

Senator Dianne Feinstein

**Statement for the BRAC Commission
Regional Hearing**

**Los Angeles, California
July 14, 2005**

(Read by Jim Molinari)

It is my pleasure to welcome all of you to Los Angeles.

I am sorry that I am unable to be there with you today as the Senate is in session, but I know that California's interests will be well-represented by Governor Schwarzenegger, the Chairs of the California Council on Base Support and Retention, and all of the Community Based Organizations and elected officials here today.

I would first like to bring to your attention a letter from the California Congressional Delegation to the BRAC Commission thanking you for holding this Regional Hearing and expressing our unified support for those who will testify today.

Attached to this letter is written testimony from a number of local communities demonstrating each base's military significance, as well as the overwhelming support for the military in California.

(I would ask that these materials be added to the Record.)

Please know that we all stand united in our commitment to this nation's military and the State's unique ability to support the present and future needs of our national defense. We believe with certainty that California is better suited than any other state to meet these vital needs.

The report that the Governor presented earlier to the Commission provides clear examples of the interconnectedness that makes California so uniquely important to our national security and future military transformation.

Today, you will get a taste of what Californians already know:

- California's military installations have extraordinarily high military value;
- They all make vital contributions to a strong national defense;
- They operate at relatively low cost;
- They have excellent facilities;
- They have skilled workforces; and
- They provide their personnel with excellent quality of life.

Although this latest round of BRAC recommendations are not as devastating to California as previous rounds, I remain very concerned about those communities that face closure or down-sizing and will do all I can to soften the blow.

According to the Pentagon's BRAC recommendations, California could face a net loss of 2,018 jobs as the result of the proposed closure of 11 military installations, plus a number of significant realignments.

It is incumbent upon the BRAC Commission over the coming weeks to determine whether the proposed recommendations by the Pentagon are in the best interest of our future defense and national security.

You, as members of the BRAC Commission, are the only people who can make sure that these closures and realignments do not leave a hole in our nation's ability to protect itself from future threats.

Congress can only vote the final list down; we cannot edit it. That is your unique, critical responsibility.

Your work in reviewing and modifying the Pentagon's list will enable Congress to move this process forward in a way that will ensure the safety and security of our nation.

After today's hearing, as this BRAC round moves ahead, I encourage you to stay involved and work with the Pentagon to ensure that the manner in which bases are closed is fair and transparent.

Unfortunately, the transfer of closed bases in the previous four BRAC rounds has been slow and cumbersome.

Environmental clean-up has been difficult. Each base is handled separately. It is a gut-wrenching

process for local communities and those of us in Congress who want to help them.

Only about half of the 72,000 acres that were closed in California during the earlier BRAC rounds have been conveyed to local authorities for reuse. And it will cost about \$2 billion to complete the remaining clean-up of previously closed bases in California.

As Ranking Member of the Military Construction and Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee, I face the issue of the environmental mitigation of closed bases on a regular basis. We need to keep our promises to communities – those affected in this coming BRAC round – as well as those still struggling to move on from actions taken in the earlier rounds.

Again, I want to thank the BRAC Commission, the entire California Congressional Delegation, Governor Schwarzenegger and the State delegation,

Community Based Groups, local elected officials, and everyone here today for their time and effort in preparing for this hearing.

Thank you.

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

July 14, 2005

The Honorable Anthony Principi
Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Chairman Principi:

We are writing to express our gratitude to you and the other Commissioners for your willingness to hold a Regional Hearing in Los Angeles to allow local California communities that have been significantly impacted by the Department of Defense's Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) recommendations to advocate on behalf of their bases.

Even though not all of California's communities near military installations will be affected by this BRAC round, we would like to take this opportunity to express our confidence that California provides a truly unique place for the military to do business and is second to none in its commitment to supporting our nation's current and future military missions.

California provides unmatched military value, including some of the nation's best unencroached training ranges, research and testing labs, and technology centers that are now serving our country's best interests in operations throughout the globe and here in the United States.

California's bases also offer some of the best opportunities for joint-operation deployments that will be a vital component of military transformation and force projection. Additionally, our State's existing defense infrastructure and ability to conform to future military needs, along with its favorable climate and geography, provide unrivaled benefits to the military and to the American taxpayer.

Commissioner Principi
July 14, 2005
Page Two

California is home to some of the world's leading academic institutions, which provide a magnet for private sector research and development. These investments have resulted in the creation of cutting edge technology ensuring that California's military installations can adapt to the changing demands placed on them now and in the future.

Thank you again for convening this Regional Hearing in California. Please know that the California Congressional Delegation stands united with our communities as they make their presentations today, and we are ready to work with the Commission in any way as you proceed through the 2005 BRAC process.

Sincerely,

Diane Feinstein
Walter Minner
Nancy Pelosi
Sam Tanenhaus
Luigi Compagnone
Guy Paulauskas

Barbara Boxer
Zoe Lofgren
Jerry Lewis
Anna Escobedo Cabral
Elton Gallegly
Ken Calvert

<u>Randy "Duke" Cunningham</u>	<u>Jane Ham</u>
<u>Edward R. Bal...</u>	<u>Clare Cox</u>
<u>Richard Poulos</u>	<u>John T. Doolittle</u>
<u>Bob Filan</u>	<u>Jim Jung</u>
<u>Quinta...</u>	<u>Bar...</u>
<u>Tom Lantos</u>	<u>Dois O. Matsui</u>
<u>Leila Royal Allard</u>	<u>Wally Heger</u>
<u>Lynn C. Wooley</u>	<u>...</u>
<u>El Royce</u>	<u>George Miller</u>
<u>Bill Thomas</u>	<u>Howard S. Berner</u>
<u>Alpine Waters</u>	<u>...</u>
<u>Michael M. Henda</u>	<u>Hilda L. Solis</u>
<u>Barbara Lee</u>	<u>Grace D. Unpublished</u>

Aaron Davis

Boyd Miller

Di A

Devil Names

Chloe E. Watson

Darrell Loo

Joe Breen

Jim Q. Og

Brad Egan

Ellen Fauscher

Linda J. Sanchez

Louella Sanchez

Nike Thompson

Anna Zhou

Alan S. Adriff

Maureen

California Legislature

July 7, 2005

The Honorable Anthony Principi
Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

For Submission at BRAC Regional Hearing in California

Dear Chairman Principi:

We are writing to express our gratitude to you and the other Commissioners for your willingness to hold a Regional Hearing in Los Angeles to hear from local California communities that have been significantly impacted by the Department of Defense's Base Realignment and Closure recommendations.

Even though not all of California's communities near military bases will be affected by this round of base closures and realignments, we would like to take this opportunity to express our confidence that California provides a truly unique place for the military to do business and is second to none in its commitment to supporting our nation's current and future military missions.

California provides unmatched military value, including some of the nation's best unencroached training ranges, research and testing labs, and technology centers that are now serving our country's best interests in operations throughout the globe and here in the United States.

California's bases also offer some of the best opportunities for joint-operation deployments that will be a vital component of military transformation and force projection. Our existing defense infrastructure and our ability to conform to future military needs, along with our favorable climate and geography, provide unrivaled benefits to the military and to the American taxpayer.

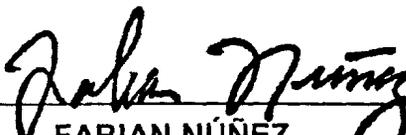
California is home to some of the world's leading academic institutions, which provide a magnet for private sector research and development.

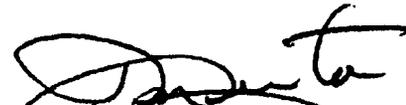
Commissioner Principi
July 7, 2005
Page Two

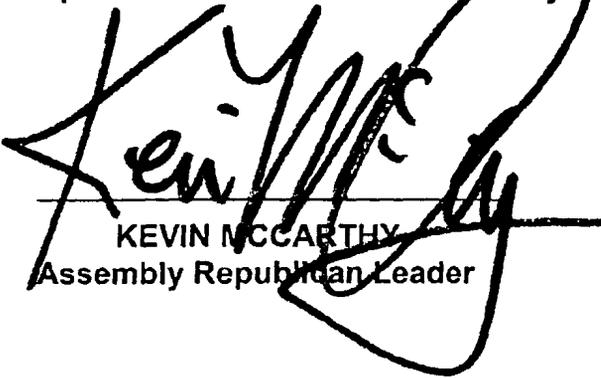
These investments have resulted in the creation of cutting edge technology ensuring that California's military installations can adapt to the changing demands placed on them now and in the future.

Thank you again for convening this Regional Hearing in California. Please know that the California State Legislature stands united with our communities as they make their presentations, and we are ready to work with the Commission in any way as you proceed through the base realignment and closure process.

