15 2005

Received

The Honorable Samuel Knox Skinner
BRAC Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Commissioner Skinner,

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your recent visit to NSWC Crane, CAAA and Southern Indiana. As a concerned taxpayer I support the work you are doing to ensure that our Military operations remain as effective and affordable as possible. I realize that you have a very difficult job in deciding which activities to re-align or close as part of the BRAC process. I hope that your visit helped you to realize what important assets NSWC Crane and CAAA are to our Nation's Defense and the Global War On Terrorism.

I have been following the BRAC process closely since the proposed closure/re-alignment list was published and I am growing increasingly concerned that DOD has not properly followed the law in developing recommendations. The DOD is required to take into account the return on investment resulting from its closure/re-alignment recommendations. Crane has become a one-stop shop for specialized weapons for our Special Forces Warfighters. Crane did this by being responsive, innovative, technically superior and affordable for these outstanding soldiers. As our reputation for delivering what the customer needed, when it was needed, at a cost that was affordable, more work was brought to us. The proposal to the commission to realign work to China Lake and Picattinny will now split the support to special forces to different locations. This will add cost, reduce efficiency and cause a loss in intellectual capital that could take years to replace.

I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into account the Return On Investment requirements of BRAC law.

Very Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dennis W. DeKard". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish at the end.

BRAC Commission

9 August 2005

AUG 15 2005

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Suite 600
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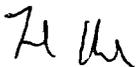
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Thanks for your consideration, as well as for your service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. W.' or similar, written in a cursive style.

9 August 2005

AUG 15 2005

The Honorable Samuel Knox Skinner
BRAC Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Received

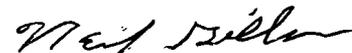
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9 August 2005

BRAC Commission

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2521 South Clark Street
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Thanks for your consideration, as well as for your service.

Sincerely,



9 August 2005

AUG 15 2005

Admiral (Ret.) Harold Gehman
Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Received

Dear Admiral Gehman:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your attention to the delegation from Indiana during the recent BRAC Hearing in St. Louis. I hope that the testimony helped you realize the importance of Indiana Military installations, in particular NSWC Crane and CAAA, to our Nation's Defense and the Global War On Terrorism. As a concerned taxpayer I support the work you are doing to ensure that our Military operations remain as effective and affordable as possible. I also realize that you have a very difficult job in deciding which activities to re-align or close as part of the BRAC process.

I have been following the BRAC process closely since the proposed closure/re-alignment list was published and I am growing increasingly concerned that DOD has not followed sound judgement in making some of it's recommendations. Data available on the DOD website (www.defenselink.mil/brac) indicates that it is going to cost \$150M to move the 152 people working on the ALQ-99 depot from NSWC Crane to NAS Whidbey Island. That equals a cost of nearly \$1M per person for the move. In addition, information available at the Federation of American Scientists website (www.fas.org) seems to indicate that the platform for the ALQ-99, the EA-6B Prowler, will begin to be retired from service in the year 2010. I find it hard to believe that it is in the best interest of the DOD and the taxpayers to spend \$150M to move 152 people doing work on a system that is about to be removed from service.

I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align the ALQ-99 work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into the costs involved in this re-alignment and the relatively short remaining service life of the equipment.

Very Respectfully,



9 August 2005

AUG 15 2005

Admiral (Ret.) Harold Gehman
Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

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Dear Admiral Gehman:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your attention to the delegation from Indiana during the recent BRAC Hearing in St. Louis. As a concerned taxpayer I support the work you are doing to ensure that our Military operations remain as effective and affordable as possible. I hope that the testimony helped you realize how important Indiana Military installations like Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Crane and Crane Army Ammunition Activity (CAAA) are to our Nation's Defense and the Global War On Terrorism.

