

**DELTA JUNCTION, AK REGIONAL HEARING  
AND  
FT. GREELY BASE VISIT**

**Monday, April 24, 1995**

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

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

**COMMISSIONERS:**

AL CORNELLA  
REBECCA COX  
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)  
S. LEE KLING  
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)  
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)  
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

**SCHEDULE FOR REGIONAL HEARING**

**DELTA JUNCTION, ALASKA**

**April 24, 1995**

1:00 - 1:10 PM

Opening Comments by Commissioner Cornella

1:15 - 2:05 PM

Alaska 50 minutes

2:10 - 2:40

Public Comment: Alaska





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**WENDI LOUISE STEELE**

**OPENING STATEMENT**

**COMMISSIONER AL CORNELLA**

**REGIONAL HEARING**

**Delta Junction, Alaska**

**April 24, 1995**

**GOOD AFTERNOON, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND WELCOME TO THIS REGIONAL HEARING OF THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION.**

**MY NAME IS AI CORNELLA AND I AM ONE OF EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION CHARGED WITH THE TASK OF EVALUATING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE REGARDING THE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.**

**ALSO HERE WITH US TODAY IS MY COLLEAGUE, COMMISSIONER REBECCA COX OF NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA.**

**FIRST LET ME THANK ALL THE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL WHO HAVE ASSISTED US SO CAPABLY DURING OUR VISIT HERE. WE SPENT THIS MORNING LOOKING AT THE INSTALLATIONS THAT ARE ON THE SECRETARY'S LIST AND ASKED QUESTIONS THAT WILL HELP US MAKE OUR DECISIONS. THE COOPERATION WE'VE RECEIVED HAS BEEN EXEMPLARY. THANKS VERY MUCH.**

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE BASE VISIT WE CONDUCTED HERE -- IT IS ONE OF 54 BASE VISITS COMMISSIONERS ARE MAKING -- IS TO ALLOW US TO SEE THE INSTALLATION FIRST-HAND AND TO ADDRESS WITH MILITARY PERSONNEL THE ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION OF THE MILITARY VALUE OF THE BASE.

IN ADDITION TO THE BASE VISITS, THE COMMISSION IS CONDUCTING A TOTAL OF ELEVEN REGIONAL HEARINGS, OF WHICH TODAY'S IS THE 8TH. THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE REGIONAL HEARINGS IS TO GIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THESE CLOSURE RECOMMENDATIONS A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS. WE CONSIDER THIS INTERACTION WITH THE COMMUNITY TO BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE PARTS OF OUR REVIEW OF THE SECRETARY'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

LET ME ASSURE YOU THAT ALL OF OUR COMMISSIONERS AND STAFF ARE WELL AWARE OF THE HUGE IMPLICATIONS OF BASE CLOSURE ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES. WE ARE COMMITTED TO OPENNESS IN THIS PROCESS, AND WE ARE COMMITTED TO FAIRNESS. ALL THE MATERIAL WE GATHER, ALL THE INFORMATION WE GET FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ALL OF OUR CORRESPONDENCE IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

WE ARE FACED WITH AN UNPLEASANT AND PAINFUL TASK, WHICH WE INTEND TO CARRY OUT AS SENSITIVELY AS WE CAN. AGAIN, THE KIND OF ASSISTANCE WE'VE RECEIVED HERE IS GREATLY APPRECIATED.

NOW LET ME TELL YOU HOW WE WILL PROCEED HERE TODAY, AND AT ALL OUR REGIONAL HEARINGS.

THE COMMISSION HAS ASSIGNED A BLOCK OF TIME TO EACH STATE AFFECTED BY THE BASE CLOSURE LIST. THE OVERALL AMOUNT OF TIME WAS DETERMINED BY THE NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS ON THE LIST AND THE AMOUNT OF JOB LOSS. ALASKA HAS BEEN GIVEN 50 MINUTES TO MAKE ITS PRESENTATION.

WE NOTIFIED THE APPROPRIATE ELECTED OFFICIALS OF THIS PROCEDURE AND LEFT IT UP TO THEM, WORKING WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES, TO DETERMINE HOW TO FILL THE BLOCK OF TIME.



AT THE END OF THE PRESENTATION, WE HAVE SET ASIDE A PERIOD OF 30 MINUTES FOR PUBLIC COMMENT, AT WHICH MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC MAY SPEAK. WE HAVE PROVIDED A SIGN-UP SHEET FOR THIS PORTION OF THE HEARING AND HOPE THAT ANYONE WHO WISHES TO SPEAK HAS ALREADY SIGNED UP. WE WOULD ASK THOSE OF YOU SPEAKING AT THAT TIME TO LIMIT YOURSELVES TO TWO MINUTES. WE WILL KEEP THE TIME AND LET YOU KNOW WHEN YOUR TIME IS UP.

LET ME ALSO SAY THAT THE BASE CLOSURE LAW HAS BEEN AMENDED SINCE 1993 TO REQUIRE THAT ANYONE GIVING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMISSION DO SO UNDER OATH, AND SO I WILL BE SWEARING IN WITNESSES, AND THAT WILL INCLUDE INDIVIDUALS WHO SPEAK IN THE PUBLIC COMMENT PORTION OF THE HEARING.  
WITH THAT, I BELIEVE WE ARE READY TO BEGIN.

(FIRST WITNESS...ADMINISTER OATH)



# ALASKA

50 minutes

## DELTA JUNCTION, AK REGIONAL HEARING SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES

(Oath: Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to give to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?)

1:15PM - 1:22PM	7 minutes	Governor Tony Knowles
1:22PM - 1:26PM	4 minutes	State Senator Georgianna Lincoln
1:26PM - 1:30PM	4 minutes	State Representative Gene Kubina
1:30PM - 1:33PM	3 minutes	Cleeta Barger President, Delta/Greely Community Coalition
1:33PM - 2:01PM	28 minutes	Ray Woodruff Vice President, DG Community Coalition
2:01PM - 2:05PM	4 minutes	Cleeta Barger





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**REMARKS BY CHAIR AT BEGINNING OF PUBLIC COMMENT PORTION  
OF THE DELTA JUNCTION REGIONAL HEARING**

WE ARE NOW READY TO BEGIN A PERIOD SET ASIDE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT. OUR INTENT IS TO TRY TO INSURE THAT ALL OPINIONS ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY AFFECTING THIS COMMUNITY ARE HEARD.

WE HAVE ASSIGNED 30 MINUTES FOR THIS COMMENT. WE HAVE ASKED PERSONS WISHING TO SPEAK TO SIGN UP BEFORE THE HEARING BEGAN, AND WE HAVE ASKED THEM TO LIMIT THEIR COMMENTS TO TWO MINUTES, AND WE WILL KEEP TRACK OF THE TIME.

OF COURSE, WRITTEN COMMENT OR TESTIMONY OF ANY LENGTH IS WELCOMED BY THE COMMISSION AT ANY TIME DURING THE PROCESS.

IF ALL THOSE SIGNED UP TO SPEAK WOULD PLEASE RISE AND RAISE YOUR RIGHTS HANDS, I WILL ADMINISTER THE OATH.

THANK YOU. WE ARE READY FOR THE FIRST SPEAKER.





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**CLOSING STATEMENT**

**COMMISSIONER AL CORNELLA**

**DELTA JUNCTION, ALASKA REGIONAL HEARING**

**APRIL 24, 1995**

WE HAVE NOW CONCLUDED THIS HEARING OF THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION. I WANT TO THANK ALL OF THE WITNESSES WHO TESTIFIED. YOU HAVE BROUGHT US SOME VERY VALUABLE INFORMATION WHICH I ASSURE YOU WILL BE GIVEN CAREFUL CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMISSION MEMBERS AS WE REACH OUR DECISIONS.

I ALSO WANT TO THANK ALL THE ELECTED OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHO HAVE ASSISTED US DURING OUR BASE VISITS AND IN PREPARATION FOR THIS HEARING.

FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMUNITIES REPRESENTED HERE TODAY THAT HAVE SUPPORTED THE MEMBERS OF OUR ARMED FORCES FOR SO MANY YEARS, MAKING THEM FEEL WELCOME AND VALUED IN YOUR TOWNS.



MY FELLOW COMMISSIONERS AND I KNOW THAT WE HAVE A VERY DIFFICULT TASK AHEAD OF US. SEEING THE INSTALLATIONS AND HEARING FROM THE COMMUNITIES ENABLES US TO GAIN THE MOST INFORMATION WE POSSIBLY CAN BEFORE WE HAVE TO MAKE THE DECISIONS THAT AFFECT SO MANY.

THE ASSISTANCE WE'VE RECEIVED FROM THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA AND THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO SERVE HERE IS GREATLY APPRECIATED.

AS A REMINDER, ALASKA HAS AN ADDITIONAL 20 MINUTES FOR TESTIMONY AT THE SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL HEARING THIS FRIDAY, APRIL 28TH.

COMMISSIONER COX, DO YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO ADD?

WE ARE ADJOURNED.

# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Fort Greely, Alaska

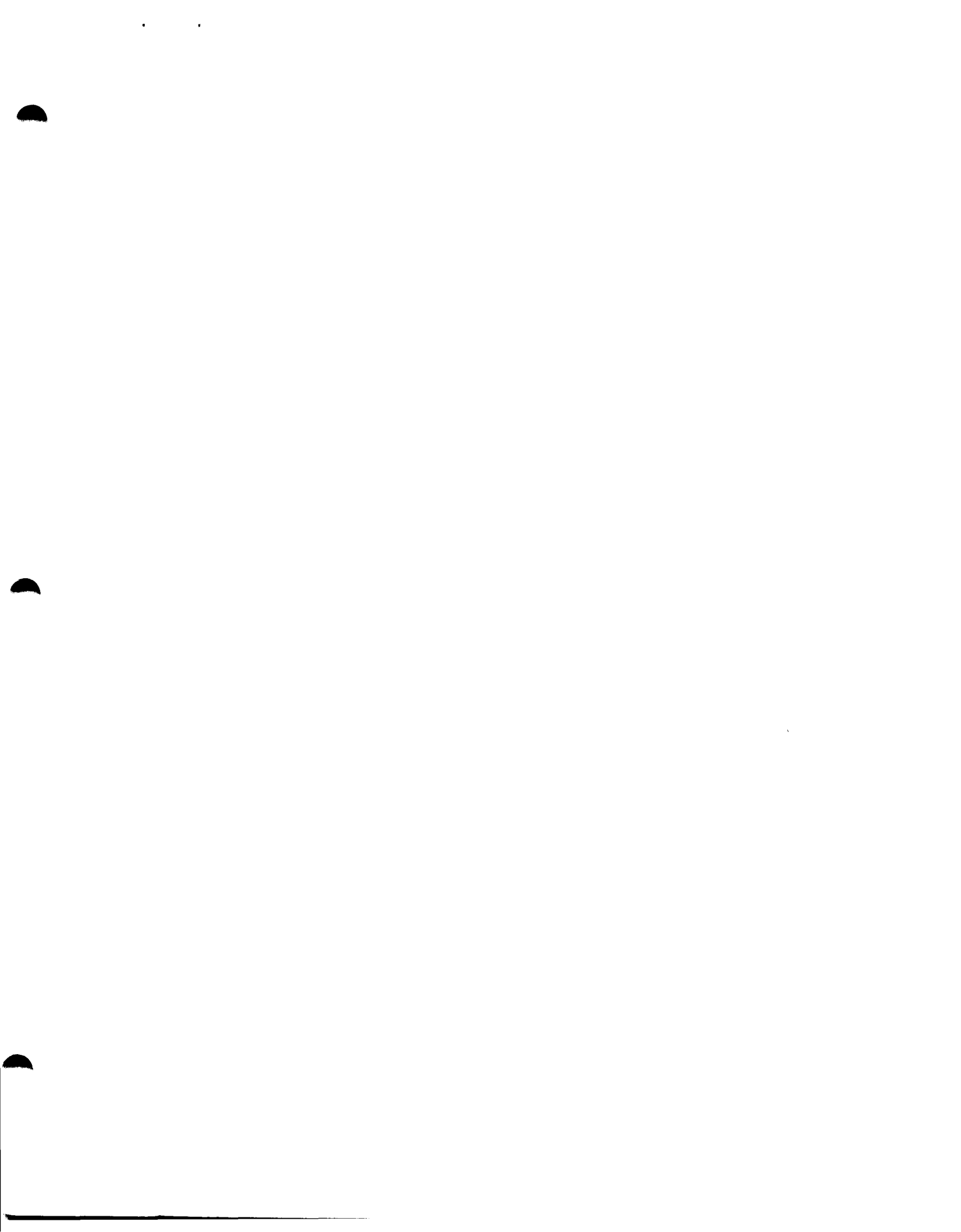
**Recommendation:** Realign Fort Greely by relocating the Cold Region Test Activity (CRTA) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) to Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

**Justification:** Fort Greely currently supports two tenant activities (CRTA and NWTC) and manages training areas for maneuver and range firing. Over 662,000 acres of range and training areas are used by both the Army and the Air Force. These valuable training lands will be retained.

The Army has recently reduced the NWTC by over half its original size and transferred oversight responsibilities to the U.S. Army, Pacific. The garrison staff will reduce in size and continue to support the important testing and training missions. The Army intends to use Fort Wainwright as the base of operations (107 miles away) for these activities, and "safari" them to Fort Greely, as necessary. This allows the Army to reduce its presence at Fort Greely, reduce excess capacity and perform essential missions at a much lower cost. The Army intends to retain facilities at Bolio Lake (for CRTA), Black Rapids (for NWTC), Allen Army Airfield, and minimal necessary garrison facilities to maintain the installation for contingency missions.

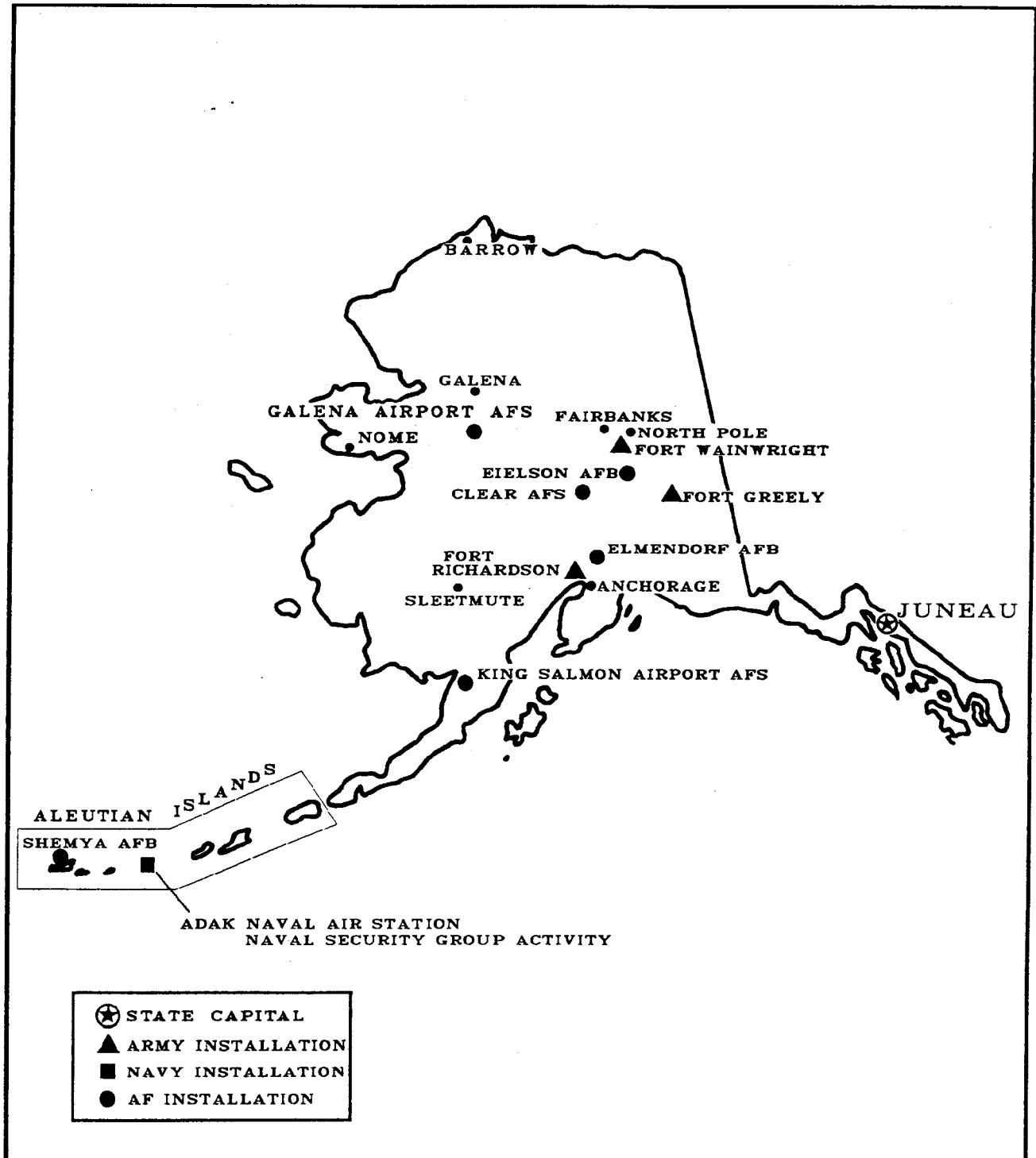
**Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$23 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$43 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$19 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$225 million.

**Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 969 jobs (724 direct jobs and 245 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK, which represents 36.3 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.



# MAP NO. 2

## ALASKA



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services  
Directorate for Information  
Operations and Reports





# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Naval Air Facility, Adak, Alaska

**Recommendation:** Close Naval Air Facility, Adak, Alaska.

**Justification:** Despite the large reduction in operational infrastructure accomplished during the 1993 round of base closure and realignment, since DON force structure experiences a reduction of over 10 percent by the year 2001, there continues to be additional excess capacity that must be eliminated. In evaluating operational bases, the goal was to retain only that infrastructure necessary to support the future force structure without impeding operational flexibility for deployment of that force. In the case of Naval Air Facility, Adak, Alaska, the Navy's anti-submarine warfare surveillance mission no longer requires these facilities to base or support its aircraft. Closure of this activity reduces excess capacity by eliminating unnecessary capabilities and can be accomplished with no loss in mission effectiveness.

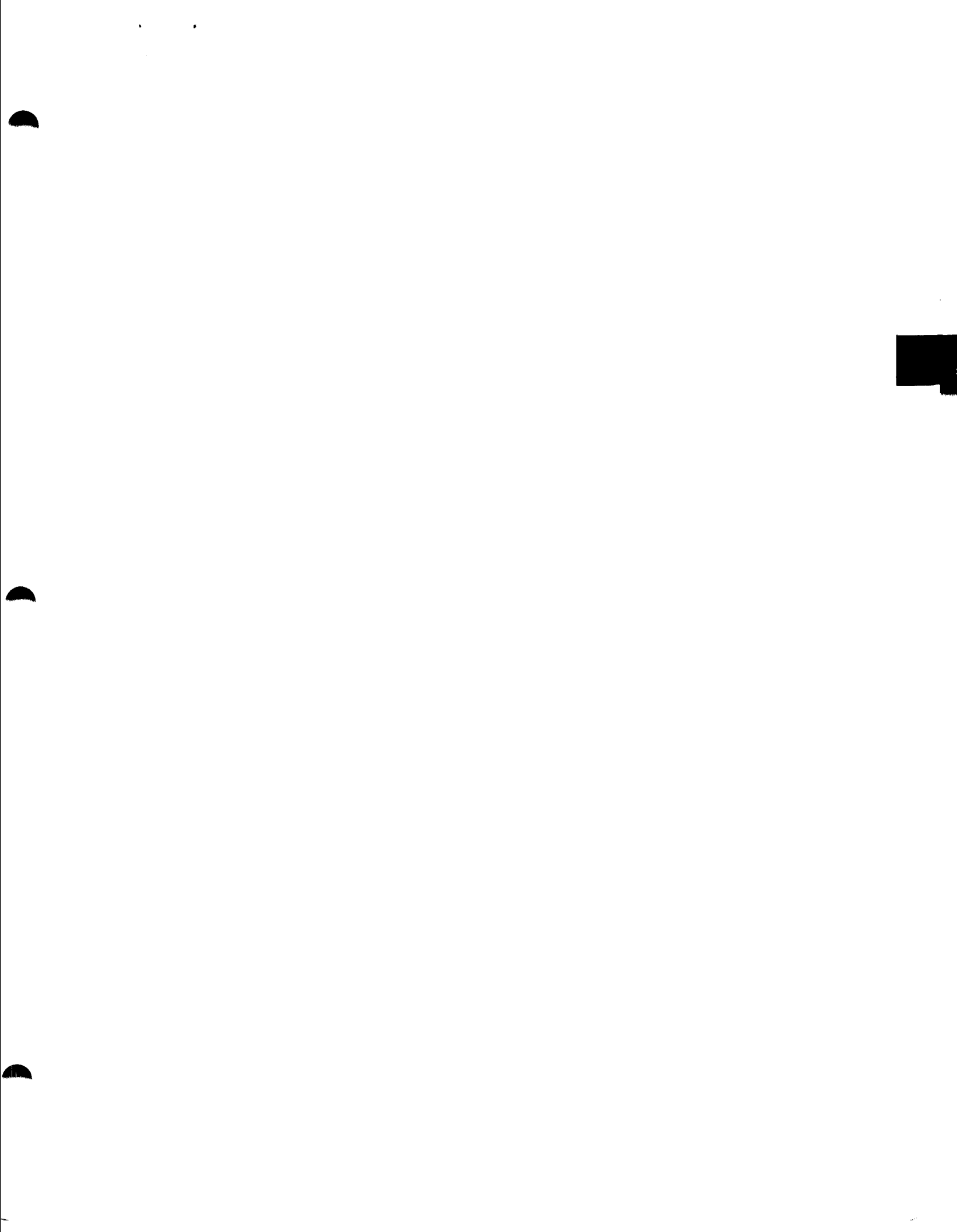
**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$9.4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$108 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$26 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$354.8 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 894 jobs (678 direct jobs and 216 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Aleutians West Census Area economic area, which is 10.4 percent of economic area employment. However, the geography of the Aleutian Islands localizes economic effects, and no loss is anticipated from the closure of NAF Adak beyond the direct job loss.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no community infrastructure impact since there are no receiving installations for this recommendation.

**Environmental Impact:** The closure of Naval Air Facility, Adak will have a positive effect on the environment in that, even though NAF Adak is in an attainment area for carbon monoxide, ozone, and PM-10, a source of ozone will be removed, further improving already favorable air quality. In an area with few air emission sources present, cessation of air emissions from this facility will enhance the natural state of the western Alaska region. Also, there is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.





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## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN ALASKA

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05-Apr-95

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SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
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A

FORT GREELY

FORT RICHARDSON

FORT WAINWRIGHT

AF

ANCHORAGE IAP AGS

CLEAR AFS

EIELSON AFB

ELMENDORF AFB

GALENA AIRPORT AFS

KING SALMON AIRPORT

KULIS AGB

SHEMYA AFB

N

NAS ADAK

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY





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WENDI LOUISE STEELE

The Honorable Tony Knowles  
Governor, State of Alaska  
Post Office Box 110001  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

Dear Governor Knowles:

I am writing to you in reference to the upcoming regional hearing of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission in Delta Junction, Alaska on April 24, 1995. The hearing will be held at the Delta Junction High School beginning at 1:00 PM. A copy of the regional hearing schedule is attached.

The State of Alaska will also have an opportunity to testify for 20 minutes at the Commission's regional hearing in San Francisco, California on April 28, 1995. A copy of the San Francisco regional hearing schedule is attached.

The overall time has been determined by the Commission on the basis of the number of affected installations and the direct military and civilian personnel lost in Alaska. Attached is a paper that further outlines the Commission's regional hearing, testimony and site visit procedures.

The total time allocated for military installations affected in the State of Alaska is 50 minutes. Although the state may use the block of time as it chooses, the Commission allocated the time based on the following breakdown of installations:

Ft. Greely	25 minutes
NAF, Adak	25 minutes

The time allotted for a state represents the total time available for all Commission discussion at the regional hearing. It has been the Commission's

experience that the Commissioners' ability to ask questions of and to seek clarification from the witnesses is mutually beneficial. It is highly recommended that presentations reserve time for Commissioners to ask questions of the witnesses. Time allocations will be strictly enforced.

The Commission requests that the elected officials and community representatives in your state work together to coordinate witnesses to ensure that your allotted time is used for a concise presentation to the Commission. A witness list indicating the time allotted to each witness should be submitted to the Commission no later than three working days prior to the scheduled hearing.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or my staff at (703) 696-0504.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon  
Chairman

Enclosures



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April 10, 1995

The Honorable Frank H. Murkowski  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Frank:

I am writing to you in reference to the upcoming regional hearing of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission in Delta Junction, Alaska on April 24, 1995. The hearing will be held at the Delta Junction High School beginning at 1:00 PM. A copy of the regional hearing schedule is attached.

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The Honorable Ted Stevens  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Ted:

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April 10, 1995

The Honorable Don Young  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Young:

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Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon  
Chairman

Enclosures



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**1995 List of Military Installations  
Inside the United States for Closure or Realignment**

***Part I: Major Base Closures***

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**Army**

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Fort McClellan, Alabama  
Fort Chaffee, Arkansas  
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colorado  
Price Support Center, Illinois  
Savanna Army Depot Activity, Illinois  
Fort Ritchie, Maryland  
Selfridge Army Garrison, Michigan  
Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, New Jersey  
Seneca Army Depot, New York  
Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania  
Red River Army Depot, Texas  
Fort Pickett, Virginia

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**Navy**

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Naval Air Facility, Adak, Alaska  
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California  
Ship Repair Facility, Guam  
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Indianapolis, Indiana  
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division Detachment, Louisville, Kentucky  
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division Detachment, White Oak, Maryland  
Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts  
Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi  
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Lakehurst, New Jersey  
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Warminster, Pennsylvania

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**Air Force**

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North Highlands Air Guard Station, California  
Ontario IAP Air Guard Station, California  
Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York  
Roslyn Air Guard Station, New York

Springfield-Beckley MAP, Air Guard Station, Ohio  
Greater Pittsburgh IAP Air Reserve Station, Pennsylvania  
Bergstrom Air Reserve Base, Texas  
Brooks Air Force Base, Texas  
Reese Air Force Base, Texas

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**Defense Logistics Agency**

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Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, Tennessee  
Defense Distribution Depot Ogden, Utah

**Part II: Major Base Realignments**

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**Army**

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Fort Greely, Alaska  
Fort Hunter Liggett, California  
Sierra Army Depot, California  
Fort Meade, Maryland  
Detroit Arsenal, Michigan  
Fort Dix, New Jersey  
Fort Hamilton, New York  
Charles E. Kelly Support Center, Pennsylvania  
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania  
Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico  
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah  
Fort Lee, Virginia

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**Navy**

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Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida  
Naval Activities, Guam  
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas  
Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Keyport, Washington

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**Air Force**

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McClellan Air Force Base, California  
Onizuka Air Station, California

Eglin Air Force Base, Florida  
Robins Air Force Base, Georgia  
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana  
Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico  
Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota  
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma  
Kelly Air Force Base, Texas  
Hill Air Force Base, Utah

***Part III: Smaller Base or Activity Closures, Realignment,  
Disestablishments or Relocations***

---

**Army**

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Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, California  
East Fort Baker, California  
Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, California  
Stratford Army Engine Plant, Connecticut  
Big Coppett Key, Florida  
Concepts Analysis Agency, Maryland  
Publications Distribution Center Baltimore, Maryland  
Hingham Cohasset, Massachusetts  
Sudbury Training Annex, Massachusetts  
Aviation-Troop Command (ATCOM), Missouri  
Fort Missoula, Montana  
Camp Kilmer, New Jersey  
Caven Point Reserve Center, New Jersey  
Camp Pedricktown, New Jersey  
Bellmore Logistics Activity, New York  
Fort Totten, New York  
Recreation Center #2, Fayetteville, North Carolina  
Information Systems Software Command (ISSC), Virginia  
Camp Bonneville, Washington  
Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA), West Virginia

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**Navy**

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Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering West  
Coast Division, San Diego, California  
Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, California

Naval Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego, California  
Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, USN, Long Beach, California  
Naval Undersea Warfare Center-Newport Division, New London Detachment, New London, Connecticut  
Naval Research Laboratory, Underwater Sound Reference Detachment, Orlando, Florida  
Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Guam  
Naval Biodynamics Laboratory, New Orleans, Louisiana  
Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland  
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland  
Naval Technical Training Center, Meridian, Mississippi  
Naval Aviation Engineering Support Unit, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Open Water Test Facility, Oreland, Pennsylvania  
Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, RDT&E Division Detachment, Warminster, Pennsylvania  
Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina  
Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering East Coast Detachment, Norfolk, Virginia  
Naval Information Systems Management Center, Arlington, Virginia  
Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake, Virginia

Navy/Marine Reserve Activities

Naval Reserve Centers at:

Huntsville, Alabama  
Stockton, California  
Santa Ana, Irvine, California  
Pomona, California  
Cadillac, Michigan  
Staten Island, New York  
Laredo, Texas  
Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Naval Air Reserve Center at:

Olathe, Kansas

Naval Reserve Readiness Commands at:

New Orleans, Louisiana (Region 10)  
Charleston, South Carolina (Region 7)

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**Air Force**

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Moffett Federal Airfield AGS, California  
Real-Time Digitally Controlled Analyzer Processor Activity, Buffalo, New York  
Air Force Electronic Warfare Evaluation Simulator Activity, Fort Worth, Texas

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**Defense Logistics Agency**

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Defense Contract Management District South, Marietta, Georgia  
Defense Contract Management Command International, Dayton, Ohio  
Defense Distribution Depot Columbus, Ohio  
Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Pennsylvania  
Defense Industrial Supply Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas

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**Defense Investigative Service**

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Investigations Control and Automation Directorate, Fort Holabird, Maryland

***Part IV: Changes to Previously Approved BRAC Recommendations***

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**Army**

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Army Bio-Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Detrick, Maryland

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**Navy**

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Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California  
Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California  
Naval Air Station Alameda, California  
Naval Recruiting District, San Diego, California  
Naval Training Center, San Diego, California  
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida  
Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola, Florida



Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center, Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida  
Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida  
Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam  
Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii  
Naval Air Facility, Detroit, Michigan  
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk Detachment, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia  
Office of Naval Research, Arlington, Virginia  
Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia  
Naval Recruiting Command, Washington, D.C.  
Naval Security Group Command Detachment Potomac, Washington, D.C.