Sincerely,


FABIAN NÚÑEZ
Speaker of the California Assembly

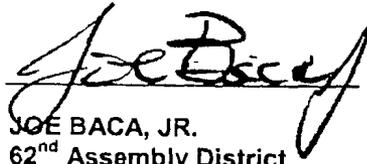

DON PERATA
Senate President pro Tempore


KEVIN MCCARTHY
Assembly Republican Leader


DICK ACKERMAN
Senate Republican Leader



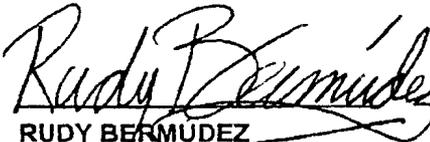
JUAN ARAMBULA
31st Assembly District



JOE BACA, JR.
62nd Assembly District



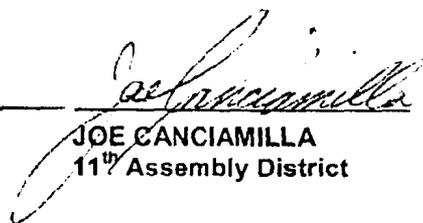
PATTY BERG
1st Assembly District



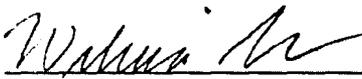
RUDY BERMUDEZ
56th Assembly District



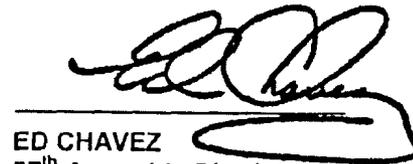
RONALD CALDERON
58th Assembly District



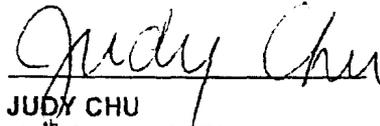
JOE CANCIAMILLA
11th Assembly District



WILMA CHAN
16th Assembly District



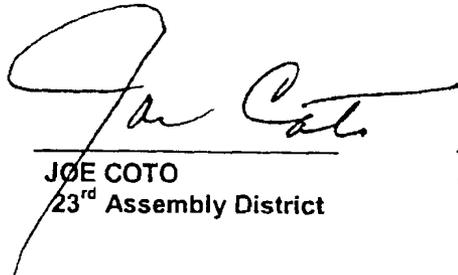
ED CHAVEZ
57th Assembly District



JUDY CHU
49th Assembly District



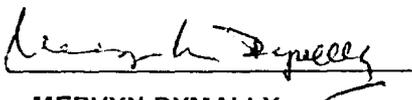
REBECCA COHN
24th Assembly District



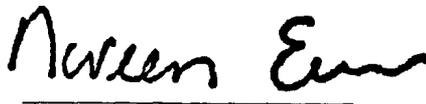
JOE COTO
23rd Assembly District



HECTOR DE LA TORRE
50th Assembly District



MERVYN DYMALLY
52nd Assembly District



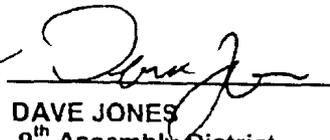
NOREEN EVANS
7th Assembly District



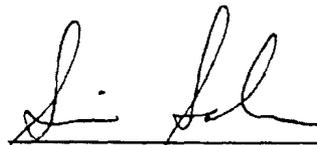
DARIO FROMMER
43rd Assembly District



JACKIE GOLDBERG
45th Assembly District

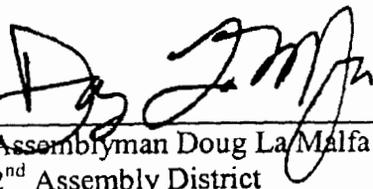


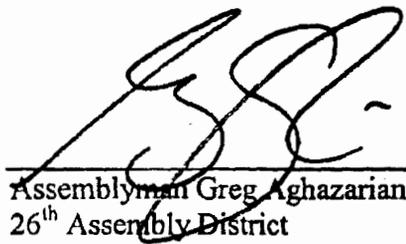
DAVE JONES
9th Assembly District

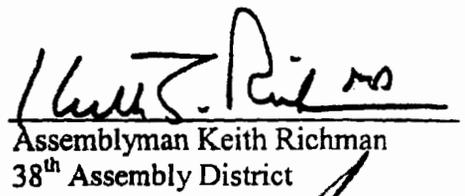


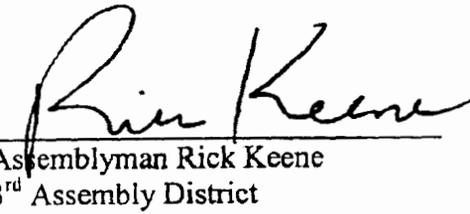
SIMÓN SALINAS
28th Assembly District

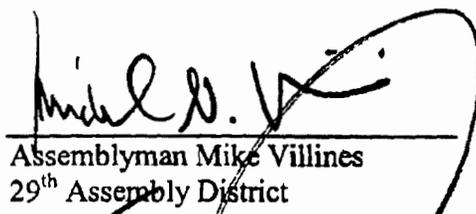


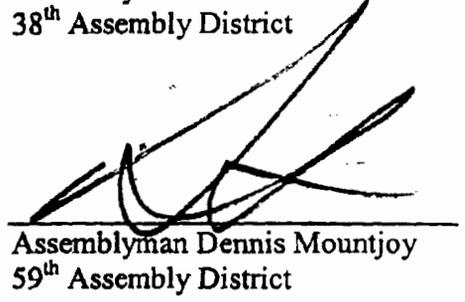

Assemblyman Doug LaMalfa
2nd Assembly District

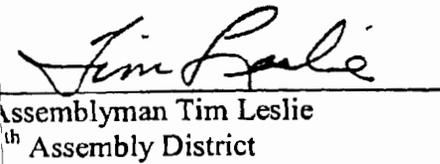

Assemblyman Greg Aghazarian
26th Assembly District

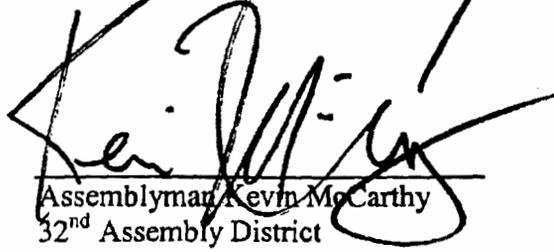

Assemblyman Keith Richman
38th Assembly District

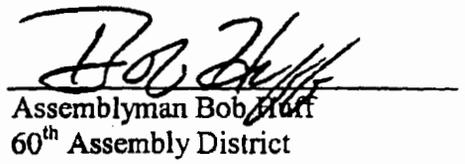

Assemblyman Rick Keene
3rd Assembly District

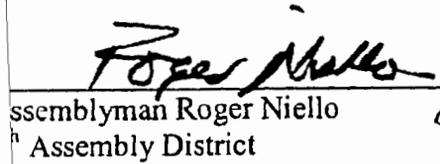

Assemblyman Mike Villines
29th Assembly District

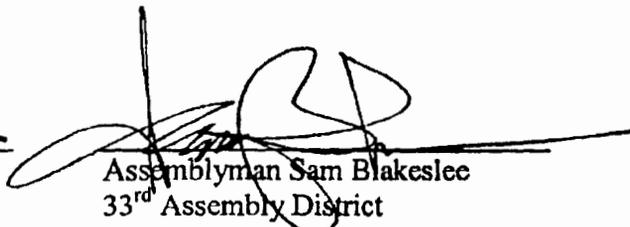

Assemblyman Dennis Mountjoy
59th Assembly District

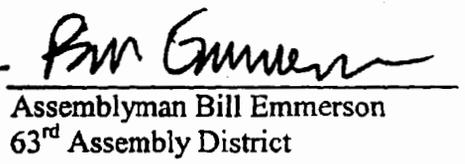

Assemblyman Tim Leslie
4th Assembly District

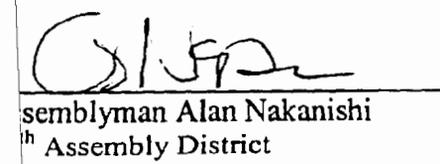

Assemblyman Kevin McCarthy
32nd Assembly District

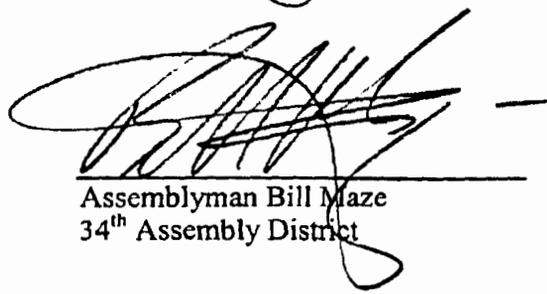

Assemblyman Bob Huff
60th Assembly District

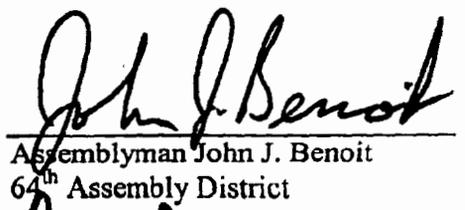

Assemblyman Roger Niello
5th Assembly District

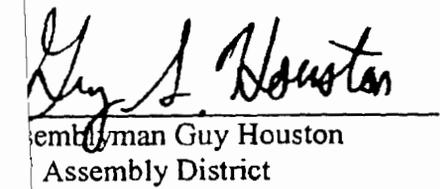

Assemblyman Sam Blakeslee
33rd Assembly District

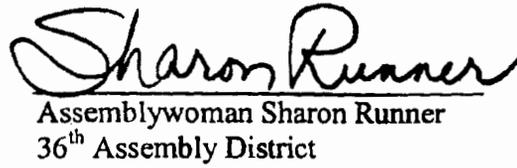

Assemblyman Bill Emmerson
63rd Assembly District

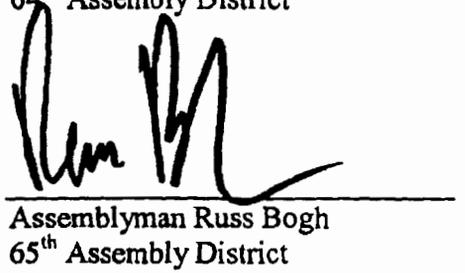

Assemblyman Alan Nakanishi
6th Assembly District

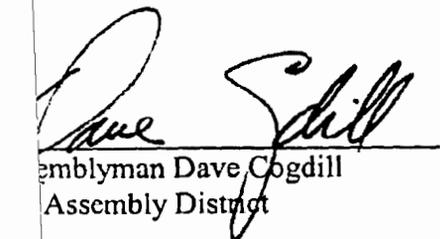

Assemblyman Bill Maze
34th Assembly District

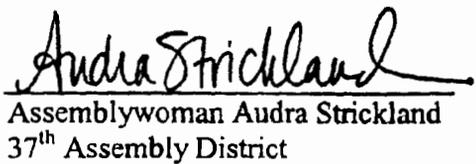

Assemblyman John J. Benoit
64th Assembly District

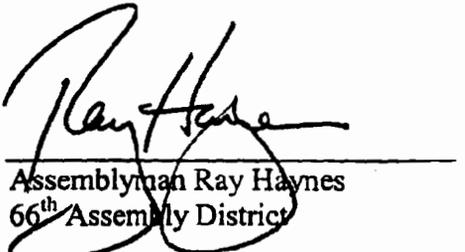

Assemblyman Guy Houston
7th Assembly District


Assemblywoman Sharon Runner
36th Assembly District


Assemblyman Russ Bogh
65th Assembly District


Assemblyman Dave Cogdill
8th Assembly District


Assemblywoman Audra Strickland
37th Assembly District


Assemblyman Ray Haynes
66th Assembly District

Loni Hancock

LONI HANCOCK
14th Assembly District

Jerome Horton

JEROME HORTON
51st Assembly District

Betty Karnette

BETTY KARNETTE
54th Assembly District

Johan Klehs

JOHAN KLEHS
18th Assembly District

Paul Koretz

PAUL KORETZ
42nd Assembly District

John Laird

JOHN LAIRD
2nd Assembly District

Mark Leno

MARK LENO
13th Assembly District

Lloyd Levine

LLOYD LEVINE
40th Assembly District

Sally Lieber

SALLY LIEBER
22nd Assembly District

Carol Liu

CAROL LIU
44th Assembly District

Barbara S. Matthews

BARBARA MATTHEWS
17th Assembly District

Cindy Montañez

CINDY MONTAÑEZ
39th Assembly District

Gene Mullin

GENE MULLIN
19th Assembly District

Pedro Nava

PEDRO NAVA
35th Assembly District

Fran Pavley

FRAN PAVLEY
41st Assembly District

Jenny Oropeza

JENNY OROPEZA
55th Assembly District

Nicole Parra

NICOLE PARRA
30th Assembly District

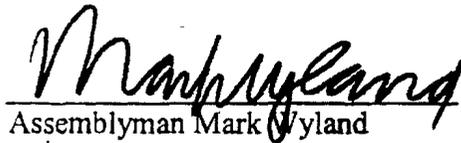
Joe Nation

JOE NATION
6th Assembly District

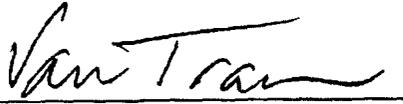




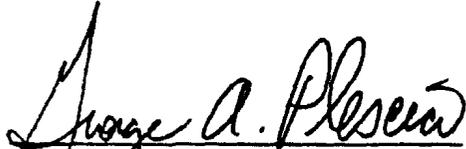
Assemblyman Tom Harman
67th Assembly District



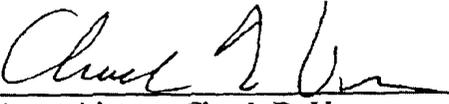
Assemblyman Mark Wyland
74th Assembly District



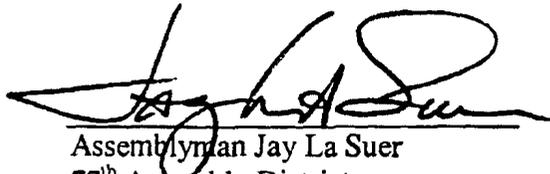
Assemblyman Van Tran
68th Assembly District



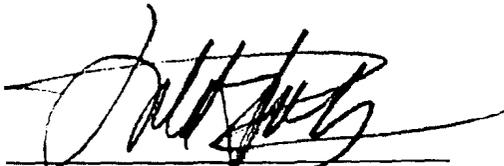
Assemblyman George Plescia
75th Assembly District



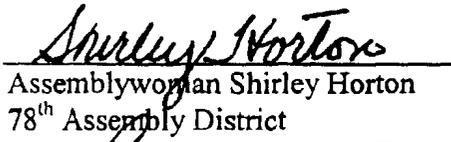
Assemblyman Chuck DeVore
70th Assembly District



Assemblyman Jay La Suer
77th Assembly District



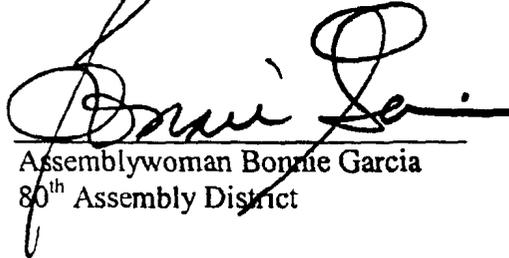
Assemblyman Todd Spitzer
1st Assembly District



Assemblywoman Shirley Horton
78th Assembly District



Assemblywoman Lynn Daucher
2nd Assembly District



Assemblywoman Bonnie Garcia
80th Assembly District



Assemblywoman Mimi Walters
3rd Assembly District



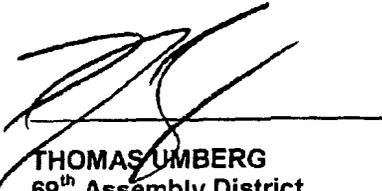
IRA RUSKIN
21st Assembly District



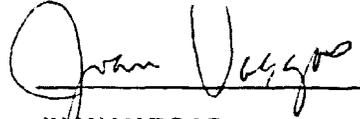
LORI SALDAÑA
76th Assembly District



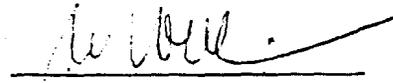
ALBERTO TORRICO
20th Assembly District



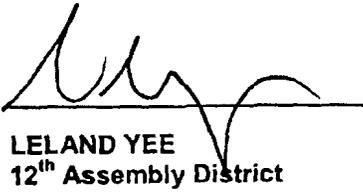
THOMAS UMBERG
69th Assembly District



JUAN VARGAS
79th Assembly District



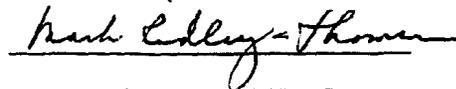
LOIS WOLK
8th Assembly District



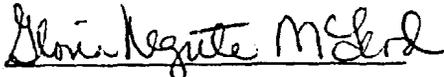
LELAND YEE
12th Assembly District



KAREN BASS
47th Assembly District



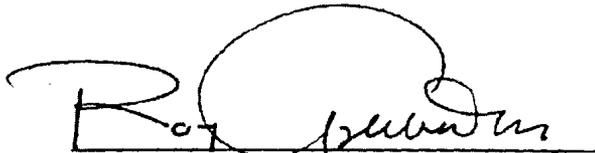
MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS
48TH Assembly District



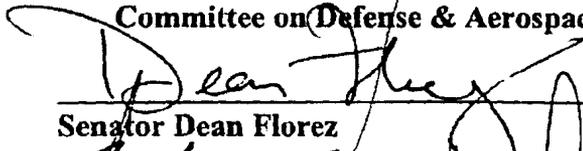
GLORIA NEGRETE MCLEOD
61st Assembly District

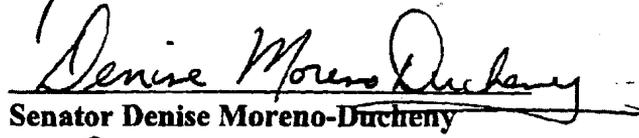


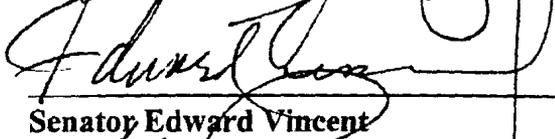
Commissioner Principi
July 7, 2005


Roy Ashburn, Chair, Senate Select
Committee on Defense & Aerospace


Senator Dave Cox


Senator Dean Florez

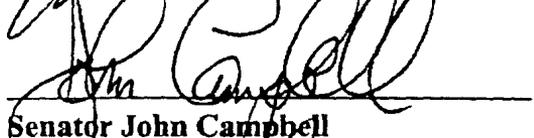

Senator Denise Moreno-Ducheny


Senator Edward Vincent

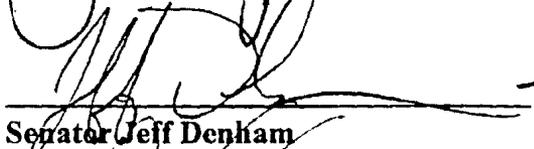

Senator Christine Kehoe

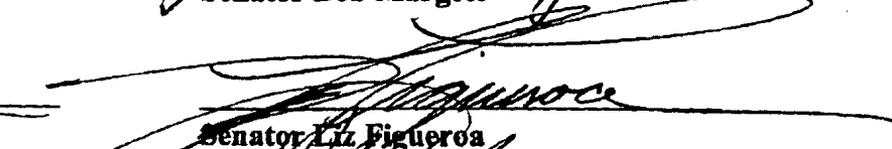

Senator George Runner


Senator Joe Simitian

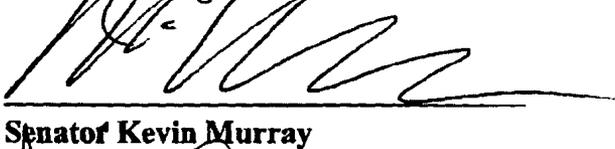

Senator John Campbell

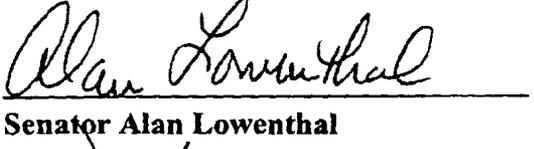

Senator Bob Margett

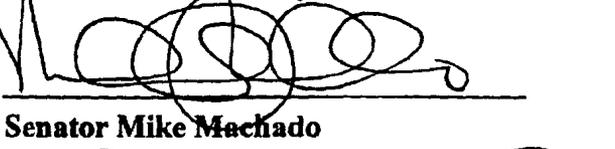

Senator Jeff Denham

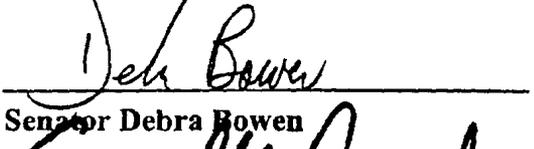

Senator Liz Figueroa

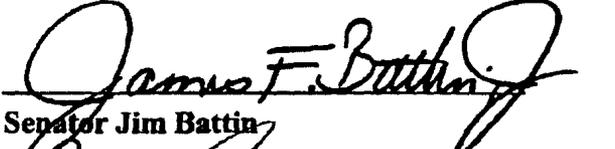

Senator Nell Soto


Senator Kevin Murray


Senator Alan Lowenthal

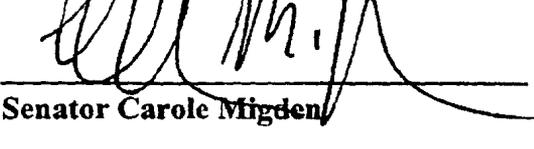

Senator Mike Machado


Senator Debra Bowen


Senator Jim Battin

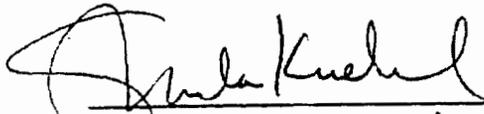

Senator Sam Aarstad


Senator Robert Dutton


Senator Carole Migden


Senator Bill Morrow

Commissioner Principi
July 7, 2005



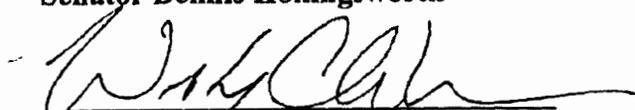
Senator Sheila Kuehl



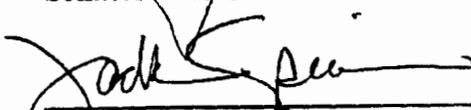
Senator Jack Scott



Senator Dennis Hollingsworth



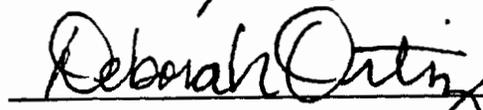
Senator Wes Chesbro



Senator Jackie Speier



Senator Charles Poochigian



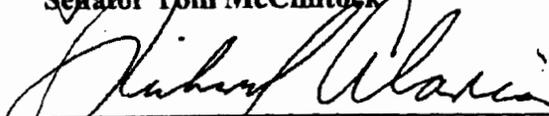
Senator Deborah Ortiz



Senator Tom Torlakson



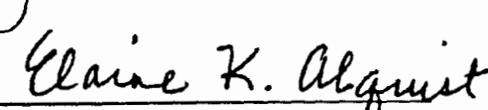
Senator Tom McClintock



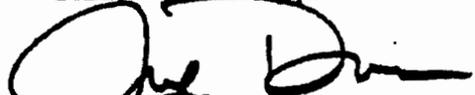
Senator Richard Alarcon



Senator Gilbert Cedillo



Senator Elaine Alquist



Senator Joseph Dunn

120 FW HOMELAND SECURITY MISSION
AND
MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE, CALIFORNIA

- In sep 2003, the 120 FW (Montana ANG) assumed joint air defense operations with the 144 FW (CA ANG, Fresno)
 - 144 FW provided 2 officers and 16 maintenance personnel
 - 120 FW provided 3 F-16s, 2 alert pilots, a detachment commander and 16 maintenance personnel

- The ONE (Operation Noble Eagle) and ASA (Air Sovereignty Alert) mission was transferred to the 120 FW effective 1 Feb 2004
 - March ARB was chosen for these missions because of its central location in southern California and its availability of land, runway and ramps for future growth
 - These missions involve coverage over Southern California, Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach; San Diego including all Naval facilities and Metropolitan Phoenix
 - March ARB is located near the following MOAs and training ranges: Ft. Irwin, 29 Palms and the Goldwater range.
 - This available for training is necessary for this mission
 - 15 of the 144 FW personnel were sworn into the 120 FW on a 6 year AGR tour
 - 16 additional maintenance personnel are being hired by the 120 FW
 - Mission consists of 3 F-16s on alert and 34 personnel (an increase of 16 personnel from the previous configuration)

- The 120 FW detachment at March ARB has augmented their equipment to replace assets owned by the 144 FW
 - Radio Purchase: \$31,455
 - Computer Assets: \$84,732

- The following mission essential items are in the procurement process
 - Aircraft Tools: \$25,000
 - Debriefing Station: \$48,000
 - Have-Quick Secure UHF Radios w/ GPS: \$48,000
 - Work out Equipment: \$20,000
 - VTC: \$12,000
 - Furniture: \$10,000

- Improvements to March ARB to support ONE and ASA mission
 - Munitions Storage Building for the 120 FW
 - To be funded by 1AF (~\$300,000)
 - Provides 24 hour access to munitions
 - 452 AMW needs additional munitions storage space
 - Supported by 452 AMW, 1AF, and AFRC
 - BAK-14 Arresting Cable System

- BAK-14 is recessed in the runway and raised only for fighter ops, preventing runway damage (currently \$30,000/year)
 - Other aircraft would not have to land on/roll over cable as with current BAK-12 system
 - Upgraded BAK-14 system supported by 452 AMW, 1AF, and AFRC
 - We need to provide a schedule and dollars to provide this capability: need contributions by state versus federal. (OMIT)

- Due to other national security mission requirements, March ARB has the infrastructure facilities and equipment to support the 120 FW as a permanent alert site for the ONE and ASA mission in support of Homeland Security.