I am growing increasingly concerned that the DOD has not properly followed the selection criteria in making its re-alignment recommendations. One of the main criteria of the BRAC process seems to be the creation of joint centers of excellence in order to improve our efficiency while maintaining the quality of service provided to our war fighters. NSWC Crane is a joint activity providing products and services to all branches of the military. Another key criteria of the BRAC process centers on Military Value. The Military Value scores for NSWC Crane in the area of Sensors, Electronics and Electronic Warfare (S, E and EW) are higher than almost every other DOD activity.

One example of a recommendation that does not make sense is the re-alignment of Army S, E and EW work from Fort Monmouth to Aberdeen Proving Grounds. According to the Technical Joint Cross Service Group Analysis and Recommendations document dated 19 May 2005, which is available on the DOD BRAC website (www.defenselink.mil/brac), NSWC Crane has much higher Military Value scores than both Fort Monmouth and Aberdeen Proving Grounds. In addition, NSWC Crane already has a close working relationship with the Army since it is co-located with CAAA. If the BRAC criteria are followed properly, this workload should be re-located to NSWC Crane instead of Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Additionally, this same logic applies to the Army S, E and EW work being relocated from Fort Belvoir to Aberdeen Proving Grounds. The Fort Belvoir workload should be re-aligned to NSWC Crane since NSWC Crane has existing joint S, E and EW capability as well as higher Military Value scores.

Another example of a recommendation that does not make sense is the re-alignment of S, E and EW workload from Space and Naval Warfare sites at Charleston and San Diego to NSWC Dahlgren. NSWC Crane has higher Military Value scores than Charleston, San Diego and Dahlgren and should have been designated as the receiving site for this workload.

I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align S, E and EW workload to sites other than NSWC Crane by properly taking into account the joint capability of NSWC Crane and CAAA as well as the DODs own Military Value scoring analysis.

Very Respectfully,

Neil Miller

9 August 2005

BRAC Commission

Admiral (Ret.) Harold Gehman
Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

AUG 15 2005

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I have been following the BRAC process closely since the proposed closure/re-alignment list was published and I am growing increasingly concerned that DOD has not properly followed the law in developing recommendations. The DOD is required to take into account the return on investment resulting from its closure/re-alignment recommendations. In reviewing the cost data that is available on the E-Library at the BRAC Commission website (www.brac.gov) I have come to the conclusion that moving Chemical and Biological workload from NSWC Crane to Edgewood in Maryland does not result in any cost savings. It appears that, of the four sites being re-aligned to Edgewood (NSWC Crane, NSWC Dahlgren, Falls Church and Fort Belvoir), only the Falls Church and Fort Belvoir generate any return on investment. The NSWC Crane and NSWC Dahlgren re-alignments cost more than they save. In fact it appears that, when added together, the four re-alignments to Edgewood result in a net loss rather than net savings. In other words the only way this scenario will save money is if the NSWC Crane and NSWC Dahlgren portions of the re-alignments are eliminated!

I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into account the Return On Investment requirements of BRAC law.

Very Respectfully,



BRAC Commission

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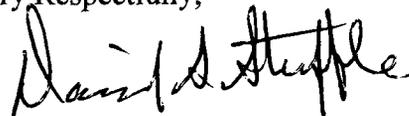
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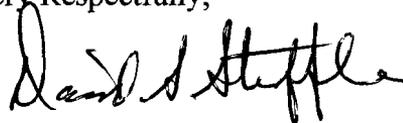
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I have been following the BRAC process closely since the proposed closure/re-alignment list was published and I am growing increasingly concerned that DOD has not properly followed the law in developing recommendations. DOD is required to give priority consideration to installations that have a high military value ranking. Data available on the DOD website (www.defenselink.mil/brac) leads me to conclude that NSWC Crane's military value rating was not taken into account properly, which is a violation of BRAC law. Specifically, NSWC Crane has one of the highest military value ratings of all activities performing Electronic Warfare work, including a higher rating than NAS Whidbey Island and yet it is recommended that Electronic Warfare workload related to repair of the ALQ-99 system be re-aligned from NSWC Crane to NAS Whidbey Island.