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**Air Force**

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Williams AFB, Arizona  
Lowry AFB, Colorado  
Homestead AFB, Florida (301st Rescue Squadron)  
Homestead AFB, Florida (726th Air Control Squadron)  
MacDill AFB, Florida  
Griffiss AFB, New York (Airfield Support for 10th Infantry (Light) Division)  
Griffiss AFB, New York (485th Engineering Installation Group)

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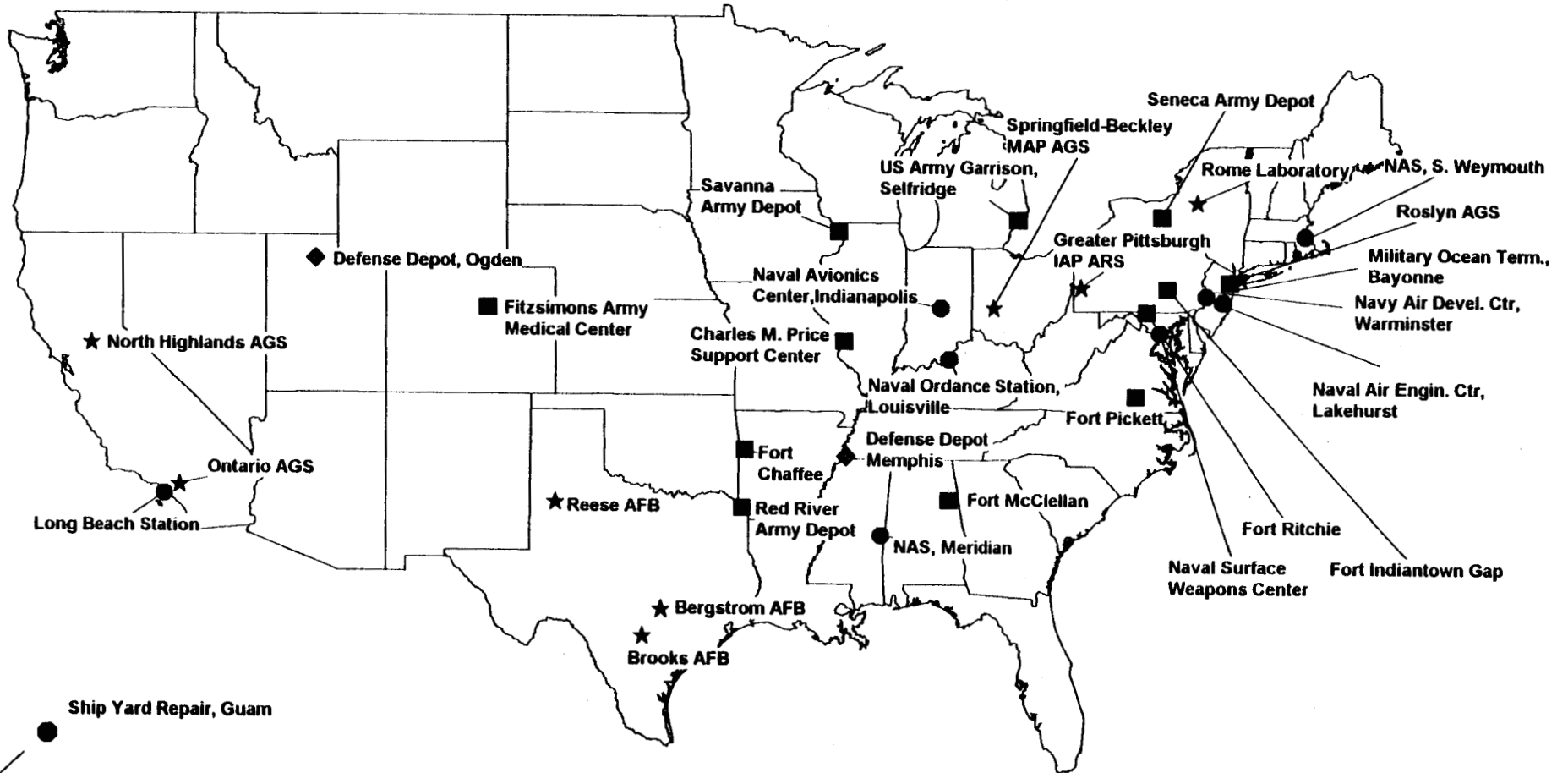
**Defense Logistics Agency**

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Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo, California

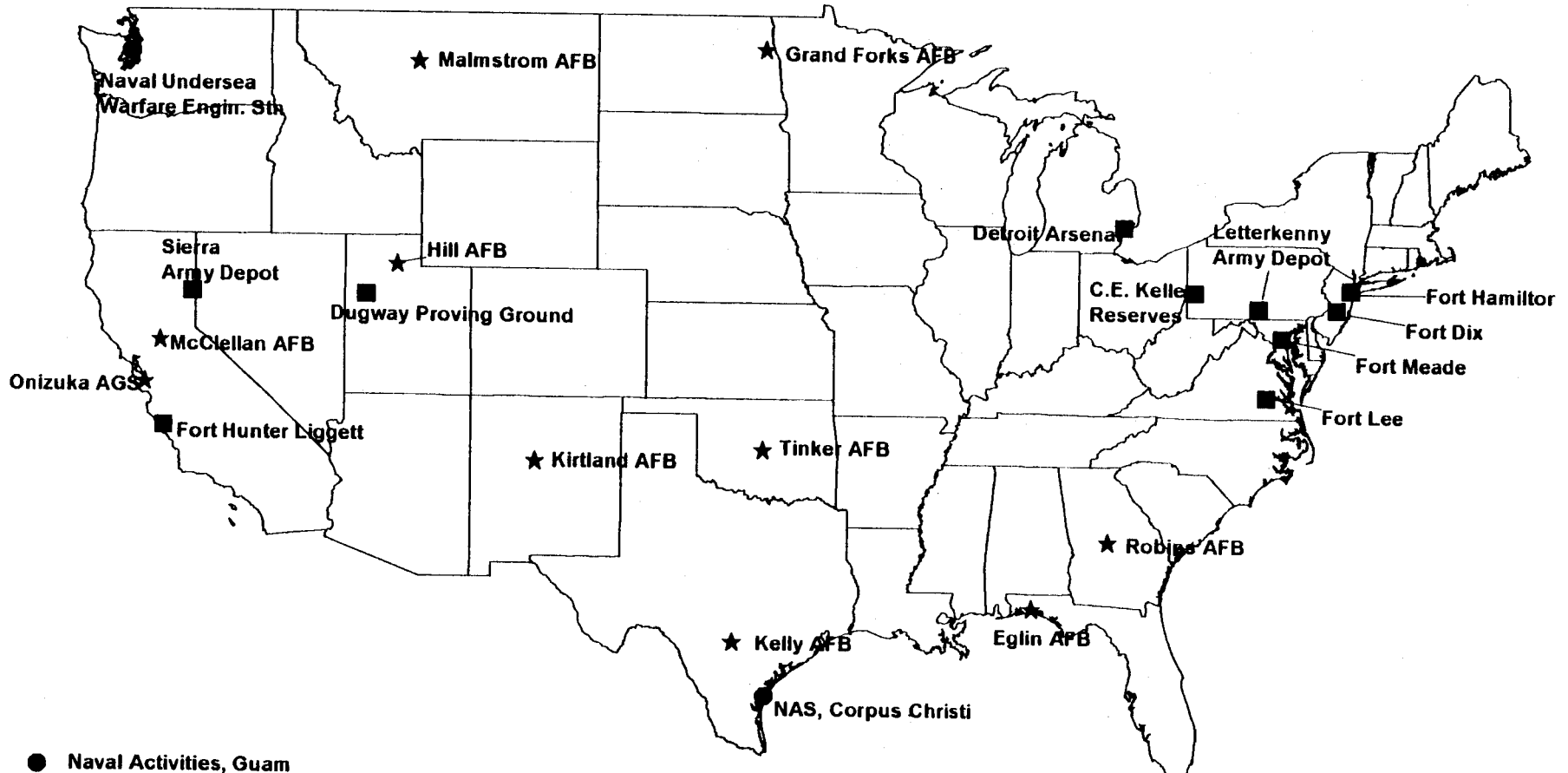
# 1995 DoD Recommendations Major Base Closures

● NAS, Adak



# 1995 DoD Recommendations Major Base Realignments

■ Fort Greely



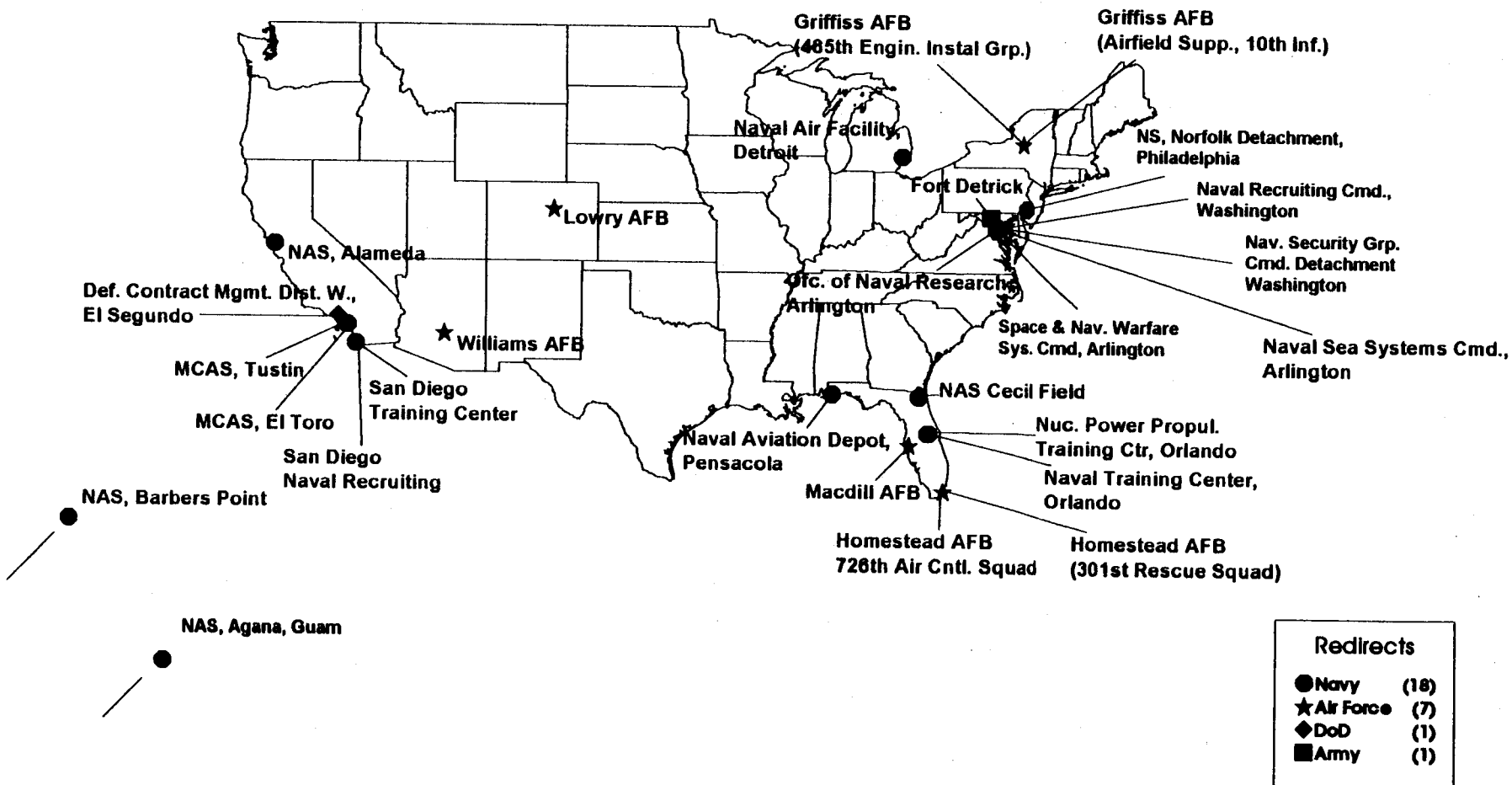
● Naval Activities, Guam

Fort Buchanan,  
Puerto Rico

● NS, Key West

Legend	
■	Army (12)
★	Air Force (10)
●	Navy (4)

# 1995 DoD Recommendations Redirects



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THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

DELTA JUNCTION, AK REGIONAL HEARING

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1995

HELD AT DELTA JUNCTION HIGH SCHOOL

1:00 P.M.

DELTA JUNCTION, ALASKA

REPORTED BY: Valerie A. Hance  
Registered Professional Reporter

MIDNIGHT SUN COURT REPORTERS 907-452-6727

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A P P E A R A N C E S

Members Present:

COMMISSIONER AL CORNELLA  
COMMISSIONER REBECCA COX

Panel:

GOVERNOR TONY KNOWLES  
STATE SENATOR GEORGIANNA LINCOLN  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE GENE KUBINA  
CLEETA BARGER, PRESIDENT,  
DELTA/GREELY COMMUNITY COALITION  
RAY WOODRUFF, VICE PRESIDENT,  
DELTA/GREELY COMMUNITY COALITION

Public Comment:

MARY ELLEN LUCAS  
JEROLD G. BARGER  
COL. TOM MCBRIDE, USA (RET.)  
JACKIE NELSON-LIZARDI  
GERALD CLANCY  
DANIEL E. LUCAS  
SAM B. WAGER  
CAROL J. COREY  
GERALD D. OLIVER  
MIKE RAWALT  
PATRICK SCHLICHTING  
THOMAS E. LASSEK  
JERILYN PRESTON

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## P R O C E E D I N G S

1  
2 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: Good afternoon, ladies and  
3 gentlemen and welcome to this regional hearing for the  
4 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. My name is  
5 Al Cornella and I am one of eight commissioners charged with  
6 the task of evaluating the recommendations of the Secretary  
7 of Defense regarding the closure and realignment of military  
8 installations in the United States. With us here today also  
9 is my colleague, Commissioner Rebecca Cox, of Newport Beach,  
10 California.

11 First, let me thank all the military and civilian  
12 personnel who have assisted us so capably during our visit  
13 here. We spent this morning looking at Ft. Greely and asked  
14 questions that will help us make our decision. The  
15 cooperation we received has been exemplary and thank you  
16 very much.

17 The main purpose of the base visit we conducted  
18 here -- it is one of 54 base visits the commissioners are  
19 making -- is to allow us to see the installation firsthand  
20 and to address the military personnel, the all-important  
21 question of the military value of the base.

22 In addition to the base visits, the Commission is  
23 conducting a total of 11 regional hearings of which today's  
24 is the eighth.

25 The main purpose of the regional hearing is to give

1 members of the communities affected by these closures a  
2 chance to express their views. We consider this interaction  
3 with the community to be one of the most important and  
4 valuable parts of our review of the Secretary's  
5 recommendations.

6 Let me assure you that all of our commissioners and  
7 staff are well aware of the huge implications of base  
8 closure on local communities. We are committed to openness  
9 in this process and we are committed to fairness. All the  
10 material we gather, all the information we get from the  
11 Department of the Defense, all of our correspondence is open  
12 to the public.

13 We are faced with an unpleasant and painful task  
14 which we intend to carry out as sensitively as we can.  
15 Again, the kind of assistance we receive here is greatly  
16 appreciated.

17 Now, let me tell you how we will proceed here today  
18 and at all our regional hearings. The Commission has  
19 assigned a block of time to each state affected by the base  
20 closure list. The overall amount of time was determined by  
21 the number of installations on the list and the amount of  
22 job loss.

23 Alaska has been given 50 minutes to make its  
24 presentation. We notified the appropriate elected officials  
25 of this procedure and left it up to them, working with the

1 local communities, to determine how to fill this block of  
2 time.

3 At the end of the presentation, we have set aside a  
4 period of 50 minutes -- excuse me -- 30 minutes for public  
5 comment at which time members of the public may speak.

6 We have provided a sign-up sheet for this portion of  
7 the hearing and hope that anyone who wishes to speak has  
8 already signed up. We would ask those of you speaking at  
9 that time to limit yourself to two minutes. We will keep  
10 the time and let you know when your time is up. If you are  
11 not able to present everything you wish to in that two  
12 minutes, we will take anything else you have in written  
13 form. Anything you give us, we will make part of the  
14 record.

15 Let me also say that the base closure law has been  
16 amended since 1993 to require that anyone giving testimony  
17 before the Commission do so under oath and, so, I will be  
18 swearing in the panel, the witnesses and that will include  
19 individuals that speak in the public portion of the hearing.  
20 With that, I believe we are ready to begin.

21 With us today on the first panel, we have Governor  
22 Tony Knowles, State Senator Georgianna Lincoln, State  
23 Representative Gene Kubina, Cleeta Barger, the president of  
24 the Delta/Greely Community Coalition and Ray Woodruff,  
25 vice president of the Delta/Greely Community Coalition.

1 Will there be anyone else giving testimony this  
2 morning -- or this afternoon?

3 MS. BARGER: No.

4 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: Would you please rise and I  
5 will swear you in.

6 (The panel was duly sworn.)

7 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: The first portion of the  
8 hearing, Governor Knowles will have seven minutes.  
9 Governor.

10 GOVERNOR KNOWLES: Commissioner Cox and  
11 Commissioner Cornella, my name is Tony Knowles and I  
12 appreciate the opportunity that you have given me as the  
13 Governor of Alaska to address you concerning the proposed  
14 realignment of Ft. Greely.

15 I thought what would be the most effective testimony  
16 I might be able to give -- and that was before I had the  
17 opportunity to see, as you did, the heartwarming and sincere  
18 and effective signs all the way the drive from the base to  
19 this community and I could just merely submit those as  
20 perhaps the most persuasive testimony.

21 And, in that, I would say that had you not come  
22 here, you would not have had the opportunity to see and  
23 experience that event. And, for that, I am deeply grateful  
24 on behalf of the citizens of Alaska for your presence here  
25 and I do appreciate it.

1           It is my belief and it is the purpose of my  
2 testimony that the Commission has a solid basis to find that  
3 the Department of Defense substantially deviated from the  
4 criteria one through four in the military base closing and  
5 realignment decisions' process.

6           The substantial deviation from the cost and manpower  
7 implications and the others will be discussed later in  
8 detail by the Delta/Greely Community Coalition. That  
9 coalition is highly qualified for both the civilian and  
10 military experience to provide accurate information on this  
11 subject and I respectfully urge you to carefully consider  
12 its presentation.

13           In addition, I would ask that the Commission  
14 consider the unique role that Alaska plays in partnerships  
15 with America's military so that it can provide a clear and  
16 convincing basis for continuing a fully functional arctic,  
17 geographically strategic and totally integrated training  
18 center at Ft. Greely. That is the essence of the military  
19 value that I ask you to consider.

20           Three specific categories of this uniqueness are;  
21 one, location. Close proximity between all Alaska Army and  
22 Air Force Bases, which I understand is necessary for joint  
23 military training efforts, is critical. This is vital to  
24 maintain a quickly deployable military force from Alaska to  
25 the Pacific military theater.

1 Alaska's proximity to the polar route is unique and  
2 it is critical to the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to  
3 Europe, Asia and areas covered by your CENTCOM Headquarters,  
4 Ft. Greely's active support of active military units.

5 Secondly, the uniqueness of the land use.  
6 Ft. Greely has 662,000 acres of training lands and the  
7 ability uniquely to conduct 360-degree arc live fire for all  
8 conventional weapon systems currently in the U.S. inventory.

9 And, number three, Ft. Greely's unique ability to  
10 provide cold temperature testing capability. If you don't  
11 believe how cold it is here, just ask anyone here. With the  
12 instability of countries in the world with cold climate  
13 conditions such as Russia, China, North Korea, the  
14 realignment of Ft. Greely might expose the Department of  
15 Defense to diminished effectiveness of this unique training  
16 asset.

17 A secondary issue of realignment is safety. If  
18 realignment does occur, it appears that there will be the  
19 need to SAFARI, if you will, troops back and forth between  
20 other bases in Alaska and Ft. Greely. This does create not  
21 only efficiency and effectiveness, but a safety concern.

22 I've spoken to you as governor, but it would be  
23 remiss if I did not also speak to you as a veteran and a  
24 long-time Alaskan who has seen the mutual benefits of a  
25 continued partnership.

1           The morale of our military is deeply affected by the  
2 support of communities and Alaskans have always received the  
3 highest marks in this category. Just ask the thousands of  
4 personnel who request continued service in Alaska, to be  
5 returned to Alaska, for those who retire in Alaska.

6           America's military mission has a great success in  
7 Alaska. The Commission has the opportunity to continue that  
8 result by continuing the combinations of factors that make  
9 it possible. A vital component of that continuation is a  
10 fully functioning Ft. Greely. Thank you, very much.

11           (Applause.)

12           COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: Thank you. Senator Lincoln.

13           SENATOR LINCOLN: I hope getting up here isn't going  
14 to be counted as my three minutes. My name is Senator  
15 Georgianna Lincoln and I represent the communities of  
16 Ft. Greely and Delta.

17           I, too, would like to say that I probably don't need  
18 to say anything to the commissioners here because as we came  
19 in, we went through the children out there holding up these  
20 signs that truly says it all. And as I stopped and asked  
21 them what they were doing there, I think about 95 percent  
22 knew exactly why they were there and how it affects their  
23 lives.

24           I, too, want to express my deep appreciation for  
25 Commissioners Cox and Commissioner Cornella for coming and

1 having one of the 54 base visits. I know that this is a  
2 long trip for you both, but I appreciate very much on behalf  
3 of the communities and the families involved for you to take  
4 the time to listen and to hear out what the folks here have  
5 to say.

6 I'm not going to go into a lot of the detail because  
7 I think that you're going to be hearing that from the  
8 residents here in Delta and those that are up at the head  
9 table.

10 What I am going to say and I think it shall -- it  
11 must be said over and over and over again and that is that  
12 the Army significantly understated the costs associated with  
13 the proposed realignment and restationing of organizations  
14 and personnel at Wainwright. That must be the key theme;  
15 that if we are looking at the true costs -- and as Governor  
16 Knowles pointed out, also the safety with Wainwright being a  
17 hundred and ten miles away -- that has to be a major  
18 consideration. Is, what is the cost savings then if we are  
19 talking about a distance delivery.

20 We also have to, as when I raised my right hand to  
21 the two of you as the commissioners to say I shall tell the  
22 whole truth, it shall be the truth, the whole truth and  
23 nothing but the truth. I, too, believe that when you sit  
24 down and look at your facts and your information, that it  
25 shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the



1 truth. And I don't believe that what you have before you,  
2 at no fault of your own, but what you have before you is not  
3 the truth. It is not the whole truth and it is not all of  
4 the information.

5 We must have provided to you and you must have in  
6 order to make your decisions, reliable accurate facts. Just  
7 as a trial, that before you make a decision, you have to be  
8 assured that all of your facts are accurate and reliable and  
9 you must hear that before a decision is rendered.

10 And I would just suggest that from the onset for  
11 whatever reasons, whether they were political, whether it  
12 was just in error, your Commission was not provided with the  
13 whole truth and, hopefully, after today, with the testimony  
14 that you're going to hear here, you will leave here with  
15 doubt in your mind about how the point system, how the costs  
16 involved, how the safety, how you ever got the information  
17 that you did.

18 And I again want to appreciate the both of you for  
19 coming and especially for the governor for taking precious  
20 time when for all of you here, Alaskans know, we're in final  
21 stages of the budget and having our operating budget and I  
22 know that there is much that needs to be done on the capitol  
23 and I appreciate very much, Governor, you taking the time to  
24 come and share with the commissioners. Thank you.

25 (Applause.)

1 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: Thank you, Senator.  
2 Representative Kubina.

3 REPRESENTATIVE KUBINA: Commissioners, I also would  
4 like to thank you very much for coming to Delta today. I'm  
5 State Representative Gene Kubina and I represent House  
6 District 35, which includes all of the Delta/Ft. Greely  
7 area.

8 Ft. Greely is an extremely unique military  
9 installation with high military value and must be retained  
10 because it is one of only two places in the United States  
11 where we can conduct joint Army/Air Force close air support  
12 exercises.

13 In the last BRAC round, Ft. Greely ranked third  
14 among its peers in the training category, but factual and  
15 analytical errors in the Army's analysis caused Ft. Greely  
16 to be incorrectly recommended for realignment.

17 All of our military installations and military  
18 personnel in Alaska are important to us, but only Ft. Greely  
19 provides a one-of-a-kind testing capability which cannot be  
20 replicated nor operated at any location other than  
21 Ft. Greely.

22 Retention of Ft. Greely is important to all assigns  
23 and our governor's presence here today underscores this  
24 point, but it is also important to the military and to the  
25 BRAC Commission, because Ft. Greely, its soldiers, civilian

1 employees and the community at Delta Junction which helped  
2 support it, are unique in their skills and dedication to  
3 conducting the training and testing mission there.

4 I urge you to carefully review the analytical data  
5 which the community will present to you today and review the  
6 accuracy of the material which the Commission must evaluate  
7 when determining the future of Ft. Greely, the home of the  
8 rugged professional. Thank you very much for coming.

9 (Applause.)

10 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: Thank you. Cleeta Barger.

11 MS. BARGER: Thank you, Chairman Cornella and  
12 welcome to you and Ms. Cox, Governor Knowles,  
13 Senator Lincoln, Representative Kubina and other  
14 distinguished guests. We welcome you to our community and  
15 thank you for coming.

16 Governor Knowles has recognized the Delta/Greely  
17 Community Coalition as the representative body for our  
18 community. The Coalition is comprised of individuals from  
19 the Delta City Council, the Delta Chamber of Commerce, the  
20 Delta/Greely School District, the Deltana Community  
21 Corporation and the Farm Bureau, Delta Chapter. We wish to  
22 express our gratitude and appreciation for the opportunity  
23 to present the information compiled by the Coalition for  
24 your consideration.

25 Ray Woodruff will now present to you the executive

1 summary of information compiled by the Coalition and  
2 contained in your packet. Ray.

3 (Applause.)

4 MR. WOODRUFF: Commissioner Cornella,  
5 Commissioner Cox, you have in front of you a folder. This  
6 is our presentation to you and contains the information I  
7 will allude to today or give you today.

8 Ft. Greely was established in 1942 as a lend lease  
9 transfer point for aircraft being ferried to the  
10 Soviet Union. Attachment 1 in your book is a map that shows  
11 where Ft. Greely, Ft. Wainwright and Ft. Richardson are in  
12 the state of Alaska.

13 The Delta Community grew up around this base and  
14 added support to the military mission. Local businesses  
15 were established to provide needed services to this  
16 population. The city of Delta Junction was incorporated in  
17 1960 as a second class city under the state laws. The Delta  
18 Community recognizes and appreciates Ft. Greely and has  
19 always been a good neighbor.

20 The facts presented today on all the installations  
21 will characterize size, usage, value, impacts on military  
22 readiness, civilian encroachment and complaints and factors  
23 which have the potential to create a public relations  
24 disaster for the Army. Any comparisons with any other base  
25 in Alaska are for the express purpose of presenting

1 Ft. Greely's capabilities only.

2 We will also show the errors in data which led to  
3 the decision to place Ft. Greely on the BRAC list. All of  
4 the above items will show that Ft. Greely is the only place  
5 to accomplish a testing and training mission currently being  
6 achieved there.

7 Army sources state there are 1.5 million acres of  
8 maneuver area in Alaska. However, much of this area is not  
9 accessible for a great part of the year. Attachment 2 shows  
10 that of Ft. Wainwright's nearly 876,000 acres, approximately  
11 636,000 acres cannot be utilized because the Tanana River  
12 blocks access to that area for ten months of the year.

13 Ft. Richardson has only 67,000 acres and since the  
14 Eagle River Flats were closed, it's limited to small arms  
15 training and weapon firing. Neither Ft. Richardson nor  
16 Ft. Wainwright can accomplish large-scale live fire  
17 maneuvers.