- There are viable and feasible property expansion opportunities available (in conjunction with the March Joint Powers Authority) to support a robust 24/7 ONE and ASA mission that meets all Homeland Security requirements.
 - If adopted, this expanded mission would not interfere with other current or programmed military aviation missions
 - An expanded air defense mission would not interfere with any planned civil aviation activities (cargo)
 - We have to be able to say that we are working to provide additional land for alert, ramp space, hangars, and administrative facilities: Need timing, dollars and contributions from state versus federal. (Linda & Phil could possibly address land swaps if necessary.)

Leo:

Our concern as citizens and members of the IEISC is that the 120th is scheduled to lose their aircraft in F/Y 2007 and thus will not be able to perform the mission. No identified replacement was named in the BRAC report to continue this critical Homeland Security mission. We understand that it was covered, but the information is CLASSIFIED. THAT'S OUR CONCERN! The Commission has access to the classified data. Technically we don't care who flies the mission, only that it remains in tact.

BRAC Video

**3-4 minute informational video describing why March ARB should remain open.
(Version 4)**

Note: Bold items are not narrated, they're just notes for videographer and producer.

(((Fade up from black to aerial shot of northerly air travel over Perris toward March ARB.

Over 86 years ago the War Department came out to the dusty Alessandro Plains where there was hardly a farmer in sight and decided to create a little air base called March Field. Near a small farming community called Riverside, March Field was strategically located then. Just 60 miles east of Los Angeles, 90 miles from San Diego and Camp Pendleton, and about 300 miles west of Phoenix.

(((Dissolve to aerial shot showing Orangecrest and cemetery in relation to March ARB runway.

March Field grew because of the vision of Hap Arnold and other legendary aviators over the years. It was strategic then in 1918, and despite going through a BRAC round that saw it downsized in 1996, it remains to this day a strong, strategic and viable asset with little encroachment.

(((Dissolve to different aerial shot cruising toward the southern end of the March AFB runway.

We in the communities around March are taking the lead to protect this base and ensure long-term aviation access to March, which now sits in a densely populated Southern California.

The Defense Department's Office of Economic Advantage recently awarded \$102,000 to March's neighbors, the cities of Riverside, Moreno Valley and Perris, and the Riverside County Board of Supervisors for what is the largest Joint Land Use Study grant in its history.

These civilian planners are actively engaged in the JLOS process to provide guidelines and directions to deter future encroachment at March.

Recently passed California Senate Bill 1462 requires coordination between developers and base officials on sites that could potentially create encroachment. That law strengthens efforts to protect the base.

(((Dissolve to aerial shot flying south to north, on Runway 3-2. Getting near the runway....

Although the base was realigned in 1996 from an active duty Air Force base to an air reserve and guard base, its location remains strategic.

(((Dissolve to graphic showing 4 units, then video of each unit (people, planes etc.

There are four major flying units on base. The 452nd Air Mobility Wing of the Air Force Reserve is the only complete Air Mobility Wing in the U.S. Air Force. It participates in every facet of air mobility: strategic airlift, aerial delivery, air refueling, aeromedical evacuation, and participation in the Single Integration Operation Command, (SIOPs) The 452nd flies KC-135 Rs, and is concurrently converting from the venerable C-141 Starlifter to America's premier airlifter, the C-17 Globemaster III's. The first of eight C-17s is scheduled to be delivered in July 2005

(((Aerial shot hovering over the runway, looking at the new C-17 Hangar....

Military construction of new and upgraded facilities to support the C-17s already is in progress: Including a new hangar, a new base fire station, and renovation of many buildings on base.

(((Cut to shot of National Guard's hangar and KC-135s.....

The base also is home to the 163rd Air Refueling Wing of the California Air National Guard, which also flies the KC-135 R. The wing does global air refueling support and deploys forces around the world. Under the SIOPs, the 163rd merges under the 452nd and becomes one unit in the war plan.

(((Wide shot over the ramp and panning to the F-16s. B-roll shots of F-16s if possible. Alternate: show map of southern California with cities mentioned.

The base also has the 120th Fighter Wing of the Montana Air National Guard This unit deploys on a five-year active duty contract, flies Operation Noble Eagle and air sovereignty alert at March. These missions provide Homeland Security for LA, the valuable ports of LA and Long Beach, San Diego and the Navy's 6th Fleet, and the metropolitan Phoenix area.

(((Shot looking easterly at the base tower and down the ramp.....

According to the fighter wing's commander, March is the only location from which he can meet his on-station time on a 24/7 basis to scramble out of March to those locations.

(((Exterior shots of building. B-roll of Black Hawk helicopters if possible.

U.S. Customs Service operates a Marine and Air Operations Center at March. This facility provides air and marine radar surveillance for this nation's entire southern border, and down into South America. U.S. Customs' Black Hawk helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft also fly anti-drug missions from March.

(((B-roll of marines getting ready for deployment (Maj. Traud might have this footage/photos.

Over 2 million square feet of ramp space exists at March which now is the key mobilization station for Southern California Marines and combat troops. Since the beginning of Iraqi Freedom, more than 100,000 Marines, sailors as well as combat troops from all the services have transited from March. Over 1,100 military and civilian planes have deployed from this base, airlifting between 8,000 to 20,000 tons of cargo

(((Aerial shot going from control tower toward the old base hospital. B-roll of buildings mentioned.

After the BRAC realignment, many military units and federal agencies found a new home on surplus Air Force property outside the designated cantonment area. These units include the 63rd Area Support Group, plus Navy and Marine Corps reserve units, base commissary and exchange, Air Force Audit Agency and the Defense Media Center.

Since the terrorist attacks of 9-11, there are obvious security problems to protect these islands of military and federal units that now act as stand-alone units. They are not counted as part of the March base complex. Although these stand-alone units enjoy many synergistic benefits to being next door to the March cantonment area, they could benefit more by being protected with one big fence around an expanded March cantonment.

Community leaders would like these islands absorbed into the main base with a restructured cantonment area being ordered in the upcoming BRAC round. It's a good move to pave the way for March's future expansion.

(((Cut to Congressman Ken Calvert at the Arnold Heights guard shack off Van Buren and I-215.

Hi, I'm Congressman Ken Calvert. I'm standing in front of two Marines from Camp Pendleton who are guarding a very important training facility on surplus Air Force property just across the freeway from March Air Reserve Base.

These Marines from the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force are getting urban warfare training in former military housing converted to resemble the streets of Iraq

before they board planes at March and head off to war. The use of this property is just one example how our civilian community is a partner with the military to preserve March as a strategic base.

The video you are watching shows a base that has potential to expand from its current status as the nation's largest reserve and guard installation. Air Force, Army, Navy and Marine units use this base to deploy troops, recruit and train our nation's finest forces, and protect our borders.

March has plenty of potential, and plenty of room to grow.

(((Fade to black.

CITY OF CONCORD
1970 Fairside Drive, MS-01
Concord, California 94519-2578
Tel: (925) 798-0336

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Telephone: (925) 671-3158



CITY COUNCIL
Laura M. Hoffmeister, Mayor
Susan Bondla, Vice Mayor
Helen M. Allen
Mark A. Peterson
William Shinn

Mary Rae Lehman, City Clerk
Thomas Wehring, City Treasurer

Lydia E. Di Borg, City Manager

July 7, 2005

2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission:

RE: Closure of Inland Portion of Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach Detachment,
Concord

The City of Concord, California has for years hoped for the closure of the Inland Portion of the Naval Weapons Station as the Navy phased out its activities there. We therefore strongly support the Department of Defense's (DoD's) recommendation to the Commission that the Inland Portion be closed under the BRAC '05 process.

Reuse of this key, smart-growth, infill site in the center of Contra Costa County will provide housing of all types and prices for our citizens as well as jobs adjacent to those houses. There is also sufficient acreage to provide for open space and parks.

The Weapons Station is a "high value" site and therefore its redevelopment will provide substantial revenues to the Department of the Navy and the DoD.

The City of Concord requests the Commission's concurrence with the DoD's recommendation to close the Naval Weapons Station.

Sincerely,

Laura M. Hoffmeister
Mayor, City of Concord

Cc Senator Diane Feinstein
Senator Barbara Boxer
Representative George Miller
Representative Ellen Tauscher

**City of Concord Statement
To
The Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
Los Angeles
July 14, 2005**

**RE: Proposed Closure of Inland Portion of Naval Weapons Station
Seal Beach Detachment, Concord**

The Mayor and City Council of the City of Concord unanimously support the Department of Defense (DOD) recommendation that the Inland portion of Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment, Concord be closed as part of BRAC 05.

The Inland portion of the weapon station has been unused since 1999 and activity was phased down over the years leading up to the 1999 deactivation. The City of Concord has been working for several years to secure the redevelopment of the Concord Naval Weapons Station to provide housing, jobs, open space, community amenities and a positive tax base for the City. The City of Concord has been engaged in two major planning efforts that include the Naval Weapons Station. Finalized in October 2003,

the “Shaping our Future” project was a regional planning effort with the objective of developing a unified and community-based strategy to guide the growth and development of Contra Costa County. This project resulted in the recognition by all 19 governmental participants, as well as other stakeholders, that the Naval Weapons Station offered an unparalleled opportunity for an infill, smart growth, transit-oriented development in Central Contra Costa County. In March 2003, the City of Concord initiated a revision of its General Plan, which included the initial framework for the planned development of the Naval Weapons Station. The City’s Draft General Plan, which has been reviewed at Joint City Council/Planning Commission Study Sessions and hearings, endorsed a vision for the Inland portion of the Naval Weapons Station that called for development of a new mixed use community that is vital, livable, transit-supportive and sustainable. The General Plan development potential for the Inland portion of the Naval Weapons Station is for up to 13,000 housing units and 9,000 jobs.

On January 11, 2005, the City Council approved Resolution 05-9, which urged the Department of Defense to close the Naval Weapons station as a part of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process. This resolution was transmitted to Mr. Wayne Army, Principal Deputy Assistant of the Navy. (Attached)

Although the City had requested closure of the entire weapons station the Mayor and City Council understand that there are strategic military needs to retain the Tidal area and will continue to support the military's use of that facility.

The City of Concord is firmly convinced that the closure of the Inland portion of the Naval Weapons Station will not only bring badly needed jobs and housing to the citizens of the City of Concord, Contra Costa County, and the region but will also bring substantial revenue to the Department of Defense due to its high real estate value.

CITY OF CONCORD
1950 Parkside Drive, MS/01
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CITY COUNCIL
Laura M. Hoffmeister, Mayor
Susan Bonilla, Vice Mayor
Helen M. Allen
Mark A. Peterson
William Shinn

Mary Rae Lehman, City Clerk
Thomas Wenling, City Treasurer

Edward R. James, City Manager

January 13, 2005

Mr. Wayne Army
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Installations and Environment)
1000 Navy Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20350-1000

RE: Closure Request, Naval Weapons Station
Seal Beach, Detachment Concord

Dear Mr. Army,

The Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Concord Detachment ("NWSC") is a 12,800 acre site located in north central California about 35 miles northeast of San Francisco. NWSC is comprised of two geographically separate units, the Inland Area (5,170 acres) ("Inland Area"), which is located entirely within the limits of the City of Concord and the Tidal Area (7,630 acres) ("Tidal Area"), which is located primarily within the City's sphere of influence in Contra Costa County. The Tidal Area is on the south shore of Suisun Bay about three miles north of the Inland Area.

Section 2914(b) of Public Law 101-510 provides, in part, that in making closure and realignment recommendations to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission in 2005, the Secretary of Defense will consider any notice received from a local governmental body "in the vicinity of a military installation" that the governmental body would support the closure or realignment of such installation. Pursuant to these statutory provisions, the City of Concord hereby notifies the Secretary of Defense that the City urges and strongly supports the closure of the Inland Area and the Tidal Area of the NWSC.

As further evidence of support for closure of the Inland Area and the Tidal Area of NWSC, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Concord unanimously approved the attached resolution urging the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Army and the Department of Defense to close the Concord Naval Weapons Station pursuant to the closure actions under the 2005 round of base

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closures. In this resolution, the City of Concord pledges to support this closure action and cooperate in expediting its transfer and reuse.

Support for the closure and reuse of NWSC is the result of a multi-year regional and local planning effort. Elected officials and citizenry of 19 cities have strongly endorsed the reuse of NWSC to provide for employment and housing. In the update of the City of Concord's General Plan, the Concord City Council has endorsed a framework for the reuse of the Inland area, which focuses on realizing its potential as a regional employment center, retail center and residential community with a mix of land uses and housing types and reuse of the Tidal area, which focuses on its reuse for port related and industrial uses. Overall, creating new jobs, housing and economic opportunities is central to the City's vision of NWSC's future.

We firmly believe that the closure of the Inland Area and the Tidal Area of NWSC will have tremendous benefits for the City of Concord and the Department of Defense. The closure and redevelopment of NWSC will provide badly needed housing and jobs to the citizens of the City of Concord, Contra Costa County, and the region. Furthermore, the robust nature of the real estate development market in northern California will bring revenue to the Department of Defense as it disposes of what are now fallow and deteriorating assets. In this regard, the City of Concord is aware of the new disposition concepts favored by the Department of Defense and fully prepared to cooperate with the Department in the closure and expedited transfer and reuse of the Concord Naval Weapons Station.

Please be advised further that while, as pointed out above, the City of Concord unequivocally supports the closure of both the Inland Area and the Tidal Area of NWSC, our first priority is closure of the Inland Area, as the Inland Area is entirely in the corporate limits of the City of Concord.

We would be pleased to meet with you at your earliest convenience to discuss the requested closure of the NWSC in more detail.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Laura M. Hoffmeister". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Laura M. Hoffmeister
Mayor, City of Concord

1 **BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CONCORD**
2 **COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.**

3 **A Resolution Requesting that the U.S. Department of**
4 **Defense Close the Inland and Tidal Areas of the**
5 **Concord Naval Weapons Station**

Resolution No. 05-9

6 **WHEREAS**, the Concord Naval Weapons Station is a 12,800-acre site comprised of two
7 geographically separate units, the Inland Area (5,170 acres) known as the Naval Weapons Station Seal
8 Beach, Detachment Concord, and the Tidal Area (7,630 acres) now known as the Military Ocean
9 Terminal Concord (Attachment 1); and

10 **WHEREAS**, the Inland Area was historically used as a weapons storage and maintenance
11 facility, and has been mothballed since 1999; and

12 **WHEREAS**, the Inland Area is within the municipal limits of the City of Concord, and the
13 Military Ocean Terminal is primarily outside of the municipal limits of Concord, but within the City
14 of Concord's Sphere of Influence and projected for annexation to the City of Concord; and

15 **WHEREAS**, the Military Ocean Terminal is currently being operated by the U.S. Army; and

16 **WHEREAS**, the limited mission being carried out at the Military Ocean Terminal could be
17 consolidated at a more mission-compatible location in the State of California; and

18 **WHEREAS**, the continued underutilization of the Concord Naval Weapons Station will result
19 in the further deterioration of this facility, making the ultimate reuse thereof more expensive and
20 difficult to achieve in an expedited manner; and

21 **WHEREAS**, the City has supported Shaping Our Future, a multi-jurisdictional, long-range
22 regional planning effort including all stakeholders, to plan for the civilian use of the Concord Naval
23 Weapons Station; and

24 **WHEREAS**, the closure of the Concord Naval Weapons Station would enable the prompt
25 reuse and redevelopment of this valuable asset, which reuse and redevelopment will benefit the
26 citizens of the City of Concord, Contra Costa County, the State of California and the United States;
27 and

28 //

1 **WHEREAS**, the City of Concord supports and is fully prepared to cooperate with the
2 Department of the Navy, the Department of the Army and the Department of Defense in the closure
3 and expedited transfer and reuse of the Concord Naval Weapons Station.

4 **NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CONCORD DOES**
5 **RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:**

6 **Section 1.** The City of Concord hereby urges the Department of the Navy, the Department of
7 the Army and the Department of the Defense to close the Concord Naval Weapons Station pursuant to
8 the closure actions being undertaken under the 2005 round of base closures.

9 **Section 2.** The City of Concord pledges its full support to such a closure action and its full
10 cooperation with the Department of the Navy, Department of the Army and the Department of
11 Defense in expediting the transfer and productive reuse of the Concord Naval Weapons Station for the
12 benefit of the citizens of the City of Concord, Contra Costa County, the State of California and the
13 United States.

14 **Section 3.** This resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage and adoption.

15 **PASSED AND ADOPTED** by the City Council of the City of Concord on January 11, 2005,
16 by the following vote:

17 **AYES:** Councilmembers - H. Allen, S. Bonilla, M. Peterson, W. Shinn, L. Hoffmeister

18 **NOES:** Councilmembers - None

19 **ABSTAIN:** Councilmembers - None

20 **ABSENT:** Councilmembers - None

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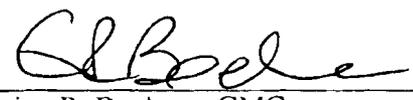
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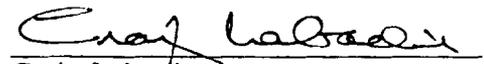
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I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 05-9 was duly and regularly adopted at a regular joint meeting of the City Council and the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Concord on January 11, 2005.