The DOD is also required to take into account the return on investment resulting from its closure/re-alignment recommendations. In reviewing the cost data that is available on the E-Library at the BRAC Commission website (www.brac.gov) I have come to the conclusion that moving the ALQ-99 Electronic Warfare workload to NAS Whidbey Island does not result in any cost savings. It appears that all of the savings in this scenario are generated by re-aligning work within Whidbey Island and moving work from North Island, CA to Whidbey Island. In other words this scenario will save DOD even more money if the NSWC Crane portion is eliminated!

I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into account the Military Value and Return On Investment requirements of BRAC law.

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9 August 2005

AUG 15 2005

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Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
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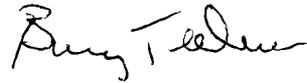
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Another example of a recommendation that does not make sense is the re-alignment of S, E and EW workload from Space and Naval Warfare sites at Charleston and San Diego to NSWC Dahlgren. NSWC Crane has higher Military Value scores than Charleston, San Diego and Dahlgren and should have been designated as the receiving site for this workload.

I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align S, E and EW workload to sites other than NSW Crane by properly taking into account the joint capability of NSW Crane and CAAA as well as the DODs own Military Value scoring analysis.

Very Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ben T. Lee". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "B" and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

9 August 2005

Admiral (Ret.) Harold Gehman
Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

BRAC Commission

AUG 15 2005

Received

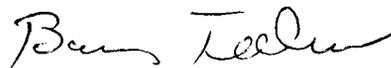
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I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into account the Return On Investment requirements of BRAC law.

Very Respectfully,



9 August 2005

BRAC Commission

Admiral (Ret.) Harold Gehman
Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

AUG 15 2005

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I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align the ALQ-99 work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into the costs involved in this re-alignment and the relatively short remaining service life of the equipment.

Very Respectfully,



BRAC Commission

AUG 15 2005

Received

9 August 2005

Admiral (Ret.) Harold Gehman
Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

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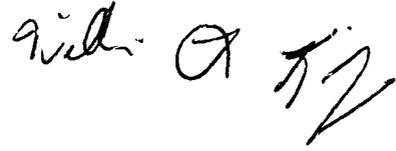
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Very Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard A. [unclear]". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial letter.

9 August 2005

Admiral (Ret.) Harold Gehman
Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

BRAC Commission

AUG 19 2005

Received

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I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into account the **Return On Investment** requirements of BRAC law.

Very Respectfully,



BRAC Commission

AUG 15 2005

Received

9 August 2005

Admiral (Ret.) Harold Gehman
Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

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I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align the ALQ-99 work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into the costs involved in this re-alignment and the relatively short remaining service life of the equipment.

Very Respectfully,



9 August 2005

The Honorable Samuel Knox Skinner
BRAC Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

BRAC Commission

AUG 15 2005

Received

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Very Respectfully,



BRAC Commission

9 August 2005

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

AUG 10 2005

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Very Respectfully,

Stephanie M. Paula

9 August 2005

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Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
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BRAC Commission

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Stephanie M. Parola

9 August 2005

Admiral (Ret.) Harold Gehman
Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
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BRAC Commission

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Very Respectfully,

Stephanie M. Parola

9 August 2005

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Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
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Very Respectfully,



9 August 2005

BRAC Commission

The Honorable Samuel Knox Skinner
BRAC Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

AUG 15 2005

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I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into account the Return On Investment requirements of BRAC law.

Very Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lynette Jones". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

9 August 2005

BRAC Commission

The Honorable Samuel Knox Skinner
BRAC Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
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AUG 16 2005

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I have been following the BRAC process closely since the proposed closure/re-alignment list was published and I am growing increasingly concerned that DOD has not properly followed the law in developing recommendations. DOD is required to give priority consideration to installations that have a high military value ranking. Data available on the DOD website (www.defenselink.mil/brac) leads me to conclude that NSWC Crane's military value rating was not taken into account properly, which is a violation of BRAC law. Specifically, NSWC Crane has one of the highest military value ratings of all activities performing Electronic Warfare work, including a higher rating than NAS Whidbey Island and yet it is recommended that Electronic Warfare workload related to repair of the ALQ-99 system be re-aligned from NSWC Crane to NAS Whidbey Island.