18 Ft. Greely, on the other hand, is located on the  
19 edge of the North American Cold Triangle where the coldest  
20 temperatures on the continent have been recorded and is the  
21 only facility which can accommodate live fire, large-scale  
22 ground and air maneuvers with its closed air space from the  
23 surface to a hundred thousand feet and the availability of  
24 670,000 acres of land which are accessible year round.

25 Attachment 4 shows an added perspective on the size

1 of Ft. Greely. Ft. Greely is about one-half the size of the  
2 state of New Jersey. Given the size of the area, Air Force  
3 elements are able to routinely accomplish live fire,  
4 air-to-air combat training on Ft. Greely's varied terrain.  
5 Some of the types of the terrain, variable terrain, is shown  
6 in Attachment 5.

7 In the training base comparisons from 1993 to 1995,  
8 significant changes were made which were erroneous in the  
9 areas of reserve component support, buildable acres and  
10 maneuver acres, as well as mechanized maneuver acres. This  
11 would have significantly improved Ft. Greely's ranking in  
12 this area.

13 Two of Ft. Greely's impact areas, the Delta Creek  
14 and Delta River, are used for year-round live fire exercises  
15 with no risk of forest fire. The Yukon Maneuver Area at  
16 Ft. Wainwright cannot be used in the summer without  
17 significant danger of forest fires, even though they may be  
18 surrounded by fire breaks. For the Army, this is a public  
19 relations disaster waiting to happen.

20 In addition, there have been many media articles  
21 complaining of noise, air space utilization and  
22 environmental contamination on both Ft. Wainwright and  
23 Ft. Richardson. Complaints of this sort are rare from the  
24 Ft. Greely community as the local populace understands the  
25 need for training, testing and support of the Army.

1           According to range regulations and historical use,  
2 the information presented in Attachments 6, 7 and 8 prove  
3 that neither Ft. Wainwright nor Ft. Richardson are capable  
4 of meeting either the Army's range safety regulations or  
5 their own, because they lack the terrain to keep fired  
6 munitions and lasers within the confines of the impact areas  
7 on the post. This is not true of Ft. Greely which has the  
8 capacity to accommodate firings out to 50,000 meters in  
9 addition to extensive mobility maneuvers -- mobility trails  
10 and other terrain which can be used to adequately maneuver  
11 and train as well as test new equipment in a cold regions  
12 environment.

13           Because of the location, existing lines of  
14 communication, available facilities, contingency response  
15 and mobilization from Ft. Greely can be done as easily as  
16 from Ft. Richardson or Ft. Wainwright. Allen Army Airfield  
17 has repeatedly been used as a marshalling site for troop  
18 deployments. More than 100 units have been deployed to and  
19 from Ft. Greely to include air landings by C-5A.

20           The distance from Ft. Greely to the ice-free,  
21 deep-water port in Valdez is only 265 miles. Both  
22 Ft. Greely and Ft. Wainwright are 365 miles from Anchorage.  
23 The distances from Ft. Greely and Ft. Wainwright to  
24 Frankfurt, Germany and Tokyo, Japan, are approximately the  
25 same as the distance from here to Los Angeles.

1           Due to the earth's curvature, the routes from here  
2 to the Far East are shorter than those from the west coast.  
3 In actuality, the capability to meet any short response  
4 contingency can be accomplished as easily from Ft. Greely as  
5 from Ft. Wainwright.

6           The military value of Ft. Greely cannot be  
7 overestimated in today's world. Allen Army Airfield is C-5  
8 capable when the soil is frozen. C-141's and C-130's, as  
9 well as other major aircraft, also regularly use this air  
10 field. The ranges have the highest use and most value of  
11 any post in Alaska. The fact that the ranges have been used  
12 for everything from live air-to-air weapons firings to a  
13 large scale joint Army/Air Force live fire exercises  
14 reinforces the importance of Ft. Greely.

15           Ft. Greely is one of only two army bases, the other  
16 being Ft. Bragg, Pope Air Force Base complex, where close  
17 air support operations can be held. Previous studies and  
18 reviews have stated without exception that Ft. Greely is of  
19 incalculable value to the military.

20           In 1990, a stationing study was done by the  
21 Ft. Richardson Director of Resource Management Office which  
22 indicated a desire to station an artillery battalion and a  
23 maintenance unit at Ft. Greely. Although, we've been unable  
24 to obtain a copy of this document, the proposed stationing  
25 as put forth at that time would be even more feasible now



1 than then. This is especially true when considering the  
2 inability to fire artillery ammunition at Ft. Wainwright --  
3 or Ft. Richardson -- excuse me. We've also been told the  
4 Air Force had plans for Ft. Richardson in the form of a  
5 proposed new runway expansion utilizing a portion of that  
6 post.

7 An issue not in the COBRA or other available  
8 information is the Air Force training, funding and other  
9 requirements for use of Ft. Greely. It is our opinion that  
10 all costs, both Army and Air Force, will increase.

11 Ft. Wainwright and Ft. Richardson have experienced  
12 encroachment to the very edge of the impact areas and the  
13 post boundaries with the accompanying increase in public  
14 relations problems. These problems encompass issues from  
15 public complaints of noise, traffic and environmental  
16 problems to actual trespass on live impact areas during  
17 firings. Complaints from the public may or may not be  
18 founded, but they do occur. With the expanding population  
19 of Fairbanks and Anchorage, this condition can only  
20 deteriorate.

21 Civilian aviator complaints regarding planned usage  
22 of areas have caused changes in training plans at both  
23 Ft. Richardson and Ft. Wainwright, a situation that has not  
24 happened at Ft. Greely. Range control activities can  
25 alleviate only a few of these problems. Range control

1 supervision cannot be accomplished from long distance,  
2 however. And the current plan calls for range control to be  
3 done from Ft. Wainwright.

4 I submit, having been responsible for this activity  
5 for two years, that this situation will cause unsafe  
6 conditions and possible injury. This will lead to some of  
7 the same problems as previously experienced when  
8 insufficient range control was exercised.

9 The only reason that range control was transferred  
10 to the 6TH ID was because of insufficient personnel at CRTC  
11 to perform all actions required to preclude misuse of  
12 ranges.

13 The occurrence of inappropriate incidents by  
14 personnel of the 6TH ID include firing of mortars and  
15 artillery at moose and buffalo, firing into areas which were  
16 not valid impact areas, destruction of wetlands, damage to  
17 facilities and clearing and using lands not a part of the  
18 reservation.

19 The concern is that these incidents will not only  
20 occur again, but be magnified with the inadequate range  
21 control planned under the realignment.

22 Ft. Greely has two primary missions which have a  
23 significant impact on the readiness of the U.S. Army, both  
24 of which are year-round requirements. These missions are  
25 testing of equipment in a cold regions environment and

1 training soldiers and cadre in operations in cold and  
2 mountainous environments.

3 Ft. Greely is the Army's only valid source of  
4 expertise in both these areas. There is nowhere else that  
5 the testing of equipment can take place to ensure that it  
6 will operate in cold regions. The environment required for  
7 accurate testing is not consistently available elsewhere as  
8 has been proven by many Army studies.

9 The test expertise and validity of the testing at  
10 Ft. Greely has been proven over and over again when tests  
11 are attempted elsewhere. The extent of testing done at  
12 Ft. Greely can best be comprehended with the knowledge that  
13 all the items used by the U.S. Army in the Gulf War were  
14 tested by CRTC.

15 Attachment 9 shows the major systems that were  
16 tested here. There are numerous instances of attempts to  
17 test at other locations which resulted in inadequate testing  
18 because the weather did not meet requirements and in other  
19 attempts where expertise was lacking in the test personnel.  
20 There are new examples, as well as past ones, of problems of  
21 this nature which prove that the expertise and climatic  
22 conditions are not available elsewhere.

23 And it should be noted that cold chamber testing is  
24 not a valid alternative to natural environment testing.  
25 There has been no other location where expertise can be

1 developed and retained or where that developed expertise is  
2 reinforced by daily contact with the conditions of testing.

3 It's a fact that expertise has already been lost as  
4 a result of downsizing both CRTA and NWTC and it would be  
5 further reduced by moving these organizations to  
6 Ft. Wainwright. As a point of fact, elements of CRTC were  
7 moved to Ft. Wainwright for two years and then moved back to  
8 Ft. Greely when range and climatic deficiency occurred. The  
9 proposed move makes less sense now than it did then.

10 Testing at Ft. Wainwright would be limited by  
11 terrain, visibility, range availability, traffic, weather,  
12 transport and many other factors. Attachments 6, 7 and 8,  
13 that I showed you previously, expound more on these  
14 problems. The terrain is too hilly for testing of many tank  
15 weapons or other direct and indirect fire weapons.

16 In addition, the safety fans of these weapons as  
17 well as indirect fire weapons exceed the boundaries of the  
18 area and since the range regulations allow for civilian  
19 usage of portions of the Yukon Maneuver Area, further  
20 limitations for access to testing will occur.

21 The concept of SAFARI operations from Ft. Greely  
22 simply does not make sense. The quarters at Ft. Greely will  
23 be closed and declared excess while requiring construction  
24 of more quarters at Ft. Wainwright. The Army will incur  
25 costs in the form of TDY pay and families will be separated

1 by having to train and test at Ft. Greely. This will cause  
2 logistics problems, delays in testing and creates an  
3 additional burden on the soldiers and civilians who have  
4 that mission to accomplish.

5 Keep in mind that the road from Ft. Wainwright to  
6 Ft. Greely is 105 miles of ice, ice fog, extreme  
7 temperatures, frost heaves and traffic. Bridge limitations  
8 and road limits during break-up will require contracting for  
9 movements and will incur higher costs.

10 The Aviation Detachment at Ft. Greely has  
11 demonstrated exceptional expertise as evidenced by their  
12 30-year safety record. This expertise will be lost because  
13 of training, daily contact with the conditions and close  
14 coordination with the supporting organizations cannot be  
15 maintained from long distance. These problems will be  
16 encountered not only during the winter, but will be  
17 experienced year-round.

18 Attachment 10 shows you some of the examples of  
19 summer testing that's done here. The MAST service, Military  
20 Assistance to State Troopers, is to be moved, as well. This  
21 is the only medical evacuation in an area larger than the  
22 state of West Virginia. The value of this service and its  
23 medical aid was substantiated when two tour buses with  
24 severe casualties had accidents in remote parts of this  
25 area.

1           The SAFE AIR Feasibility Test will be conducted on  
2 Ft. Greely during August of 1995. This test was previously  
3 held in the lower 48, but was moved to Ft. Greely for one  
4 reason and one reason alone. It could not be done anywhere  
5 else. This live fire test could not be executed on any Air  
6 Force base or at White Sands Missile Range because of range  
7 constraints or, for that fact, any other place but  
8 Ft. Greely.

9           This feasibility test will show potential foreign  
10 military sales customers the value of upgraded air defense  
11 systems against a variety of actual targets utilizing  
12 National Guard and Marine Corps' assets to demonstrate  
13 capabilities against fixed-wing aircraft at short and medium  
14 range, rotary-wing aircraft, cruise missiles, unmanned  
15 aerial vehicles and ballistic missiles. This test clearly  
16 illustrates Ft. Greely's unique capabilities.

17           These facts clearly show that the military value of  
18 Ft. Greely is significant. And it's one-of-a-kind  
19 capabilities simply should not be forfeited.

20           The cost comparisons at Attachment 11 have been  
21 made. Included in Attachment 11 are the construction costs;  
22 have been made between the COBRA study and figures which  
23 have been developed by the Delta/Ft. Greely Community  
24 Coalition; specifically, members who have worked with those  
25 figures for many years.

1           A comparison of cost savings through the year 2001  
2 show a total savings from the COBRA study of \$42,974,000.  
3 However, only \$13,230,000 was included as construction  
4 costs. The actual construction cost as provided to  
5 Senator Stevens was 48,800,000 and if just this figure alone  
6 was inserted into the COBRA study, the savings would be  
7 negligible.

8           When the figures were reviewed, several errors in  
9 methods or raw data were noted. With all the discrepancies  
10 corrected, this action would actually cost the Army  
11 \$5,825,000 for that same period.

12           Likewise, when the savings in the outyears is  
13 studied, the mission cost of SAFARI operations is actually  
14 \$1,649,000; not the \$1,123,000 as listed in the COBRA study.

15           The return on this investment will take  
16 approximately seven years. When all figures were corrected  
17 and compared, the COBRA study indicates that \$18,976,000 be  
18 saved every year. The actual savings from 2002 on, or  
19 thereabouts, is \$8,937,000. And it is insignificant for the  
20 benefit that you get from Ft. Greely.

21           The figures and corrections to the COBRA study were  
22 based on the Director of Resource Management statistical  
23 data as of 30 September, which compares the cost of all  
24 three Alaska bases. And there is a study, Warmbase  
25 Ft. Greely and move of CRTA and NWTC cost comparison, which

1 has been compiled by the USARAK and which can also be seen  
2 there at Attachment 12. These all verified the coalition  
3 figures.

4 The cost of clean-up or other environmental  
5 restoration are not covered in this discussion. The cost  
6 indicates that Ft. Greely is a bargain by anybody's judgment  
7 and, again, this facility simply should not be lost.

8 There have already been military cutbacks at  
9 Ft. Greely with Cold Regions Test Center being reduced by 95  
10 percent of its military personnel and Northern Warfare  
11 Training Center by about 59 percent of its personnel.

12 The COBRA study states that the census area of  
13 Southeast Fairbanks is the Delta/Ft. Greely impacted area.  
14 There is the map at Attachment 13. This entire area is  
15 25,995 square miles or, as a comparison, larger than  
16 Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont  
17 combined.

18 The actual impacted area, however, is a 30-mile  
19 radius around Delta Junction. That's the circle. Or 2,826  
20 square miles which is an area only about twice the size of  
21 Rhode Island.

22 The COBRA study also used the entire population of  
23 the Southeast Fairbanks census area as the population for  
24 impacted area in arriving at their 36.3 job loss figure.

25 According to the Alaska state demographer, the



1 Delta/Ft. Greely area population is 3,988. The job loss  
2 figure provided by COBRA is ambiguous. However, when using  
3 their figures, but using actual population, the job loss in  
4 the Delta/Ft. Greely area is 70.5 percent of the total  
5 employment. However, assuming that the numbers that were  
6 developed by the Coalition are correct, that figure is  
7 actually 82.6 percent.

8 An article from the March 27, 1995 issue of the  
9 Alaska Journal of Commerce is at Attachment 14. It states  
10 that Fairbanks has no available housing. To aggravate that  
11 situation, there are two new industries beginning business  
12 in Fairbanks in summer. This will add to the already  
13 acknowledged burden on the housing market. And this plan  
14 would add CRTA, NWTC and the Aviation Detachment to that  
15 problem.

16 In summary, the Coalition would offer the following  
17 points of clarification. The training and testing missions  
18 accomplished without interruption for the past 46 years at  
19 Ft. Greely cannot be done elsewhere, either in the lower 48  
20 or in Alaska, with equal efficiency when the ingredients of  
21 cost, climate, terrain, remoteness, people expertise and  
22 public acceptance are considered.

23 DA, DOD and hence the BRAC Commission, have been  
24 given erroneous information concerning the true capability  
25 and limitations of Ft. Richardson and Ft. Wainwright versus

1 Ft. Greely.

2 Only Ft. Greely has a real live fire joint U.S.  
3 Air Force/U.S. Army use capability. This realignment action  
4 is short-sighted with little or no future vision. We are  
5 concerned not only for the vitality of the Delta/Greely area  
6 but also the military presence in Alaska due to the future  
7 inability to effectively serve the military's agenda and  
8 mission.

9 As has been demonstrated with facts and figures, the  
10 Army's needs for Ft. Greely as a testing and training site  
11 is critical. There will be no cost savings should  
12 Ft. Greely be realigned and Ft. Greely is a bargain by  
13 anybody's judgment. The environmental concerns have  
14 scarcely been addressed. The Delta/Greely community in its  
15 entirety will be grievously crippled should this alignment  
16 occur.

17 Based on this information, the following requests  
18 are provided to the BRAC Commission for consideration.

19 One, remove Ft. Greely from the list and, if  
20 possible, prevent future drawdown without approval.

21 Two, if the decision is made to keep Ft. Greely on  
22 the BRAC list, establish a slow track to give our community  
23 time to develop an economic recovery plan.

24 Three, if the BRAC Commission's final decision is to  
25 realign Ft. Greely, we request the Commission provide for

1 the greatest amount of joint utilization of Ft. Greely by  
2 the Delta/Greely Community Coalition, for economic recovery.

3 I want to thank you for this opportunity to present  
4 our case and now Cleeta Barger, President of the  
5 Delta/Greely Community Coalition, will present our closing  
6 statement.

7 (Applause.)

8 MS. BARGER: Boy, that's going to be a hard act to  
9 follow.

10 Commissioner Cornella, Commissioner Cox, as  
11 president of the Delta/Greely Community Coalition, I would  
12 like to express our heartfelt appreciation for the personal  
13 commitment you each have made to the mission of the BRAC  
14 Committee.

15 In closing, I leave you with the following comments.  
16 Our executive summary has provided you with verifiable  
17 evidence of the highest possible quality of historical data,  
18 testing and training achievement. It provides verifiable  
19 documentation proving the lack of credibility of the data  
20 developed for your consumption.

21 The current recommendation lacks any future vision  
22 for the military presence in Alaska and to maintain our  
23 national military posture. Our military forces face  
24 potential conflicts in Korea, Bosnia, North Europe, as well  
25 as other areas and we are preparing to sacrifice that

1 training.

2 The material proves without a doubt the fallacy of  
3 the claim of economic savings within the official BRAC  
4 criteria. Specifically, the savings predicted by COBRA will  
5 take seven years rather than the required five.

6 The power projects for deployment, quality test and  
7 training results and Alaska mission accommodations, alone,  
8 demonstrates a value well beyond the current and projected  
9 cost.

10 The local impact data provided, economic as well as  
11 social, demonstrate a much higher cost than data from COBRA.  
12 For example, 48 percent of the students currently enrolled  
13 in school will be gone from our community. Fifty-two  
14 percent of the professional and support staff employed at  
15 our school district will be thrust into the ranks of the  
16 unemployed. The regional and state brain drain will be  
17 disastrous.

18 In closing, Commissioners Cornella and Cox, I leave  
19 you with one critical issue. Please direct your staff to  
20 scrutinize very closely the 1995 TABS report and the 1993  
21 TABS report as you compare the two. Ask yourself how  
22 Ft. Greely could possibly have lost a minimum of a hundred  
23 and eighty-five points in such a short period of time.

24 The category of maneuver versus training base is  
25 questionable because of the extensive testing and maneuvers

1 at Ft. Greely. I ask you, did a huge amount of land mass  
2 that had been available for mechanized maneuvers simply  
3 disappear? Did 66 percent of the buildable acres that were  
4 rated in the 1993 report, but ignored in the 1995 report,  
5 simply vanish?

6 Mr. Chairperson, the information that the Coalition  
7 has presented to you confirms, in our opinion, the fact that  
8 through realignment, the proper utilization of the training  
9 and testing ranges will, in effect, be lost.

10 Commissioners, these are but two very minor  
11 discrepancies that support our contention that the  
12 recommendation is based on unacceptable data and that, in  
13 our opinion, Ft. Greely should be removed from the 1995 BRAC  
14 list.

15 Please keep in mind that members of our Coalition  
16 are prepared and willing to clarify anything presented here  
17 today at your convenience.

18 Thank you for your attention and especially thank  
19 you for coming to our part of the world.

20 (Applause.)

21 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: I would like to thank the  
22 distinguished panel for their presentations and I would also  
23 want to assure the panel and all of the citizens here today  
24 that these issues will be addressed. We will check into the  
25 figures that have been submitted. We do have the COBRA team

1 on our staff that will check all these figures and numbers  
2 to make sure that they are accurate and they will be taken  
3 into consideration during our final deliberations.

4 We are now ready to begin a period set aside for  
5 public comment. Our intent is to try to insure that all the  
6 opinions on the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense  
7 regarding this community are heard.

8 We have assigned 30 minutes for this comment. We  
9 have asked any persons wishing to speak to sign up before  
10 the hearing began and we have asked that you limit your  
11 comments to two minutes and we will keep track of that time.  
12 As I indicated earlier, if that time is not adequate, we  
13 would ask any further information be given in written form.

14 If all of those who signed up to speak would please  
15 rise and raise your right hands, I will administer the oath.  
16 Would all those wishing to speak, please stand.

17 (The witnesses were duly sworn.)

18 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: Mary Ellen Lucas. As I call  
19 your name, if you'd approach the microphone, please.

20 MS. LUCAS: Thank you, Commissioners, for coming to  
21 Delta Junction and hearing our testimony. I've been a  
22 resident of Delta Junction employed by the Cold Regions Test  
23 Activity for 20 years and I can only reiterate what has been  
24 said earlier by the Governor, Ray Woodruff and Cleeta Barger  
25 about the value of Ft. Greely.

1           We must ask ourselves again what is in the best  
2 interest of the Army, not only meeting its current training  
3 needs but any future needs that it may have, the potential  
4 here at Ft. Greely to even grow and expand to meet those  
5 needs. No other base in Alaska has that ability.

6           As has been said before, we have the ranges, the air  
7 space, the air strips, the assault strips, to conduct all  
8 the necessary activities to provide a very capable and  
9 efficient Army.

10           Again, is it prudent to shuttle our troops and  
11 equipment back and forth from either Richardson or  
12 Wainwright over the highways at an increased cost to  
13 training when we've got that barracks space, the housing  
14 here, to keep the troops here, when they can have access  
15 readily to all that is here at Ft. Greely.

16           Again, I ask you to favorably look upon Ft. Greely  
17 and remove it from the list. Thank you.

18           (Applause.)

19           MR. BARGER: Commissioner Cornella,  
20 Commissioner Cox, my name is Jerold Barger. I'm the  
21 Technical Director, Cold Regions Test Activity, Ft. Greely.

22           I wanted to make a statement regarding the  
23 subdirectives of the DOD BRAC recommendation that Northern  
24 Warfare Training Center would retain the Black Rapids  
25 Training Site and Cold Regions Test Activity would retain

1 the Bolio Lake Test Site, but both activities would relocate  
2 to Ft. Wainwright.

3 Each facility, which you visited this morning, will  
4 be retained as an essential billeting and building space  
5 necessary to conduct required operations. Each facility is  
6 worth in excess of six million dollars. It has been very  
7 recently constructed. I think that it is prudent so to keep  
8 those facilities.

9 Relocation to Ft. Wainwright takes the NWTC cadre an  
10 additional hundred miles from their base of operations at  
11 Black Rapids. Likewise, relocation of Cold Regions Test  
12 Activity to Ft. Wainwright takes us the whole hundred miles,  
13 not just in addition.

14 NWTC currently occupies two buildings on Ft. Greely.  
15 Cold Regions Test Center currently occupies nine buildings  
16 and part of another. Cold regions is undergoing the  
17 significant drawdown which will occur finally in 1998 and  
18 will occupy at that point approximately four buildings on  
19 Ft. Greely.

20 The current direction will be -- would lead to up to  
21 \$12,700,000 new construction essential to support the heavy  
22 equipment shops and test support areas for CRTA.

23 In addition, it's estimated an annual requirement  
24 for \$1,600,000 in TDY and travel costs will be required for  
25 operation from Ft. Wainwright with much of the testing



1 conducted at Bolio Lake and the rest of Ft. Greely.

2 Costs --

3 (End bell rung.)

4 MR. BARGER: Is that the ding? Thanks. I have it  
5 ready. Who do I give it to?

6 (Applause.)

7 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: Colonel Tom McBride.

8 COL. McBRIDE: I'm Thomas McBride. I'm U.S. Army  
9 retired, former Detachment Commander and Assistant  
10 Commandant in the Northern Warfare Training Center, former  
11 Deputy Post Commander, former Chief of Logistics and,  
12 eventually, the Executive Officer of CRTC.

13 I was here when the nuclear plant began to shut down  
14 and I was here when the C-5A landed at Greely, not in the  
15 dead of winter, but in October and offloaded the XM-1 tank  
16 which we were testing.

17 I thought about what has been mentioned about  
18 possible downsizing of Ft. Greely over the past few weeks.  
19 Finally, decided I had to say something as a military man  
20 who has not a job at Ft. Greely nor a business downtown, who  
21 is simply retired.

22 You've evaluated the military posts that are  
23 available in Alaska. How anybody in their right military  
24 mind can suggest that Ft. Greely be the one that be selected  
25 for downsizing and foreclosure is unthinkable to me.

1 I trust that in the coming days you all will leave  
2 no stone, no stone, unturned to find the truth and the  
3 actual facts in this matter and make a decision that would  
4 make those of us who served for over 30 years in the U.S.  
5 military proud of that decision and with the knowledge that  
6 it is the one that will best help our country and the  
7 military. Thank you.

8 (Applause.)

9 MS. NELSON-LIZARDI: My name is Jackie  
10 Nelson-Lizardi and I am the President of the Educational  
11 Support Personnel Association. We are the non-certificated  
12 employees of the Delta/Greely School District with an  
13 average of 10 to 15 years invested in this district and this  
14 community. The threat of this realignment alone has already  
15 cost us hours and jobs and if it becomes a reality, most of  
16 us will be unemployed and uprooted if we are to survive.

17 I wrote Honorable Alan J. Dixon of your Commission  
18 in March requesting that you not make a final decision until  
19 after you came to our community and allowed us an active  
20 role in the process. I would like to thank you for coming  
21 and giving us this forum.

22 Since its establishment here in 1942, Ft. Greely has  
23 become an integral and life-giving part of this community.  
24 The topography, some of which you experienced during your  
25 trip here, especially if you drove, unique climate,

1 demographics and the unparalleled distances between  
2 communities have all played a significant role in the  
3 tremendous interdependency of this military and non-military  
4 community. Because the relationship has existed for so long  
5 in this manner, we have become reciprocal life-sustaining  
6 parts of the same body.

7           You have already heard the importance of Ft. Greely  
8 to the survival of Delta Junction. Perhaps we need to also  
9 explain how the quality of life that this community offers  
10 the military is as rare as a rose in December. The values  
11 and strong sense of community permeate every fiber of the  
12 children's lives and are not discarded when they leave the  
13 security of their homes. The quality education, the  
14 opportunity for these children to grow and develop in an  
15 atmosphere virtually free of fear, gangs, violence, drugs  
16 and pollution is not something that should easily be cast  
17 aside as though it had no worth. What would you give to  
18 offer such an environment to your children, to your  
19 grandchildren? The media does not represent that such is  
20 the norm. Far from it are the cries of children and their  
21 anguished families across the globe. This is what  
22 Ft. Greely's children would have to sacrifice.

23           (End bell rung.)

24           (Applause.)

25           MR. CLANCY: My name is Jerry Clancy. I work for

1 the Ft. Delta/Greely School District. Thank you for your  
2 time.

3 I understand the need for downsizing in the military  
4 and also agree with the Department of Defense guidelines to  
5 close a post. I disagree with the Army misrepresentation of  
6 Ft. Greely as well as the smoke screen that everyone is  
7 hiding behind. General Needham, Governor Knowles,  
8 Ted Stevens, our congressmen and representatives, all say  
9 they knew nothing about how this decision was made. They  
10 also acknowledge it wasn't a good decision, so how did this  
11 happen?

12 Today, you heard the real facts, both current and  
13 historical; some provided by former commanders of  
14 Ft. Greely. In each category, training and research, cost  
15 savings and local impact, it should be clear that we do not  
16 meet the DOD guidelines for realignment.

17 I believe this post is more strategically useful now  
18 than ever before. You've heard already about North Korea,  
19 China and the former Soviet Union. Where else in the world  
20 can you fire Patriot missiles, maneuver armor brigades, fire  
21 heavy artillery and chemical munitions, mortar, fly low,  
22 fast and bomb without an environmental and public relations  
23 nightmare.

24 As reported today, arctic research and field testing  
25 was tried before in Fairbanks. It just didn't work. We

1 have the grounds. Anchorage and Fairbanks do not.

2 So, why is the military now planning to build more  
3 housing, offices and storage elsewhere and rehire a bunch of  
4 the same personnel, when we already have it? I think it's a  
5 creature comfort issue. The state command simply wants to  
6 live in downtown Anchorage and then drive to work here at  
7 Ft. Greely.

8 One hundred percent of Delta is impacted. We  
9 already can't sell our houses for half of our purchase  
10 prices. Services will cost more. Most of us will be out of  
11 work and have to move our families. This community, little  
12 community, 100 miles from nowhere, has worked hard and with  
13 the Army. Now, the Army feels no obligation to Delta. I  
14 hope you disagree.

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. LUCAS: Under the rules governing the BRAC --

17 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: Your name, please?

18 MR. LUCAS: My name is Daniel Lucas.

19 Under the rules governing the BRAC, you have the  
20 power to add to, subtract from or otherwise modify the list  
21 given to you by the DOD.

22 In the case of Ft. Greely, I would urge you to  
23 modify or subtract Ft. Greely off this list. Consider all  
24 the points of the community, the Chamber of Commerce and it  
25 has given you, but also consider this.