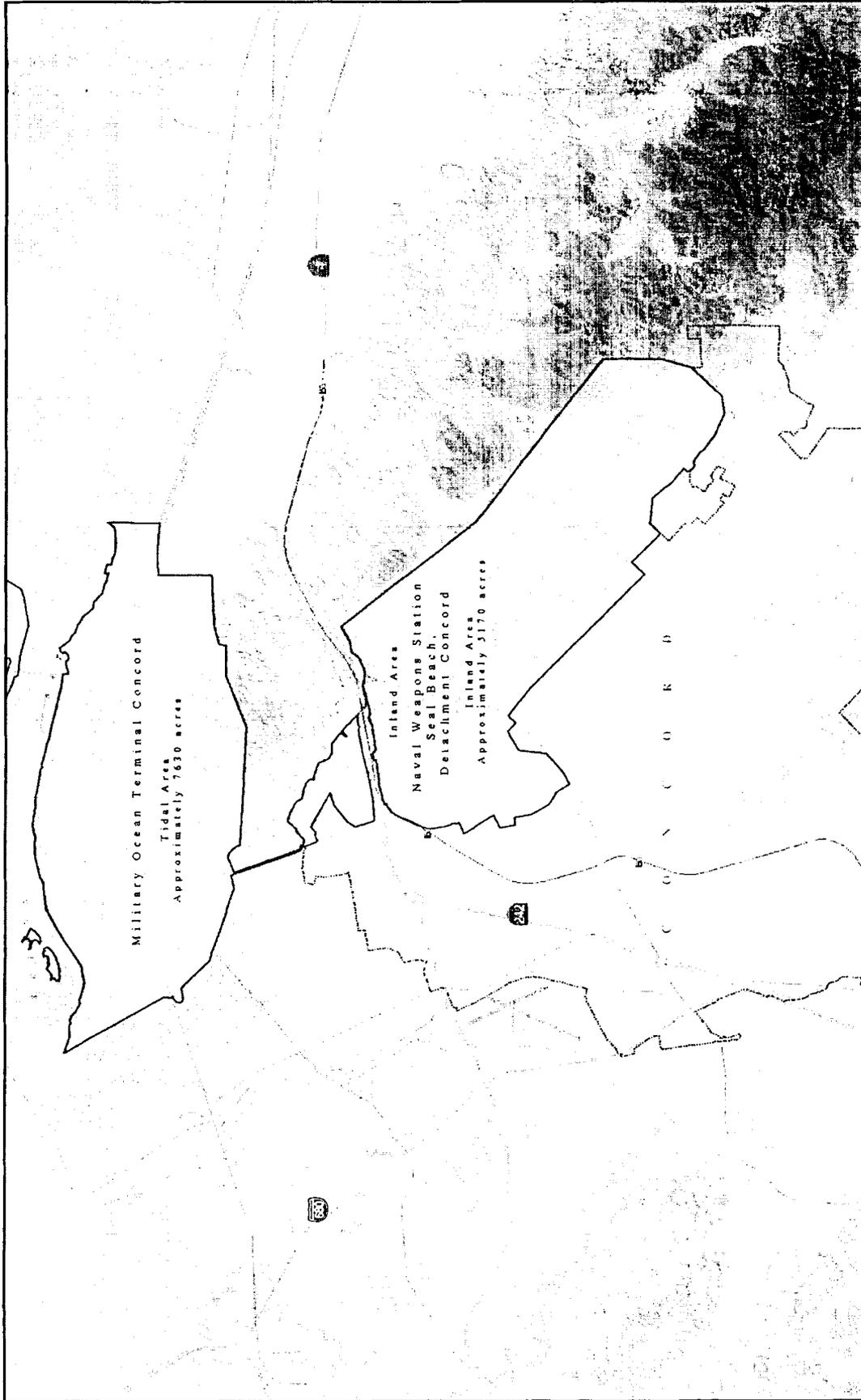
Mary Rae Lehman
City Clerk

By 
Elaine R. Boehme, CMC
Deputy City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Craig Labadie
City Attorney

Attachment 1: Concord Naval Weapons Station Inland and Tidal Area Map



Although the map is a general representation of the data, it does not constitute a warranty of accuracy. The City of Concord is not responsible for any errors or omissions on this map. The City of Concord is not responsible for any damages or losses resulting from the use of this map. The City of Concord is not responsible for any claims or lawsuits filed against the City of Concord or its officials, officers, employees, agents, or representatives, in any capacity, arising out of or in connection with the use of this map. The City of Concord is not responsible for any claims or lawsuits filed against the City of Concord or its officials, officers, employees, agents, or representatives, in any capacity, arising out of or in connection with the use of this map.

- Legend**
- Water
 - High Tide
 - Marsh
 - Wetlands
 - Wetlands - 200
 - Wetlands - 100
 - Wetlands - 0
 - Wetlands - 100
 - Wetlands - 200
 - Wetlands - 300
 - Wetlands - 400
 - Wetlands - 500
 - Wetlands - 600
 - Wetlands - 700
 - Wetlands - 800
 - Wetlands - 900
 - Wetlands - 1000



City of Concord
 Concord Naval Weapons Station

County of Lassen
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS



ROBERT F. PYLE
District 1
JIM CHAPMAN
District 2
LLOYD I. KEEFER
District 3
BRIAN D. DAHLE
District 4
JACK HANSON
District 5

John T. Ketelsen
County Administrative Officer
 email: coadmin@co.lassen.ca.us

Julie Morgan
Assistant to the CAO
 email: jmorgan@co.lassen.ca.us

Sandy Jenner
Program Assistant
 email: sjenner@co.lassen.ca.us

County Administration Office
 221 S. Roop Street, Suite 4
 Susanville, CA 96130
 Phone: 530-251-8333
 Fax: 530/251-2663

July 5, 2005

2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
 2521 S. Clark St. Suite 600
 Arlington, Virginia 22202

Dear Commissioners:

On behalf of the Sierra Army Depot (SIAD), Lassen County and its Community Base Organization (CBO) appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Department of Defense's realignment and closure recommendations to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC). We concur with the Department of Defense's recommendation to realign the munitions storage and demile mission from SIAD to other munitions centers and to recognize Sierra "as a multifunctional installation that serves as a Joint Expeditionary Logistical Center and a strategic power projection platform." We feel that as a result of the proposed realignment, SIAD will now be able to concentrate its resources on providing storage, maintenance, assembly and containerization of operational project stocks, strategic configured loads and other items as directed.

Sierra Army Depot is, because of its climate and location, ideally suited for the outside storage and rapid deployment of a wide variety of critical support equipment for our troops in the field as well as FEMA and Homeland Defense. This is accomplished efficiently and economically with virtually unlimited capacity. The Depot is served by its own secure airfield, an extensive internal road and railroad network and direct access to the Interstate Highway System and Union Pacific Railroad. The County of Lassen has in the past and will continue in the future maintain land use policies which protect SIAD from outside encroachment. The Depot is relatively isolated and well secured with no encroachment or environmental limitations; but despite its isolation, it is still able to readily draw from a large pool of well educated, motivated and effective employees. All of this facilitates the Depot's ability to easily expand its mission to respond to future military and federal government needs.

In summary, Lassen County continues to strongly support Sierra Army Depot in its effort to efficiently and economically provide storage and rapid deployment of logistical supplies to the solders in the field as well as FEMA and Homeland Defense. The Depot, because of its size and location, offers virtually unlimited capacity to expand this mission.

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

July 5, 2005

Page 2

Again, thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony and thank you to the commissioner for dedicating your time, energy and expertise to this extremely important national issue.

Respectfully submitted,



Jack E. Hanson
Lassen County Supervisor, District 5

JEH:skj

Sierra Army Depot (Sierra Expeditionary Logistics Center), California ("Sierra")

Sierra is Ideally located, properly sized, facilitated, and missioned to support Department of Defense (DoD) logistics, storage and maintenance requirements.



Strategic Location

- Served by major East-West railway connected to the National Railway System.
- Adjacent to major North-South Highway with ready access to the National Interstate Highway System.
- Owns and operates C-5 capable airfield.
- Easy access to major West Coast ports.
- High Desert Climate ideal for training and open storage of equipment: average temperature = 67 degrees; 15 – 35% humidity; the sun shines 300 days per year; average annual precipitation approximately 5 inches.



Capacity and Facilities Ready to Support West Coast Logistics Requirements

- 7 million cubic feet of covered warehouse space.
- 799 Earth Covered Igloos.
- 59 miles of rail and 3 rail classification yards.
- 114 miles of roads.
- 34 million cubic feet of improved open storage.
- 500 thousand square feet of Industrial Space.

Unencroached with Unlimited Expansion Capability

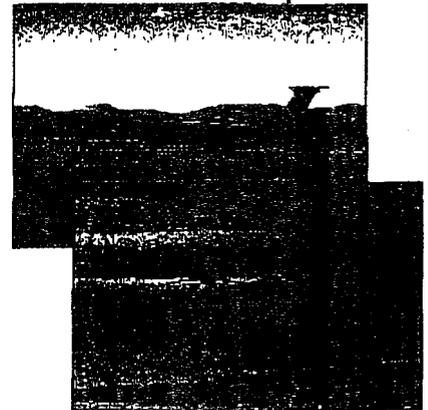
- 59 square miles (sm) of property - nearly as large as all of Washington, D.C. (61 sm).
- 1,570 acres of training land used by all services – active and reserve components.
- County imposed restrictive zoning surrounding base precludes encroachment of incompatible land uses

Depot Mission Statement
 Serve as the Expeditionary Logistics Center and Joint Strategic Support Center for the Department of Defense. Provide a wide range of logistics support services including: maintenance, repair, and overhaul; technical support; and distribution services. Operate and maintain critical operational support systems including: deployment, maintenance, and repair; water systems; force provider; strategic airlift; and other items as directed.



Amedee Army Airfield

- C-5 and C-17 capable.
- Operationally secure inside Sierra boundaries.
- Equipment on-hand and personnel trained to efficiently load/unload aircraft.



STATEMENT BY
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE KEN CALVERT (CA-44)

To be included in the record

For the
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL HEARING

JULY 14, 2005

Chairman Principi, Commissioners Bilbray and Coyle, distinguished staff members of the Committee, it is my pleasure to submit to you testimony regarding activities at two military installations in California's 44th Congressional District – NSWC, Corona and MARCH, ARB.

NSWC, CORONA

The Function-

Over 40 years, NSWC, Corona has developed the science of Independent Assessment and it has been the cornerstone of their mission. Independent Assessment is unique in the Navy and the Navy's Independent Assessment is unique in all the Department of Defense. Corona provides Independent Assessment for all services throughout the acquisition lifecycle of major weapons and combat systems. The practical need for Corona's mission was recognized during WWII when the torpedo served as a clear example that a third party, honest broker is necessary to bridge expectations between program managers and warfighters.

In 1964, the Navy created what is now NSWC, Corona out of the need to separate the assessment function from the influence and pressure of program cost and schedule. The warfighter needs a technical agent to measure end-to-end system performance and quality. Since that time, the base has developed a disciplined process for missile flight analysis to all the elements of individual weapon systems, combat systems, and the force-level capability of Navy strike groups. These same data management and assessment disciplines are now applied beyond the scope of Navy systems to new applications--such as joint force and coalition interoperability, National Missile Defense, asymmetric warfare, and Homeland Defense.

The DoD BRAC recommendation affirms the importance of Corona's Independent Assessment mission. The mission itself is not in question. Each of Corona's technical capabilities is crucial to Independent Assessment. In aggregate the four technical capabilities comprise the three required missions. Synergy among the technical capabilities promotes effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of their assessment products. For this reason, the DoD Base Closure and Realignment Report recommends against fragmenting the Command.

The People-

The workforce is NSWC, Corona's most valuable asset because the skilled engineers and technicians develop, operate, and improve the data management and analysis tools required to provide disciplined, objective assessments. Corona is in the knowledge business and there are many examples of their technical capabilities and intellectual capital. The assessments and related information products developed by the experienced and highly trained workforce are Corona's key deliverables, along with the enabling technologies that make Independent Assessment possible. The robust Human Capital Strategy is closely linked to the community and local region. Growing a Corona engineer, competent in one of the Technical Capabilities and imbued with the culture of Independent Assessment, takes from five to 10 years. From this population the base can build technical subject matter experts and leaders. Although the

underlying framework of Independent Assessment remains unchanged, the tools they employ—like the systems they assess—undergo constant innovation. As DoD pursues a strategy of joint operations and net-centric warfare, the workforce has adapted their data management and assessment tools to deliver a collaborative analysis capability for joint service interoperability.

NSWC, Corona has many customers outside of Navy—both Joint Programs and initiatives outside the DoD. Key facilities—namely the Measurement Science and Technology Laboratory and the Joint Warfare Assessment Laboratory—provide the appropriate work environments in which the required missions can be effectively executed. The combination of people, process, and facilities are the fundamental components of Corona's technical capability and military value.

While the flawed Navy analysis states that the vast majority of the workforce will move to Naval Air Station, Pt. Mugu, the base's most recent survey of the workforce shows only 40% are willing to move if the base is closed. Such a loss of intellectual capital will compromise Independent Assessment and undercut the warfighter who counts on weapons that are accurate and processes which produce precise results.

The Cost -

The recommendation to relocate to NAS, Pt. Mugu simply doesn't make sense. NSWC, Corona operates with low Defense Business Operating Fund (DBOF) rates, little overhead and is located on a small footprint. On the front end, the analysis simply understated the costs of moving the base and didn't account for appropriate military construction costs. On the back end, the Navy Headquarters overstated savings by arbitrarily reducing necessary engineering space. The initial projected savings prove overly optimistic, and unduly influence the decision-making process.

Commissioners Coyle and Bilbray, along with BRAC staff Mr. David Epstein and Mr. Lester Farrington, visited NSWC, Corona and had the opportunity to learn more about the structural and intellectual assets at the base. They were able to see for themselves how Corona is a model for others to emulate, not relocate. Financially, little can be gained by closing Corona and relocating its missions. The cost savings realized over 20 years, which would be \$20,000 per year, can not be rationalized when compared with the loss of capability to execute the mission and rebuild a specialized workforce and the necessary infrastructure. When visiting the base, one understands quite quickly, that the current infrastructure can not be placed in refurbished buildings and within the square footage stated by the Navy. Believing otherwise indicates a serious lack of understanding of the assets located at NSWC, Corona.

The Joint Warfare Assessment Laboratory (JWAL) features global voice and data communications connectivity, multiple secure and compartmentalized project areas, and a theater with large-screen, computer-driven displays and capacity to host about 100 workstations. The JWAL serves as an important venue for the collaborative assessment of combat system ship qualification trials, Navy force-level test and evaluation events—such as Sea-Based Midcourse Defense Flight Missions—and Joint-force and coalition test and training exercises. The theater is

a principal facility for hosting major Navy and Joint program performance reviews. Today's joint war-fighting capability depends largely on precision weapons and precision weapons require precise measurement. The JWAL was a first-of-its-kind facility when dedicated in April 1994. The entire 48,000-sq.ft. shielded facility is capable of operating at the Top-Secret security level. The building comprises multiple, classified work areas, each one protected by appropriate locks, alarms, and other access controls. The communication infrastructure provides for reconfiguration of internal networks to assure automated information security. Designed to withstand an 8.0 magnitude earthquake, the building is equipped with a battery-powered uninterruptible power system and a back-up generator to sustain operations up to four days without commercial power. The theater is equipped with all the amenities necessary for collaborative assessment. The MILCON project, P008, approved and funded in FY05 (currently suspended pending a BRAC decision) nearly doubles the classified project area of the JWAL.

The Measurement Science and Technology Laboratory (MSTL) features a world-class precision measurement and calibration laboratory with state-of-the-art environmental controls, a joint-service metrology research and development laboratory, and the premier Gage Laboratory in the Department of Defense. The 39,000-sq.ft. MSTL opened in August 2002. Environmental control is a necessity and hallmark of the laboratory. Temperature and humidity control are critical to precision measurement and calibration. The building Heating-Ventilation-and-Air-Conditioning design team won the 2002 National Design Build Award from the trade publication, Contracting Magazine. To mitigate for vibration control, the building has been designed to isolate vibrations originating within and outside the facility. The design of the MSTL makes it one of the finest gage, measurement and calibration standards laboratories not only in the Department of Defense, but in the world.

Corona is one of a kind and is absolutely indispensable and should remain in Norco, California. Simply put, it's all about the mission. It's about sustaining mission capability, maintaining the intellectual and core competencies engendered at NSWC, Corona which has been consolidated and enhanced over the past 40 years and is more important now than ever, especially during this time when our country is at war.

MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE

163rd ARW (AIR NATIONAL GUARD)

The 163rd ARW (Air National Guard) provides in-flight aerial refueling support for operations around the globe. The Air Force recommended to the 2005 BRAC commission that the aircraft from the 163 ARW be realigned to 4 other units in different states. I believe the Air Force did this without considering the military value of keeping these aircraft at March ARB and without looking at the true return on investment.

Using the data provided by the Air Force in the table below, March ARB has a Tanker multi-casualty incident (MCI) unit and therefore scores a higher military value than the other two bases. McConnell AFB is the only other base that scores higher in military value than March ARB by three-tenths of a point.