The DOD is also required to take into account the return on investment resulting from its closure/re-alignment recommendations. In reviewing the cost data that is available on the E-Library at the BRAC Commission website (www.brac.gov) I have come to the conclusion that moving the ALQ-99 Electronic Warfare workload to NAS Whidbey Island does not result in any cost savings. It appears that all of the savings in this scenario are generated by re-aligning work within Whidbey Island and moving work from North Island, CA to Whidbey Island. In other words this scenario will save DOD even more money if the NSWC Crane portion is eliminated!

I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into account the Military Value and Return On Investment requirements of BRAC law.

Very Respectfully,



BRAC Commission

9 August 2005

AUG 15 2005

Received

Admiral (Ret.) Harold Gehman
Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

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Very Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Dennis D. Seckard". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial "D" and a long, sweeping tail on the "d".

9 August 2005

Admiral (Ret.) Harold Gehman
Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

BRAC Commission

AUG 10 2005

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9 August 2005

BRAC Commission

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BRAC Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

AUG 15 2005

Received

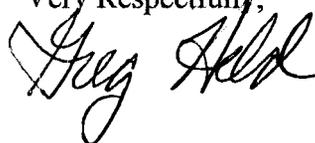
Dear Commissioner Skinner,

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your recent visit to NSWC Crane, CAAA and Southern Indiana. As a concerned taxpayer I support the work you are doing to ensure that our Military operations remain as effective and affordable as possible. I realize that you have a very difficult job in deciding which activities to re-align or close as part of the BRAC process. I hope that your visit helped you to realize what important assets NSWC Crane and CAAA are to our Nation's Defense and the Global War On Terrorism.

I have been following the BRAC process closely since the proposed closure/re-alignment list was published and I am growing increasingly concerned that DOD has not properly followed the law in developing recommendations. DOD is required to give priority consideration to installations that have a high military value ranking. Data available on the DOD website (www.defenselink.mil/brac) leads me to conclude that NSWC Crane's military value rating was not taken into account properly, which is a violation of BRAC law. Specifically, NSWC Crane has one of the highest military value ratings of all activities performing Electronic Warfare work, including a higher rating than NAS Whidbey Island and yet it is recommended that Electronic Warfare workload related to repair of the ALQ-99 system be re-aligned from NSWC Crane to NAS Whidbey Island.

The DOD is also required to take into account the return on investment resulting from its closure/re-alignment recommendations. In reviewing the cost data that is available on the E-Library at the BRAC Commission website (www.brac.gov) I have come to the conclusion that moving the ALQ-99 Electronic Warfare workload to NAS Whidbey Island does not result in any cost savings. It appears that all of the savings in this scenario are generated by re-aligning work within Whidbey Island and moving work from North Island, CA to Whidbey Island. In other words this scenario will save DOD even more money if the NSWC Crane portion is eliminated!

I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into account the Military Value and Return On Investment requirements of BRAC law.

Very Respectfully,


BRAC Commission

9 August 2005

AUG 15 2005

Received

The Honorable Samuel Knox Skinner
BRAC Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Commissioner Skinner,

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I have been following the BRAC process closely since the proposed closure/re-alignment list was published and I am growing increasingly concerned that DOD has not properly followed the law in developing recommendations. The DOD is required to take into account the return on investment resulting from its closure/re-alignment recommendations. Crane has become a one-stop shop for specialized weapons for our Special Forces Warfighters. Crane did this by being responsive, innovative, technically superior and affordable for these outstanding soldiers. As our reputation became known for delivering what the customer needed, when it was needed, at a cost that was affordable, more work was brought to us. The proposal to the commission to realign work to China Lake and Picatinny will now split the support to special forces to different locations. This will add cost, reduce efficiency and cause a loss in intellectual capital that could take years to replace.