1           Our nation's Army are being depleted to the point  
2 where only the superior weapons and highly trained  
3 individuals will be our only advantage. We're grossly  
4 outnumbered in a lot of world countries. With this in mind,  
5 consider the potential of Ft. Greely to play the role in  
6 accomplishing this mission.

7           We have a unique test facility in existence here.  
8 We test all types of systems; Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines  
9 and even British and Canadian weapons' systems. There's  
10 also the cold weather environment has produced major  
11 modifications to the equipment that was needed in any  
12 theater of operations. This included Desert Storm.

13           For training, Ft. Greely has in excess of 630,000  
14 acres of land not fenced in by any population density such  
15 as found at any other posts on the west coast or, for that  
16 matter, the entire United States.

17           Joint operations for National Guard, Army and Air  
18 Force can easily be conducted here due to the unrestricted  
19 air space and operational mobility of this area. The  
20 assault strips have been established. Special vehicles for  
21 transportation have been tested and accepted. All types of  
22 terrain exist. Ft. Greely has it all.

23           I would ask that you would read the letter that I  
24 have sent to the base for details on how to build up this  
25 support so that this area would be more advantageous to the

1 government. By building corps activity here, we would not  
2 only infuse the economy but also infuse the Army.

3 I would like to take this time to thank you for  
4 coming.

5 (End bell rung.)

6 MR. LUCAS: I would like to tell you that Alaska  
7 needs the Army and the Army needs us. Thank you.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. WAGER: Hello. My name is Sam Wager. I'm a  
10 career civil servant. I've been to Guam. I've been to  
11 Alaska and I have to say this is one of the most unique  
12 places I've worked and seen the spirit of cooperation.

13 I have here in my hand and I'm not going to read all  
14 these. This is a petition signed by the residents,  
15 neighbors and friends here in the community.

16 It says, Ft. Greely is the main source of employment  
17 in the Delta Junction area and we, the undersigned, do not  
18 want to see its realignment, downsizing, or closure.  
19 Ft. Greely provides jobs for more residents within a hundred  
20 square mile area than any other employer. The effect of  
21 this reduction, what it would have on Delta area is  
22 devastating. This petition is an objection to any action of  
23 realignment, downsizing, or closure of Ft. Greely, of the  
24 Army post here. Thank you.

25 (Applause.)

1 MS. COREY: My name is Carol Corey and I work for  
2 the Cold Regions Test Activity. CRTA belongs at Ft. Greely  
3 where we have the capabilities to do the excellent testing  
4 we have done in the past and will continue to do in the  
5 future.

6 What is the cost effectiveness of moving CRTA to  
7 Wainwright when we have the ranges and the facilities  
8 sufficient for testing at Ft. Greely. Moving CRTA to  
9 Wainwright would diminish our testing and increase the cost  
10 to our customers.

11 Because of the rising costs for research and  
12 development in a decreased defense budget, CRTA could go  
13 away completely and the Department of Defense would be left  
14 without a reliable source of cold weather testing.

15 Keep CRTA at Ft. Greely and keep Ft. Greely open.  
16 Thank you.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. OLIVER: My name is Gerald Oliver. Thank you  
19 for coming. Realigning Ft. Greely is not good for the  
20 military and it's not good for the Army, but it is good for  
21 Ft. Richardson.

22 There are two purposes for an Army; fight a war or  
23 practice to fight a war. Ft. Greely has the ranges, support  
24 buildings and housing to train and test to keep the Army and  
25 the military fit and ready.



1           The Air Force, the Navy and the Marines and some  
2 foreign countries have performed tests here. General  
3 Dynamics Corporation spent two winters testing the M-1 and  
4 A-1 tank. The Navy seals, West Point cadets and the Alaska  
5 National Guard have trained here.

6           At Ft. Richardson, they can't train and they can't  
7 test. They have no military mission, but they do have a  
8 golf course and all the power.

9           (Applause.)

10          MR. OLIVER: An article from the Alaska Post,  
11 April 7, 1995, which is a weekly newspaper for and about  
12 United States Army Alaska. Ft. Richardson, "as draw down  
13 continues and the military trims its forces, the number of  
14 excess buildings increases while the amount of soldiers who  
15 make use of them decreases. However, in the civilian  
16 community, the situation is quite the opposite.

17          A joint venture was recently proposed in which  
18 Ft. Richardson and the Anchorage community would come  
19 together to help solve both dilemmas. Through the proposal,  
20 the leasing contract is currently being developed in which  
21 the Army Confinement Facility here will be used by the state  
22 in an effort to keep ease -- to help ease overcrowding in  
23 the city's detention facilities."

24          This goes along with General Needham's briefing of  
25 January the 20, 1995, at Ft. Greely's theater.

1 He said that Ft. Richardson is 50 percent empty.  
2 The Air Force is moving into the family housing. The  
3 Air Force is using and maintaining the runway. The fire  
4 department and commissary are joint Army/Air Force  
5 activities. The Alaska National Guard is taking over many  
6 of the buildings and the Justice Department has a building,  
7 so why is Ft. Greely on the list and not Ft. Richardson?  
8 The numbers to the Pentagon come from Ft. Rich.

9 (End bell rung.)

10 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: If you would like to submit  
11 the rest of your notes, Mr. Oliver, we will be glad to put  
12 them into the record.

13 (Applause.)

14 MR. RAWALT: Good afternoon. My name is  
15 Mike Rawalt. I'm a retired Army lieutenant colonel having  
16 spent three tours at Cold Regions Test --

17 (Audience requested he speak louder.)

18 MR. RAWALT: I'm -- my name is Mike Rawalt and I'm a  
19 retired lieutenant colonel having spent three tours in Cold  
20 Regions Test Center here at Ft. Greely before my retirement  
21 and a resident of Delta Junction.

22 First, I'd like to thank you for coming today,  
23 allowing us to present our comments and I'd like to thank  
24 the Commission for all their efforts on our behalf. My  
25 comments will be brief.

1 Any community going through a realignment or closure  
2 is going to be impacted severely. I would wonder, however,  
3 how many are going through a realignment or closure that 80  
4 percent or so of the jobs are affected because of it. That  
5 would be a good question to ask.

6 Any military force is only as effective as its  
7 training, realistic training. Take artillery battery, for  
8 example. They can go through the motions and say bang, but  
9 until they actually go down range and maneuver and shoot,  
10 they won't be very sharp as a fighting unit. Ft. Greely has  
11 that training area and more as you've heard today.

12 I encourage you to take a close and a fair look at  
13 the information you've been provided, compare it to the  
14 former information you were provided. I know that you will  
15 find retaining Ft. Greely and possibly increasing the  
16 strength at Ft. Greely is the only obvious conclusion that  
17 you may draw. Thank you again for your time.

18 (Applause.)

19 MR. SCHLICHTING: My name is Pat Schlichting. Thank  
20 you for meeting here at Delta Junction. With  
21 Washington, D.C. so far away and Juneau, our state capital,  
22 being so remote, it's a luxury to have the process come to  
23 us.

24 I'm interested in the BRAC process for obvious  
25 reasons. I live here in Delta. I work on Ft. Greely. My

1 wife works on Ft. Greely. Since the announcement  
2 February 28th, a hundred percent of the community has been  
3 impacted in some way. I'm hoping that all the facts will be  
4 carefully reviewed as I've been assured.

5 I've ran through all the scenarios of what might  
6 become -- what might happen at Ft. Greely and the Delta  
7 area. It's hard to imagine. It's hard to prepare. I  
8 realize that the military's purpose was not to create jobs  
9 but to serve the country in times of conflict and crisis.

10 This being said, if there is still a need for a  
11 military force, please consider the facts presented by the  
12 Community Coalition. And if it is necessary to downsize to  
13 the point of eliminating post activities, please consider in  
14 such a way that our area can utilize the facilities to the  
15 greatest extent.

16 Thank you for letting us speak.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. LASSEK: Hello, my name is Tom Lassek. Am I the  
19 only nervous one here? Doesn't anybody else get nervous?

20 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: I am.

21 MR. LASSEK: Speaking of the citizens, it is my  
22 understanding that the BRAC process identifies property and  
23 facilities no longer considered essential for the defense of  
24 our country to realign the bureaucracy making the best of  
25 existing government, property, personnel and to save money.

1           To that end, the realignment of Ft. Greely simply  
2 does not satisfy these basic requirements as I see it. When  
3 considering the state as a whole, it has to say what  
4 installation the United States Army, Alaska and three posts,  
5 Ft. Richardson, Ft. Wainwright and Ft. Greely.

6           It remains my belief that the realignment of  
7 Ft. Greely is simply a preplanned expeditious bureaucratic  
8 substitute in satisfying an unwelcome mandate. It simply  
9 does not reflect the true will of the people nor does it  
10 comply with the spirit and intent of the BRAC. Why?

11           I ask you simply to consider the logic of the  
12 situation, set aside your notes for a moment and simply  
13 consider what I have to say.

14           From this point, apparently 100 miles out, making a  
15 complete circle coming right back here, if everyone within  
16 that circle voted no to the reelection of someone that was  
17 important, those people would still be elected by a  
18 landslide. We're a rural community. We don't have  
19 representation where it counts. We're wide spread. We  
20 don't have an economic base. We don't have the votes. We  
21 don't have the money to spend. We don't have the money to  
22 hire special interest groups or lobby in Washington and  
23 elsewhere. Again, we're rural. We don't have the money.

24           In 1991, Ft. Richardson was recommended for closure  
25 by the Department of Defense. It was taken right off. In

1 1993, Ft. Richardson was again recommended for closure by  
2 the Department of Defense. Logic. Taken right off. This  
3 is 1995. Ft. Greely is being realigned, theoretically.  
4 Here we are.

5 I simply ask you to consider the logic of the  
6 situation and see if it complies philosophically with the  
7 intent of the BRAC, what it means.

8 (End bell rung.)

9 MR. LASSEK: I see no logic.

10 (Applause.)

11 MS. PRESTON: I'm Jerilyn Preston. You've heard all  
12 the facts and figures. I would just like to tell you a  
13 personal story; one of hundreds in this room.

14 There have been five generations of my family in  
15 this town. We came here about 43 years ago. My dad and my  
16 grandparents homesteaded. We had no electricity, no water,  
17 not even a road. It was just a trail. My dad retired after  
18 28 years at Ft. Greely. I now have 21 years at Ft. Greely.  
19 I have a brother buried in this community. I have a  
20 grandmother buried in this community.

21 I think you also need to look at the community.  
22 It's not going to effect 82 percent. It's not going to  
23 effect 33 percent. It's going to effect a hundred percent.

24 Being the manager of a recreational facility, I see  
25 people every day -- it's an open post -- that have no

1 affiliation with Ft. Greely whatsoever use my facility.

2 If you do this, you will be affecting all of the  
3 people sitting in that audience. You will affect everyone  
4 in this room.

5 (Applause.)

6 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: Thanks for your testimony  
7 and I would encourage anyone in the audience that would like  
8 to submit testimony, written testimony; it does not have to  
9 be formal, it can be handwritten and all it has to really  
10 say is how you feel. If you would do that, we would provide  
11 the address to Cleeta Barger. Maybe you have that address  
12 and you could provide it to anyone who might seek that.

13 To give you some idea of what happens after today,  
14 as was said earlier, this is one of the regional hearings  
15 that we conduct and, typically, the regional hearings is  
16 usually held far away from the community. Sometimes up to  
17 400 miles away.

18 In the case of Alaska, it was given time for Adak  
19 and the Aleutians and for Ft. Greely and through the  
20 Governor's office and the other officials, all that time was  
21 given Ft. Greely and we're appreciative of that. We're  
22 appreciative that we could be here today and hear the  
23 testimony that's been given.

24 There will be a hearing in San Francisco, Friday.  
25 Alaska will again be given time at that hearing. The final

1 deliberations on this matter will not take place until the  
2 last two weeks of June and we will accept any input  
3 testimony. Any information you might arrive at in the  
4 future, we will accept that all the way up until those final  
5 deliberations.

6 With that, we have now concluded this hearing of the  
7 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I want to  
8 thank all of the witnesses who testified. You have brought  
9 up some very valuable information which I assure you and I  
10 have said that and I assure you again, will be given careful  
11 consideration by the Commission members as we reach our  
12 decisions.

13 I also want to thank all the elected officials and  
14 community members who have assisted us during our base  
15 visits and in preparation for this hearing.

16 Finally, I would like to say thank you to the  
17 citizens of the communities represented here today for the  
18 support of the members of our armed forces for so many years  
19 making us feel welcome and valued in your community.

20 My fellow commissioners and I know that we have a  
21 very difficult task ahead of us. Seeing the installations  
22 and hearing from the community enables us to gain the most  
23 information we possibly can before we have to make the  
24 decisions that effect so many all over the United States.  
25 The assistance we've received from the people of Alaska and



1 the men and women who serve here is greatly appreciated.

2 As a reminder, Alaska has an additional 20 minutes  
3 for testimony at the San Francisco Regional Hearing this  
4 Friday, April 28th.

5 We are adjourned. Thank you.

6 (Proceedings adjourned 2:30 p.m., April 24, 1995.)

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, VALERIE A. HANCE, RPR, hereby certify:

That I am a Registered Professional Reporter for  
Midnight Sun Court Reporters and Notary Public for the State  
of Alaska; that the foregoing proceedings were written by me  
in computerized machine shorthand and thereafter transcribed  
under my direction; that the transcript constitutes a full,  
true and correct record of said proceedings taken on the  
date and time indicated therein; Further, that I am a  
disinterested person to said action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my  
hand and affixed my official seal this 26<sup>th</sup> day of  
April, 1995.

Valerie A. Hance  
VALERIE A. HANCE  
Registered Professional Reporter

My Commission Expires: September 22, 1998



*Jan 10 1995*

*Commission by Cornelia*

My name is Tony Knowles and I appreciate the opportunity you have given me as Governor of Alaska to address you concerning the proposed realignment of Ft. Greely.

It is my belief and the purpose of my testimony that the Commission has a solid basis to find that the Department of Defense substantially deviated from criteria 1 through 4 in the military base closing and realignment decisions process.

*Delta Valley Community Coalition*

The substantial deviation from the cost and manpower implications will be discussed later in detail by the ~~community task force~~ <sup>Coalition</sup> task force. That task force is highly qualified from both civilian and military experience to provide accurate information on this subject. I respectfully urge you to carefully consider its presentation.

In addition, I would ask that the commission consider the unique role Alaska plays in partnerships with America's military readiness provides a clear and convincing basis for continuing a fully functional arctic, geographically strategic and totally integrated training center at Fort Greely.

Three specific categories of this uniqueness are:

Location:

- 1.) Close proximity between all Alaska army and Air Force bases, which I

understand is necessary for joint military training efforts. This is vital to maintain a quickly deployable military force from Alaska to the Pacific military theater..

Alaska's proximity to the Polar Route which is critical to the deployment of U.S. armed forces to Europe, Asia and areas covered by your CENTCOM headquarters and Fort Greely's support of ACTIVE Military units.

## 2.) Land Use

Fort Greely has 662,000 acres of training lands and the ability to conduct 360 degree arc live-fire for all conventional weapons systems currently in the U.S. inventory.

and 3, Fort Greely's unique ability to provide cold temperature testing capabilities. With the instability of countries in the world with cold climate conditions, such as Russia and China, the realignment of Ft. Greely might expose the Department of Defense to the diminished effectiveness of this unique training asset.

A secondary issue of realignment is safety. If realignment occurs, it appears there will be a need to "safari" troops back and forth between other bases in Alaska and Ft. Greely.

I have spoken to you as Governor,

But I would be remiss if I did not also speak to you as a veteran and long time Alaskan who has seen the mutual benefits of a continual partnership.

The morale of our military is deeply affected by the support of the communities and Alaskans always receive the highest marks in this category. Just ask the thousand of personnel who request to stay, be returned or retire in Alaska.

America's military mission has had great success in Alaska. The Commission has the opportunity to continue that result by continuing the combination of factors that make it possible.

A vital component is the continuation of a fully functioning of Fort Greely.

Thank You.

Remarks by Governor Tony Knowles

BRAC hearing, Delta Junction

April 24, 1995

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PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD  
AT DELTA JUNCTION REGIONAL HEARING  
FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA

(ALL FROM DELTA JUNCTION)

- ~~1. MARY ELLEN LUCAS~~
- ~~2. JEROLD G. BARGER~~
- ~~3. COL. TOM MCBRIDE, USA (RET.)~~
- ~~4. JACKIE NELSON-LIZARDI~~
- ~~5. GERALD CLANCY~~
- ~~6. DANIEL E. LUCAS~~
- ~~7. SAM B. WAGER~~
- ~~8. CAROL J. COREY~~
- ~~9. VEL LEASKEY~~
- ~~10. GERALD D. OLIVER~~
- ~~11. MIKE RAWALT~~
- ~~12. PATRICK SCHLICHTING~~
- ~~13. THOMAS E. LASSEK~~
- ~~14. JERILYN PRESTON~~

25 min.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

DEPT. OF EDUCATION  
JUL 23 1992  
FACILITIES

Mr. Jim Tozer  
Education Administrator  
Division of Education Finance  
and Support Services  
Department of Education  
Goldbest Place  
801 West 10th Street, Suite 200  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1894

Dear Mr. Tozer:

I am writing to inform you that the Fort Greely Elementary/Junior High School (Mount Hayes) located at Ft. Greely, Delta Junction, Alaska, was officially transferred by a quitclaim deed to the Delta/Greely School District on October 15, 1991.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Notification of Grant Award to the Delta/Greely School District for financial assistance under Public Law 81-815, Section 10 to upgrade the school facility.

If you have any questions concerning this action, please let me know.

Sincerely,

*Charles E. Hansen*  
Charles E. Hansen  
Director  
Impact Aid Program

Enclosure

**DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT  
FORT GREELY REALIGNMENT IMPACT REVIEW  
@ MARCH 1, 1995**

BY SITE	# OF IMPACT STUDENTS
DISTRICT WIDE	477
FY95 ENROLLMENT	974

**% OF FY95 ENROLLMT 48.97%**

DISTRICT WIDE TOTAL BY GRADE	# OF MILIT. STUDENTS	# OF CIVIL. STUDENTS
PRESCHOOL	17	6
KINDERGARTEN	22	20
1ST GRADE	25	10
2ND GRADE	23	10
3RD GRADE	21	15
4TH GRADE	21	25
5TH GRADE	20	12
6TH GRADE	20	19
7TH GRADE	14	25
8TH GRADE	15	18
9TH GRADE	11	25
10TH GRADE	9	24
11TH GRADE	8	13
12TH GRADE	4	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>247</b>

BY GRADE		# OF MILIT. STUDENTS	# OF CIVIL. STUDENTS
PRESCH	- FORT GREELY	17	1
	- DELTA ELEM	0	5
KINDER	- FORT GREELY	22	9
	- DELTA ELEM	0	9
	- CORRESPOND	0	2
1ST	- FORT GREELY	24	1
	- DELTA ELEM	0	8
	- CORRESPOND	1	1
2ND	- FORT GREELY	23	1
	- DELTA ELEM	0	8
	- CORRESPOND	0	1
3RD	- FORT GREELY	20	1
	- DELTA ELEM	1	12
	- CORRESPOND	0	2
4TH	- FORT GREELY	20	0
	- DELTA ELEM	1	24
	- CORRESPOND	0	1
5TH	- FORT GREELY	18	0
	- DELTA ELEM	1	12
	- CORRESPOND	1	0
6TH	- FORT GREELY	19	0
	- DELTA ELEM	1	17
	- CORRESPOND	0	2
7TH	- FORT GREELY	14	25
	- CORRESPOND	0	0
8TH	- FORT GREELY	15	18
	- CORRESPOND	0	0
9TH	- DELTA HIGH SCHL	10	23
	- ALTERNATIVE	1	1
	- CORRESPOND	0	1
10TH	- DELTA HIGH SCHL	7	22
	- ALTERNATIVE	0	0
	- CORRESPOND	2	2
11TH	- DELTA HIGH SCHL	8	13
	- ALTERNATIVE	0	0
	- CORRESPOND	0	0
12TH	- DELTA HIGH SCHL	2	24
	- ALTERNATIVE	2	0
	- CORRESPOND	0	1

**TOTAL BY DISTRICT WIDE 230 247**

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## ITINERARY FOR THE VISIT OF

## BRAC

## Base Realignment and Closure Office

23 - 25 April 1995

Sunday - Tuesday

<u>DATE/TIME</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>LOCATION TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>POC/ ATTENDEES</u>	<u>DRESS</u>
<b><u>23 April 1995 (Sunday)</u></b>				
1955	Arrival	Anchorage Int'l AK # 87	COL Griese	Duty
1955-2020	Baggage Claim	Anchorage Int'l	Individual	Duty
2020-2050	Enroute Gate	Bus	COL Griese	Duty
2050-2100	Board C-12	Anchorage Int'l	COL Griese	Duty
2100-2210	Flight	C-12	COL Griese	Duty
2210	Arrival	Fort Greely	COL Griese	Duty
2210-2230	Baggage Claim	Base Ops	Individual	Duty
2230-2300	Check-In Billeting	Fort Greely	Individual	Duty
RON				
<b><u>24 April 1995 (Monday)</u></b>				
0700-0730	Check-Out Billeting	Billeting FGA	Individual	Duty
0730-0735	Enroute DW Club	Walk	LTC Wheeler	Duty
0735-0825	Breakfast	DW Club	LTC Wheeler	Duty
0825-0830	Enroute Bldg # 501	Walk	LTC Wheeler	Duty

<u>DATE/TIME</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>LOCATION TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>POC/ ATTENDEES</u>	<u>DRESS</u>
<b><u>24 April 1995 (Monday)</u></b>				
0830-0900	Mission/ Command Brief	DPTSM Conf. Rm	LTC Wheeler	Duty
0900-0930	Tour FGA	Bus	LTC Wheeler	Duty
0930-1000	Flight to Black Rapids	UH-1	LTC Wheeler/ COL Griese	Duty
1000-1030	Tour Black Rapids	Black Rapids	LTC Wheeler/ COL Griese	Duty
1030-1050	Enroute Bolio Lake	UH-1	LTC Wheeler/ COL Griese	Duty
1050-1120	Tour Bolio Lake	Bolio Lake	LTC Wheeler/ COL Griese	Duty
	** 0930-01130 Mr. Toenes/Team work issues Cmd Conf. Rm **			
	** 1000-1045 MG Needham Enroute FGA via UH-60 **			
	** 1045-1145 MG Needham/Party tour FGA **		MAJ Scott	Duty
1120-1130	Enroute AAAF	UH-1	LTC Wheeler	Duty
	** 1130 Gov Knowles Arrives AAAF CPT Agar Army Escort **			
1130-1140	Enroute DW Club	Bus	LTC Wheeler	Duty
1140-1235	Lunch	DW Club	LTC Wheeler	Duty
	** All parties will eat lunch at DW Club **			
	** 1225 MG Needham departs for FWA **			
1235-1250	Enroute Delta High School	Bus/Van	LTC Wheeler/ COL Griese/ MAJ Scott/ CPT Agar	Class A's
1250-1515	BRAC Hearings	Delta High School	" "	Class A's
1515-1525	Enroute FGA AAAF	Bus/Van	" "	Class A's
1525-1640	Enroute EAFB	C-12 (two)	COL Griese	Class A's

<b>DATE/TIME</b>	<b>EVENT</b>	<b>LOCATION TRANSPORTATION</b>	<b>POC/ ATTENDEES</b>	<b>DRESS</b>
<b><u>24 April 1995 (Monday)</u></b>				
1640-1700	Enrout FRA/RON	Van	COL Griese	Class A's
<b><u>25 April 1995 (Tuesday)</u></b>				
0940-1010	Enroute Anchorage Int'l Airport	Van	COL Griese	Duty
1010-1115	Check-In	Anchorage Int'l Airport	Individual	Duty
1115	Depart Anchorage Airport	Alaska Air Flight # 96		

<u>DATE/TIME</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u> <u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>POC/</u> <u>ATTENDEES</u>	<u>DRESS</u>
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Traveling Party

FGA: 23 April C-12

Ms. Cox  
 Mr. Cornella  
 Mr. Kaiser  
 COL Griese  
 Ms. Carmen  
 Mr. Smith  
 Mr. Phillips  
 Ms. Still  
 Ms. Heller  
 Ms. Ashworth  
 LTC Hawkins

FGA: 24 April C-12

MAJ McGuire

FGA: 24 April UH-60

MG Needham  
 Mr. Bayer  
 MAJ Lamoe  
 Mr. Thom  
 BG(R) Sharrow  
 LTC Reed  
 COL Matteson

FWA: 24 April UH-1

MG Needham

Elmendorf: 24 April C-12

Ms. Cox	Ms. Ashworth
Mr. Cornella	LTC Hawkins
Mr. Kaiser	Col Griese
Mr. Smith	
Mr. Phillips	
Ms. Still	
Ms. Heller	



<b>DATE/TIME</b>	<b>EVENT</b>	<b>LOCATION TRANSPORTATION</b>	<b>POC/ ATTENDEES</b>	<b>DRESS</b>
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FWA: 24 April UH-60

Mr. Bayer  
MAJ Lamoe  
Mr. Thom  
LTC Reed  
BG(R) Sharrow  
COL Matteson

FWA: 24 April UH-1

MAJ McGuire  
Media Reps

# Document Separator

MEMBER

ALASKA STATE SENATE

TENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE  
ELEVENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE  
TWELFTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE  
THIRTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE  
FOURTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE  
FIFTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE  
SIXTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE  
EIGHTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE



SENATOR TIM KELLY

STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182  
(907) 465-3822  
FAX (907) 465-3756

716 WEST 4TH, SUITE 400  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
(907) 258-8180  
FAX (907) 258-4524

Dear Commissioner Cornella,

Attached is an official statement for the record on behalf of the Joint Task Force on Military Base.

We would appreciate its inclusion into the official transcript. Thank you,  
Tim Kelly

# JOINT TASK FORCE ON MILITARY BASES

---

Capitol Building  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

**Statement for the Record**  
**April 24th, 1995**

Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Cox, and members of the Commission's staff, in preparation for the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure round, the Alaska State Legislature created a bipartisan Joint Task Force on Military Bases to focus on preparations to support retention of the military bases in the State of Alaska. This Task Force, working in conjunction with the local communities and the military, sought to organize good reasons for the retention of these installations based upon their military value, which is the primary focus of the Commission's analysis. We recognize that the Commission has the difficult task of evaluating the recommendations from the Department of Defense in reducing its infrastructure through the BRAC process.

We believe that Fort Greely represents an installation of high military value designed to cost effectively support joint service, Active Component training requirements.

For example, an Army-Air Force joint training exercise will commence at Fort Greely next month which will take advantage of the unique and expansive ranges available at Fort Greely. This exercise will be designated as Operation Cope Thunder. Fort Greely provides the Army with expansive training ranges and a unique training environment for both small unit, and above brigade training.

Fort Greely also hosts a one of a kind testing facility, the Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA). CRTA has been responsible for the cold weather environmental and operational testing of a number of the Army's premiere weapons and advanced technology systems. This testing capability cannot be replicated anywhere else in the world and its continued operation at Fort Greely is of paramount importance to military readiness. Additionally, Fort Greely is uniquely suited to support special operations training and has hosted training exercises for both U.S. and Allied special operations units.

We urge the Commission to consider these strong military value reasons which support the retention of Fort Greely in its current configuration as well as the significant economic impact which will be caused by the proposed realignment. Once again, we appreciate the difficult decisions which you face and urge you to seriously consider the substantive points expressed by the Governor of Alaska and the Delta Junction community in their presentations today.

Thank you Mr. Chairman and Commissioner Cox.

---

*Sen. Tim Kelly, Co-Chair*  
*Sen. Bert Sharp*  
*Sen. Loren Leman*

*Rep. Eldon Mulder, Co-Chair*  
*Rep. Pete Kott*  
*Rep. Richard Foster*

# Document Separator



# DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA

## HEADQUARTERS

P.O. Box 61538 • Fairbanks, Alaska 99706  
Phone: (907) 479-4008 • Fax: (907) 479-8964

## DEPARTMENT SERVICE OFFICER

Phone: (907) 276-2842  
Toll Free: 1-800-827-1000 ext. 4803

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission  
1700 North Moore St, Ste 1425  
Arlington, VA 22209  
ATTN:  
Al Cornella  
Rebecca Cox

23 April 1995

Dear Sirs;

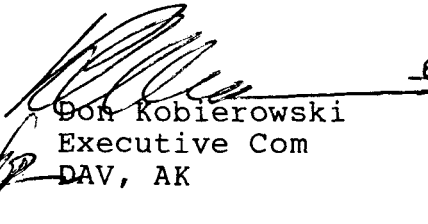
The realignment and/or closure of Ft Greely is of much concern to the Alaska Department, Disabled American Veterans. There are 63 disabled veterans that belong to Chapter #6 with additional disabled veterans that do not belong to DAV. There is a community of 124 retired military (many are members of DAV) in the Ft Greely area that utilize the facilities of Ft Greely.

With Ft Greely reduced in operations or closed, Delta Junction then becomes the first medical facility for treatment. Fairbanks is 100 miles away and some treatments may require Veterans Administration assistance at 350 miles distant at Anchorage. This is unacceptable and may be detrimental to the well being of the Delta area disabled veterans.

The DAV, AK requests that the BRAC Commission reconsider and remove Ft Greely from the realignment and/or closure list.