Title	Max	March	McConnell	Pease	McGee-Tyson
Fuel Hydrant system support mission growth	4.15	4.15	4.15	2.91	1.94
Ramp area and serviceability	7.89	7.89	5.91	1.97	0.00
Runway dimension and serviceability	9.55	9.55	9.55	8.90	6.69
Hangar Capability - Large Aircraft	3.32	1.07	1.13	0.93	0.88
Attainment/Emission Budget Growth allowance	1.35	0.16	1.35	0.81	0.81
buildable acres for industrial ops growth	1.58	0.12	0.67	0.41	0.15
Buildable acres for air ops growth	1.58	0.00	1.03	0.18	0.18
Level of mission encroachment	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.00	2.08
Fuel dispensing rate to support mobility and surge	3.85	1.00	0.87	0.89	2.03
Installations pavement quality	14.53	10.89	10.89	9.08	7.26
Ability to support large scale mobility deployments	1.65	1.65	0.00	1.24	0.00
ATC restrictions to operations	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90
Proximity to airspace supporting mission (ASM)	39.10	30.79	31.25	13.56	24.26
area cost factor	1.25	0.70	0.86	0.72	1.07
utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.07	0.10	0.03	0.08
BAH rate	0.88	0.35	0.69	0.00	0.74
GS locality pay rate	0.25	0.01	0.25	0.09	0.25
Total	100.04	77.38	77.68	50.62	55.32
Military Utility Ranking		16	15	105	74

It is perplexing that March ARB scored so poorly on “buildable acres for industrial ops growth” and “buildable acres for air ops growth”. There are no land restrictions around March ARB which would prevent expansion of fighter maintenance and operations.

In addition, the Air Force could not prove the return on investment with the first scenario they ran when moving aircraft from March ARB. Instead, the Air Force’s data shows that they had to identify moving people, maintenance and operations on a different schedule to make the model show an acceptable return on investment.

Date	Action	Scenario Number	Description	One Time Cost	Net Cost/savings	Annual recurring savings	ROI*	NPV**
10 Feb 05	Realign	S421	4 to March ARB; 3 to Pease; 1 to McGhee-Tyson; 1 to McConnell	\$17M	\$12M	\$.3M	100+ years	\$8M
19 Apr 05	Realign	S421c2	Moves ops and mx with aircraft; manpower move in FY07	\$11M	\$1.9M	\$1.8M	5 years/2013	\$15M

The AF has stated that there is not enough ramp space at March ARB to park more than 11 aircraft when the standard Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA) squadron size is 16. March ARB was built for bomber and cargo operations. It is inconceivable for there to be a ramp limitation for aircraft operations. March has 2200 acres and also has over two million feet of ramp space for additional aircraft. Over a million of which is available for expansion for additional aircraft missions. Incidentally, March ARB has a 13,300 foot long of runway which is the second longest runway in California.

Finally, I believe that it is essential that the Governor should concur with any decision or recommendation made by the Department of Defense which would move assets out of state that are Guard assets. I regret that the California TAG was not appraised of the Air Force's efforts with respect to ANG unit movements. The 163rd ARW is the only tanker Guard unit in California and it should remain in the state.

Since 1918, when community leaders provided land for March Field, March has been embraced by the members of the community as family. Nothing has changed except that the community and military relationship has grown even stronger. We are very proud to have the 163rd ARW at March, ARB and all other active and reserve units serving our great nation, in Riverside, California.

July 14, 2005

**REP. CUNNINGHAM STATEMENT TO THE BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION:
PRESERVE MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT SAN DIEGO**

Chairman Principi and distinguished members of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, thank you for hosting this important hearing on proposed base closures that will impact our region. As you continue to assess the bases recommended for closure by the Department of Defense, as well as those installations on which you are seeking additional information, I ask that you consider the input here today from the impacted communities. I think you will learn a lot about our bases that is not accounted for in the hard data, and get some unique perspectives which are critical to your decision-making process.

California has the largest network of military complexes, including some of the nation's most critical, irreplaceable training ranges and numerous research and development facilities. But more than the real estate and optimal locations our bases offer, we have the benefit of a favorable climate, a vast network of technology and academic centers strategically located nearby. Equally important, we have a very proactive state government committed to working with the military to meet its future needs. The testimony presented here today will provide you with a much better understanding of the unique assets associated with each base considered for closure.

I would like to focus on one installation that you are now addressing: Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego. As you know from the Commandant's testimony before the Commission, the Marines nominated MCRD San Diego for closure. After an exhaustive analysis, the service rejected that option because there is no feasible receiving site on which to relocate all the operations there, it would risk the loss of any surge training capacity, and ultimately cost the Marine Corps several hundred million dollars. Both the Secretary of the Navy and the Commandant have indicated that closing MCRD San Diego and relocating those functions to other existing bases would cost them a significant amount of money and may result in ineffective and inefficient training of Marine Corps recruits.

There are few places where the Marines could logically incorporate a recruit training operation without establishing a whole new base, but two sites in particular were considered potential candidates: Camp Pendleton and Parris Island. In the end, costs and space limitations made each non-starters. MCRD trains more than half of each year's Marine Corps recruits, and Parris Island simply lacks the space to accommodate twice the number of recruits, additional training ranges and buffer zones required for that mission. Camp Pendleton doesn't have enough property to build an entire new recruit depot. Moreover, the extensive training areas required are not very compatible with the training and active deployment operations ongoing at Pendleton. Regardless, if Pendleton or Parris Island properties were available,

the Marines estimated it would cost at least \$640 million to establish a new training depot.

MCRD also hosts a Drill Instructors School as well as a Recruiters School. These facilities both require additional infrastructure and accommodations for several hundred more people on any given day. There are also a number of Navy/Marine Corps tenants on base that would have to be accommodated elsewhere. Very quickly, the concept of consolidation or relocation of the entire base operations becomes much more complex, and almost certainly, costly.

Mr. Chairman, commissioners, when one looks at all moving parts required to close MCRD and relocate all its critical activities, the costs outweigh the benefits. I urge you to uphold the decision of the Marines and the Department of Defense leadership and sustain this base into the future. Once again, thank you for hosting this hearing and thank you for your service and your hard work.

HONORABLE SUSAN A. DAVIS
STATEMENT TO THE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
Regional Hearing
Los Angeles, California
July 14, 2005

Chairman Principi and distinguished members of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, I would like to thank you for holding this important hearing. This is a valuable forum to allow local California communities that have been significantly impacted by BRAC recommendations to advocate on behalf of their bases. I'm heartened to see the Commission taking steps like this to listen to the insight of the communities surrounding these military installations. As you listen, I hope you will continue to take steps to incorporate our communities' insights and address them.

I'd be remiss if I didn't also take a moment to commend the City of San Diego, the Economic Development Corporation, the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, and the San Diego Military Affairs Council for all of their hard work toward preparing our community for the 2005 round of BRAC.

I appreciate this opportunity to share some of San Diego's views with the Commission. As you well know, San Diego has enjoyed a long and positive relationship with the military. For decades, San Diego has been proud to host one of the largest military complexes in the world. We have over 80 facilities there that have an economic impact of approximately \$18 billion in related defense spending.

When we hear a reference to BRAC, many of us automatically think of the resources, the facilities and the land. The policy behind BRAC is efficiency – BRAC is about optimizing the capacity of a community's population and maximizing their effectiveness with regard to their national and global missions. And that's the core of what I want to emphasize to you. San Diego provides a unique and noteworthy synergy, unparalleled military and joint strategic values, and a capacity to accommodate further military consolidation from other locations. In essence, our industrial and technological contributions combine with our geo-strategic and military values to produce the ultimate trifecta. If I were to pick one word to represent the unparalleled military value of San Diego's military complex, it's synergy.

San Diego's operational bases provide a valuable network of military resources that, taken together, equate to bottom-line military readiness. We host the Pacific Fleet's largest concentration of carriers, cruisers, destroyers, frigates, amphibious ships, and submarines. And our regional training and support facilities supplement these resources nicely. But, of course, it's also about the people.

Today, Navy and Marine Corps activities in San Diego employ more than 160,000 military and civilian personnel. The military's presence contributes significantly to our region's economy and its personnel contribute even more to our community. Outside

their uniforms and their offices, these men and women serve double duty as our neighbors, our little league coaches, our PTA presidents and our community volunteers. The consequences of any BRAC recommendations, therefore, weigh heavily on all San Diegans and deserve extremely careful consideration as you move forward with this process.

I am concerned by the proposed relocation of certain training functions at the Naval Medical Center San Diego and other installations to Fort Sam Houston. Navy Medicine is among the best in the world and it is critical to our national security that it remains so. I agree with the initial BRAC report that cited proximity to training locations as the primary factor contributing to effectiveness and efficiency. San Diego is uniquely suited to maximize both, however, as it is home to a number of the military's premier training sites and research facilities. I would hope that the Commission would closely examine this proposal to ensure the integrity and quality of the training currently performed in San Diego. At the end of the day, I hope you will make sure the quality and integrity of existing and award-winning programs in San Diego are maintained.

More recently however, San Diegans have been alarmed by new developments that threaten a local institution that has provided a critical service to our national defense since 1923.

I was most surprised and troubled by the recent interest in potentially closing or realigning the Marine Corps Recruitment Depot (MCRD) in San Diego. Quite frankly, it seems the question of whether to retain MCRD San Diego has been asked and answered. MCRD San Diego was subjected to the same exhaustive analysis as all other military installations. The report revealed that realignment or closure of MCRD San Diego would not only cost hundreds of millions of dollars, but could hinder many aspects of Marine Corps recruitment and training.

Beyond the obvious cost concerns – relocating MCRD San Diego's facilities has been projected to cost over \$640 million – relocation sites are lacking. Camp Pendleton, for example, lacks the physical space to host a new recruit depot. Further, the operations of these installations are largely incompatible with each other. Consolidating MCRD San Diego with Camp Pendleton could severely compromise training and active deployment operations. According to Brigadier General John Kelly, Legislative Assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, MCRD Parris Island would pose operational problems during peak periods if consolidation were to occur there. MCRD Parris Island also lacks the space to double its facilities and training capacity as it would be required to do if forced to absorb the functions of MCRD San Diego. Furthermore, any such move would create enormous doubts within the Marine Corps about its future surge capacity.

Some have alleged that closing MCRD San Diego could be a boon to neighboring Lindbergh Field, San Diego's international airport, but such claims can be exaggerated. 25 of MCRD San Diego's buildings are protected as landmarks and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. As such, the property affords the airport no relief from its admittedly pressing issues. San Diego's own representative to the regional airport

authority has stated that even if the airport could use MCRD land, it would be “a big band-aid” to Lindbergh Field, and “would only add another 5 or 6 years of shelf life” before San Diegans would be facing the exact same airport problems.” Even if it were ever possible to expand the airport with MCRD land, however, hundreds of millions more would be needed for the local community. This would compound the already exorbitant relocation costs.

I can think of no worse time to be taking successful recruiting tools away from our military than now – we are at war and face a recruiting crisis in this country. The presence of recruit depots on each coast is a powerful asset that has been repeatedly cited by the Marine Corps as desirable. Furthermore, any move that could impair the Marine Corps’ future surge capacity would be irresponsible and potentially dangerous for America’s national security. As has been said before, MCRD San Diego is the “right base in the right place,” and an incalculable asset to the nation and the Marine Corps.

Additionally, there has been a request for a review of the Broadway Complex in San Diego which is currently home to Commander, Navy Region Southwest and other administrative support services. If the Navy is open to examining this facility more closely for possibly moving it to a more secure location, I would ask the Commission to make an exhaustive effort with its analysis. Specifically, I want to stress the need to ensure that any efforts to move the Broadway Complex be complimented with a funding source that would pay all of the costs to construct a new facility elsewhere.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I know that funds are being put aside for moving and construction costs for facilities relocated by BRAC. But I am concerned about the sufficiency of this funding and whether available funds would prove adequate for a relocation of a facility as important as the Broadway Complex. Any potential relocation of the Broadway Complex simply must make sense from the Navy’s perspective. If the Navy agrees that the Broadway Complex should move for security purposes, it’s just common sense to leverage the military and market values of this property to optimize the support we give to our sailors in the future.

Mr. Chairman and commissioners, I urge you to carefully consider what others have already concluded. The Secretary of Defense, the Navy, the Marine Corps, both California Senators and San Diego’s entire Congressional delegation support retaining MCRD San Diego. Closing it would be to the detriment of military readiness and not in the best interest of our nation.

Once again, thank you for hosting this hearing and thank you for your service to our country as members of this Commission.

DAVID DREIER
CALIFORNIA

CHAIRMAN
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House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Testimony of the Honorable David Dreier (R-CA)
Chairman of the California Republican Congressional Delegation
To the Base Realignment and Closure Commission
Los Angeles Area Regional Hearing: July 14, 2005

I appreciate the opportunity to offer testimony to the BRAC Commission's regional hearing in Los Angeles. I commend the Commission's willingness to appear in California to hear Governor Schwarzenegger, my colleagues, and many representatives from local communities talk about the impact the 2005 BRAC round will have both on our defense infrastructure and the thousands of dedicated military and civilian employees in our state.

There is no doubt that the 2005 BRAC round is absolutely essential for the strength of a transformed force, and that Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld should be commended for his work to make this historic transformation a reality. The \$64 billion in savings expected from closing excess infrastructure overseas as well as here at home gives us the opportunity to develop next-generation weaponry and equipment, allowing our troops to face the unique threats of the 21st Century. I am positive you will return to Washington, D.C. following this hearing with a renewed vision of what we all know is the unmatched capability of California's defense facilities to meet the needs of our future military force.

For several years prior to the release of the 2005 BRAC list, the California Bipartisan Congressional Delegation worked in a united effort to advocate for California's 30 major military installations as well as its smaller depots and support facilities. We met several times with Governor Schwarzenegger in Washington D.C. to ensure we were united in our approach to BRAC. We held a series of briefings for Members and staff to assist in their communication with their communities and the Department of Defense throughout the selection process. We also met with several officials within the Office of the Secretary of Defense to help them better understand California's unique position as a research, development, training and joint operations capital for our military.

Governor Schwarzenegger's California Council on Base Support and Retention, under the leadership of Leon Panetta and Donna Tuttle, has been a critical partner in this effort. The Council's April 7 report on California's military installations argued that California's "natural features and outstanding facilities, people, and technology make it an unmatched place to recruit, train, and retain forces and to develop weaponry. In a world in which the threat matrix is increasingly weighted toward Asia, and in which technology will play an increased role in effective war-fighting, California's national security role is greater now than in the past." The 2005 BRAC recommendations released by Secretary Rumsfeld on May 13 largely reflected these realities, with relatively few closures and realignments, and most of those shifted within the state.

We remain united in our effort to ensure that Secretary Rumsfeld's recommendation to keep most of California's realigned infrastructure within the state is preserved. In addition, I urge the Commission to look closely at the projected 20-year savings from the closure or realignment of California bases to determine whether the recommended courses of action on those bases should go forward.

Thank you again for your close attention to the comments and concerns of Californians as you continue to develop your final list of closure and realignment recommendations. As we move forward, California's Congressional Delegation will continue to work to ensure that California communities come out of the 2005 BRAC round strong and prepared to make California an even better friend to the men and women of our military.

DARRELL E. ISSA

49TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

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Testimony of the Honorable Darrell Issa, Member of Congress

Before the

Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission, Anthony Principi, Chairman

Los Angeles, California Regional Hearing

July 14, 2005

Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission: I respectfully but strongly object to the approval of the recommendation to realign the Fallbrook, California, detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, Indiana, known as Marine Corps Programs Department (MCPD) to Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey. I am a strong supporter of the BRAC process, even when assets in my Congressional district are at stake, but this recommendation appears to be based upon a misclassification of MCPD as a research, development and acquisition command and further, does not achieve a significant cost savings even before detriment to its mission is considered, and the detriment to the mission of MCPD is extreme.

Before the approval of this recommendation can be seriously entertained, several important questions must be answered:

1. Currently, MCPD utilizes ordinance ranges located at Hawthorne, Nevada, and Twenty-Nine Palms, California. If MCPD moves to Picatinny Arsenal, will it be able to continue to test at these ranges?

Picatinny Arsenal does not have a mortar or artillery test range suitable to the mission of MCPD. If MCPD continues to test at its current ranges, it will incur great cost in travel and transportation which must be factored into any analysis of cost savings. Utilizing these ranges would also result in major delays of material arrival at the test location, as some required materials cannot be anticipated, or must be fabricated and then transported to the test site. Implementation of the recommendation could result in routine half or single day delays becoming 3 to 8 day delays. Such delays of regular operations would be unacceptable.

2. An enormous drain of human resources would occur if MCPD left Fallbrook. Currently, the average employee at MCPD has more than 15 years of experience, excluding prior relevant military experience. If the department is moved, it is anticipated that workers in the middle of their careers will likely seek employment in the southern California defense industry rather than choosing to relocate to New Jersey. The loss of these experienced employees could easily reduce MCPD from almost 1,700 man years of technical experience to less than half that number within the next five years. This loss of experience would be detrimental to performance of MCPD's mission. Can that loss be considered acceptable?

3. SECDEF BRAC Recommendations indicate that MCPD is being moved to Picatinny Arsenal to combine Research, Development and Acquisition Activities. MCPD does not perform any research, development or acquisition. MCPD only tests and evaluates that which has already been researched, developed and acquired. Was MCPD even intended for inclusion in the joint Research, Development and Acquisition command?
4. MCPD currently provides a facility for independent testing and evaluation of technologies researched, developed and acquired through Picatinny Arsenal. Because its mission, facilities and employees are separate from Picatinny, there is no possibility of influence on the outcome of testing and evaluation by those seeking to validate their own work. If MCPD is moved, will it be acceptable to dispose of the independence of those who test and evaluate technology from those who research, develop and acquire that technology?
5. This recommendation, if approved, is slated to provide 11.3 million dollars in annual cost savings after 14 years. The recommendation assumes that the same work can be done by 15% less government and contractor workers. The rationale is that MCPD is 15% administrative in nature, and that administrative work can be done by others at Picatinny. Only 6.5% of MCPD's Fallbrook employees are administrative, and therefore potential savings are overstated. In light of this fact, is this recommendation still cost effective, or does it actually have a net cost?
6. MCPD was specifically co-located with Marine Corps Camp Pendleton to provide its personnel access to work with Marines who serve in the field and make actual use of the technologies being tested. The Marines at Camp Pendleton have suffered the greatest number of casualties during operation Iraqi Freedom of any U.S. military installation and therefore have significant operational expertise and knowledge to share. This location provides MCPD access to the men and women whom, through the testing and evaluation of advanced technologies, they hope to provide the best chance for operational success and survivability. Do we want to move MCPD away from the Marines they are working to protect, considering that their proximity to their Marine customers is a valuable asset?