I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to re-align work from NSWC Crane by properly taking into account the Return On Investment requirements of BRAC law.

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9 August 2005

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11 August 2005

The Honorable Samuel Knox Skinner
BRAC Commissioner
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Commissioner Skinner,

It is, indeed, sad that in times like these, when our nation is engaged in combat in Africa, Bosnia, Afghanistan and Iraq, that we should be trying to defend the existence of some of the military bases that provide vital support to our troops. I can only say that I am deeply thankful that we've been afforded the opportunity to provide you with additional data that comes from years of actual on-the-job experience, so that you'll be able to analyze and conclude which bases are essential for the accomplishment of present and future missions.

I am employed by, what is now, Naval Surface Warfare Center, at NSA Crane, IN; but my career began during the Vietnam Conflict in the same location called Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Crane. In 1941, rural southwestern Indiana was chosen as the site for, what was to become the third largest Navy base in the world, for some very plausible reasons:

1. **Security** – Naval bases were typically positioned along coastal areas but were considered “sitting ducks” for enemy attack; however, a base, even a large one, could be well-hidden in and under the dense foliage and undergrowth of southern Indiana. Grass-covered bunkers could not be easily detected from the sky; there were no waterways that would make it susceptible to attack by sea-going vessels; and underground railroads could provide protection for workers and a means to move ordnance undetected.
2. **Cost** – As is still true today, the labor rates in southern Indiana were so much lower than either coast, that both construction of the base where building products were plentiful and the lower rates for skilled carpenters, masons and electricians made more fiscal sense. Staffing the base would be simple too, because (as is also true today) unemployment was high and jobs were scarce in the area.
3. **Safety** – At its inception in 1941, NAD Crane began as a bomb-loading, RDT&E, ordnance test activity in an area where there were no environmental issues and small communities were a safe distance away from the possibility of any explosions or contamination.
4. **Staffing/Infrastructure** – Because of the numerous small, rural communities within driving distance of the base, neither staffing or infrastructure were a problem.

Keeping these things in mind, I believe it's easy to understand why, 61 years later, NAD Crane flourished and became NSA Crane, whose ordnance expertise is still the most heavily relied upon and most respected of all activities throughout the world. Couple that with the fact that the production/loading and storage function was delegated to Crane Army Ammunition Activity (CAAA), who was established as a tenant activity in 1977; and this has become the DOD's earliest and longest-standing, successful attempt at "Jointness".

Our versatility and expertise makes it possible to conduct every phase of non-nuclear technology from research and development, design, engineering, manufacturing, lot acceptance testing, failure analysis, flight testing, underwater evaluation, depot and intermediate maintenance, hardware and software development, predictive technology, systems safety and WSESRB support to demilitarization.