Thank you for your assistance and concern for our Disabled American Veteran population and if any additional information is required, please call DAV Chapter #6 personnel listed as references.

Sincerely yours,

  
Don Kobierowski  
Executive Com  
DAV, AK

REF:

Don Kobierowski 907 895 4517  
Jim Mayo 907 895 4610  
Paul R Miller 907 895 4493

Testimony Before The BRAC - Jerold G. Barger

Concerning Fort Greely, Alaska

April 24, 1995

Additional stipulations of the DOD BRAC recommendation for Ft. Greely included two "directives".

1. NWTC would retain the Black Rapids Training Site but would relocate to Fort Wainwright.

2. Cold Regions Test Activity would retain the Bolio Lake Test Site but would relocate to Ft. Wainwright.

Each facility to be retained is an essential building and billeting space necessary to conduct required operations. Each facility is worth in excess of \$6 million and has been very recently constructed.

Relocation of NWTC to Fort Wainwright takes the cadre an additional 100 miles from their base of operations at Black Rapids. Likewise, relocation of CRTA to Fort Wainwright does the same thing.

NWTC currently occupies 2 buildings in the main cantonement area at Fort Greely - and would need about the same space in the future.

CRTA is currently undergoing a significant military drawdown unrelated to the BRAC action and plans to reduce its occupancy in the Fort Greely cantonement area from the current 9 building and part of one other building to four buildings, notwithstanding BRAC action.

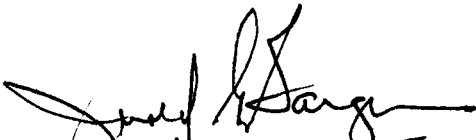
The current BRAC direction will lead to up to \$12,700,000 in new construction essential to support the heavy equipment shops and test support areas for CRTA. In addition, it is estimated that an annual requirement for \$1,600,000 in TDY and travel costs will be required for operation from Fort Wainwright with much of the testing accomplished at Bolio and the rest of Ft. Greely. Costs to the test customers (mostly government agencies) is expected to double - from about \$2 million to almost \$4 million per year assuming the same historical test workload.

If CRTA could retain 4 buildings on the main cantonement area of Fort Greely, the new construction costs could be avoided as could the annual \$1.6 million in travel costs - and test customers could continue to pay the same reasonable rates as currently charged. Similar rationale is applicable to the increased travel costs which will be necessary if NWTC fully complies with the BRAC guidance instead of staying at Fort Greely.

With respect to military housing, today several hundred military personnel must live on the Fairbanks economy because of inadequate housing at Fort Wainwright. It is understood that only 82% of military families can be housed on Fort Wainwright. Military personnel could live on the economy at Delta Junction - and much cheaper than having to live on the economy in Fairbanks. Fewer than 35 military families would be involved for the combination of NWTC and CRTA staffs.

In summary, addition of six buildings at Fort Greely to the currently planned buildings which are to remain open would result in very significant savings in recurring as well as one time construction costs - and movement costs could be almost totally avoided. Small additions to the workforce at the Fort Greely main post would be necessary to support the two tenants remaining.

The logical and economical move would seem obvious - If the BRAC cannot see its way clear to keep Fort Greely open at its current levels, subtract just 10% from the planned drawdown and reap the benefits of very significantly enhanced operational capability and increased cost savings.

  
April 24, 1995  
Delta Junction, Alaska



To: BRAC Commissioners

Date: April 24, 1995

From: Gerald Clancy - resident, Box 815 Delta Junction, Alaska. 99737 907-895-4888

Re: **Fort Greely Realignment Public Statement**

I appreciate you allowing us the opportunity to voice our opinion, thanks for visiting our small community.

I understand the need to downsize the military. I also agree with the Dept. of Defense guidelines to close a military post. I disagree with the Army misrepresentation of Fort Greely as well as the smoke screen they are hiding behind. General Needham, Governor Knowles, Ted Stevens, our congressmen and representatives, all say they knew nothing about how this decision was made. They also acknowledge it wasn't a good decision, so how did it happen ?

Today, you heard the real facts, both current and historical, some provided by former commanders of Fort Greely. In each category - Training and Research, Cost Savings and Local Impact - it should be clear we do not meet the DOD guidelines for realignment.

I believe this Post is more strategically useful now then ever before. The potential problems of North Korea, China and the former Soviet Union necessitate this type of training area. Where else in the world can you fire patriot missiles, maneuver armor brigades, fire heavy artillery and chemical munitions, mortar, fly low, fast and bomb without an environmental and public relations nightmare. Where else is there 650 thousand acres of year round usable property. As reported today, Arctic field testing was tried before in Fairbanks, it just didn't work. We have the grounds - Anchorage and Fairbanks do not.

So why is the Military now planning to build more housing, offices and storage elsewhere and rehire the same personnel, when we already have it ? I think, it is creature comfort issue, the state command simply wants to live in metropolitan Anchorage and then drive to work - ie. Fort Greely.

One hundred percent of Delta is impacted. We already can't sell our houses for half of purchase price. Services will cost more. Most of us will be out of work and have to move our families. This little community, one hundred miles from no where worked with the Army, allowed them to build their nuclear reactor, allowed them to test ordinance and contaminate ranges for fifty years. Now they feel no obligation to Delta. I hope you disagree.

**Jackie Nelson-Lizardi  
President, DGESPA  
HC 60, Box 4180  
Delta Jct., Alaska 99737**

**BRAC Commissioners  
1700 North Moore St.  
Suite 1425  
Arlington, VA 22209**

**RE: Proposed Ft. Greely realignment  
April 24, 1995**

**Dear Commissioners:**

**I would like to speak to you as the president of the Delta-Greely Educational Support Personnel Association. We are the non-certificated employees of the Delta-Greely School District with an average of ten to fifteen years invested in this district and this community. The threat of this realignment alone has already cost us hours and jobs, and if it becomes a reality, most of us will be unemployed and uprooted if we are to survive.**

**I wrote the Honorable Alan J. Dixon, of your Commission in March requesting that you not make a final decision until after you came to our community and allowed us an active role in the process. I would like to thank you for coming and giving us this forum.**

**Since its establishment here in 1942, Fort Greely has become an integral and life-giving part of this community. The topography, (some of which you experienced during your trip here, especially if you drove), unique climate, demographics, and the unparalleled distances between communities have all played a significant role in the tremendous interdependency of**

**this military and non-military community. Because the relationship has existed for so long in this manner, we have become reciprocal life-sustaining parts of the same body.**

**Ft. Greely and the Delta-Greely School District are the two largest employers in the area. Fort Greely's active presence results in the injection of anywhere from 3 to 5 million dollars into the Delta community economy annually. With a combined population of only about 2,500 the impact of such a realignment would have devastating and as yet incalculable effects, with the aftershocks occurring long after the proposed completion date of 1998. Members of this community are already faced with repercussions that will topple jobs, relationships, families, businesses, institutions and this community with a "domino effect" that will virtually be unending. Reports to date have not even alluded to the full scope of this sort of impact.**

**After relating to you the importance of Ft. Greely to the survival of Delta Junction, it has come to my attention that perhaps we need to also explain how the quality of life that this community offers the military is, as rare as a rose in December! The values and strong sense of community here permeate every fiber of the children's lives and are not discarded when they leave the security of their homes. It is something my children depend on! The QUALITY education offered here, the opportunity for our children to grow and develop in an atmosphere virtually free of fear, gangs, violence, drugs, and pollution is not something that should easily cast aside as though it had no worth. Any guns our children have are for hunting animals, not other children, or their parents! What would you give to offer such an environment to your children... to your grandchildren?... The media does NOT represent that such is the norm, far from it are the cries of children and their anguished families across the globe. This is what Fort Greely's children would have to**

**sacrifice if you take all this away now?**

**Take a good look at us, Delta Junction and Fort Greely, a community, "Our Town", and please give us your vote of life!  
Thank You.**

**Sincerely,**

**Jackie Nelson-Lizardi  
President, DGESPA**

Realigning Fort Greely is not good for the Military or the Army, but it is good for Fort Richardson. There are two purposes for an Army: fight a war or practice to fight a war. Fort Greely has the ranges, support buildings, and housing to train and test to keep the Army and the Military fit and ready.

The Air Force, Navy, Marines and half a dozen foreign countries have preformed tests here; General Dynamics spent two winters testing the M1A1 Tank. The Navy Seals, West Point cadets, and Alaska State Troopers have trained here. Fort Richardson has no military mission. They can't train and they can't test ~~but~~ they have no mission. They have a golf course and all the power.

**Article From Alaska Post, April 7, 1995**

(A weekly newspaper published by, for, and about the United States Army, Alaska.)

FORT RICHARDSON-- "As the draw down continues and the military trims its forces, the number of excess buildings increases while the amount of soldiers who make use of them decreases. However, in the civilian community, the situation is quite the opposite.

A joint venture was recently proposed in which Fort Richardson and the Anchorage community will come together to help solve both dilemmas. Through the proposal, a leasing contract is currently being developed in which the Army Confinement Facility here will be used by the state in an effort to help ease overcrowding in the city's detention facilities."

This goes along with General Needham's briefing (Jan. 20 1995) Fort Richardson is 50% empty - the Air Force is moving into family housing. The Air Force is using and maintaining the runway, the Fire Department and Commissary are joint Army Air Force Activities. The Alaska Army National Guard has taken over many buildings and the Justice Department is occupying a building.

So why is Fort Greely on the list and not Fort Richardson? The numbers given to the Pentagon come from Fort Richardson. Fort Richardson would never send true numbers to the Pentagon because they would be on the list. You have the power to change things - take Fort Greely off the list, bring an artillery unit to Fort Greely and give Fort Richardson to the Air Force.



(Gerald Oliver)

I would also like to ask you to look at the closure from a students view. My parents and several others would be forced to move. Delta is a city where very little drug and alcohol abuse takes place. If we lived in a city (where we would end up moving to) look at how exposed the children would be. This is an excellent place for the kids and families to grow up. There are so many opportunities for us here. Thanks again for your time.

John King  
Delta, AK

Kate, Emily  
Parker & Co  
Delta Junction, AK  
907-842-1111

# 700+ Signatures

FORT GREELY IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE DELTA JUNCTION AREA AND WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO NOT WANT TO SEE ITS REALIGNMENT, DOWN SIZING, OR CLOSURE. FORT GREELY PROVIDES JOBS TO MORE RESIDENTS WITHIN A 100 MILE RADIUS THAN ANY OTHER EMPLOYER. THE EFFECT THIS REDUCTION WOULD HAVE ON THE DELTA AREA IS DEVASTATING. THIS PETITION IS IN OBJECTION TO ANY ACTION OF REALIGNMENT, DOWN SIZING OR CLOSURE TO FORT GREELY ARMY POST, ALASKA.

SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
<i>Rita P. Harris</i>	Rita P. Harris	Box 1241 Delta Jet
<i>Logan Wrigley</i>	Logan Wrigley	Box 1036 Delta Jet
<i>Dan Schultz</i>	Dan Schultz	Box 5446 Delta, Ak.
<i>Mike Bobo</i>	Mike Bobo	P.O. Box 174
<i>Deborah Snowed</i>	Deborah Snowed	P.O. Box 1297
<i>Linnæa John</i>	Linnæa John	P.O. Box 1080
<i>Killia Mack</i>	Killia Mack	P.O. Box 99
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<i>Gail Creamer</i>	GAIL CREAMER	P.O. Box 690
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<i>[Redacted]</i>	<i>[Redacted]</i>	<i>[Redacted]</i>
<i>David Hoffman</i>	David Hoffman	2799 Post Pl Box 1452, DELTA Jet, AK
<i>Lanell Theisen</i>	LANELL Theisen	P.O. Box 312 Delta Jet
<i>Janet Madden</i>	JANET MADDEN	P.O. Box 1153 Delta
<i>Michael Waddon</i>	Michael Waddon	P.O. Box 1143 Delta
<i>Cornelia Huersch</i>	CORNELIA HUERSCH	please return to City Hall P.O. Box 83 Delta
<i>Lena Sear</i>	Lena Sear	Box 134 Delta, Alaska

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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
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3. Diane Schultz	Diane Schultz	Box 5446 Delta, Ak.
4. Mike Bobo	Mike Bobo	P.O. Box 174
5. Deborah Snovel	Deborah Snovel	P.O. Box 1297
6. Linnea John	Linnea John	P.O. Box 1080
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9. Florence Carns	Florence CARNs	P.O. Box 910
10. Georgia Datz	Georgia Datz	P.O. Box 161
11. Karen Fell	KAREN Fell	Box 863
12. Gail Creamer	GAIL CREAMER	POB 690
13. Martent Wailes	Martent Wailes	BOX 2252 Dot base AK 99737
14. Ron Wailes	RON Wailes	BOX 2257 Dot base AK 99737
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16. [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
17. David Hoffman	David Hoffman	2755 Post PL Box 1452, DELTA Jct, AK
18. Lanell Theisen	LANELL Theisen	PO Box 212 Delta Jet
19. Janet Madden	JANET MADDEN	P.O. Box 1183 Delta
20. Michael Madden	Michael Madden	P.O. Box 1183 Delta
21. Cornelia Huebscher	CORNELIA HUEBSCHER	please return to City Hall P.O. Box 83 Delta
22. Leonard Sears	Leonard Sears	Box 134 D.J. Alaska



Thomas R. Davis 1/8 mi. Tamarack way

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Rak D. Johnson

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Joseph's Clark  
Richard Bell  
PO Box 748 Delta AK

GATHY WINGFIELD  
68 THUNDER D.I

Susan Dickenson  
Judith Dewar  
4650 Jack Warren

Mollie Jensen  
Cynthia S. Souhrada

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4650 Jack Warren

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Delta Jct

2947 Gold Hill Rd  
Fairbanks, AK. 99709

Kraig Smyth  
Cynthia S. Souhrada

Judy Dewar  
Lucan Dickenson

Lee M. Fell  
Mollie Jensen

PO Box 1314 DELTA AK  
PO Box 1500 Delta AK

Richard Bell  
R.D. GIBSON

Robert & Suther  
Jay P. Martz  
Robertal Suther

Thomas E. Johnson  
Roxana Vandenberg

Wynne S. Gibson  
THOMAS E. JENSEN  
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DELTA  
Tamarack Rd Delta  
PO Box 112 Delta AK

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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <u>Suzanne Whiteside</u>	Suzanne Whiteside	Box 845 Delta
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4. <u>Curtis Taylor</u>	Curtis L Taylor	PO Box 956 Delta AK
5. <u>Mary M. Madore</u>	Mary M. Madore	PO Box 943 Delta AK
6. <u>David Dickinson</u>	David Dickinson	PO Box 346 Delta Jd, AK
7. <u>Amy Atwell</u>	Amy Atwell	PO Box 612 Delta, AK
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9. <u>Patricia A. Allen</u>	Patricia A. Allen	Box 403 Delta AK
10. <u>Debra Darland</u>	DEBRA DARLAND	BX 1028 Delta, AK
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12. <u>Maxine Miller</u>	MAXINE MILLER	PO Box 310, DELTA
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14. <u>Patli Crowden</u>	Patli Crowden	Box 110 Delta
15. <u>Linda Sorensen</u>	Linda SORENSEN	Box 316 Delta
16. <u>Nancy Johnson</u>	Nancy Johnson	Box 386 Delta
17. <u>Sheryl Smith</u>	Sheryl Smith	PO Box 1083 Delta
18. <u>David Miller</u>	David Miller	Box 355 Delta
19. <u>David M. Hansen</u>	DAVID HANSEN	P.O. Box 688 Delta
20. <u>Josh N. Mesch</u>	Josh N. Mesch	P.O. Box 666 Delta

please return to City Hall

on back →

**SIGN TO SAVE GREENLY**

STUBBY MARSHFIELD BOX 1531 DELTA  
 CHRISTINE BOYD BOX 215 DELTA

Box 342 DELTA

RIC ANN McRae

Bella Gregory

R. Box 566 Delta

George Gregory

Box 566  
 Fred Thompson  
 PO Box 1251  
 Delta go on

Floyd Thompson

Allen M. Whitman

P.O. Box 1530

Andrew King Sr.

DELTA JUNCTION

Box 1158

Ronald Van

Delta Junction

Box 342

Paul

P.O. Box 358

J. M. ...

Delta Junction AK

Box 1335

Young Taylor

Delta Jct AK

Box 538

Robert Ken Ristman

Delta Jct AK 99137

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Bob ...

Delta Jct 99705

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Bob ...

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Robert B.

Robert B.

91AN STOL WORK-ALC AK  
 99805

SPRING MOUNT

Gene A. Owen  
 Box 1152 AK

Gene A. Owen  
 Oliver ...

Box 989 Delta Jct AK

Oliver ...

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SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

1. Vonda Chapman VONDA CHAPMAN Delta Jct
2. A. I. Edger A I Edger Delta
3. Jim Muselman Jim Muselman Big Delta
4. Ann E. Joe Ann E. Joe Delta Jct.
5. Janice Weller Janice Templin-Weller Delta Jct.
6. Shawn Sheppard Shawn Sheppard Delta Jct
7. David Best DAVID BEST Delta Jct
8. Lynn Olberg Sylvia Lynn Olberg Delta Jct.
9. Richard Kozarik Richard Kozarik Delta Jct.
10. Daniel E. Lucas Daniel E. Lucas Delta Jct.
11. Laura Crandall Laura Crandall Box 1007 Delta Jct. AK. 99737
12. Stephen Fields STEPHEN FIELDS 99737-1013
13. Joanne Kuykendall Joanne Kuykendall P.O. 1011 Delta Jct
14. Charlie O'Neill CHARLIE O'Neill P.O. 1065 Delta Jct
15. Cathy Good Cathy L. Good PO Box 827 Delta Jct
16. Sue Jenkins Sue Jenkins Box 844 Delta Jct
17. Gerald Clancy Gerald Clancy Box 115 Delta Jct
18. Colleen Beck Colleen Beck Box 945 Delta Jct.
19. Joan Haley Joan Haley Box 393 Delta Jct
20. Barbara Miller Barbara Miller Box 1355, Delta Jct
- Donita Schoeck Donita Schoeck Box 1477 Delta Jct  
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- |                                     |                    |                             |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 21. Vicki L. Bealer                 | Vicki L. Bealer    | P.O. Box 796 Delta          |
| 22. Tamara Nola                     | Tami Voss          | Box 1158 Delta              |
| 23. Kristine Lane                   | Kris Lane          | P.O. Box 140 Delta          |
| 24. Gene Kuberna                    | GENE KUBERNA       | Box 2463<br>WARDEN AK 99688 |
| 25. Stan. Reforke                   | FRAN (Colombo)     | Delta AK 99737              |
| 26. Mary Dupre                      | Mary Dupre         | Delta AK 99737              |
| 27. Patricia Reek                   | Patricia Reek      | Box 643 Delta AK 99737      |
| 28. Phil A. Bray                    | Phillip A. Bray    | Box 533 Delta AK            |
| 29. Nancy Ruby                      | Danny Newby        | Delta                       |
| 30. Dale Edelen                     | Jac Edelen         | Delta                       |
| 31. Heather Harris                  | Heather Harris     | Delta                       |
| 32. James Kimberly                  | James Kimberly     | Delta                       |
| 33. Betty Martz                     | Beth Martz         | <del>Delta</del>            |
| 34. Vinnette Frank                  | Vinnette Frank     | HC-60 BM 4430 Delta AK      |
| 35. Paul E. Ross                    | PAUL E. ROSS       | P.O. Box 1043 Delta         |
| 36. Nancy E. Ross                   | Nancy E. Ross      | P.O. Box 1043 Delta         |
| 36. Gordon                          | G. R. TRASSARD     | PO Box 7 Delta              |
| 38. Susan A. Miller                 | Susan C. Heller    | P.O. Box 364 Delta AK       |
| 39. <del>John &amp; Catherine</del> | Larry E. Claxton   | P.O. Box 514 Delta AK       |
| 40. Cheryl Barber                   | Cheryl Marchant    | HC 2 Box 5440 D.J. AK 997   |
| 41. M. Jo Schultz                   | Mike Schultz       | PO Box 637 Delta AK         |
| 42. Patricia M. Miller              | Patricia M. Miller | 1418 Alastair Hwy Delta     |
| 43. Contact Contact                 | Delta Hasselquist  | Box 124 Delta AK            |
| 44. Contact Contact                 | Delta Hasselquist  | Box 361 Delta AK            |
| 45. <del>John &amp; Catherine</del> | Kim L. Brewis      | POB 1107 Delta AK           |

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5. Evelyn Glass	Evelyn Glass	P.O. Box 33 Delta Jct
6. Kathy Kitter	KATHY KITTER	P.O. Box 272 Delta Jct.
7. Nancy Moxley	NANCY Moxley	P.O. Box 398 Delta Jct. AK
8. Lennie Gihpin	LANNIE GIHPIN	P.O. Box 188 D.J., AK 99737
9. Bonnie Stillie	Bonnie Stillie	Box 856 Delta
10. Jake Eggleston	Jake Eggleston	Box 772 Delta
11. Loral Jackson	Loral Jackson	Box 1038 Delta Jct 99737
12. Esthel Heral	Esthel Heral	Box 368 Delta Jct.
13. Diana Thomas	Diana Thomas	Box 3004 Paxson AK 99751
14. Bob Ferguson	Bob Ferguson	Box 130 Delta AK 99737
15. Wathenia Thomas	Wathenia Thomas	Box 634 DJ AK 99737
16. Robin K. Moore	ROBIN K. MOORE	Box 1354 D.J. AK 99737
17. Valerie Plaster	Valeric Plaster	Box 141 D.J. AK 99737
18. Bill W. Barron	Bill W. BARRON	Box 59 Delta Jct
19. Katherine Zachgo	KATHERINE ZACHGO	Box 706 Delta Jct
20. Debra L Ueek	Debra L Ueek	Box 60 Delta Jct. PO Box 152 Delta please return to City Hall

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Bruce Swain  
Richard W. Trazu  
William G. Long  
Christy Cooney

Bruce Swain  
Richard W. Trazu  
William G. Long  
Christy Cooney

BX 1026, Delta  
BX 806 Delta 5  
AK 3151  
AK 3151  
AK 174 Tok AK  
'99780

FORT GREELY IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE DELTA JUNCTION AREA AND WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO NOT WANT TO SEE ITS REALIGNMENT, DOWN SIZING, OR CLOSURE. FORT GREELY PROVIDES JOBS TO MORE RESIDENTS WITHIN A 100 MILE RADIUS THAN ANY OTHER EMPLOYER. THE EFFECT THIS REDUCTION WOULD HAVE ON THE DELTA AREA IS DEVASTATING. THIS PETITION IS IN OBJECTION TO ANY ACTION OF REALIGNMENT, DOWN SIZING OR CLOSURE TO FORT GREELY ARMY POST, ALASKA.

- | SIGNATURE                 | PRINTED NAME       | ADDRESS   |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---|
| <i>Dennis Sutherland</i>  | Dennis Sutherland  | H662 Box 5200 <sup>Delta</sup> Jct.             |
| <i>Vivian Chapman</i>     | Vivian L. Chapman  | P.O. Box 1029 <sup>Delta</sup> Jct.             |
| <i>Toni Jo Johnson</i>    | Toni Jo Johnson    | Box 818 Delta Jct                               |
| <i>Jackie Harwell</i>     | Jackie Harwell     | Box 1311 Delta Jct AK                           |
| <i>LARRY HARWELL</i>      | Larry Harwell      | " " " "   |
| <i>NAREN L. ELDREDGE</i>  | Naren L. Eldredge  | " 284 Delta Jct Ak. <sup>99737</sup>            |
| <i>Roberta Bell</i>       | Roberta Bell       | P.O. Box 376 Delta Jct. AK 99737                |
| <i>Paul D. DeFay</i>      | Paul D. DeFay      | P.O. Box 36 Delta Jct. AK 99737                 |
| <i>Michael E. Murphy</i>  | MICHAEL E. MURPHY  | P.O. Box 351 DELTA JCT AK 99737                 |
| <i>Therese R. Gadbois</i> | Therese R. Gadbois | P.O. Box 334 Delta Jct. AK, 99737               |
| <i>Racheal Blessing</i>   | Racheal Blessing   | P.O. Box 1092 Delta Jct. AK, 99737              |
| <i>Susan J. Gilman</i>    | SUSAN J. Gilman    | P.O. Box 769 Delta Junction <sup>99737</sup> AK |
| <i>Jay P. Martz</i>       | Jay P. MARTZ       | TAMARAC RD Delta                                |
| <i>Terry Rubincan</i>     | Terry Rubincan     | Box 691 Delta Jct, AK 99737                     |
| <i>Thomas Christian</i>   | THOMAS CHRISTIAN   | Box 302 DELTA Jct. AK 99737                     |
| <i>Pat Schamell</i>       |                    | Box 724 Delta Jct. AK 99737                     |
| <i>Irene Gibson</i>       | Irene GIBSON       | Box 361 Delta Jct AK 99737                      |
| <i>Travis Czechowski</i>  | Travis Czechowski  | Box 782 - Delta. Ak. 99737                      |
| <i>Muriel McClain</i>     | Muriel McClain     | NC 60 Box 3170 Delta AK 99737                   |
| <i>Holly Crandall</i>     | Holly Crandall     | Box 1007 Delta AK 99737                         |

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sign here to save for rarely

Mary Wifin

Helen Nunley  
David Werry

Gayle Parsons

Barbara Faust

Elizabeth A. Severin

Laura Vance

Vesta Cummings

Susan C. Kemp

Kathleen Fields

Felicia M. Krebs

John L. Russell

Cheryl

Kendrick Nickerson

Chris Sheehan

Shirley

Ben

Sandy Young

Radon

Mark W. Cox

Stephanie Olson

Mary St. Peter

Helen Hurley

Gayle Parsons

Elizabeth A. Severin

Laura Vance

Vesta Cummings

Susan C. Kemp

Kathleen Fields

Felicia M. Krebs

John L. Russell

Cheryl

Kendrick Nickerson

Chris Sheehan

Shirley

Ben

Sandy Young

Radon

Mark W. Cox

Stephanie Olson

POB 1191 Delta

PO Box 1226 Delta

POB 1490 Delta

POB 833 Delta

POB 1014 Delta

POB 863 Delta

POB 636 Delta

PO Box 1013 Delta

5865 Richardson

HC 60-Box 4610

Delta 5737-992

PO, Box 661 - Delta

PO Box 1526

Delta 9737

Delta 9737

Delta 9737

Delta 9737

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Delta 9737

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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <i>Leslie Gilbert</i>	LESLIE GILBERT	P.O. Box 79 - Delta Jct,
2. <i>Gay Bowley</i>	GAY BOWLEY	PO Box 246 - Delta Jct
3. <i>Larry Talbott</i>	Larry Talbott	PO Box 857 Delta Jct
4. <i>Michael Floyd</i>	MICHAEL FLOYD	P.O. Box 693 DELTA
5. <i>David Boodwine</i>	David Boodwine	Box 1326 Delta
6. <i>Paul Nistler</i>	Paul NISTER	Box 572 DELTA
7. <i>Peggy Floyd</i>	PEGGY FLOYD	Box 693 DELTA
8. <i>Louis E. Heinbockel</i>	Louis E. Heinbockel	Box #889 Delta Jct. AK.
9. <i>Bucky Lemke</i>	Bucky LEMKE	Box 542 " "
10. <i>Frenet H. Potwin</i>	Frenet H. Potwin	Box 127 Delta, Jct AK
11. <i>Butch Ellis</i>	Butch Ellis	Box 271 " "
12. <i>Lolita Smith</i>	Lolita Smith	Box 247 DELTA
13. <i>Tom Bowley</i>	Tom Bowley	Box 246 DELTA
14. <i>Andrew S. Grouden</i>	ANDREW S. GROUDEM	Box 922 - Delta
15. <i>Barbara Boodwine</i>	Barbara Boodwine	Box 1326 Delta.
16. <i>Joseph P. Nistler</i>	Joseph P. Nistler	HC 60 Box 3330 Delta
17. <i>Yvonne A. Ward</i>	YVONNE A. WARD	P.O. Box 989 Delta 99737
18. <i>Karen Lile</i>	Karen LILE	P.O. Box 303 Delta 99737
19. <i>Roger Harris</i>	Roger Harris	Box 1336 Delta 99737
20. <i>Pamela Ellis</i>	Pamela Ellis	Box 229 Delta 99737

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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. Cheryl Filla	Cheryl Filla	P.O. Box 1344 Delta Jct, AK 99737
2. Jackie Heller	JACKIE HELLER	Holeo Box 4530 Delta Jct AK
3. Cyndy Heron	Cyndy Heron	P.O. Box 878 Delta Jct. AK
4. Marsha Durling	Marsha Durling	Bx 971 Delta
5. Derek W Mills	Derek W Mills	P.O. Box 433 Delta Jct AK 99737
6. Sheryl L. Mills	Sheryl L. Mills	PO Box 433 Delta Jct AK 99737
7. RICHARD D. KAER	RICHARD D. KAER	BOX 466 Delta Jct AK 99737
8. Patti B. Dull	PATTI B. DULL	5818 Remington Road Box 38, Delta Jct, AK 99737
9. Thomas C. Dull	THOMAS C. DULL	PO Box 38 DELTA JUNCTION, AK 99737
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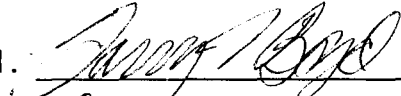