Finally, the cost savings for this recommendation have been overstated, and had they not been, they would still be nominal in comparison with the detriment to mission that would be suffered at Marine Corps Program Department, Fallbrook. MCPD's employees are currently highly motivated, happy and successful in their mission. This is due in no small part to their proximity to Camp Pendleton. It is my ardent recommendation that this realignment not be carried out, as it would severely damage mission capability, devastate morale, would not achieve projected or significant cost savings and would erode the department's valuable independence.

I would like to underscore the fact that I do not object to this recommendation based solely on the negative impact to the base community. Instead, I object to this recommendation on the grounds that it would not be in the best interest of the United States armed services, either financially or militarily.

I am confident that the Commission's commitment to the objective evaluation of the questions I have raised will result in its decision to maintain the presence of MCPD at Naval Weapons Station, Fallbrook, California.

July 14, 2005

**REP. CUNNINGHAM STATEMENT TO THE BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION:
PRESERVE MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT SAN DIEGO**

Chairman Principi and distinguished members of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, thank you for hosting this important hearing on proposed base closures that will impact our region. As you continue to assess the bases recommended for closure by the Department of Defense, as well as those installations on which you are seeking additional information, I ask that you consider the input here today from the impacted communities. I think you will learn a lot about our bases that is not accounted for in the hard data, and get some unique perspectives which are critical to your decision-making process.

California has the largest network of military complexes, including some of the nation's most critical, irreplaceable training ranges and numerous research and development facilities. But more than the real estate and optimal locations our bases offer, we have the benefit of a favorable climate, a vast network of technology and academic centers strategically located nearby. Equally important, we have a very proactive state government committed to working with the military to meet its future needs. The testimony presented here today will provide you with a much better understanding of the unique assets associated with each base considered for closure.

I would like to focus on one installation that you are now addressing: Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego. As you know from the Commandant's testimony before the Commission, the Marines nominated MCRD San Diego for closure. After an exhaustive analysis, the service rejected that option because there is no feasible receiving site on which to relocate all the operations there, it would risk the loss of any surge training capacity, and ultimately cost the Marine Corps several hundred million dollars. Both the Secretary of the Navy and the Commandant have indicated that closing MCRD San Diego and relocating those functions to other existing bases would cost them a significant amount of money and may result in ineffective and inefficient training of Marine Corps recruits.

There are few places where the Marines could logically incorporate a recruit training operation without establishing a whole new base, but two sites in particular were considered potential candidates: Camp Pendleton and Parris Island. In the end, costs and space limitations made each non-starters. MCRD trains more than half of each year's Marine Corps recruits, and Parris Island simply lacks the space to accommodate twice the number of recruits, additional training ranges and buffer zones required for that mission. Camp Pendleton doesn't have enough property to build an entire new recruit depot. Moreover, the extensive training areas required are not very compatible with the training and active deployment operations ongoing at Pendleton. Regardless, if Pendleton or Parris Island properties were available,

the Marines estimated it would cost at least \$640 million to establish a new training depot.

MCRD also hosts a Drill Instructors School as well as a Recruiters School. These facilities both require additional infrastructure and accommodations for several hundred more people on any given day. There are also a number of Navy/Marine Corps tenants on base that would have to be accommodated elsewhere. Very quickly, the concept of consolidation or relocation of the entire base operations becomes much more complex, and almost certainly, costly.

Mr. Chairman, commissioners, when one looks at all moving parts required to close MCRD and relocate all its critical activities, the costs outweigh the benefits. I urge you to uphold the decision of the Marines and the Department of Defense leadership and sustain this base into the future. Once again, thank you for hosting this hearing and thank you for your service and your hard work.

HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON
25TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TACTICAL AIR AND LAND
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY READINESS

**COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
AND THE WORKFORCE**

CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON 21ST CENTURY COMPETITIVENESS
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Testimony of Congressman Howard P. "Buck" McKeon
To the BRAC Commission
July 14, 2005

Chairman Principi and all members of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission:

First, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the BRAC Commission for their work during the Base Realignment and Closure process. I appreciate your honest efforts to analyze the nation's military installations and to ensure that through this process our national security is maintained and strengthened.

In anticipation of and reaction to the Department of Defense's (DoD) list of recommended closures and realignments of the nation's military installations, I have had the opportunity to work closely with the City of Barstow. The Barstow community is a great supporter of not only Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow (MCLBB), but also the United States Marine Corps and the United States Armed Services. I appreciate their patriotism and their dedication to, not only their own community, but also to our nation's security.

In my work with both the community as well as MCLBB, I have observed and learned much about the significant mission of the base in Barstow. You have received impressive and factual testimony from community leaders with regard to the mission and contributions of this base and I want to go on record as adding my voice and support to the crucial points that they have presented, as well as those that I have observed as I have toured MCLBB.

First, as we are all aware, the most important criteria used to scrutinize our military installations is military value. Careful study of the depot maintenance of the United States Marine Corps highlights the efficient turnaround time and maximized combat readiness that this service provides. MCLBB, in particular, plays an important role in this process, providing multi-commodity services where all components of principal end items are repaired. The depot maintenance work all performed "in house" by the Marine Corps, and at MCLBB in particular, is far more efficient and combat ready than that performed by Army depots. I would implore the Commission to take a careful look at the military value that MCLBB provides, especially as it pertains to efficiency and combat readiness.

Additionally, I would like to make a special request that the Commission make a careful analysis of the real cost savings that DoD's proposed realignment could make for the agency. I have significant concerns with DoD's recommendation to transfer out of MCLBB depot maintenances services on such equipment as conventional weapons, electronic components, electro-optics/night vision/FLIR, engines/transmissions, generators, ground support equipment, radar, radio, small arms/personal weapons, tactical missiles and much more.

The transfer of such services is concerning given the fact that MCLBB is the sole DoD source for many of these rebuilds and maintenances. With the transfer of this work is quite likely the loss of the institutional memory, given that previous BRAC studies indicate that only approximately 30 percent of the workforce will transfer with the services. As such, it would seem that the cost of moving these services coupled with the risk of losing the institutional memory would far exceed any savings to DoD that these changes could generate for the agency.

Next, while the outcome of the BRAC 2005 process will concentrate primarily upon military value considerations, I would like to join the community leaders in Barstow in pointing out that DoD's analysis of the economic impact on the City of Barstow is flawed. I do not believe that comparing the number of jobs estimated to be lost at MCLBB to the total employment base of the San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area is an accurate reading. This is because Barstow is a rural city with its own economic base. It is not a suburb -- it is located 35 miles from the nearest city to the south, 140 miles from the nearest city to the east, 70 miles from the nearest city to the southwest, and 65 miles from the nearest city to the northwest. The most accurate means by which to measure the economic impact of the recommended job loss is to compare it to the employment base of Barstow. I would request the BRAC commission to consider a more accurate measurement for the economic impact that DoD's recommendations will have on the City.

Finally, it is only reasonable to expect that other communities that have been negatively affected by DoD's recommendations will propose to the Commission alternatives for closures or realignments. In anticipation of such possibilities, in particular suggestions by communities such as Texarkana, to close the two Marine Corps depots and transfer their workloads to Red River Army Depot, TX, I would ask you to consider the following:

- The differences between the organization of Marine Corps and Army depot maintenance cause them to achieve different cycle times and different levels of combat-readiness and combat-effectiveness.
- The Marine Corps has a unique workload – amphibious vehicles – that is the backbone of Corps combat-readiness and that Army depots are not prepared to work.
- Even upon adding the workload of the two Marine Corps depots to the current workload of Red River Army Depot, it would not make a significant difference in Red River's capacity utilization rate.

Again, I thank each of the commissioners for their work and dedication to this nation. I appreciate the opportunity to testify and hope that the Commission will take every opportunity to carefully study the mission and assets of the MCLBB.

**STATEMENT TO THE
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
REGIONAL HEARING: LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
CONGRESSWOMAN LORETTA SANCHEZ
JULY 14, 2005**

California has a long and storied history of supporting our United States Military. Today, over 149,000 Californians serve in the armed forces, more than any other state. These women and men are deployed in Iraq, Afghanistan, and in ongoing military operations worldwide.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I do everything in my power to ensure that our military servicemembers have what they need to get the job done. But I also see firsthand the difficult decisions that have to be made when there is simply not enough money in the budget to fund every priority. And as several next-generation weapons systems enter procurement in the coming years, the defense budget is only going to get tighter.

So I understand that however painful it may be, the Base Realignment and Closure process is a necessary undertaking – we simply cannot afford to maintain unneeded capacity. Every dollar we spend on a redundant installation is a dollar that could have bought a fighter jet, or a destroyer, or an up-armored Humvee. That is why the work of the BRAC Commission is so important, and why I sincerely appreciate the thankless task you all perform.

That being said, we owe it to our fighting men and women to ensure that we're making the right choices. Several California installations were shuttered in previous BRAC rounds, but those that remain are of immense strategic value. No place else in this country will you find the combination of weather, climate, terrain, and open space that California offers.

Units from across the country and in every branch of service come to California to train. Our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines must be able to train the way they fight, and in California they can train for the deserts of Iraq, the mountains of Afghanistan, and the waters of the Persian Gulf.

For many of the same reasons, California's testing facilities are supremely suited for the development and evaluation of critical military technologies, including cruise missiles and unmanned aerial vehicles. The value of these unique testing facilities is augmented by the proximity of thriving defense and aerospace industries, and robust university research programs.

California's military installations are a national asset like no other, and I am confident that this great state will fare well in your analysis. Thank you for the opportunity to address the Commission.

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SELECT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE & AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 2068
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

SENATOR ROY ASHBURN
CHAIR

July 7, 2005

The Honorable Anthony Principi
Chairman
2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark St., Ste. 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Chairman Principi:

I am writing to you concerning the negative impact the Department of Defense (DoD) recommendation to realign the Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow (MCLBB) will have on the operational readiness of the Marine Corps.

While the goal to maximize capacity and utilization of depot operations is laudable, I believe the DoD neglected to consider two core factors of military value during the process of developing the recommendation to realign MCLBB. The two missing factors are the strategic location of a depot and cycle-time or turn-around time for maintenance and repair of vehicles or components. Both of these are critical to the combat readiness of any military force.

The recently released Government Accounting Office (GAO) analysis on the DoD's process and recommendations noted that the Marine Corps objected to a proposed closure of MCLBB based on these two factors.

The Marine Corps objected to the closure because that would eliminate its only West Coast ground vehicle depot maintenance presence and would increase repair cycle times for the Marine's West Coast equipment by increasing rail transit and customer turnaround time... (GAO Report 05-785, page 109).

The objections by the Marine Corps and additional remarks in the GAO report only serve to validate that these two factors were not considered or, at the very least, weighted properly in the DoD's selection process.

The Honorable Anthony Principi
July 7, 2005
Page 2

Another flaw in the DoD's process of reviewing depot operations with respect to the equipment turn-around time is that no consideration was given to the fact that Marine Corps depots operate under entirely different organizational principles than those of the Army, Navy or Air Force. A Marine Corps depot is organized so as to return the equipment to the warfighter in better-than-new condition as fast as possible because the warfighter must be ready to be deployed on a moment's notice.

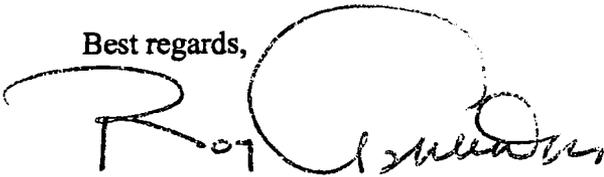
For these reasons, I fully support the Barstow Community's request for the Commission to overturn the DoD's recommendations to transfer fifth-echelon repair work out of MCLBB. I am certain that once these factors are applied to the selection process, the data will demonstrate that MCLBB is highly valuable component of the DoD's military operations.

I also support the Barstow Community's recommendation that additional work from the Navy and Army could be directed to the MCLBB. I firmly believe that when the military value of MCLBB's strategic location, including its close proximity to the National Training Center (Fort Irwin), and its ability to process equipment on a short cycle are considered, the DoD will realize that expansion of the MCLBB will better achieve its goal to maximize capacity and utilization of depot operations.

The proposal to repair ground vehicles from Fort Irwin at MCLBB makes sense from an economical and personnel standpoint. The DoD will save by not having to pay shipment costs to transport a broken vehicle to another depot. The DoD will also save the costs of "missed" training time due to equipment failure. A soldier can return to training faster due to the MCLBB's rapid repair cycle time.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roy Ashburn". The signature is stylized with a large, circular flourish at the end.

Roy Ashburn
Chairman

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SENATOR

THIRTY-SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT



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July 11, 2005

2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 S. Clark St., Ste. 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear BRAC Commissioners:

We, as members of the Inland Empire Legislative Caucus, would like to formally express our support for the retention of the Naval Surface Warfare Assessment Center (NSWC), Corona Division to remain in its present location. We are submitting this letter as a formal written testimony for the July 14, 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Regional Hearing to be held in Los Angeles, California.

The closure of NSWC, Corona Division, affects 892 military jobs and over 300 civilian employees, resulting in the single largest impact and closure action in the state of California. This decision forces our highly-skilled professionals, technicians, and executives, earning an average annual salary of \$85,000, to commute long distances to retain their jobs. Our region simply cannot sustain such a loss of revenue or highly-skilled technical employment.

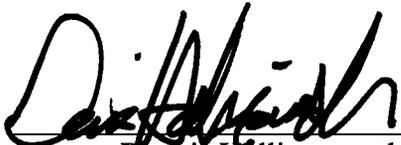
In addition, the decision by the Commission to close NSWC, Corona Division, and force the relocation of these jobs results in an economic loss to our local area of \$146 million. Please remember, this loss is in addition to the \$3.1 billion financial loss already suffered by the Riverside and San Bernardino regions during the previous base closures. This economic consequence forced upon our region will be insurmountable and far outweighs the proposed federal savings.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of our recommendation. In an era where national security is at the forefront of public policy, we cannot afford to lose this vital technological center which supports our nation's troops and our national security. We feel strongly about the protection of NSWC, Corona Division, and its contribution to our region. Therefore, we are confident upon review of all the facts, you will agree the best decision for our Nation and for California is to allow the Surface Warfare Assessment Center, Corona Division to remain in Corona.

Sincerely,


Senator Jim Battin


Senator Bob Dutton



Senator Dennis Hollingsworth



Assemblyman John Benoit



Assemblyman Russ Bogh



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Assemblyman Todd Spitzer



Assemblyman Joe Bada, Jr.

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ASSEMBLYMEMBER, THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

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

RE: BRAC Commission Recommendations Relating to Barstow, CA

July 1, 2005

To the Base Realignment and Closure Commission:

In reviewing the Base Realignment and Closure recommendations made for the 2005 round of base closures, I have three areas of concern related to the Department of Defense's recommendations concerning MCLBB that I (representing the Barstow community) would like to bring to your attention. These issues are military value, economic impact and issues related to suggestions that I expect to be made to close both Marine Corps depots and transfer their workloads to an Army depot now on the closure list.

I. Military Value Issues

I, the community and City of Barstow are closely following the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round, and I would oppose any recommendations which in my opinion would weaken the national defense. I believe that the recommendations of DoD regarding Marine Corps ground combat depot maintenance would do precisely that, because the Marine Corps' and the Army's models of ground combat depot (i.e., fifth-echelon) maintenance are fundamentally and qualitatively different in ways that significantly impact combat-readiness and combat-effectiveness of their respective forces.

Marine Corps ground combat depot maintenance has historically been organized to leverage the workforce's broad-based expertise and inherent production efficiencies to minimize turnaround time (cycle time) in order to maximize combat readiness. Accordingly, both of the Corps' two ground combat maintenance depots are "multi-commodity" depots, which means that they repair all components of "principal end items" [i.e., large vehicles such as Assault Amphibious Vehicles (AAVs) or Light Armored Vehicles (LAVs)] and all the weapons and equipment associated with them (such as night-vision sights and 50-caliber machine guns). In the Marine Corps model of

ground combat depot maintenance, the principal end item (PEI) figuratively enters the "front door" of the Marine depot, is stripped of its components, and the PEI and its components are rebuilt at the same depot. When the PEI leaves the depot by the "back door," it and all its components have been restored to "like new" condition or (in the case of PEIs that have been technologically upgraded) "better than new" condition.