Crane, as a whole, is acknowledged as being probably the most effective organization in DOD because of its teaming efforts. NSWC Crane and Crane Army Ammunition Activity (CAAA) are co-located at NSA Crane. One example of how our joint efforts benefit the warfighter began in the fall of 2004 when decoy flare discrepancy reports (CODR's) started arriving from our combat zones. NSWC Crane has developed virtually every expendable IR countermeasure used by our military and are, therefore, considered experts in the field. My current function consists, in part, of locating, coordinating, requisitioning and tracking shipments of ordnance necessary for surveillance (QE) testing and engineering investigations; therefore, the countermeasures program office contacted me to ask that I provide support to our warfighter by locating and requisitioning flares from the same lots stateside if possible and, at the same time, work with the USMC in the combat zones to bring in their discrepant lots for engineering investigation. All this needed to be done as quickly as possible to determine the cause of the failures and the scope of the problem. At the beginning of my requisitioning process, I had notified CAAA personnel that I'd like to be called as soon as each shipment of the two types of flares arrived (all commercial trucks laden with ordnance initially arrive at Army buildings for receipt and are only transferred to Navy receiving if the contents are needed for testing). Normally, this process would have taken place without calling me; however, I had requested their cooperation in order to get the lots into analysis more quickly. While still trying to obtain flares from those known discrepant lots for Navy testing, CAAA began receiving thousands of the same type flares marked for rework at their activity. Instead of simply moving them to their rework facility, Army personnel notified us each time and held the shipments until Navy receiving personnel were able to remove the flares needed for analysis. It is through joint efforts such as this that Crane Army and Crane Navy, without being directed, "takes the extra step" to support the warfighters. No other base in the world holds this distinction. Incoming shipments destined for Army storage or demilitarization are regularly diverted or detained because I have been contacted by USN/USMC/USAF shippers or their inventory managers with regard to paperwork errors and miscounted or incorrectly identified ordnance. This joint effort can only be accomplished through cooperation and co-location of the Crane Army and Crane Navy ordnance personnel. Moving Crane Navy ordnance personnel to other locations will have a similar impact to our military as cutting off an arm or leg and expecting the individual not to suffer any delays due to impairment.

Another recent example of this cooperation was when a large shipment of Navy decoy flares were shipped from our warzone to CAAA for rework, following transfer from Dover AFB. Dover, without doing an actual count, had indicated the shipment was several thousand flares short. When the discrepancy was noted by the inventory manager at NOLSC Mechanicsburg, PA, I was contacted to divert the shipment upon its arrival at CAAA and get an actual count. Obviously, this "short shipment" could have been a serious security problem, considering the location of the shipper. We were able to divert the shipment, get an accurate count and avoid chaos caused by the possibility of a lost shipment, simply because of the co-location and jointness provided by CAAA and Crane Navy.

NSA Crane's ordnance test and evaluation personnel (NWSC) have provided joint surveillance testing to the USAF for decades, as the Air Force does not have the equipment, facilities or ordnance test experience necessary to do such a wide variety of component testing, and the cost of setting up for it would be prohibitive. Evaluation of all energetic components within the Sidewinder, Sparrow, HARM and Maverick missile systems will be critically impacted. By energetic missile components, I am referring to warheads, fuze boosters, fuzes, safety and arming devices, target detectors and rocket motors – basically every component that makes the missile functional. Crane provides service life extensions and evaluation of Air Force, Coast Guard, and Navy bomb fuzes used on GATOR, ROCKEYE, MK 80 Series Bombs and the newer laser-guided systems.

The realignment of ordnance test and evaluation at NSA Crane will most certainly have a detrimental impact on the joint warfighter. The extended disruption in test and evaluation will cause delays, thus impacting the safety and reliability of the weapons being used by our warfighters. There will be no more co-location of Army storage, receiving, maintenance, rework and demilitarization personnel with the Navy's logistics, maintenance and test personnel and design agents. The disruption created by disassembling, packing, shipping and reconstructing and/or redesigning of test fixtures and equipment will, in itself, take years. Environmental issues will create more delays because Indiana currently has less restrictive environmental laws than the projected receiving states. Safety requirements for each individual test will mandate that the hundreds of test procedures will have to be re-written and re-approved because existing procedures are restricted to the site where they are performed. Crane's procedures will not be usable at other locations. It takes from 4 to 8 weeks to write, approve and verify each procedure. And, last but not least, is the training of personnel to actually conduct and manage the testing. The average ordnance technician/engineer at NSA Crane has 15 to 30 years experience; therefore, it is fairly safe to say that only a small number will relocate. Colleges do not offer degrees in ordnance evaluation and the years that it takes to recoup the expertise lost will, no doubt, provide a very negative impact to the warfighter and our nation's operational readiness – something on which we cannot place a value.