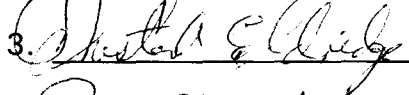


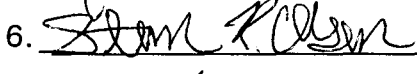
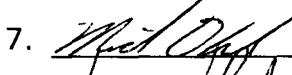
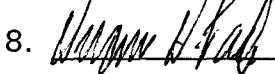
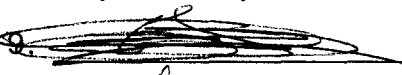

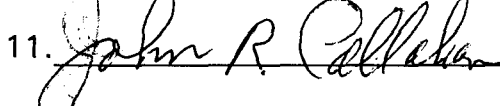
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SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

1.  LARRY T. BOYD PO BOX 431, FT. GREELY AK.
2.  Jennifer M Ankwon PO Box 242, Ft. Greely AK.
3.  Chester A Eldridge PO Box 284, Delta Jct. AK.
4.  James J. MARCHESSAULT HC60 Box 4190 Delta Jct, AK
5.  MARTALELIS RANNA P.O. Box 864 Delta Jct. AK
6.  Steven R. OLSEN P.O. BOX 24 Delta Jct AK
7.  Michael A. O'Neil P.O. Box 291 Delta Jct AK
8.  Frank PAOLI P.O. BOX 1363 Delta Jct., AK
9.  RAYMOND GRAY PO BOX 345, FT. GREELY, AK
10.  KELVIN RANNA PO BOX 864 Delta Jct AK
11.  JOHN R. CALLAHAN P.O. Box 326 99737 DELTA JCT AK
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SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

1. *James F. Parker* JAMES F. PARKER Box 1035 DELTA JCT. AK. 99737
2. *Nancy L. Brown* NANCY BROWN Box 711 Delta Jct AK 99737
3. *Clifford N. DeVue* CLIFFORD N. DeVue P.O. Box 309 DELTA, JCT. AK 99737
4. *Paul Trotzke* Paul Trotzke P.O. Box 2283 Delta Jct.
5. *Sherry L. Saville* Sherry L Saville P.O. Box 28, Delta Jct. 99737
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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <u>Angela Roseberry</u>	Angela Roseberry	HC 60 Box 46000 Delta Jct. AK 99737
2. <u>Kathy Galida</u>	Kathy Galida	P.O. Box 974 Delta Jct AK 99737
3. <u>Joyce McCombs</u>	Joyce McCombs	HC 60 Box 3760 Delta
4. <u>Mary Lou Larrabee</u>	MARY LOU LARRABEE	Box 353 -Delta Jct, A.K 99737
5. <u>Marlin L. Starnes</u>	MARLIN L. STARNES	BOX 1293 DELTA Jct. AK. 99737
6. <u>Gail McBride</u>	Gail McBride	Box 511 Delta Jct, Ak. 99737
7. <del>HARRIETT</del> <u>HARRIETT HARKNESS</u>	HARRIETT HARKNESS	Box 852 Delta Jct AK
8. <u>Beverly Moor</u>	Beverly Moor	HC 60 Box 3730 DJ AK 99737
9. <u>Pamela R. Ellis</u>	Pamela R Ellis	HC60 Bx 3470 Delta Jct AK
10. <u>Skip Langston</u>	Skip LANGSTON	H.C. 60 Box 4260 Delta Jct. AK
11. <u>Betty Hayes</u>	Betty Hayes	Box 603 Delta Jct AK 99737
12. <u>Norman Hilliker</u>	NORMAN HILLIKER	Box 228 Delta Jct AK 99737
13. <u>Myeow Hosica</u>	Myeow Hosica	Box 1333 Delta Jct, AK 99737
14. <u>Dale F Ecker</u>	Dale F Ecker	HC60 Box 3650 Delta Jct AK 99737
15. <u>MARK J. ZINTEK</u>	MARK J. ZINTEK	P.O. Box 894, DELTA JCT, AK 99737
16. <u>Glynda Krahmbill</u>	Glynda Krahmbill	P.O. Box 325 Delta Jct AK 99737
17. <u>Donald Frank</u>	Donald Frank	HC60 Box 4430 Delta Jct AK 99737
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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <i>Lori Carpenter</i>	Lori A. Carpenter	PO Box 80 Delta Jct AK 99737
2. <i>Brenda Joslin</i>	Brenda Joslin	HC 60 Box 3270
3. <i>walt kopp</i>	WALTER KOPP	PA 4504, AK 99737
4. <i>Sharon Wright</i>	SHARON WRIGHT	PO Box 225 DELTA 99737
5. <i>William L. Lappart</i>	WILLIAM L. LAPPART	P.O. Box 45 DELTA, AK 99737
6. <i>A Dale Scott</i>	A DALE SCOTT	P.O. Box 312 Delta Jct 99737
7. <i>Patrick K F. Brongjorne</i>	Patrick K F. Brongjorne	HC 62 Box 5220 Delta
8. <i>Jerilyn Preston</i>	JERILYN PRESTON	P.O. BOX 223 DELTA JCT 99737
9. <i>Laurie Bircher</i>	Laurie Bircher	P.O. Box 923 Delta Jct. 99737
10. <i>Ed Larson</i>	ED LARSON	P.O. BOX 829 DELTA Jct. 99737
11. <i>Joseph P.A. Clark</i>	JOSEPH P.A. CLARK	BOX # 832 DELTA 99737
12. <i>Yvonne Echo Hawk</i>	Yvonne Echo Hawk	BOX 526 DELTA 99737
13. <i>Patrick L. Schlichting</i>	Patrick L. Schlichting	HC 60 Box 3050 Delta Jct. 99737
14. <i>Tina M. Kezer</i>	Tina M. Kezer	Box 942 Delta Jct. 99737
15. <i>Ray Champagne</i>	RAY CHAMPAGNE	PO Box 22 Tok AK 99737
16. <i>Michael Jenkins</i>	michael Jenkins	PO Box 72 Delta Jct AK 99737
17. <i>Carol Dufendach</i>	Carol A. Dufendach	P.O. Box 309 Delta Jct AK 99737
18. <i>Roberta Davis</i>	Roberta Davis	PO 14 " " -
19. <i>Pamela M. Childs</i>	PAMELA M. Childs	Box 425 Delta AK
20. <i>Terry L. Griffith</i>	TERRY L. GRIFFITH	HC-60 Box 4300 Delta AK

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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <i>Marjorie Bandy</i>	Marjorie Bandy	Box 444 Mi. 1415.3
2. <i>Steve Willis</i>	Steve Willis	Box 378 Delta Jct.
3. <i>Ray Mooneyham</i>	Ray Mooneyham	Box 1275 DELTA J., AK
4. <i>Stephen Mooneyham</i>	STEPHEN MOONEYHAM	Box 1275 DELTA Jct AK
5. <i>Linda Peters</i>	Linda Peters	HCR 10, Mile 72 Rich. Hwy Ekt. AK
6. <i>Joyce Duff</i>	Joyce DUFF	Box 1156 Delta Jct AK
7. <i>Ruby Harris</i>	Ruby HARRIS	Box 962 Delta Jct, AK
8. <i>Judy Mooneyham</i>	JUDY MOONEYHAM	P.O. Box 1275 DELTA, Jct. AK
9. <i>John W. Lunn Jr</i>	John W. Lunn Jr	PO Box 406 Delta Jct AK
10. <i>Erika H. Lunn</i>	Erika H. Lunn	P.O. Box 406 Delta Jct. AK.
11. <i>Lydia Marchuk</i>	LYDIA MARCHUK	P.O. BOX 89 Delta JCT. AK
12. <i>Kimberly Garner</i>	Kimberly Garner	PO 1437 Delta Jct AK
13. <i>maureen wallau</i>	maureen wallau	PO Box 394 APO AF <sup>96508</sup>
14. <i>Stan Majors</i>	STAN MAJORS	PO BX 103 Delta Jct. AK.
15. _____	_____	_____
16. <i>Billy R. No. 1</i>	Billy R. No. 1	PO Box 559, 96508
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SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

1. *Myra G. Willis*     *Marla J. Willis*     *2508 Healy-Delta Jct., AK 99737*

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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <i>Wilbur C. St. John</i>	WILBUR C. ST. JOHN	P.O. Box 39 DELTA Jct AK 99737
2. <i>Donna M. Smith</i>	DONNA M. SMITH	HC 60 Box 4500 Delta Jct AK
3. <i>Mabel Dimsted</i>	MABEL DIMSTED	Box 586 Delta Jct 99737
4. <i>Charlie G. Lough</i>	CHARLIE G. LOUGH	Box 454 Delta 99737 PO B 786
5. <i>Clarence Hoover</i>	HOOVER, CLARENCE	DELTA JCT. AK 99737
6. <i>Anne Dube</i>	ANNE DUBE	DELTA JCT. AK. 99737 Box 109
7. <i>Wilma M. Steel</i>	WILMA M. STEEL	PO Box 825 Delta Jct. ak. 99737
8. <i>Mary Hansen</i>	MARY HANSEN	Delta Jct. ak. 99737
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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
<del>Kathleen J. Vanderzwaag</del>	KATHLEEN J VANDERZWAAG	HC60 Box 3280 DJAK
Sally S. Young	Sally S. Young	Box 363 Delta Jct AK.
Richard B. Young	RICHARD B. YOUNG	Box 363 Delta Jct AK
David G. Wright	DAVID G. WRIGHT	Box 225 DELTA Jct AK
Daniel J. Nelson	Daniel Nelson	Bx. 1169 Delta AK
Louis E. Kadow	Louis Kadow	Box 1169 Delta AK.
Eugene Bass	Eugene A Bass	HC60 Box 3440 Delta AK
Cole Ulrichs	COLE ULRICH	HC60, Box 4650, Delta, AK
Jo Mc Bride	Jo McBride	POB 779 DELTA Jct AK
Lucille K. Combs-Stark	Lucille K. Combs Stark	HC. 60 - Box 4790 Delta AK
Tray McNeenham	Tray McNEENHAM	P.O. Box 1275 Delta Jct, AK
Robert Weld	Robert Weld	Box 645 Delta Jct AK
Rich Johnson	Rich Johnson	Box 87 Delta Jct AK
Sandra Lee	SANDRA LEE	Box 1130 Delta Junction AK
Gregory Taylor	GREGORY TAYLOR	POB 1335 DELTA Jct AK.
Cammy Mason	Cammy Mason	POB 777 DJ, AK
Arnold B. Paul	ARNOLD B. PAUL	3613 KALIAQ N.P. A.K.
Grace Tracy R	GRACE TRACY R	8310 Ft Greely
Knox Samuel	Knox SAMUEL	Box 1443, Delta AK

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SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

1. [Signature] ULYSSES SIMS HC 60 BOX 360 30 DELTA Jct AK 99737
2. [Signature] P.O. Box 681 Delta Jct AK 99737
3. [Signature] Delta D Jct AK Delta D Jct AK P.O. Box 1287 Delta Jct 99993
4. [Signature] NELSON N. CUSHING P.O. BOX 398 DELTA JCT AK
5. [Signature] Anne L. Yates PO Box 444 Delta Jct AK
6. [Signature] Rebecca Frenzl HC 60 Box 4060 Delta Jct., AK
7. [Signature] Bruce C. Thomson P.O. Box 1361 Delta Jct. AK
8. [Signature] Melonie A. Thomson Melonie A. Thomson P.O. Box 1361 Delta Jct., AK
9. [Signature] Linda G. Gidion Linda G. Gidion P.O. Box 750 Delta Jct., AK
10. [Signature] Eric A. Gidion P.O. Box 750 Delta Jct. AK.
11. [Signature] DONALD G. MARSH HC60 Box 4270 Delta Jct, AK
12. [Signature] Eleanor G. Marsh HC60 Box 4270 Delta Jct, AK
13. [Signature] JANELL M ERICKSON P.O. Box 1194 Delta Jct AK
14. [Signature] Birget Johnson P.O. Box 949 Delta Jct, AK
15. [Signature] ANNE MAUER PO Box 1302 Delta Jct AK
16. [Signature] Donna Ashby Donna Ashby Box 230 Delta Jct. AK
17. [Signature] DANIEL M. FLETCHER Box 200, DELTA Jct, AK.
18. [Signature] ANNIE HULSEN HC 60 BOX 3420, DELTA JCT AK
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SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

1. Cecilia K. Barkley Cecilia Barkley HC60 Box 3720 Delta Junction
2. Van Mann Van Mann South Central
3. NANCY McNEIL Jennings HC 60 Box 4840 Delta Post
4. Susan Jennings SUSAN JENNINGS HC 60 Box 3750 Delta Jct.
5. A J Freislinger A J FREISLINGER PO Box 4902 Delta AK 99757
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SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

1. Michael S. Thaisen MICHAEL S. THAISEN HC 62 BOX 5940 DELTA
2. Clinton W. Crusberg Clinton W. Crusberg PO Box 588 Delta Junction
3. Kelley Lee Benson Robby L. Benson PO Box 1123 Delta Jct
4. Michael W. Bear Michael W. Bear P.O. Box 1226  
Delta Jct. AK. 99737
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SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

1. <i>James A. Callahan</i>	James A. CALLAHAN	Delta Jct AK
2. <i>Fred C. Young</i>	Fred C. Young	P.O. Box 528, Delta Jct, AK

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SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

1. [Signature] BRAD BAPLEY P.O. Box 159 Delta AK 99737
2. [Signature] DEBORAH L. DIVINEY P.O. Box 438 Delta AK.
3. [Signature] SHIRLEY SMITH Box 1153 Delta AK
4. [Signature] WILLIAM D. DIVINEY P.O. Box 438 Delta AK
5. [Signature] DORRIS WHITT HC60 Box 3250 DELTA Jct AK
6. [Signature] VERA MARCHUK VERA MARCHUK Box 343 Delta jct.
7. [Signature] HEIDE SUMMERS Heide Summers Box 1321 Delta Jct. AK
8. [Signature] YONKO ST JOHN Yonko St John Box 39 Delta jct AK
9. [Signature] JOHNNIE GREEN JOHNNIE GREEN Box 955 Delta Jct, AK
10. [Signature] KWANG C SWAN KWANG C SWAN Box 631
11. [Signature] PAUL MARCHUK Paul Mang Box 343
12. [Signature] WALTER FARMER WALTER FARMER Box 15
13. [Signature] JULIE A. GAZA-BLUT Julie A. Gaza-Blut P.O. Box 896 Delta AK 99737
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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <i>Neva Starnes</i>	NEVA J. STARNES	P.O. Box 1293 Delta Jct, AK 99737
2. <i>Cleo Green</i>	Cleo Green	HC 60 Box 3490 Delta Jct AK 99737
3. <i>Sandra Whiteside</i>	SANDRA Whiteside	P.O. Box 845 DELTA Jct AK 99737
4. <i>Debra F. Joslin</i>	Debra F. Joslin	PO Box 377, Delta Jct, AK 99737
5. <i>Douglas Christopherson</i>	DOUGLAS CHRISTOPHERSON	PO Box 704 DELTA Jct AK 99737
6. <i>James B. Goodman</i>	JAMES B. GOODMAN	P.O. Box 726, Davenport, WA 99122
7. <i>Ben Gogley</i>	Ben Gogley	PO Box 187, Delta Jct AK 99737
8. <i>Ann Grove</i>	ANN GROVE	PO Box 875 DELTA Jct AK 99737
9. <i>David E. Blum</i>	DAVID E. BLUM	Box 844 DELTA Jct AK 99737
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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
<i>Jim Dorff</i>	Jim Dorff	P.O. Box 574 Delta Junction
<i>Open Brant</i>	Open Brant	P.E. Box 901 Delta Jct.
<i>Gene Green</i>	Gene Green	PO Box 955 Delta Jct
<i>Edward W Adams</i>	Edward W Adams	PO. Box 315 Delta Jct.
<i>Morris N Ziegler</i>	MORRIS N Ziegler	PO Box 166 Delta Jct
<i>Hess, Robert M</i>	Hess, ROBERT M	PO BOX 1077 DELTA Jct. AK
<i>Earl Vegoren</i>	Earl Vegoren.	PO BOX 274 Delta Jct AK
<i>Rick Skovinski</i>	RICK SKOVINSKI	PO BOX 1141 DELTA Jct AK
<i>Stephen Selfe</i>	STEPHEN SELFE	PO BOX 1125 " " "
<i>Kim Selfe</i>	Kim Selfe	PO BOX 1125 " " "
<i>Robert Johnson</i>	Robert Johnson	PO BOX 1057 Delta Jct
<i>Cliff Mason</i>	Cliff Mason	Pob 119 Delta Jct. AK
<i>James Wimbarly</i>	James Wimbarly	PO 1543 Delta
<i>John Bass</i>	John BASS	PO Box 33490 Delta
<i>Blein Morris</i>	Blein Morris	Box 525 Delta Jct AK
<i>Theodore J. Echo Hawk</i>	Theodore J. Echo Hawk	P.O. Box 526 Delta Jct AK

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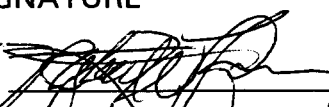
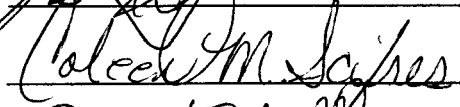
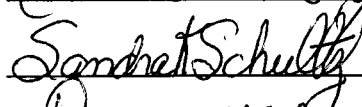
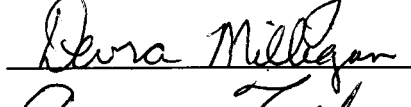
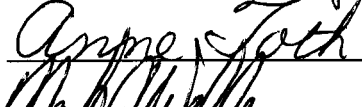
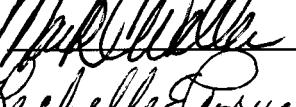
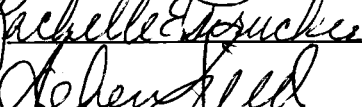
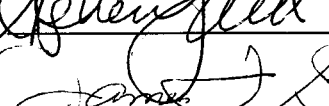
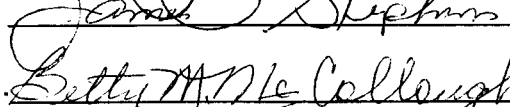
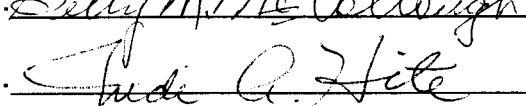
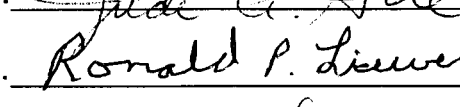
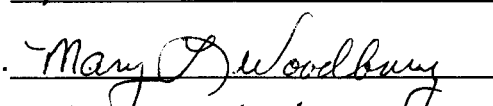
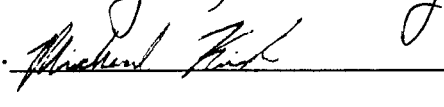

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- | SIGNATURE             | PRINTED NAME       | ADDRESS                     |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>[Signature]</i> | Sebastian Saarloos | P.O. Box 197 Delta Jct.     |
| 2. <i>[Signature]</i> | John Harribl       | P.O. Box 4 Delta Jct. 99737 |
| 3. <i>[Signature]</i> | NORM FOX           | Box 415 DELTA               |
| 4. <i>[Signature]</i> | Greg Baker         | Box 1070 Kotzebue, Ak       |
| 5. <i>[Signature]</i> | Selfe Stephen      | Box 1125 Delta Jct          |
| 6. <i>[Signature]</i> | Sherry Saville     | Box 28, Delta Jct. 99737    |
| 7. <i>[Signature]</i> | NEIL P. WOLD       | Box 1022, DELTA JCT         |
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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. 	Robert W. Taylor	70 Box 1418, Delta Junction, AK 99737
2. 	Coleen M. Scifres	P.O. Box 91, Delta Jct., AK 99737
3. 	Sandra Schultz	HC 62 Box 5440, Delta Jct., AK 99737
4. 	Devra Milligan	P.O. Box 972 Delta Jct., AK 99737
5. 	Anne Toth	P.O. Box 965 Delta Jct AK 99737
6. 	Mark C. Weller	P.O. Box 731 Delta Jct, Ak.
7. 	Rachelle E. Purucker	P.O. Box 1136 Delta Jct, AK 99737
8. 	STEPHEN FIELDS	D.J. 99737-1013
9. 	James F. Stephens	HC 60 Box 4050 Delta
10. 	Betty M. McCollough	Box 1318 Delta Jct AK
11. 	Judi A. Hite	Box 1232 Delta Jct 99737
12. 	Ronald P Liewer	Box 348 Delta Jct., AK 99737
13. 	Mary L. Woodbury	Box 1154 Delta Jct, AK 99737
14. 	Michael Kirk	Box 61 Delta Jct AK 99737
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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <i>Donald E Waldo</i>	Donald E Waldo	Box 10 Delta
2. <i>Matt Frenz</i>	MATT Frenz	Hc 60 Box 4120 Delta
3. <i>Silas W. Hill</i>	Silas W. Hill	Box 267 Delta
4. <i>Michael D Adams</i>	Michael D Adams	Box 561 Delta
5. <i>Sandra M Hill</i>	SANDRA M. Hill	P.O. Box 267, Delta
6. <i>Eddy Dee Growden</i>	Eddy Dee Growden	P.O. Box 922 Delta J.
7. <i>Terry Ann Kozarik</i>	Terry Ann Kozarik	P.O. 190 Delta Jct.
8. <i>Michael D. McCowan</i>	Michael D. McCowan	Hc 60 Box 4120 Delta Jct. AK
9. <i>Lyn Promaritis</i>	Lyn Promaritis	P.O. Box 1065 Delta Junction, AK.
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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <i>Cody J Raker</i>	Jody Raker	PO Box 461
2. <i>Denny Dickenson</i>	Denny Dickenson	PO. Box 1396
3. <i>Darrell Phillips</i>	Darrell Phillips	PO Box 770
4. <i>Patricia Phillips</i>	PATRICIA J. PHILLIPS	PO. Box 770
5. <i>Tamara Pomeroy</i>	Tamara Pomeroy	PO Box 927
6. <i>Missy Shale</i>	Missy Shale	PO Box 205
7. <i>Geneen Thorn</i>	Geneen Thorn	Box 315
8. <i>Sheila Harris</i>	Sheila Harris	P.O. 1137
9. <i>Sam Trefon</i>	Sam Trefon	Box 1311
10. <i>Esther C Beasley</i>	Esther C Beasley	Box 787
11. <i>Davis Brown</i>	Davis Brown	Box 55
12. <i>Dean Bialik</i>	Dean Bialik	Box 1020
13. <i>Clay Racca Jr.</i>	Clay Racca JR.	Box 732
14. <i>Fed Harris</i>	Fed Harris	Box 1336
15. <i>Christine Berst</i>	CHRISTINE BERST	Box 215
16. <i>Van Mann</i>	Van Mann	South Central
17. <i>Sean Ford</i>	Sean Ford	P.O. Box 321
18. <i>Chris Kobierowski</i>	CHRIS KOBIEROWSKI	P.O. Box 1188
19. <i>Cheryl Harris</i>	CHERYL HARRIS	P.O. Box 587
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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <i>Bluenoble</i>	John Guendolyn	John P.O. Box 1080
2. <i>John Jenkins</i>	John Jenkins	Box 762 Delta Jct. AK
3. <i>Aaron Wade</i>	Aaron Wade	Box 416 Delta Jct. AK
4. <del><i>David Clumeau</i></del>	David Clumeau	Box 732 Delta Jct AK
5. <del><i>Richard E Jones</i></del>	Richard E Jones	<del>Box 786, Delta Jct, AK</del>
6. <i>Valda Akpik</i>	VALDA AKPIK	P.O. Box 76313 Fbks AK 99707
7. <i>Tom Egbert</i>	Tom Egbert	P.O. Box 487 Dillingham AK
8. <del><i>Nathan Arnold</i></del>	Nathan Arnold	445 Keep Dr. Fbks AK <sup>99729</sup> 99712
9. <del><i>Lewis K Edwards</i></del>	<del>Lewis K Edwards</del>	<del>117 Knouell Fbks, AK 99709</del>
10. <i>Mike Schmidt</i>	Mike Schmidt	339 Division St. Fbks, AK 99702
11. <i>Derek Gerd</i>	Derek H. Gerd	Box #61 Delta Jct, AK
12. <i>Jail M. Pordham</i>	DET. M. PORDHAM	#12 DELTA JCT, AK
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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <i>Randy Spriggs</i>	RANDY SPRIGGS	905 W 26th FAIRBANKS
2. <i>Janelle Cahill</i>	Janelle Cahill	950 26th FAIRBANKS
3. <i>Glen Clarnear</i>	Glen Clarnear	3225 Leisure St Fai, AK 997
4. <i>Jarrod D. Vinzant</i>	Jarrod D. Vinzant	1118 3rd AVE Fairbanks, Ak, 99701
5. <i>Melody Ciaramitaro</i>	Melody Ciaramitaro	3825 Venture
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SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

1. *Kevin Alfred* Kevin Alfred Ft. Greely
2. *Ellen Drabo-Alfred* Ellen Drabo-Alfred Ft. Greely
3. *Joseph Jenkins* Joseph Jenkins Delta Jct
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. *Ronald W. Stewart* Ronald W. Stewart P.O. Box 57 Delta Jct. 99727
6. *John Folan* JOHN FOLAN BOX 638 TOK AK
7. *Douglas G. Miller* DOUGLAS G. MILLER BOX 148 DELTA JCT AK.
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SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

1. Stephen D Dubois     STEPHEN D. DUBOIS     P.O. Box 8702 DELTA JCT, AK

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SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

1. *Marcia Schilling* Marcia Schilling Ft Greely
2. *Kenna DuBois* Kenna DuBois <sup>PO 702</sup> Delta Jct.
3. *Veronica Laureano* Veronica Laureano Ft Greely
4. *Nathaniel M. Good* NATHANIEL M. GOOD <sup>2283 BREWIS</sup> Delta Jct
5. *Cheryl V. Good* Cheryl V. Good <sup>2283 Brewis Blvd.</sup> Delta Jct.
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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <i>Jack Meoff</i>	JACK MEOFF	Delta Jct, Ak
2. <i>Alfred Preston</i>	Alfred Y. Preston	Box 223, Delta Junction
3. <i>Stephen C Lufe</i>		DELTA Jct AK
4. <i>Mary Harkness</i>		Delta Jct AK
5. <i>Debbie Heinbockel</i>	Debbie Heinbockel	Delta Jct AK
6. <i>Jamie Abreu</i>	Jamie Abreu	Delta Jct. Ak
7. <del><i>Chris Peterson</i></del>	<del>Chris Peterson</del>	<del>Delta Junction, AK</del>
8. <i>Katherine M McAfee</i>	KATHERINE M McAFEE	Delta Jct AK
9. <i>Timmy W Mayo</i>	TIMMY W MAYO	PO Box 201 DJ AK
10. <i>Dennis E Midgley</i>	Dennis E Midgley	PO Box 918 Delta Jct 99737
11. <i>Margaret Lessens</i>	MARGARET LESSENS	PO Box 35 Delta Jct 99737
12. <i>Michael F. Lessens</i>	Michael F. Lessens	PO Box 35 DJ AK 99737
13. <i>Tim Desrochers</i>	TIM DESROCHERS	1135 Ivy de FBKS AK 99709
14. <i>Katy Wright</i>	Katy WRIGHT	Delta Jct
15. <i>FREDDIE TICKELL</i>		DELTA JCT
16. <i>JASON BEDNARIK</i>	JASON BEDNARIK	DELTA <sup>BOX</sup> 1993
17. <i>EDDIE CRABB</i>	EDDIE CRABB	Delta Junction
18. <i>Ruthy Crabb</i>	Ruthy Crabb	Delta Junction
19. <i>CARMENITA GERRY</i>	CARMENITA GERRY	P.O. Box 1044 DELTA Junction, AK
20. <i>BARRY L BROWNING</i>	BARRY L BROWNING	Box 584 DELTA Jct AK.