Army depot maintenance, by contrast, has historically been organized to maximize the volume of workload by commodity (or commodity group) and to maximize economies of scale. Consequently, Army depots are "commodity depots" or "component depots" -- i.e., each one specializes in a limited number of commodities. In the Army model of ground combat depot maintenance, PEIs enter by the "front door" and are stripped of their components. Unlike the Marine Corps system of dealing with all items in house, the various components are packed and shipped to other Army depots where they are repaired and then returned to the "tear-down depot" for reassembly before the PEI ultimately reemerges intact. The economics of Army depot maintenance require that comparatively large volumes of the same commodity be on hand before they can be "worked." All the extra shipping of components back and forth to various Army depots and waiting to accumulate the appropriate amount of a given commodity at the depot that specializes in it are examples of Army practices that greatly increase cycle time. Historically, the only way to follow the Army model of depot maintenance has been to accept lower levels of combat readiness and to maintain comparatively large stocks of weapons and equipment so that it is possible to repair equipment to and from stock. This is what has been done. The mission of being the U.S.'s "9-1-1 emergency response force" has been assigned to the Marine Corps (not the Army). Also, the Army has historically been provided a budget to allow it to repair to and from large standing stocks of material not immediately required by its combat forces. Conversely, the Marine Corps' limited budget has never enabled it to repair to and from stock since nearly all its material is needed by the Fleet Marine Forces to maintain levels of combat readiness that permit it to respond immediately when directed by the National Command Authority.

A "real-world" example of the results of the differences between the Marine Corps' and the Army's model of depot maintenance is the case of the 50-caliber machine guns of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment -- an Army unit normally stationed at the National Training Center (NTC)/Fort Irwin to train troops, but which was deployed to Iraq recently. Fort Irwin contracted the 5th-echelon repair of these guns to the Maintenance Center on Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow (MCLBB), one of the Marine Corps' two maintenance depots, because MCLBB could and did meet the required turnaround time of 30 days. This contrasted with the turnaround time of three years reportedly offered by Anniston Army Depot!

The fundamental differences between the organization and operation of Marine Corps and Army depots are causally related to the differences between their missions. DoD's recommendations to

- Consolidate depot maintenance of Engines/Transmissions, Other Components, and Small Arms/Personal Weapons at Anniston Army Depot, AL;
- Consolidate depot maintenance of Conventional Weapons, Engines/Transmissions, Material Handling, Powertrain Components, Starters/Alternators/Generators, Test Measurement Diagnostic Equipment, and Wire at Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA; and
- Consolidate depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Electro-Optics/Night Vision/Forward-Looking-Infrared, Generators, Ground Support Equipment, Radar, and Radio at Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA

will, in my opinion, unacceptably increase cycle time, adversely impact the combat-readiness and combat-effectiveness of the Marine Corps, and compromise the Corps' ability to fulfill its mission as the U.S.'s "9-1-1 emergency response force." The recommendation to consolidate depot maintenance workload to Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany (MCLBA) will degrade the readiness of the Marine Corps units now served primarily by MCLBB (by adding to cycle times the shipping time to and from MCLBA).

These recommendations appear to be based on an assumption that differences between Army and Marine Corps depot maintenance either don't exist or are insignificant; and that, therefore, the differences between the Army's and the Marine Corps' missions also either don't exist or are insignificant. As far as I can determine, this assumption was neither explicitly considered nor tested, and since it is invalid, it led to recommendations that substantially deviate from the military value criteria established for BRAC 2005. Therefore, as a representative of the Barstow Community, I ask the Base Realignment and Closure Commission to overturn DoD's recommendations regarding Marine Corps ground combat maintenance.

II. Economic Impact Issue

I am fully aware that the outcome of the BRAC 2005 process must and will turn primary upon military value considerations. Nevertheless, I am obliged to point out for the sake of accuracy and the historical record that the analysis of the economic impact of the Department of Defense (DOD)'s recommendations concerning Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow (MCLBB) that was submitted to the BRAC Commission by DoD is substantially different to the point of being erroneous. To estimate the "local economic impact," DoD compared the number of jobs estimated to be lost at MCLBB to the total employment base of the San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), a geographical area that comprises the largest county (San Bernardino) and the third-largest county (Riverside) in the continental United States, and that is larger than 11 eastern states. Barstow (where MCLBB is located) is close to the northeastern boundary of that MSA. Barstow is also 35 miles away from the nearest city on the south, and 60 miles or more away from the nearest cities to the north, east and west. It is not surprising, therefore, that information developed by MCLBB indicates that over 72 percent of all employees of Maintenance Center Barstow (by far the largest employer on the base) live within just 20 miles of Barstow. Clearly, the only reasonable way to

measure the economic impact of the recommended job loss is to compare it to the employment base of Barstow. The Economic and Community Development Department of San Bernardino County has done so, and estimates the impact at 7.89 percent of Barstow's labor force (rather than the less than one-tenth of one percent estimated by DoD). I respectfully request that the inaccuracy of DoD's purported analysis of the local economic impact of its recommendations be corrected, and that the true extent of the economic impact be considered by the BRAC Commission.

III. Suggestions to Close MCLB Barstow, CA and MCLB Albany, GA and Transfer Their Workloads to an Army Depot

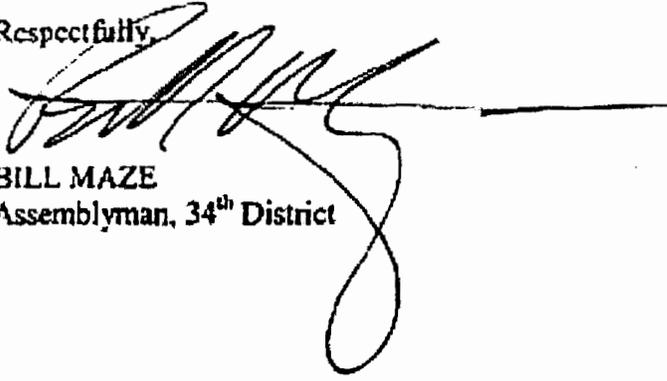
Any suggestions by communities such as Texarkana, TX to close the two Marine Corps depots and transfer their workloads to Red River Army Depot, TX (instead of closing Red River as was recommended by DoD) should be rejected for several reasons:

- First, the differences between the organization of Marine Corps and Army depot maintenance cause them to achieve different cycle times and different levels of combat-readiness and combat-effectiveness, as described above. Second, the Marine Corps has a unique workload – amphibious vehicles – that is the backbone of Corps combat-readiness and that Army depots are not competent to “work.” Even if DoD took the time and went to the considerable expense of facilitating Red River to work amphibious vehicles, there is every reason to expect that Army depots could not achieve the cycle times needed by the Marine Corps – again, as noted above. Additionally, it is my recollection that in recent years, the Department of Defense had constructed an amphibious pond and specially engineered test track to test this Marine-specific vehicle. The test track and test pond were constructed to enable Maintenance Center Barstow (MCB) at Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) Barstow to test tracked, wheeled and amphibious vehicles in water, on land and on specific degrees of slope to confirm that the vehicles have been rebuilt to “new” or “better than new” specifications. The facility consists of a test track covering 161 acres with specially designed terrain that simulates actual combat situations, and a “floating pond” measuring 53,000 square feet by 15 feet deep for testing amphibious vehicles. It does not seem prudent in my estimation to abandon this new investment.
- Lastly, there is the fact that even adding the workload of the two Marine Corps depots to the current workload of Red River Army Depot (RRAD) would not make a significant difference in Red River's capacity utilization rate. RRAD would therefore still have significant excess capacity. Leaving RRAD open even with the added workload of MCLBB and MCLBA would thus defeat the purpose of eliminating excess capacity in like activities, as a reminder, that is one of the primary goals of the 2005 BRAC round.

The suggestion to close the two Marine Corps depots and transfer their workload to RRAD is similar to those made by communities such as Sacramento, CA and Toelle, UT during the 1991 and 1993 BRAC rounds, and should be rejected just as those were.

Thank you for the opportunity to address these areas of concern. Please feel free to contact me for an clarifications or questions.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bill Maze', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and extends below the line with a large loop.

BILL MAZE
Assemblyman, 34th District

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**



FROM: Supervisor Tavaglione

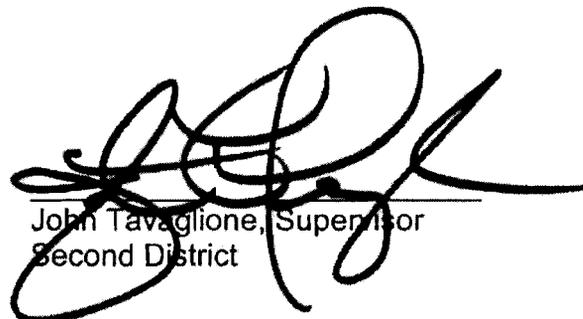
SUBMITTAL DATE: June 21, 2005

SUBJECT: Resolution No. 2005-316, a Resolution of the Riverside County Board of Supervisors Opposing Closure of the Naval Sea System Commands' Naval Surface Warfare Center, Corona, Located in Norco, California (NSWC)

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors of the County of Riverside adopt Resolution No. 2005-316.

BACKGROUND: On November 15, 2002, the United States Department of Defense began the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (B.R.A.C.) process in an effort to streamline the United States military by closing and consolidating many of its military bases.

On May 13, 2005, the Naval Sea System Commands' Naval Surface Warfare Center, Corona, located in Norco, California (NSWC) was official placed on the Base Realignment and Closure Commission's list of military bases recommended for closure.



John Tavaglione, Supervisor
Second District

2
3
4 **RESOLUTION NO. 2005-316**

5 **A RESOLUTION OF THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**
6 **OPPOSING CLOSURE OF THE NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE**
7 **CENTER CORONA DIVISION (NAVSEA)**
8

9 WHEREAS, twenty-nine California military bases were closed between 1988 and 1995;

10 and

11 WHEREAS, military bases closed in California represent almost a third of the national
12 total of bases closed; and

13 WHEREAS, the base closures resulted in the loss of 93,000 jobs and an economic
14 impact of over \$9 billion; and

15 WHEREAS, there are sixty military installations remaining in California that if closed
16 would further negatively impact the economics of surrounding localities; and

17 WHEREAS, NAVSEA has been an integral part of our region since 1941 and the military
18 and civilian personnel of NAVSEA and their families have made numerous contributions to our
19 communities; and

20 WHEREAS, NAVSEA has had far-reaching positive economic impacts, currently
21 contributing over \$146 million annually to our economy, making it a key economic engine in the
22 region; and

23 WHEREAS, NAVSEA continues to demonstrate significant military value for assessment
24 of systems and weapons capability against threats and operational combat environments; and
25
26
27
28

1 RESOLUTION NO. 20974

2 A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
3 RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA, OPPOSING THE CLOSURE OF THE
4 NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, CORONA DIVISION
(NSWC, CORONA).

5 WHEREAS, on November 15, 2002, the United States Department of Defense began the 2005
6 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process in an effort to reconfigure the current infrastructure of
7 the United States military and the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Corona located in Norco,
8 California was placed on the BRAC list on May 13, 2005; and

9 WHEREAS, twenty-nine California bases were lost from 1988 through 1995 as a result of the
10 BRAC process resulting in a loss of 93,000 jobs and \$9 billion in the state's economy; and

11 WHEREAS, further losses to California and to this region would disproportionately place a
12 national burden on one state; and

13 WHEREAS, NSWC, Corona has been an integral part of the Inland Empire since 1941 and the
14 military and civilian personnel of NSWC, Corona and their families have made numerous contributions
15 to our community; and

16 WHEREAS, according to the Department of Defense's own data, the projected twenty-year
17 savings for the closure only amount to \$20,000 per year; and

18 WHEREAS, NSWC, Corona's most notable function is its independent analysis and assessment
19 capabilities in such product areas as Combat Systems, Joint Warfare, and Strategic Systems Programs;
20 Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force Air Combat Training Range Systems instrumentation, as well as
21 federal, military, and industry metrology programs; and

22 WHEREAS, the role of independent assessment is integral to ensuring proper safety and
23 performance of military equipment and weapons and the inability to maintain operational readiness
24 during such a move in wartime should be heavily considered; and

25 WHEREAS, NSWC, Corona employs approximately 197 employees living in the City of
26 Riverside with an average salary of \$80,000; and

27 WHEREAS, NSWC, Corona has an economic benefit in the region of approximately \$146

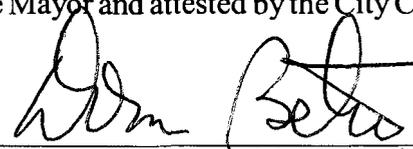
1 million annually; and

2 WHEREAS, the City of Riverside sees significant benefit to being a part of this effort to keep
3 NSWC, Corona open and operational, thereby retaining high quality, high paying jobs for City residents
4 and ensuring economic vitality for the City and the entire region; and

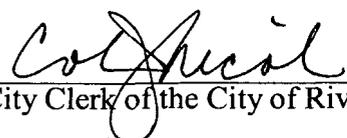
5 WHEREAS, there has been and continues to be, a strong community-based relationship and
6 military and civilian personnel based at NSWC, Corona, and continue to make significant contributions
7 to cultural, social and political life.

8 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Riverside,
9 California, does hereby express its strong support for the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Corona
10 Division in Norco, California and for the continued funding of all existing military bases in California.

11 ADOPTED by the City Council and signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk this 28th
12 day of June, 2005.

13 
14 _____
Mayor Pro Tempore of the City of Riverside

15 Attest:

16 
17 _____
18 City Clerk of the City of Riverside

19
20
21
22
23
24
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27

1 I, Colleen J. Nicol, City Clerk of the City of Riverside, California, hereby certify that the
2 foregoing resolution was duly and regularly introduced and adopted at a meeting of the City Council
3 of said City at its meeting held on the 28 th day of June, 2005, by the following vote, to wit:

4 Ayes: Councilmembers Betro, Moore, Gage, Schiavone, Adkison, and Adams

5 Noes: None

6 Absent: Councilmember Hart

7
8 IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City
9 of Riverside, California, this 28th day of June, 2005.

10
11 
12 _____
13 City Clerk of the City of Riverside

14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22 The foregoing instrument is certified,
23 under penalty of perjury, to be a
24 correct copy of the original on file in
25 this office.

26 
27 _____
28 Colleen J. Nicol, City Clerk
29 City of Riverside, California

Executed on July 6, 2005, at
Riverside, California

[05-1473]

G:\CLK\COUNCIL\Resolutions\June_28\20974.wpd

RESOLUTION NO. 2005-66

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CORONA, CALIFORNIA, OPPOSING CLOSURE OF THE NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER (NSWC) CORONA DIVISION

WHEREAS, the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Corona Division has operated a naval facility in the city of Norco since 1941; and

WHEREAS, NSWC is a major employer in the cities of Corona and Norco, providing approximately 1,100 jobs; and

WHEREAS, NSWC Corona Division has a significant impact on the Inland Empire economy, currently contributing over \$146 million annually; and

WHEREAS, NSWC Corona Division continues to demonstrate significant military value for assessment of systems and weapons capabilities against threats and operational combat environments; and

WHEREAS, on November 15, 2002, the United States Department of Defense began the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (B.R.A.C.) process in an effort to reconfigure the current infrastructure of the United States military, and NSWC Corona Division was subsequently placed on the BRAC list on May 13, 2005; and

WHEREAS, on July 7, 2004, the Corona City Council adopted Resolution No. 2004-98 in support of the retention of NSWC Corona Division and allocated \$10,000 to aid in area retention efforts; and

WHEREAS, the City of Corona will continue to partner with the City of Norco, the Corona Chamber of Commerce Military Affairs Committee, and the region's elected officials in an effort to oppose closure of NSWC Corona Division; and

WHEREAS, it is important for elected officials representing the Inland Empire be united in their vigilance and opposition to further military base closures in California.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Corona, California, that it hereby expresses its strong support for NSWC Corona Division and for the continued operation of all remaining sixty military installations in California.

ADOPTED this 6th of July 2005.

Karen Spiegel
Mayor of the City of Corona, California

ATTEST:

Victoria Wasko
City Clerk of the City of Corona, California

CERTIFICATION

I, Victoria Wasko, City Clerk of the City of Corona, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was regularly introduced and adopted by the City Council of the City of Corona, California, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 6th day of July 2005, by the following vote of the Council:

AYES: MILLER, MONTANEZ, NOLAN, SPIEGEL.

NOES: NONE

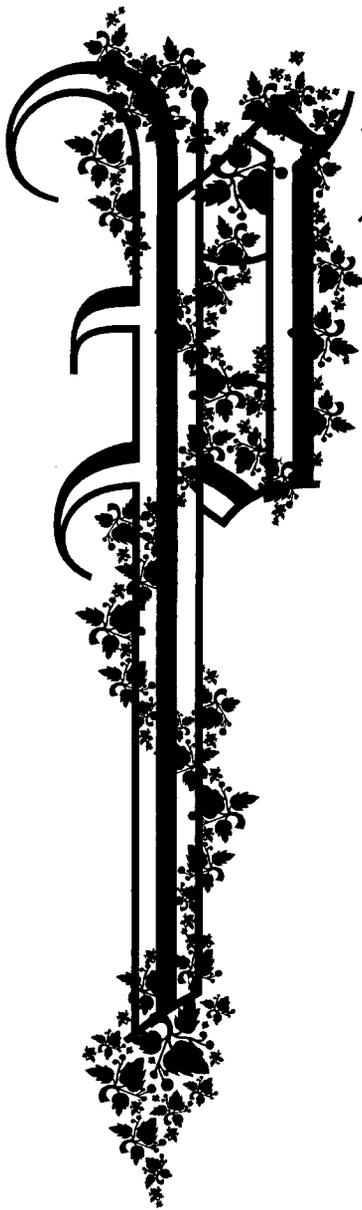
ABSENT: TALBERT

ABSTAINED: NONE

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Corona, California, this 6th day of July 2005.