NSA Crane currently provides ranges for radar, acoustic sensors, underwater testing, ordnance (all aspects), pyrotechnics, countermeasures, small arms and night vision. We are Preferred Contracting Agency for the U.S. Army Special Operations Command for development and testing of special purpose munitions. Annually, Crane provides facilities for 2-4 week long staging operations by Army reservists. These operations are conducted in whatever climate and temperature southern Indiana might be having, as our

four seasons provide us with temperature extremes ranging from -20 degrees to in excess of 100 degrees F.

NSA tenant activities, NSWC Crane and Crane Army Ammunition Activity, (a Tier-1 activity) co-locate the center and together shipped in excess of 42,000 tons of ordnance and processed $\frac{3}{4}$ million pieces/packages in FY04. This figure, although large, is small in comparison to the millions of tons of ordnance that was shipped at the beginning of Operation Iraqi Freedom. When NSWC Crane receives Conventional Ordnance Discrepancy Reports from the warfighter requesting immediate response in the way of engineering investigations, the co-location facilitates a faster response by our ability to search the local inventory, which consists of 20% of all DOD ammunition, to obtain test samples of like configuration or those of the same strata. Moving NSWC Crane's ordnance test function to another location will mean drastically slower response to the warfighter, especially in cases like the decoy flare performance failures, because having all suspect flares shipped to Crane meant that the engineering investigation, rework and any demilitarization could all be performed at one activity.

It has been said that closing or realignment of an activity should save \$20M over a ten-year period; however, it seems that not everything was considered in the initial recommendation. For example, most ordnance test personnel are General Schedule employees who are GS-9 to GS-12. The employees at Crane in those grades make from \$3,000 - \$6,000 each less annually than employees at the suggested receiving activities. If we average the difference to only \$4,500 and multiply that times roughly 750 employees, it will cost DOD **\$3,375,000 more** annually in salaries to move NSWC (NSA) Crane functions or **\$33,750,000 more** over the ten years! **DOD would actually be losing \$33,750,000 in salaries alone.** Factor in the cost of time lost, re-training, replacement and/or movement of fixtures and equipment, new procedures and new construction at the receiving activity; and the loss over a 10-year period could be in the hundreds of millions.

The realignment of NSA Crane's ordnance test functions to other activities has a far-reaching negative impact. It was stated in recent briefs that one intent of this realignment was to create **one** ordnance test center; however, major ordnance test functions will still be performed at NSWC Indian Head, NSWC Dahlgren and Port Hueneme. Ammunition is considered ordnance but it's being realigned to Picatinny Arsenal. It appears that the **motivation behind the initial recommendation was not to create one center, but rather to move all ordnance testing out of the centrally-located midwest – doing just the opposite of the four reasons behind locating a base in southern Indiana in 1941: security, safety, cost and staffing/infrastructure.**

In comparison to the infrastructure of the communities surrounding recommended receiving activities, it should also be noted that not only does southern Indiana provide more than adequate housing ranging from farms to subdivisions to condos and suburban living, but dozens of hospitals and schools, plus hundreds of doctors within a 50-mile radius. Real estate prices are lower than the national average. Indiana has had virtually no shortage of utilities, such as water or electricity, in contrast to other areas where water shortages are rapidly approaching critical levels and mandatory brown-outs aren't uncommon.

The BRAC process is already creating an impact to NSWC Crane and the surrounding communities. Those facilities, who were initially recommended to receive our ordnance

and small arms testing (NAWCWPNS China Lake and Picatinny Arsenal), are already sending audit teams into NSA Crane to document and report equipment, facilities, techniques, and training requirements necessary for them to be able accept our ordnance/small arms testing. This is already causing demoralization to the employees at Crane and disruption of work while final recommendations remain to be made.

I have the utmost respect for every member of the Commission and the remarkably difficult task that they've undertaken. It is with great pride that I can say that I have devoted nearly 29 years of my life supporting our men and women of the Armed Services through the abilities and knowledge that NAD/NSWC/NSA Crane has provided. I trust that you will do your very best to make the right decision and, hopefully, give others that same opportunity.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charlotte Alexander". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Charlotte Alexander