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- | SIGNATURE                    | PRINTED NAME                              | ADDRESS                                       |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. <i>W. A. Seitz</i>        | WILBUR A. SEITZ                           | Box 948 Delta Jct.                            |
| 2. <i>C E Racca</i>          | CLAYTON ERACCA                            | Box 738 DELTA JCT AK                          |
| 3. <i>D J Zachry</i>         | W J ZACHRY                                | B-4 706 DD AK. 99737                          |
| 4. <i>Arnold Hall</i>        | ARNOLD HALL                               | Box 1235 Delta Jct. 99737                     |
| 5. <i>Roger Meek</i>         | Roger Meek                                | Box 99 Delta Jct. 99737                       |
| 6. <i>Justin McNeil</i>      | LESTON L. McNEIL                          | Hc 60 Box 4840 Delta Jct 99737                |
| 7. <i>Robert N. Growden</i>  | ROBERT N. GROWDEN                         | Mi. 27414 RICH HWY (Box 107) Delta Jct. 99737 |
| 8. <i>Sherry Heinbockel</i>  | Sherry A Heinbockel                       | Box 889 Harper Street Delta Junction Ak 99737 |
| 9. <i>Lorene M. Meek</i>     | Lorene M. Meek                            | P.O. Box 1235 Delta Jct., Ak. 99737           |
| 10. <i>Susan D. Miller</i>   | Susan D. Miller                           | P.O. Box 148 Delta Jct., Ak 99737             |
| 11. <i>Christie Masgr</i>    | CHRISTIE MASGR                            | P.O. Box 1777 DELTA JCT AK 99737              |
| 12. <i>Mary E. Fisher</i>    | MARY E. FISHER                            | PO. Box 271, DELTA JCT 99737                  |
| 13. <i>Richard Souhrada</i>  | RICHARD SOUHRADA                          | Box 98 DELTA JCT 99737                        |
| 14. <i>Henry Brewis</i>      | HENRY BREWIS                              | Box 317 DELTA JCT AK 99737                    |
| 15. <i>Don Kobierowski</i>   | DON KOBIEROWSKI                           | Box 832 DELTA JCT, AK. 99737                  |
| 16. <i>Arline D Hall</i>     | ARLINE D HALL                             | PO Box 1235 DELTA Jct. AK 99737               |
| 17. <i>Elizabeth Latimer</i> | ELIZABETH LATIMER                         | Hc 60 Box 4510 Delta Jct 99737                |
| 18. <i>Paul R. Muer</i>      | PAUL R. MUR                               | 214.7 Rimsman Hwy, Delta Jct 99737            |
| 19. <i>Travis McNeil</i>     | <del>Travis McNeil</del><br>TRAVIS McNEIL | Hc 60 Box 4810 Delta Jct, 99737               |
| 20. <i>Bonnie Emery</i>      | Bonnie Emery                              | Pringle Rd. Tok, Ak 99780<br>(PO Box 305)     |

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SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

1. Cinella E Harkness Andrew Harkness Box 852 Delta Jct AK 99737
2. Eula J. Nistler EULA J. NISTLER Box 572 Delta Jct. Ak 99737
3. Joyce Kiser JOYCE KISER Box 651 Delta Jct. AK
4. Brenda Cavanaugh BRENDA CAVANAUGH Box 1205 DELTA JCT. AK.
5. Jed Gagnon Jed Gagnon Box 1088 Delta Jct. AK
6. Pat Laduke PAT LADUKE P.O. Box 1037 Delta Jct. Ak.
7. Lloyd Gerry Lloyd Gerry P.O. Box 1044 Delta Jct. AK
8. Victor T. Kennedy Victor T. Kennedy P.O. 72 Chitina Alaska 99764
9. Allen Swickell Allen Swickell P.O. Box 327 Delta Jct. AK 99757
10. Susan Sanford Susan Sanford P.O. Box 604 Delta Jct AK 99737
11. James Sanford JAMES SANFORD P.O. BOX 604 Delta Jct AK 99737
12. Thom E. Lassek Thom E. Lassek P.O. Box 1045 Delta Jct AK 99737
13. Randy Bealer RANDY J BEALER PO Box 796 DELTA Jct AK 99737
14. Lois Lintelman Lois Lintelman Hc 60 Box 3300 Delta Jct AK 99737
15. Evangelia Vlasakaki EVANGELIA VLASAKAKI P.O. Box 892 Delta Jct AK 99737
16. Larry K. Wells Larry K. Wells Box 155 Delta Jct AK 99737
17. Jonathan Gibbs Jonathan Gibbs Box 1095 Delta Jct. AK. 99737
18. Micah Cross 830 College S. AK
19. Lewis Harris Lewis Harris Box 1241 Delta AK
20. Charles J. Hammock Charles J. Hammock Box 461 Ft Greely 96508

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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. Sarah Wager	Sarah Wager	P.O. BOX 1312 DELTA JCT, AK 99737
2. Mary Lynn Knight	MARY LYNN KNIGHT	P.O. Box 8982 DELTA JCT AK 99737
3. Dana M Littlefield	Dana M Littlefield	Box 878949 Wasilla AK. 99687
4. Dorothy Marshall	Dorothy Marshall	HC 60 - Box 3350 Delta Jct. AK <sup>99737</sup>
5. Neil B Heitman	Neil B Heitman	PO Box 669 Delta Jct. Alaska 99737
6. Sylvia J Schuelke	Sylvia J Schuelke	PO Box 583 Delta Junction <sup>AK</sup>
7. Esther Brown	ESTHER BROWN	Box 1063 DELTA JCT, AK
8. N.E. Willis	N.E. Willis	Box 439 TOLK, AK
9. Beverly Walks	BEVERLY WALKS	Box 439 TOLK. AK
10. Diane M Murray	Diane M Murray	Box 162 DELTA JCT, AK <sup>99737</sup>
11. Darlene Chaffin	Darlene Chaffin	Box 712 Delta Jct, AK. <sup>99737-0712</sup>
12. Lysa Berestad	Lysa BERESTAD	PO. Box 213 Delta Jct 99737
13. Jackie Nelson-Lizardi	JACKIE NELSON-LIZARDI	HC60 Bx 4180 <sup>Delta Jct. AK 99737</sup>
14. Stephen Fields	STEPHEN FIELDS	99737-1013
15. J. Heather Sherrill	J. Heather Sherrill	99737-1181
16. Travis Iasen	TRAVIS IASEN	99737-366
17. Erna Randall	ERNA RANDALL	Box 992 <sup>Delta Junction</sup>
18. Norm Fox	NORM FOX	Box 415 DELTA <sup>Duella</sup>
19. Betty Kyser	Betty Kyser	BOX 415 Delta
20. Allen R. Chaffin	Allen R. Chaffin	Box 712 DELTA JCT, AK.

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- | SIGNATURE | PRINTED NAME                | ADDRESS                                |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--|
|           | Harmelote H. Dennison       | POB 873, Delta Jct, Ak. 99737          |
|           | Melody Ann Summers-Ross     | POB 858 Delta 99737                    |
|           | Ileen + Byron J. Nallembaek | HC 62 Box 5580 DELTA Jct, ALASKA 99737 |
|           | Doug Humphrey               | 1231 Clearwater Rd Delta Jct           |
|           | Ben L. Smith                | Box 247 Delta AK.                      |
|           | G.P. TRESIDDER              | PO Box 7 DELTA                         |
|           | Jeffrey A. Berkley          | HC 60 PO Box 3720 Delta Jct            |
|           | Darrell Darland             | P.O. Box 1028 Delta AK                 |
|           | Mark Gertz                  | PO Box 216 Delta Jct AK 9973           |
|           | NATHAN MILLER               | Box 1229 DELTA JCT                     |
|           | Richard W FAIRCLOTH         | PO. Box 1078 Delta Junction, AK 99737  |
|           | Denis Mess Sr.              | Box 1497 Delta Junction                |
|           | Jon S. Carpenter            | Box 80 Delta Junction AK.              |
|           | Selvie Stephens             | Box 1125 " " AK.                       |
|           | Harold I. Stock             | HC 60 Box 4790 " AK.                   |
|           | Paul Knopp                  | PO. Box 794 " AK.                      |
|           | Joel DiGloria               | Box 1229 Delta Jct, Ak.                |
|           | Linda Renda                 | Box 543 APO. Ap 96508                  |
|           | Lisa Verdoliva              | Box 543 APO. Ap 96508                  |
|           | Jessica Groppel             | Box 1060 DJ AK                         |

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- | SIGNATURE                            | PRINTED NAME      | ADDRESS                                      |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| <i>W.P. Ridder, Jr</i>               | W. P. RIDDER, JR  | MP 208 OLD RICH <del>AK</del> DT 9973        |
| <i>Patrick F. McKeen</i>             | Patrick F. McKeen | Box 151 D.J., AK. 99737                      |
| <i>Kevin Loustan</i>                 | Kevin Loustan     | Box 879 DT, AK 99233                         |
| <i>Suzanne Taylor</i>                | Suzanne Taylor    | Box 1418 Delta Jct 997:                      |
| <i>Mable A. Ecker - Mable Eckert</i> | Mable Eckert      | 60 Box 3650 Delta Jct AK.                    |
| <i>Terri L. Crowson</i>              | Terri L. Crowson  | Box 231 Delta Jct, AK                        |
| <i>Stewart Kraft</i>                 | STEWART KRAFT     | Box 275 DELTA JCT, AK                        |
| <i>Myong Wheeler</i>                 | Myong Wheeler     | Box 735 Ft Greely                            |
| <i>Cindy Wheeler</i>                 | Cindy Wheeler     | Box 876 Ft Greely                            |
| <i>William Duiney</i>                | William Duiney    | Box 438 Delta Jct.                           |
| <i>Trevor Williams</i>               | Trevor Williams   | Box 70603 FBKS                               |
| <i>Jeanie Williams</i>               | Jeanie Williams   | Box 70603 FBKS, AK                           |
| <i>K Leslie Kirk</i>                 | K LESLIE KIRK     | PO Box 261 DELTA Jct.                        |
| <i>Roy C Bowdre</i>                  | Roy C BOWDRE      | PO Box 2 DELTA, AK                           |
| <i>Wayne Deutschland</i>             | Wayne Deutschland | PO BOX 221133 Anch AK 99522                  |
| <i>Bill Davies</i>                   | Bill Davies       | 3605 Arctic #331 Anch AK 99505               |
| <i>Tonald A. Pruitt</i>              | Tonald A. Pruitt  | H660 Box 4320 Delta 99737                    |
| <i>Debra L Hergel</i>                | Debra L. Hergel   | PO Box 1057 Delta 99737                      |
| <i>Wayne W. Eagle</i>                | Wayne W. Eagle    | PO Box 452, Tok, AK 99780<br>Phone: 883-5658 |
| <i>James B. Rutter</i>               | JAMES B. RUTTER   | PO Box 945 VALDEZ. 99686                     |

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SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <i>Jeremy M Parsons</i>	Jeremy M. Parsons	P.O. Box 144 Delta Junction 9210 Olmstead Rd.
2. <i>Jeff McCall</i>	JEFF McNABB	Box 1253 Delta
3. <i>Ken Koden</i>	Ken Koden	HC 60 box 4660 Delta
4. <i>Joe Crandall</i>	JOE CRANDALL	PO Box 1007 DELTA.
5. <i>Donald A. Schuelke</i>	Donald A. Schuelke	P.O. Box 585 Delta
6. <i>Nora L Burns</i>	NORA L BURNS	Box 812 D.J.
7. <i>Vicki L Reed</i>	Vicki L Reed	Box 1047, Delta Jct., AK
8. <i>Mike Odor</i>	Mike Odor	HC 60 Box 3610 <sup>P. 5 AK</sup>
9. <i>George H Wright</i>	George H Wright	Box 982 DELTA JCT. AK
10. <i>Scott Miller</i>	Scott Miller	HC 60 Box 4140 Delta Jct.
11. <i>Dale E. Fett</i>	DALE E. FETT	1239 Hartzog Lane, Delta Jct.
12. <i>Paul Hebert</i>	Paul Hebert	PO: BOX 1018 Delta
13. <i>James L. Markham</i>	JAMES L. MARKHAM	PO BOX 436 DELTA JCT.
14. <i>Phil A. Bray</i>	Phil A. Bray	P.O. Box 533 Delta, AK
15. <i>Ernest C Bell III</i>	ERNEST C BELL III	Box 750889 FAIRBANKS, AK
16. <i>Jason Pugh</i>	Jason Pugh	Box 253 Delta Jct.
17. <i>Phillip A. Fales</i>	Phillip A. Fales	HC 60 Box 4800 Delta Jct.
18. <i>John M. Parsons</i>	John M. PARSONS	P.O. Box 1490 Delta Jct.
19. <i>Heather M Crandall</i>	Heather M Crandall	Box 1007 Delta Jct AK
20. <i>Daniel Spain</i>	DANIEL SPAIN	HC 62 Box 5740 Delta

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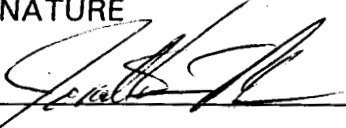
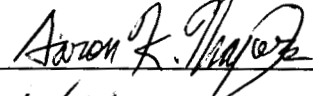
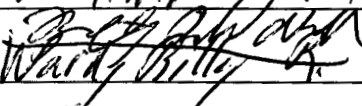
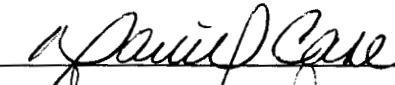
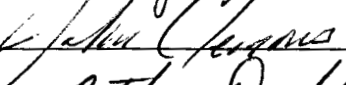

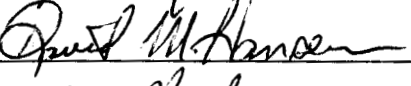
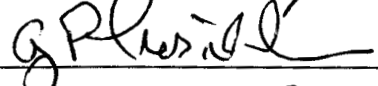
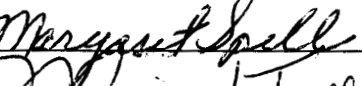
SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS
1. <i>Johnny Moseley</i>	JOHNNY MOSELEY	BOX 1543 DELTA JUNCT. ALASKA
2. <i>Heidi S. Larabee</i>	HEIDI S. LARABEE	BOX 452 DELTA JCT. AK 99737
3. <i>Lynda Weeding</i>	LYNDA WEEEDING	BOX 1543 DELTA JCT. AK 99737
4. <i>Robert S. Morley</i>	ROBERT S. MORLEY	1416 AK HWY, HC 60 BOX 3040 DELTA JCT. AK. 99737
5. <i>Garth L. Mulligan</i>	Garth L. Mulligan	HC 67 Box 5998 Delta Jct. AK.
6. <i>Ray Jacobs</i>	RAY JACOBS	2509 Deborah <sup>ST</sup> DELTA
7. <i>Donna Scardino</i>	DONNA SCARDINO	Box 1026 DELTA 99737
8. <i>Ronald Milligan</i>	Ronald Milligan	Box 472 Delta Jct. AK 99737
9. <i>Warren Dickenson</i>	Warren Dickenson	Box 25 Delta Jct.
10. <i>David L. Sorenson</i>	DAVID L. SORENSON	Box 316 DELTA JCT.
11. <i>Wayne M. Carpenter</i>	WAYNE M. CARPENTER	Box 765 Delta Jct
12. <i>Carmen A. Carpenter</i>	CARMEN A. CARPENTER	Box 765, Delta Jct.
13. <i>Terry L. Phillips</i>	TERRY L. PHILLIPS	Box 63 Delta Jct.
14. <i>A. Heather Sherrill</i>	A. Heather Sherrill	
15. <i>Amber Darland</i>	Amber Darland	Box 1028 Delta Jct.
16. <i>Debra Darland</i>	Debra Darland	Box 1028 Delta Jct.
17. <i>Darell Darland</i>	Darell Darland	Box 1028 Delta Jct.
18. <i>Thomas S. Waggoner</i>	THOMAS S. WAGGONER	Box 721 DELTA JCT
19. <i>Jere Smith</i>	Jere Smith	Box 464 Delta Jct.
20. <i>Lois Smith</i>	Lois Smith	Box 464 "

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- | SIGNATURE                         | PRINTED NAME               | ADDRESS   |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| <i>Gail M. Shetler</i>            | GAIL M. SHETLER            | 1670 AURORA AVE.<br>DELTA JCT, AK                                 |
| <i>Cindy Lou Aillaud</i>          | Cindy Lou Aillaud          | P.O. Box 1245<br>Delta Jct., AK 99737                             |
| <i>Sheryl L. Beck</i>             | Sheryl L. Beck             | P.O. 730<br>Delta, AK 99737                                       |
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| <i>Edith L. Walker</i>            | Edith L. Walker            | Box 314 Delta Jct. AK 99737                                       |
| <i>Lorena Resgaard</i>            | Lorena Resgaard            | Box 263 " "   |
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	Aaron Majors	Box 103
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	Ward, Billy R.	PO Box 559
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	G.P. TRESIDER	PO Box 7 DELTA
Martha G. Adams	MARTHA ADAMS	Box 581 Delta Jct,
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15. Brian Graves	Brian Graves	P.O. BOX 482
16. Carl Edwards	Carl Edwards	P.O. BOX 33
17. Paul Oube	PAUL OUBE	P.O. Box 109
18. Floyd McARTY	FLOYD MCARTY	P.O. BOX 1052
19. Sharon Gengley	Sharon Gengley	P.O. Box 187
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<u>Brian Moore</u>	Brian Moore	HC-60 BOX 3730 Delta, AK 99737
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9. <u>JANET Humphrey</u>	JANET Humphrey	Box 1525 DELTA AK
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4. <i>Kell Weidner</i>	Kell WEIDNER	Box 344 Delta Jct AK 99737
5. <i>Martha L. Burns</i>	Martha L. Burns	P.O. Box 950 Delta Jct., AK 99737
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4. Julia Phillips	JULIA PHILLIPS	Box 67 Delta Jct. AK
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SIGNATURE

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1. B E Hove Brian E. Hove POB 921 99737
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3. JW Charles Gibson JW Charles Gibson 99737
4. Tisha E. Stout-Younce TISHA E. STOUT-YOUNCE Box 983 - 99737
5. Patrick Barrett PATRICK BARRETT PO Box 1327 - 99737
6. Bruce Probert BRUCE PROBERT PO Box 1148
7. Walter Marchuk WALTER MARCHUK P.O. Box 514
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9. C J Underhill C.J. Underhill PO Box 744-99737
10. Gine Kirk GINE KIRK Box 261
11. Debra Green Debra Green HC 66 Box 4090
12. Nancy Jo Morris Nancy Jo Morris P.O. Box 525 99737
13. Derek Case Derek Case P.O. BOX 689 99737
14. Alicia Radcliffe Alicia Radcliffe PO Box 116 Delta, 99737
15. Ben Knopp Ben Knopp PO Box 794 Delta 99737
16. Joey R. Peyton Joey R. Peyton PO Box 485
17. Ken Riegaard Ken Riegaard R.O. Box 263 Delta Id. 99737
18. Dan Nelson Dan Nelson PO Box 1169 Delta AK 99737
19. Melanie Workman MELANIE WORKMAN Box 41 Delta Id AK 99737
20. Richard M. Carpenter Richard M. Carpenter HC 66 Box 4740 Delta Id 99737

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SIGNATURE PRINTED NAME ADDRESS

- 1: *Laura Tolman* Laura Tolman P.O. BOX 355 DELTA
- 2: *[Signature]* JUNE THREE P.O. BOX 342 DELTA
- 3: *Ken D Seymour* Seymour Ken P.O. Box 868
- 4: *David B. Gibbs* DAVID B. GIBBS P.O. BOX 1895

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4. <i>Raeann Pruitt</i>	Raeann Pruitt	HC 100 Box 4520 Delta
5. <i>Tiffani Souhrada</i>	Tiffani Souhrada	PO BOX 98 Delta Jct.
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9. <i>Rodney Yamamoto</i>	RODNEY YAMAMOTO	P.O. Box 674 D.J., AK
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11. <i>Howard Echo Hawk</i>	Howard Echo Hawk	POB 526, Delta Jct.
12. <i>James Frerichs</i>	James Frerichs	Box 949 Delta Jct.
13. <i>Lyle Cronk</i>	LYLE CRONK	Box 555 Northway, AK
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# Document Separator

Testimonies  
BRAC Hearings  
March 29, 1995  
Guam Legislature

DATE RECEIVED	NAME	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT NUMBER
3/27/95	Howard A. Hemsing Student Senator	Student Government Association University of Guam	734- 9368/9469
3/28/95	John W. Jenson	P.O. Box 26816, GMF Guam 96923 WERI, UOG	734-3132 Fax: 734- 8890
3/29/95	Rosita A. Baise		
3//29/95	Doris Flores Brooks	S101 259 Martyr St., Agana 996910	
3/30/95	Gloria R. Mortera	Not Known, Received from Senator Cristobal's Office	

received  
3/29/95 RD

Suite 101, 259 Martyr Street  
Agana, Guam 96910  
March 29, 1995

Commissioners Al Cornella and  
Wendi Steele  
Base Realignment and Closure Commission  
Washington, DC

Dear Commissioners Cornella and Steele:

Thank you for coming to Guam to see for yourselves how the proposed closure of the Naval Ship Repair Facility and the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, the relocation of the Joint Typhoon Warning Center and the realignment of Naval Activities Guam may affect national defense and impact the economy of this island.

For half a century American forces have been deployed throughout Asia and the Pacific. A question you must ask yourselves is how much longer will our forces be tolerated in locations abroad. Regardless of the fact that many Asian and Pacific nations see the presence of US forces in the region as stabilizing, the American troops came to these other areas as occupiers and their continued presence is an infringement on the national sovereignty of such nations as Japan and Korea.

Despite a history of close ties, US forces have been dislodged from the Philippines. Demonstrations against our presence regularly take place in Japan and Korea. Land owners protested US bases in Okinawa just this week. When Hong Kong reverts to the Peoples Republic of China, it is unlikely that it would be available as a refitting and supply point for US military ships. If the BRAC proceeds with the Department of Defense recommendations pertaining to Guam, a direct consequence will be an increased use by our military forces of facilities in Japan and Korea. That will likely intensify in these countries the hostility that already exists about the presence of our forces and bring closer the moment when we will have to remove our military presence. When the two Koreas reunite, it is a given that US forces must go.

In addition to the uncertainty of America's tenure in Japan and Korea, is the fact that the cost of repairing ships abroad is a drain on the US treasury, particularly in light of the precipitous drop in the value of the dollar versus the yen. The ship repair work can be done as well or better in Guam and with the economic benefit remaining within the United States.

In Guam, America is assured of a safe haven. Throughout the nearly 100 years that the American flag has flown over this island we have grown strong in our relationship with the United States. Citizenship was not thrust upon us. It was granted to us at the



request of such Chamorro leaders as Baltazar J. Bordallo, Francisco B. Leon Guerrero, Antonio B Won Pat and Pedro M. Ada. While they were asking for US citizenship in the 30s and 40s, people like my father, George SN Flores, and other Chamorros, such as Adrian Sanchez and Gus Terlaje, were already serving America as members of the US Navy.

I am a citizen of the United States by virtue of the Organic Act. I am proud of that status and I do not foresee a time when this island will not be a part of the United States. It makes sense economically and from the standpoint of national defense to keep SRF, FISC and the Joint Typhoon Warning Center operating on Guam. To rely on facilities in Korea or Japan is to ignore the reality that the time is not far away when our forces will likely not have facilities available to them in those countries.

Sincerely,



DORIS FLORES BROOKS

received  
3/29/95 KP

29 May 1995

To: BRAC Team

Guamanians have loyally fought in all our wars since WWII. Guam has a disproportionately high number of decorated veterans. They never protested or questioned U. S. foreign policy.

The vast majority of Guamanians appreciate the military. Its always the same few, anti-Navy activist and politicians who gets a disproportionate share of media attention. Their sentiments certainly do not reflect those of most Guamanian people. There is not one person living on this island who does not have an immediate family member somehow connected to the military and therefore affected by this proposed BRAC action.

Although, only 10% of the workforce will be directly affected by the BRAC action, there is a tremendous business dynamic that relies on continued military presence and the resulting trickle down economics.

The senior military BRAC has repeatedly gone on record regarding Guam's strategic importance. It would seem that Guam is going to be "scacrificed" for political expediency since it has no voting member in Congress--therefore, minimal political downside.

**IT IS VITAL FOR GUAM'S ECONOMY TO KEEP THE BASES OPEN!!**

Your reconsideration to our cause is greatly appreciated.

Resita A. Baine  
Lynne A. Baine  
Garcia J. Aboas  
Diana B. Teres  
A. Z. Santos  
D. M. Salas  
C. D. Pinares

**received**  
02 3/20/95

15 March 1995

Greetings!

I would like to open my testimony by saying that I am opposed to the closure of Naval facilities on Guam. It is a fact that the BRAC closures will cause tremendous adverse economic impact to Guam and its people.

I would like to address the impact on the federal employees to be displaced under the worst case scenario: when FISC, SRF and other Navy facilities are closed. Part of the BRAC process is President Clinton's initiative to speed up the economic recovery of communities where military bases are slated to close. Rapid redevelopment and the creation of new jobs in base closure communities are the goals of the initiative. But for us federal employees directly affected the big question is, **HOW SOON AFTER WE ARE OUT OF A JOB DUE TO THE CLOSURE CAN WE BE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED AT AT LEAST, THE SAME EARNING CAPACITY?**

The majority of us are not eligible for incentive buy outs and retirement pay. For those eligible, how far can those incentives sustain them? Some of us have financial obligations that stretch out as far as 30 years, and still have to be paid monthly, BRAC closure notwithstanding. **WILL THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM AND/OR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSIST WITH THE PAYMENTS? SUBSIDIES AND LOW INTEREST RATES FOR DISPLACED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES TO PAY OBLIGATIONS TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE LOOKED INTO.**

Needless to say, Guam is a tiny island thousands of miles away from the closest U.S. neighbor. The limited jobs available on the island will necessitate **SOME OF US TO** travel to Hawaii or the mainland to seek jobs. **WILL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM AND/OR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZE THE TRAVEL OF A JOB-SEEKING FEDERAL EMPLOYEE AND SUSTAIN HIM/HER UNTIL SUCH TIME HE/SHE GETS A JOB?**

Some of us have acquired skills during our Navy employment that are unique to the needs of Navy operations. **WILL THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM AND/OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISH A RE-TRAINING PROGRAM AT NO COST TO THE DISPLACED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES?**

Political conflicts between nations cannot be completely ruled out in the future. If the need for U.S. intervention or participation arises in defense for its principles arises, the military presence on Guam must be upgraded, considering its strategic location. **WE ASK THAT THOSE DISPLACED BY BRAC ACTIONS BE GIVEN FIRST PRIORITY IN THE HIRING PROCESS.** U. S. Civil Service requirements must be revised to accommodate the displaced federal employees.

In conclusion, I would like to restate that I am opposed to the closure of Navy facilities on Guam. The Navy has given me the quality of life that I appreciate and I do not want to lose.

Defense Sec. William Perry said that maintaining a large military presence in Korea, Japan and Okinawa and a slight increase in troop levels in Hawaii would ensure a continued U.S. presence in the region. It is a fact then that there is a need to maintain military bases in the Pacific. Then why close the bases in a U.S. territory? Guam has always been described as strategically located, so strategic location is not the issue. If savings is the issue, I'm sure savings can also be realized by doing the closures at non-U.S. territories.

*Gloria R. Mortera*  
GLORIA R. MORTERA



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STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION  
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Received  
3/27/95

March 21, 1995

Hafa Adai,

First of all, I'd like to thank you for the base closure, It has been long in coming. Now allow me to comment on how to rectify the problems first, then explain the solutions in order for Guam's economy to benefit from this closure.

The United States of America first established themselves on Guam in Feb. 1899, after gaining possession of Guam from Spain through the Treaty of Paris. After arriving on Guam until the beginning of WW II, the military administration enacted laws to make the indigenous people here feel inferior. Laws restricting language and culture have worked, for today the Chamorus are confused with their own identity. Also, years before, our language was spoken at home but today one rarely hear parents speak to their children in the native tongue.

The military administration had also condemned land valuable to the chamorus well-being. In basic facts, your government have intentionally made the Chamorus dependent instead of independent. You have turned Guam into a welfare island, dependent on your government with welfare, food stamps. People are trying to find jobs instead of creating their own businesses. Attitudes concerning self-pride, self-reliance are missing in a lot of the chamorus because your government strategy planned this. How do I know this ? You have brought it into your educational system and you also have people here that have retired right out of the Pentagon Strategic Intelligence Unit.

Now let's correct your wrong doings! How, you ask ? Well, first of all, return the land not to the government , because the past has made the general public mistrust this government, but to the original land owners. Then you must encourage consolidation in order to turn these highly trained people of Ship Repair Facility into a private business in which you loan them the money at a 4% interest rate. Then to accomplish the repayment of the loan, you must contract these same group to do the toxic clean-up that your government created.

Along with that idea, your government must give us the 200 mile EEZ and remove the Jones Act. By doing this, you have helped this island gain economic self-reliance. The port will become open to other nations for ship repair, enabling this island to allow competition from other shipping lines instead of only American Companies. Also by accomplishing this recommendation, you have helped to remove the reliance we now have by lessening our need for your welfare system. But then again, through past actions and judgements, this request will never bear fruit for your government would never consider this type of action. In other words, are you going to prove me wrong ? Are you going to assist and accommodate Guam's self-reliance in order to better our island, or are you going to prove me right?

Sincerely,

Howard A. Hemsing  
Student Senator - University of Guam

John W. Jenson  
P.O. Box 26816  
GMF, Guam 96923

March 25, 1995

Hon. Robert Underwood  
190 Hernan Cortez St., Suite 106  
Agana, Guam 96910

Dear Congressman Underwood:

Below is my contribution to the testimony for the Base Closure Commission hearing on the closure of the naval facilities on Guam. While on active duty in the US Air Force, I spent three and half years as a planning officer in the Air Staff's Strategy Division at the Pentagon, where I witnessed the defense decision-making process up close. My duties included preparing testimony for top military leaders to present to Congress. The "bottom line" in this case (to use one of the phrases Pentagon officials are fond of) is that this is a bad decision from a strategic military point of view, whatever the economic consequences for Guam. I have three simple points to make:

First, the paramount criterion for closing or realigning bases is whether doing so is in the best interest of national and regional security. Of course we all know that the establishment and closure of bases in the United States have historically been driven at least as much, perhaps even more, by political influence than by sound strategic or even economic criteria. Recommendations to close or relocate the Naval facilities on Guam reflect a lack of vision on the part of defense policy-makers--and, of course, Guam's lack of adequate representation in the political process--rather than a lack of strategic imperatives for maintaining the facilities here.