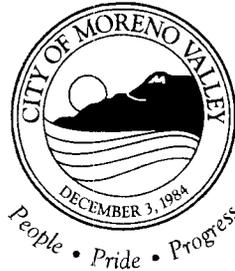
Victoria Wasko
City Clerk of the City of Corona, California

(SEAL)



Proclamation

City of Moreno Valley



Recognizing Opposing Closure of the Naval Sea System Command's Naval Surface Warfare Center, Corona (NSWC) Located in Torco, California

Whereas, twenty-nine California military bases were closed between 1988 and 1995 as a result of recommendations by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC); and

Whereas, military bases closed in California represent almost a third of the national total of bases closed, resulting in the loss of 93,000 jobs and an economic impact of over \$9 billion; and

Whereas, on November 15, 2002, the United States Department of Defense began the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure process in an effort to reconfigure the current infrastructure of the United States military, and the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Corona (NSWC) was placed on the BRAC list on May 13, 2005; and

Whereas, NSWC has been an integral part of the Inland Empire region since 1941, and the military and civilian personnel of NSWC and their families have made numerous contributions to our communities; and

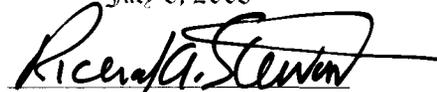
Whereas, according to BRAC, the net savings to the military if NSWC is closed is only \$400,000; alternatively, the loss of intellectual capital as a result of this action far exceeds the savings; and

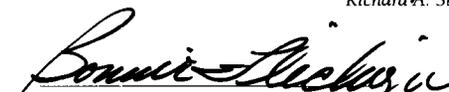
Whereas, NSWC has had far-reaching positive economic impacts, currently contributing over \$146 million annually to our economy, making it a key economic engine in the region; and

Whereas, NSWC continues to demonstrate significant military value for assessment of systems and weapons capability against threats and operational combat environments;

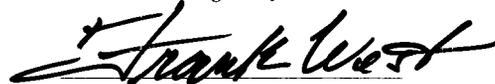
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, on behalf of its citizens and staff, hereby expresses its strong support for Naval Surface Warfare Center, Corona, and for the continued funding of all existing military bases in California.

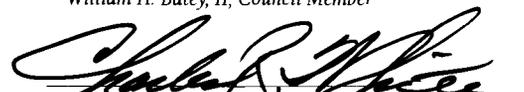
July 5, 2005


Richard A. Stewart, Mayor


Bonnie Flickinger, Mayor Pro Tem


William H. Batey, II, Council Member


Frank West, Council Member


Charles R. White, Council Member

Testimony of California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger
before the
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
Los Angeles Regional Hearing
July 14, 2005

Thank you very much.

I am very happy to participate in this hearing today, and I want to thank the members of the BRAC Commission for coming to our state and giving us the opportunity to talk with you about the military significance of our bases here in California.

I would also like to thank everyone here today, including those speaking on behalf of their base communities, and of course everyone who has worked so hard for California throughout the BRAC process, including Leon Panetta, Donna Tuttle and the members of my California Council on Base Support and Retention; the members of our California congressional delegation; and all the other state and local officials who have come together as a bipartisan, unified team to make it clear what California's military bases mean for the nation.

This is what we set out to do from the start – to bring all the parties together in this effort.

And our California Council did a tremendous job under the leadership of Leon and Donna.

One important product the Council developed was a comprehensive report on all California bases and their military value to the nation, and I would like to ask the Commission to accept this report as part of my testimony today.

The BRAC list from the Department of Defense is good news for California and the country, and it shows that Washington understands what we have known all along – that our bases have unique advantages that make them essential to our national defense and homeland security.

I can tell you, this is something I have learned over the years, visiting our bases here and around the world.

I have met with our troops at places like Camp Pendleton and Fort Irwin, and learned about how they train for combat in realistic conditions here in California that cannot be duplicated anywhere else.

And I have met with our troops in far away places like Iraq and Kuwait, and learned how they have used that training that they got right here in California, to defend America.

I have visited installations like Los Angeles Air Force Base, where brilliant minds developed the famous Global Positioning System, or GPS – and where today they continue to develop leading-edge technology, including the satellite technology that is critical to our national security.

And throughout our state, I have seen a military infrastructure uniquely positioned to accommodate joint operations;
to surge forces rapidly and effectively;
and to further the transformation of our nation's military, so we can master new capabilities and meet new threats.

So we are very proud of the strategic advantages in California that keep us at the tip of the spear of our nation's military capability.

Now, I know that one topic that always comes up as part of the BRAC process is the economic impact.

As Governor, it is my job to always consider the effect of any action on our economy.

And certainly our state's economy has taken big hits after previous BRAC rounds, when California absorbed 30 percent of all base closures and realignments nationwide.

But today, even though we don't want to lose a single job – no state does – we are pleased that the impact of the current plan on our economy is far less than it has been in the past.

We also know that in any event, there is a larger purpose served by the BRAC process, especially in the post 9/11 world – and that is the security, and future military capability of our nation.

And in fact, we have believed from the start that the criteria established for this BRAC round emphasizes more than ever why we need the bases, the training, and the technology that California provides. And also – the ability to take full advantage of California's location in the Asia-Pacific Theater, where so many of our future threats and strategic challenges are located.

What we know today, and what the Defense Department has recognized, is this:
For the good of our nation's security – the bases that are here, should stay here.

I also want to say that we appreciate the difficult job your Commission has over the next several weeks.

You have a lot to consider and many tough decisions to make.

And I am sure you are hearing strong testimony everywhere across the country.

We are no different. We feel strongly about our bases, and I know that today you will also hear from some base communities that do not agree with the Defense Department's military assessment.

I urge you to listen to them, and give their arguments serious consideration.

Thank you again for giving us this opportunity, and I look forward to continuing the dialogue with you and our leaders in Washington through the remainder of the BRAC process.

Thank you.

United States Senate

HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
SUITE 112
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0505
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<http://boxer.senate.gov/contact>

Statement of United States Senator Barbara Boxer
BRAC Commission Regional Hearing
Los Angeles, California
July 14, 2005

Members of the BRAC Commission:

Good afternoon, and welcome to beautiful southern California. I would like to begin by extending my sincere thanks to the BRAC Commission for holding this extremely important hearing. I trust that the Commissioners will leave today with an even greater understanding of why it is so essential that California continue to play a robust role in our country's national defense.

Simply put, a strong military presence in California is vital to our national security. First and foremost, California has training assets—land, sea, and air—that cannot be replicated elsewhere. Troops from all over the country come to California to take advantage of our State's vast training grounds, many in preparation for deployment on combat and humanitarian missions around the globe.

The topography of our deserts and our high mountain areas in the Sierra Nevada and White Mountains provide diverse training for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines. The size of our state also allows for thousands of acres of open space for unencroached ground, air and aquatic military training. And dare I forget to mention California's weather. Nowhere else can our military train year-round with so little threat of interference by inclement weather.

California also has the workforce to fulfill California's military needs. California has long provided a large percentage of our military's manpower requirements: nearly 300,000 people are employed by the Department of Defense in California, and nearly 1 in 10 of all new military recruits is a California resident. I am certain that in most of the places where our forces are deployed, it would be difficult not to find a Californian.

Furthermore, Californians also play a key role in ensuring that our military remains the best-equipped and most technologically advanced in the world. Many of the world's finest universities call California home: we graduate more doctoral engineers than any other state, and many of these

individuals go on to provide a lifetime of service to our nation's defense industry. And California is the hub of our nation's growing technology industry.

And finally, California is strategically located to address 21st century threats, especially as we begin to seek enhanced security in Asia and the Pacific Rim. These assets are all unique to California and cannot be replicated elsewhere.

Frankly, I question the appropriateness of any downsizing of our military infrastructure at this time. Our country is at war, our military is stretched terribly thin, and we are having trouble meeting manpower and equipment needs. In addition, there has been considerable discussion about increasing the size of our military to meet the threats of the 21st century. I believe it would have been more pertinent to consider downsizing at a time when the force is less stressed. Furthermore, our bases may well be necessary to deal with homeland security operations and/or natural disasters.

I find it difficult to discern how the Pentagon will be able to orchestrate this round of base closures and realignments in a thorough and

timely manner given the magnitude of challenges the Pentagon is currently facing. We have not even completed the last round of base closures. Today, 10 years after the last round of base closures, 5 former bases in California remain on the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund list of the most heavily contaminated toxic waste sites in the nation. These include: Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, Fort Ord, Mather Air Force Base, Moffett Naval Air Station, and McClellan Air Force Base. This is simply unacceptable.

I respectfully ask that you, the BRAC Commissioners, keep these factors in mind when you shape your list of recommended closures for submission to the President.

In closing, I would also like to commend the representatives of the many communities that have gathered here today to advocate on behalf of their respective bases, and I pledge to you my continued support in this difficult process. I would also like to thank Governor Schwarzenegger, the entire California Congressional delegation, and the State delegation for their commitment to keeping California at the forefront of our nation's defense.

JIM COSTA
20TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

EMAIL: congressmanjcosta@mail.house.gov
WEB PAGE: www.house.gov/costa

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WATER AND POWER
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

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

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
LIVESTOCK AND HORTICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, OVERSIGHT,
NUTRITION AND FORESTRY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
GENERAL FARM COMMODITIES AND
RISK MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
SPACE AND AERONAUTICS

July 13, 2005

Dear BRAC Commissioners:

Thank you for your decision to hold this hearing in Los Angeles and to discuss your recent recommendations. I would like to commend your efforts on behalf of the Central Valley's Lemoore Naval Air Station and the 144th Fighter Wing. Both facilities are critical for the security of America's West Coast, and provide an important economic foundation for the Central Valley.

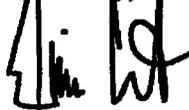
As you know, the 144th Fighter Wing is a key component of California's homeland defense. The 144th Fighter Wing is the only permanently stationed Air National Guard fighter unit in California. The Fighter Wing is located on a low-cost space without on-going or potential encroachment issues. The 144th also leads the entire State of California in National Guard recruitment. I am grateful for your recommendation to double the personnel and equipment at this facility.

Additionally, I am grateful for the Commission's recommendation regarding Lemoore NAS. Lemoore is a major employer in the Central Valley, and the tenth largest military base in the State of California. Its presence is of vital importance for the health of the Central Valley, and the protection of the West Coast. Finally, Lemoore suffers from no encroachment issues, and is one of the nation's largest contributors to the Navy's Environmental Clean-Up Fund.

As you know, the Central Valley receives \$1900 less per capita than the rest of the United States in federal tax dollars returned to local communities. In 2003, 21.8 percent of the citizens in Fresno County lived below the poverty level. President Bush issued Executive Order 13173 to create an Interagency Task Force on the Economic Development of the Central San Joaquin Valley. The Task Force was chartered to coordinate federal agencies and resources to advance the economic development of the Central San Joaquin Valley. Both Lemoore NAS and the 144th Fighter Wing are critical underpinnings of the Central Valley economy, and the Commission's recommendations serve to reinforce the Central Valley's efforts to expand and improve its economic opportunities.

Again, thank you for your efforts in this area.

Sincerely,



Jim Costa

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PHONE: (202) 225-3341
FAX: (202) 225-9308

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FRESNO, CA 93721
PHONE: (559) 485-1620
FAX: (559) 495-1027

FIELD OFFICE:
2700 M STREET, SUITE 225
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93301
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FAX: (661) 869-1027

JIM COSTA

20TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

EMAIL: congressmanjimcosta@mail.house.gov

WEB PAGE: www.house.gov/costa

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July 13, 2005

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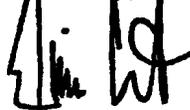
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Again, thank you for your efforts in this area.

Sincerely,



Jim Costa

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JIM COSTA
20TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

EMAIL: congressmanjimcosta@mail.house.gov
WEB PAGE: www.house.gov/costa

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WATER AND POWER
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

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

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Again, thank you for your efforts in this area.

Sincerely,



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SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

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

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
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LIVESTOCK AND HORTICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, OVERSIGHT,
NUTRITION AND FORESTRY
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July 13, 2005

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Again, thank you for your efforts in this area.

Sincerely,

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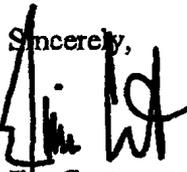
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House of Representatives

Congresswoman Lois Capps
2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Regional Hearing
Los Angeles, California
July 14, 2005

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The proposed realignments could diminish these existing operational efficiencies and negatively impact the ability of our war fighter to get her or his job done. The effect of which would be immediately felt in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Second, realigning the base's sea range and targets, and moving the test squadron and electronic warfare personnel and facilities will waste, not save, taxpayer dollars. I serve on the House Budget Committee and let me tell you – we can't afford to spend a lot of money to move missions and personnel when there's no long-term savings involved.

Other speakers will be addressing these issues in more detail, so I won't dwell on them.

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House of Representatives

Congresswoman Lois Capps

2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Regional Hearing,

Los Angeles, California

July 14, 2005

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I have represented Naval Base Ventura County for the last three years and have become intimately familiar with the critical role that this base, and the brave men and women who serve there, play in ensuring the continued security of our nation. The base is an important asset to our local community and a very good neighbor. More importantly, it's a key component of our national defense strategy.

As you know, Naval Base Ventura County has two physically separate operating facilities – Point Mugu and Port Hueneme – that were integrated to serve as the home to six major tenant commands. The base oversees an airfield, activities in a 36,000-square mile instrumented sea test range, and the only military-controlled deep water harbor and port facility between San Diego and Seattle.

Together, these facilities contribute substantially to the operational readiness of the Defense Department's total force, including development and testing of new weapons systems, joint war fighting experimentation, training and readiness, and Homeland Defense.

I have reviewed the Pentagon's recommendations and it's clear that the Defense Department erred when measuring the military value of this facilities. These recommendations don't make sense. Here's why:

First, relocating the vital functions performed by the personnel at NBVC would likely have lasting consequences for our national security.

The activities conducted at this site for the Navy, Air Force, Missile Defense Agency, and others cannot be replicated anywhere else in the nation. Moreover, the base's sea range is linked with other inland ranges in California – providing an unmatched capability to the Defense Department.

The proposed realignments could diminish these existing operational efficiencies and negatively impact the ability of our war fighter to get her or his job done. The effect of which would be immediately felt in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Second, realigning the base's sea range and targets, and moving the test squadron and electronic warfare personnel and facilities will waste, not save, taxpayer dollars. I serve on the House Budget Committee and let me tell you – we can't afford to spend a lot of money to move missions and personnel when there's no long-term savings involved.

Other speakers will be addressing these issues in more detail, so I won't dwell on them.

But I wanted to conclude by saying that at the end of the day, this is not just about numbers, missions or dollars – it's about people. It's about the fine example of sacrifice and patriotism that is on view every day at the base by military and civilian personnel alike. The commitment to serving our country and its citizens by the people of this base is essential to the ongoing readiness of our war fighter to carry out their missions, even as we speak.

I strongly encourage you to reject the Pentagon's recommendations and instead consider the Naval Base's valuable role in enhancing our nation's military and homeland security.

Again, thank you for being with us here today and thank you for your service to our country.

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Congresswoman Lois Capps
2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Regional Hearing,
Los Angeles, California
July 14, 2005

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- China Lake is 150 miles from the primary Sea Range operating area. Relocating range operations, aerial targets and aircraft to China Lake will increase response times to the range, reduce on-range time, increase safety risk factors and significantly increase operating costs. It's important to note that the range and target costs were not included in the COBRA model. And, what sense does it make to move the Range Support Aircraft to China Lake when they fly 86 percent of their sorties at Point Mugu and only 1 percent at China Lake?
- Point Mugu has been the Navy's Electronic Warfare Center of Excellence for more than 50 years. Its civilian and military personnel possess more than 4,500 collective years of EW experience. Many of those scientists and engineers have told me they won't move from the ocean's shore to the desert, which will result in a tremendous loss of intellectual capital.

I believe that when the investment costs, safety and support of our troops are considered, you will agree that the DOD recommendations simply do not make sense and will reject them in the best interest of military efficiency, preparedness and support.

Thank you again for your time and your dedication to our military and the nation.

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Statement of Congressman Elton Gallegly (R-CA)
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission
California Regional Hearing
July 14, 2005

Good afternoon. On behalf of our panel, I first want to thank the distinguished gentlemen and gentlewoman for serving on the BRAC commission and for your continued service to our country.

I would like to specifically thank my former colleague, Commissioner James Bilbray, and Commissioner Philip Coyle, who toured Naval Base Ventura County yesterday.

I am joined today by Congresswoman Lois Capps, retired Rear Admiral George Strohsahl, retired Rear Admiral Dana McKinney and retired Captain Jack Dodd.

I have had the privilege of representing some or all of Naval Base Ventura County for the past 19 years in the U.S. Congress.

I support streamlining our military, but the Technical Joint Cross Service Group's recommendations to realign many functions from Point Mugu to China Lake – functions that are essential to the core mission of Point Mugu or have been identified as "Center of Excellence" areas – will raise the costs to taxpayers by millions of dollars, decrease military effectiveness and harm our military personnel – exactly the opposite of what BRAC is supposed to do.

We can only assume that the decision to eliminate 2,400 jobs – and up to 6,300 if you include indirect – from Naval Base Ventura County and transfer them to China Lake was based on an initial assumption that NAS Point Mugu would close. No other scenario makes sense because the enormity of the proposed realignment will devastate NBVC's ability to execute its remaining missions and support our deployed troops.

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