Second, the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet has gone on record opposed to the withdrawal of these crucial forward-based facilities. He understands how much more it might cost someday, in both lives as well as money, for his forces in the western Pacific to travel 4,000 miles to Hawaii, or even clear across the Pacific to San Diego, for repairs and other crucial logistics support. He understands how much more costly it might someday be to have to reestablish such facilities, or --God forbid--recapture, the bases on which to reestablish them. The odds of being faced with the latter prospect, however remote it may seem at the moment, are made measurably larger by the very act of US withdrawal from the region. Regional field commanders, if not their bosses in the Pentagon, are concerned over the signal that this additional pull-out from the region (right in the wake of closing the Philippine bases) sends to our current allies as well as potential trouble-makers in the region.

Third, let's look objectively and talk frankly about the long-term security prospects for the east Asia/western Pacific region: Today we enjoy the legacy of a historically strong US commitment to the region. Japan maintains no substantial military capability today *solely* because of the promise by the US of a *perpetual and absolute* commitment to ensuring the security of Japan. The absence of any perceived threat from the possibility of a re-armed Japan, coupled with US brokerage of regional security has been *the* fundamental condition that has maintained the peace and stability of east Asia for the last 50 years.

In spite of--or arguably, because of the end of the Cold War--the continued stability of the east Asia/western Pacific region cannot be taken for granted. The evidence is mixed on whether Russia is really moving toward permanent democracy or is becoming ripe for the rise of a new demagogue or dictator. (Their current situation is in many ways analogous to their brief and ill-fated experiment with democracy at the beginning of this century.) We have no idea whether China will turn toward democracy, peace, and prosperity or explode into another multi-factioned civil war (which was the ongoing state of Chinese politics for the first half of this century) when the current decrepit regime passes on. And though the Japanese are *our* friends and allies, the rest of east Asia neither loves nor trusts Japan (partly, to be sure, because Japan refuses to make amends for or even acknowledge its aggression in the last war.) North Korea remains a potential flashpoint, especially with its leadership undergoing the unstable transition that inevitably follows the demise of aged dictators.

Continuing to scale back the US presence in the region does little to assure either our allies or potential enemies of the permanence or firmness of the US commitment. In the absence of the US brokering the security of the region, *someone* else *would* have to fill the vacuum. Who would it be: Russia, China, ... Japan? Were any of them to reassert a stronger role in the region, the rest of the nations of east Asia would likely feel compelled to follow suit. In such an environment the prospect of an eventual regional arms race or actual conflict becomes more than merely academic.

History still within the living memory of many provides some sobering appraisals of previous ill-conceived strategic decisions. Particularly germane is the deliberate decision of the US Congress in the 1920s and 1930s to leave the naval base on Guam essentially unfunded and undefended--contrary to the counsel of naval leaders at the time. The absence of any significant US military presence in the western Pacific certainly encouraged Japanese aggression in the region, including their attack on Pearl Harbor, and ultimately required the retaking of Guam in the long and costly conflict that ensued. Nor can the western Pacific be dismissed today as a "strategic backwater" by any but the most ignorant or disingenuous. Military planners and strategists have always recognized Guam as the "key to the western Pacific" (See any standard text on Pacific military history or strategy.) Because of the economic importance of the region, as well as our treaty commitments to it, the US could not stand apart from a real conflict. The implications of abandoning a meaningful forward presence between Hawaii and east Asia are no less profound today than ever before. In fact they are probably greater. Guam is no longer simply a remote

strategic outpost; it is part and parcel of the most rapidly growing economic region on the planet.

The decision to close the Ship Repair Facility and Fleet and Industrial Supply Center reflects the Clinton administration's and much of the Congress's lack of understanding--or interest--in the security and stability of the western Pacific region. Mr. Perry and the other political appointees who fill the highest levels of the DOD are looking only for ways to reduce expenditures without detracting from their party's interests in the next election. They are *not* listening to the counsel of professional military strategists and field commanders who have to contemplate the actual implications of the decision (although they may have the endorsement of some of the compliant and myopic careerists that abound in the military staffs at the Pentagon). The decision to relocate some of the naval activities to Hawaii probably simply reflects the fact that Hawaii, in contrast to Guam, has some votes in the Congress and the electoral college; it cannot be defended on strategic grounds.

I realize that the arguments above are probably the least considered in this process, and may be dismissed as irrelevant by many of the officials involved. In the midst of the debate over budget-cutting, however, one often hears the assertion that we "must not allow the government to mortgage our children's economic future with more debt." I assert that neither should we mortgage their lives and fortunes by neglecting the security of this crucial world region.

Sincerely,

  
John W. Jenson



# Document Separator

APR-25-1995 11:22

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***Camp Bonneville Neighborhood Committee***

---

24 April 1995

Camp Bonneville Neighborhood Committee  
9710 NE 227th Avenue  
Vancouver, Washington 98682-9763

President Bill Clinton  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton,

Camp Bonneville, a 4,000 acre military reservation located to the immediate east of the city of Vancouver, Washington, has been scheduled to be closed. It has been used by military organizations, the F.B.I., and local law enforcement agencies for training since before World War I.

According to the local newspaper, it has been proposed by Representative Don Benton of the State of Washington that Camp Bonneville be used as a juvenile boot camp. Representative Benton further states that he has been in contact with Representative Linda Smith in the Congress on this issue.

We are writing to voice our opposition to use of this land for *penal system* purposes. It should be easy to understand our concerns. We have researched other facilities of this type in the state and found that our concerns for safety are not unfounded. Additionally, the impact on property values would be unfavorable.

Our organization represents a large number of landowners and residents in the Camp Bonneville area. We feel that any use that fails to take the concerns of those most severely impacted by any decision would be unfair and we object in the strongest possible terms to its use as any form of correctional facility.

We support the continued use of this facility for military type training on a federal level. We strongly encourage the federal government to retain control of this land. We also recommend that alternative uses be studied more vigorously and in greater detail with consideration given to environmental as well as community impacts before any final disposition is made.

APR-25-1995 11:22

360+944+2139 P.03

Further, we understand that any final decision on the ultimate use of this land is still some time away. Although this is the case, we want to have input to this decision as early in the process as possible. We hope that our concerns will be considered at the federal level avoiding the politicizing of this issue at the State level.

Sincerely,

*Robert M. Torrens*  
*Colleen E. Jones*

Mr. & Mrs. Robert M. Torrens  
9710 NE 227th Avenue  
Vancouver, Washington

*James D. Skelton*  
*Jean M. Skelton*

Mr. & Mrs. James D. Skelton  
22503 NE 96th Street  
Vancouver, Washington

*Dean Sutherland*  
*Rosane Sutherland*

Senator & Mrs. Dean Sutherland  
23503 NE 108th Street  
Vancouver, Washington

cc: Senator Patty Murray  
Senator Slade Gorton  
Representative Linda Smith  
Representative Donald Benton  
Mr. Tony Salema

TOTAL P.03

# Document Separator

MY NAME IS IRENIO BORJA SAN NICOLAS. I AM A RESIDENT OF GUAM LIVING AT 225-M, E. S. SAN NICOLAS LANE, TALOFOFO, GUAM 96930. MY MAILING ADDRESS IS THE SAME. I AM 43 YEARS OF AGE AND HAVE LIVED ON GUAM FOR 43 YEARS EXCEPT DURING MY MILITARY YEARS OF SERVICE. I AM A RETIRED MILITARY AND HAVE NOT FOUND EMPLOYMENT, ALTHOUGH STILL SEARCHING. I AM SUBMITTING THIS TESTIMONY IN MY CAPACITY AS A CONCERNED RESIDENT OF GUAM.

I AM OPPOSED TO THE CLOSURE OF ANY MILITARY BASES ON GUAM.

WHAT'S PRUDENT IN THE PACIFIC AREA?

THE DETERRENCE AND CONTAINMENT OF REGIONAL INSTABILITY IN THE NEIGHBORING ASIAN COUNTRIES--THE KOREAS, PHILLIPINES, CHINA AND ITS VICINITIES, AND THE ISLAND CHAINS THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC-SPHERE.

IN A WORLD LESS DRIVEN BY AN IMMEDIATE THREAT TO EUROPE AND THE DANGER OF GLOBAL WAR, U. S. INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC RIM CAN BE PROTECTED ONLY WITH CAPABILITY WHICH IS IN EXISTENCE, AND WHICH IS READY TO ACT WITHOUT DELAY.

FAILURE OF OUR U. S. CONGRESS IN THE 1930'S TO FORTIFY AND MANITAIN STRONG NAVAL PRESENCE ON GUAM AND THE PHILLIPINES FIFTY YEARS AGO GAVE THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT THE MILITARY JUSTIFICATION ON DECEMBER 7, 1941 TO ATTACK PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII AND GUAM THE FOLLOWING DAY, AS WRITTEN IN THE ANNALS OF HISTORY AS THE DAYS OF INFAMY. WE MUST AND CAN NOT REPEAT SUCH ACTS TO BE COMMITTED BY OTHER COUNTRIES TO OUR SHORES AND TO OUR AMERICAN PEOPLE.

THE KEEPING OF NAVAL FORCES FORWARD DEPLOYED ON GUAM TO DETER ANY POTENTIAL ADVERSARY AND TO ASSURE FRIENDS AND ALLIES LIKE JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA OUR RESOLVE TO SUPPORT COMMON INTERESTS.

THE NAVY IN THE PACIFIC ISLAND OF GUAM CERTAINLY HAS THE FLEXIBILITY AND MOBILITY TO RESPOND RAPIDLY, IF ALREADY FORWARD DEPLOYED. TWO-TO-THREE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS MOORED IN CORONADO, CALIFORNIA SERVES NO PURPOSE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. SUCH WAR MACHINES ARE INTENDED TO BE HOMEPORTED ON A FORWARD BASED U. S. SOIL. GUAM IS THE ONLY U. S. SOIL THAT SATISFY THIS CRITERIA--NOT CONGRESSIONAL INTEREST IN WASHINGTON, D. C. THAT IS APPROXIMATELY TWELVE THOUSAND MILES AWAY FROM U.S.--GUAM.

GUAM IS OURS. JAPAN, OKINAWA, SINGAPORE AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES THAT OUR U. S. MILITARY FORCES ARE CURRENTLY HOMEPORTED IN CAN TELL US TO PULL OUT LIKE WHAT THEY DID TO US IN THE PHILLIPINES NOT TO LONG AGO. REMEMBER? NOBODY CAN TELL US TO MOVE OUT OF GUAM WHICH WE OWN AS AMERICANS, BUT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES. THIS GUAM HOMEPORTED BASE PROVIDE ONE OF THE KEY INGREDIENT IN MILITARY PLANNING--STABILITY.

AMERICA MUST WORK TO MAINTAIN STABILITY IN THE PACIFIC REGION AS WELL AS GUARANTEE THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS FOR COMMERCE SO THAT THE FLOW OF PRODUCTS WILL NOT BE THREATENED. OUR ECONOMY IS SO INTERTWINED WITH THE PACIFIC RIM

COMMUNITY THAT WE CANNOT SURVIVE IN ISOLATION BY HOMEPORTING IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA AND NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

IT TAKES A CARRIER BATTLE GROUP 35 DAYS STEAMING AT 14 KNOTS TO REACH THE PERSIAN GULF FROM THE WEST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES. IT TAKES LESS THAN HALF OF 35 DAYS TO GET TO THE GULF FROM GUAM--U.S.A.

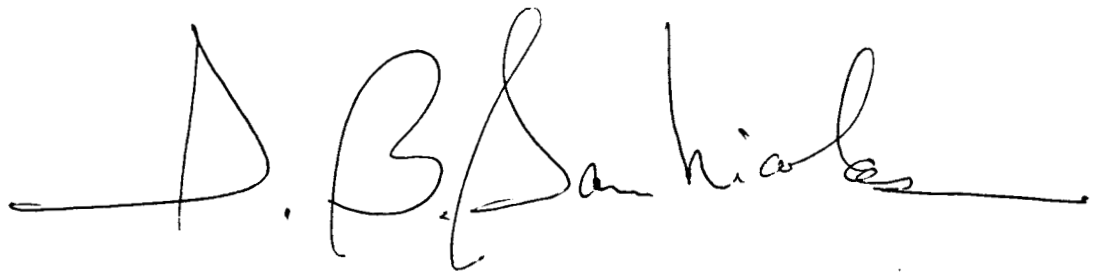
WE KNOW THAT HISTORY TELLS US THAT THE MAJORITY OF OUR HEAVY FORCES AND THEIR LOGISTICAL SUPPORT MUST GO BY SEA. WITH GUAM AS HOMEPORT IN THE PACIFIC, WE DO NOT NEED A SEA BRIDGE FOR THESE FORCES AND THE SUSTAINMENT THAT MUST FOLLOW. TIME STEAMING FROM THE WEST COAST, OR FOR THAT MATTER, FROM THE EAST COAST IS ALSO ELIMINATED.

AS A CHAMORRU AMERICAN, AS A U. S. MARINE CORPS INFANTRY OFFICER AND AS A U. S. NATIVE-BORN CITIZEN AND LIVING ON GUAM, I HOPE THAT THE JUSTIFICATIONS I ENUMERATED WILL GIVE THE BRACC COMMISSION SOME ADDED CRITICAL INSIGHTS WHILE DOWN-SIZING OUR U. S. MILITARY FORCES.

DOWN-SIZE BY ACTIVELY HOMEPORTING U. S. NAVAL FORCES IN AMERICA'S ONLY FORWARD MOST SOIL IN THE PACIFIC ISLAND AND WHERE AMERICA'S DAY BEGINS--GUAM.

THIS IS THE MOST PRUDENT THING TO DO IN THE PACIFIC AREA.

SIGNED THIS 18TH DAY OF APRIL, 1995

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. B. Sanhialas". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

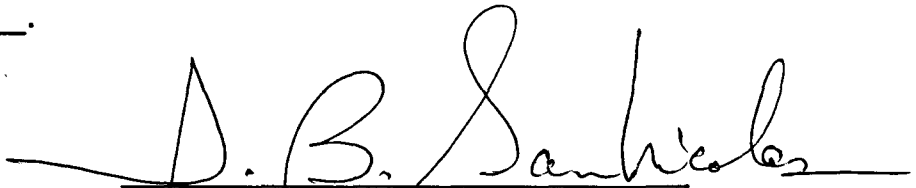
# VERIFICATION OF TESTIMONY

Territory of Guam ) ss.


The undersigned is submitting testimony to the 1995 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission on the matter of proposed closings or reduction of military bases on Guam, and has read the attached testimony consisting of 3 pages including this page; the said testimony is true of the undersigned's own knowledge, except to matters which are therein stated on information or belief; and as to these matters, the undersigned believes them to be true.

I declare and verify under penalty of perjury under the laws of Guam that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 20th day of April, 1995 by  
Irenio Borja San Nicolas.

  
Printed Name: Irenio B. San Nicolas  
Social Security No. 586 05 8703  
Testifier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of April,  
1995, by IRENIO BORJA SAN NICOLAS.

  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
CYRUS M. HILL, JR.  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
In and for the Territory of Guam U.S.A.  
My Commission Expires: Aug. 07, 1997  
IN AND FOR THE TERRITORY OF GUAM  
19929

TESTIMONY PAGE 3 OF 3

JAD

# Document Separator



Ladies and Gentlemen of the Committee:

You have heard a great deal of testimony from the people of Guam on why the Navy facilities should remain as they are now. However it is my opinion that you must also base your decision on questions that primarily must be answered by the DoD. If I were a member of the Committee, I would want the following questions answered by the DoD. I am providing some possible answers.

Q1: Did the Commander, CINCPAC, propose any of the realignment issues before you?

A: I believe CINCPAC did not make such a proposal.

Q2: If not, why not?

A: As the Commander responsible for all Far East Military issues CINCPAC knows Guam provides a strategic value that would be needed should any High Intensity Conflict arise in the Eastern Hemisphere; from North Korea to the Gulf.

Q3: Was the Guam realignment based on the recommendation of the Navy?

A: It was reported in the media that it was NOT a Navy recommendation; but was the sole decision of the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joints Chief of Staff only.

Q4: Did they make similar recommendations ANYWHERE else in Asia or Europe?

A: I believe they did not.

Q5: If not, why not?

A: Perhaps they believed, based on a very vocal MINORITY, that the residents of Guam do not want the US Military on Guam, but that is not true. The military is welcome on Guam. That minority is so vocal because the DoD has thousands of acres of Guam land that hasn't been used by the DoD for nearly fifty years.

Q6: Will there be a large impact on the Hawaii Base's infrastructure if the following Guam units are relocated to Hawaii? USNS Mars, Spica, San Jose, Kiluaea, MSC headquarters, JTWC and Naval Magazine.

A: How could there not be an additional impact!

Q7: If the answer to question 6 is as I contend, and there will be, at the very least, additional housing costs, why did the DoD BRACC report of March 1995 report to BRACC that "Personnel Increases on Other Bases = Zero" (see attachment)

A: Someone in DoD is NOT being truthful to BRACC.

Q8: Will there be a high additional yearly financial cost to the DoD by the relocation of the Navy units to Hawaii that would NOT be incurred if those Commands remained on Guam?

A: Yes. To the extent there is base housing available on Guam and there is a shortage in Hawaii, the yearly additional housing costs could run as high as \$9,000,000 (\$90,000,000 over 10 years). 9 million dollars is based on as high as 750 uniformed

personnel having to be housed on the Hawaii economy. In order to retain FISC and SRF in operation on Guam, GovGuam may even entertain providing the NAS housing that has been turned over to GovGuam in the 1993 BRACC closer.

Q9: In the event of a surprise rapid high intensity conflict requiring around the clock offensive action, how long can a Battle Group put munitions on target before requiring the need of an Ammunition ship such as the USNS Kiluaea.

A: Very likely sooner than it could arrive from Hawaii.

Q10: While admittedly question 9 is highly unlikely, what would be the result of a Battle Group running out of ammunition or having to greatly reduce operations to conserve ammunition while waiting for resupply from Hawaii vice Guam?

A: The loss of American lives. And mothers would be ready to hang the BRACC. In fact I believe a valid case could be made to homeport additional ammunition ships on Guam.

Q11: How successful has MSC been in trying to find other Pacific locations to homeport the forward deployed prepositioning ships?

A: The media has reported that Thailand has recently refused porting MSC ships. It isn't currently politically correct to host US Forces in Asia. Guam is the ONLY assured US opportunity, not dependent on the whims of a foreign flag.

Q12: What would be gained by moving the JTWC to Hawaii?

A: Nothing! In fact there would likely be additional off-base housing costs.

Q13: Would there be any disadvantage to moving the JTWC to Hawaii?

A: While it can't be measured, I believe there is a psychological advantage for the JTWC personnel to be located in the "Typhoon Alley" of Guam. Having to prepare their own families for a typhoon probably gives them that little edge in their projections. For example JTWC blew it with typhoon Omar but were right on target for the next 4 typhoons that followed in the next 4 months.

Q14: Is there anything in the Mutual Defence Treaty with Japan that precludes US Forces from launching offensive operations from Japanese soil without permission from the Japanese Government?

A: I recall reading something to that effect in the Pacific Stars & Stripes some years ago.

Q15. If Q-13 is true, then why is the purely offensive units of the Army Special Forces and the Air Force Special Operations Group stationed on Okinawa rather than Guam.

A: To the extent that it could harm US-Japanese relations if those units were deployed with out Japanese concurrence, **Damned if I know!** I realize that if needed, they would be deployed and the DoD would worry about the political ramifications later. **BUT** really if those units were on Guam where the Navy Seals are,

joint training would be more apt to happen. AND NO political ramifications would result because of where they were based.

Q16. Speaking of Okinawa, I presume you are aware of the suggestion by the Governor of Okinawa to move US Forces on Okinawa to Guam?

A: That was reported in the April 14th Stars & Stripes.

Q17. How long can we expect the Japanese government to continue to host US Forces at the huge expense to their now somewhat fragile economy?

A: It is my understanding that the current agreement for the basing of US Forces in Japan comes up for renewal next year and voices are already being raised that Japan should greatly scale back their economic subsidy. The Japanese government not only pays the salary of the Japanese Nationals that work on the bases, it even pays for the utility expenses of military members living off base. I would question how long that will continue. **REMEMBER Subic Bay.** No one believed we would be evicted!

In conclusion, it is my opinion that realigning away from Guam is ill advised and in fact a strong case could be made to realign to Guam, perhaps from Japan or even from Hawaii. Guam IS the United States of America. Everything else in the Western Pacific is under some other flag.

Thank you for taking the time to consider my positions.

Jerry W. Jorgensen  
535 Chalan Pale  
Suite 116-101  
Yigo, GU  
96929

TEL: 011-671-734-1224



**BRAC 95 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Costs and Savings**

Service/Agency		FY 94 Millions					Net Personnel	
Installation	State	Action	Closure Cost	FY96-01 Net Cost (Savings)	Annual Savings	Total Savings *	Gain (Loss)	MM
<b>Georgia</b>								
Defense Logistics Agency								
Defense Contract Management	District South	Discontin	4	(18)	4	76	(5)	(164)
Personnel Increases at Other Bases							804	77
Total Georgia Personnel Impact							791	(813)
<b>Guam</b>								
Navy								
FSC Guam		Discontin	18	(143)	31	437	(73)	(340)
NAS Agana		Redirect	44	(214)	22	418	(1,272)	0
Naval Activities Guam		Reassign	93	(46)	43	474	(737)	(1,484)
SRF Guam		Close	8	(172)	38	629	(22)	(641)
Personnel Increases at Other Bases							0	0
Total Guam Personnel Impact							(2,104)	(2,466)
<b>Hawaii</b>								
Navy								
NAS Barber Point		Redirect	0	(18)	0	18	0	0
Personnel Increases at Other Bases							995	773
Total Hawaii Personnel Impact							995	773
<b>Idaho</b>								
Personnel Increases at Other Bases								
Total Idaho Personnel Impact							123	3
<b>Illinois</b>								
Army								
Price Support Center, IL		Close	4	(36)	9	116	(25)	(200)
Savanna Army Depot Activity		Close	26	12	13	112	(57)	(393)
Personnel Increases at Other Bases							10	5
Total Illinois Personnel Impact							(72)	(588)
<b>Indiana</b>								
Navy								
NAWC-AD Indianapolis		Close	180	27	68	640	(36)	(2,806)
Personnel Increases at Other Bases							13	1,778
Total Indiana Personnel Impact							(23)	(1,027)
<b>Kansas</b>								
Navy								
NARC Olathe		Close	0	(4)	1	11	(10)	(4)
Personnel Increases at Other Bases							0	0
Total Kansas Personnel Impact							(10)	(4)

\* Twenty Year Net Present Value at 2.75%

**VERIFICATION OF TESTIMONY**

Territory of Guam ) ss.

The undersigned is submitting testimony to the 1995 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission on the matter of proposed closings or reduction of military bases on Guam, and has read the attached testimony consisting of 5 pages including this page; the said testimony is true of the undersigned's own knowledge, except to matters which are therein stated on information or belief; and as to these matters, the undersigned believes them to be true.

I declare and verify under penalty of perjury under the laws of Guam that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 19<sup>th</sup> day of APRIL, 1995 by  
JERRY W. JORGENSEN.

Jerry W. Jorgensen  
**Printed Name:** JERRY W. JORGENSEN  
**Social Security No.** 516-48-2058  
**Testifier**

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19<sup>th</sup> day of April,  
1995, by Jerry W. Jorgensen.

Cyrus M. Hill Jr.  
**NOTARY PUBLIC**  
**IN AND FOR THE TERRITORY OF GUAM**  
CYRUS M. HILL, JR.  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
In and for the Territory of Guam U.S.A.  
My Commission Expires Aug. 07, 1997  
P. O. Box 4287, Yigo, Guam 96929

# Document Separator

APRIL 28 1995  
To The BRAC Commission...  
Public Comment session.  
FOR THE RECORDS -

Historically, LBNS WAS CLOSED ONCE  
Before, at great cost, AND, THANKFULLY,  
WAS RE-OPENED JUST IN TIME TO SUPPORT  
THE FLEET IN AN EMERGENT PACIFIC RIM  
CONFLICT, the Korean war.

TODAY'S POLITICAL CLIMATE IN THAT REGION  
IS ANYTHING BUT SETTLED, - THE SPRATLY  
ISLANDS DISPUTE MAY BOIL OVER AT ANY MOMENT,  
ENTANGLING US, KOREA IS RATTLING ITS NUCLEAR SABER,  
AND SPAIN HAS RECENTLY OFFERED THE REPUBLIC OF  
CHINA ALL THE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS IT WANTS -  
OUR WEST COAST SHIPYARD IS STRATEGICALLY LOCATED,  
AND OUR EFFICIENCY SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. WE'RE READY TO SUPPORT OUR FLEET  
IN ANY EVENTUALITY -

Three times now, we at LONG BEACH HAVE BEEN  
FIGURATIVELY "LED TO THE WALL" AND BLINDFOLDED.

The commission has done the right thing the last times,  
with the only difference being that now the NAVY WANTS  
YOU TO WEAR THE BLINDFOLD.

I'm going to trust you to DO the right thing again.

WORK

HOME:

704 40th ST, #2  
SAN PEDRO CA  
90731  
(310) 831-5576

Russell K Buchan  
CODE 445.3 LBNS  
(310) 547-7502

# Document Separator





**Base Realignment and Closure Commission  
San Francisco, April 28, 1995  
Katherine A. Strehl**

**Chairman Dixon and Commission Members:**

Thank you for this opportunity to present testimony concerning the potential realignment of the 129th Air National Guard. I am Katherine Strehl, Public Affairs Manager of the Missiles & Space Company of Lockheed Martin Corporation. As you may be aware, Lockheed Martin is the largest defense company, world-wide, with annual sales exceeding \$23 billion. The possible realignment of the 129th Air National Guard is of deep concern to us as well as other aerospace contractors.

**The Moffett Field Connection**

Missiles & Space is one of Northern California's largest industrial employers, with 11,000 workers at our Sunnyvale facility. This site was selected more than 30 years ago largely because of its proximity to Moffett. As a subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, Missiles & Space has sales exceeding \$3.6 billion annually. We do business with nearly 2,800 companies in the Bay Area valued in excess of \$200 million annually. We have 400 active contracts, most of which are defense and civilian space related. Today, our primary customers are the Department of Defense and NASA. However, since the end of the Cold War, we have significantly expanded in the commercial space business and within the next five year we expect these sales to exceed \$1 billion annually.

The company has made substantial investments in state-of-the-art facilities, including world class high-bay clean room integration facilities, as well as large environmental test facilities ranging from thermal vacuum, acoustic and test chambers, and autoclaves. With an estimated replacement value of \$2 billion, these facilities produce flight-ready systems.

Missiles & Space has long been a premier integrator of strategic missiles, space and ground systems critical to our nation's defense. Most germane to Lockheed Martin's concern about the continued presence at Moffett is that we produce large, heavy and extremely valuable hardware items for both the Department of Defense and NASA. Such items include the Trident Fleet Ballistic Missile, Milstar Satellites, classified space programs, the Hubble Space Telescope and the International Space Station Alpha.

These products must be delivered to our customers in a safe and secure manner that does not dramatically interfere with the surrounding community. Thus, direct access to an airfield with heavy lift aircraft capability is paramount. Clearly, Moffett Field's ability to handle aircraft is not only the ideal, but the essential egress point for most of Lockheed's products. Further, design criteria for many of our systems are based on direct access to Moffett. Proximity to Moffett's secured airfield is integral to more than a third of our business (more than one billion in annual sales).

We have evaluated alternatives to Moffett and determined that there are no feasible or viable transportation options. The military transport used to move these systems -- C-5 aircraft -- cannot land at most public airports. Additionally, public highways leading to major airports are not designed to handle over-sized shipments because of height and weight restrictions. The best example is the Hubble Space

Telescope, which was assembled in Sunnyvale. It measures 43 feet in height, 14 feet in diameter and weighs nearly 13 tons. These dimension did not include the container used for shipping the telescope--which was transported via a C-5 from Moffett.

An alternative we studied was barging payloads to Alameda Naval Air Station; however, this option would face numerous obstacles. Given the protection accorded environmentally sensitive areas (i.e., Moffett and Lockheed Martin are adjacent to Bay designated wetlands that support special wildlife) and the regulatory restrictions on dredging, it is highly unlikely that we could secure the necessary environmental permits to undertake this means of transport on a regular basis. If these hurdles could be overcome, the capital construction and annual maintenance costs would be prohibitive.

### Summary

We have determined that any action which could potentially affect Moffett Field's continued operation as a secure facility would have a chilling effect on Lockheed Martin's Sunnyvale operations, adversely affecting approximately 40% of our business. For these programs (valued at over \$1.5 billion annually), there are no feasible or viable transportation alternatives.

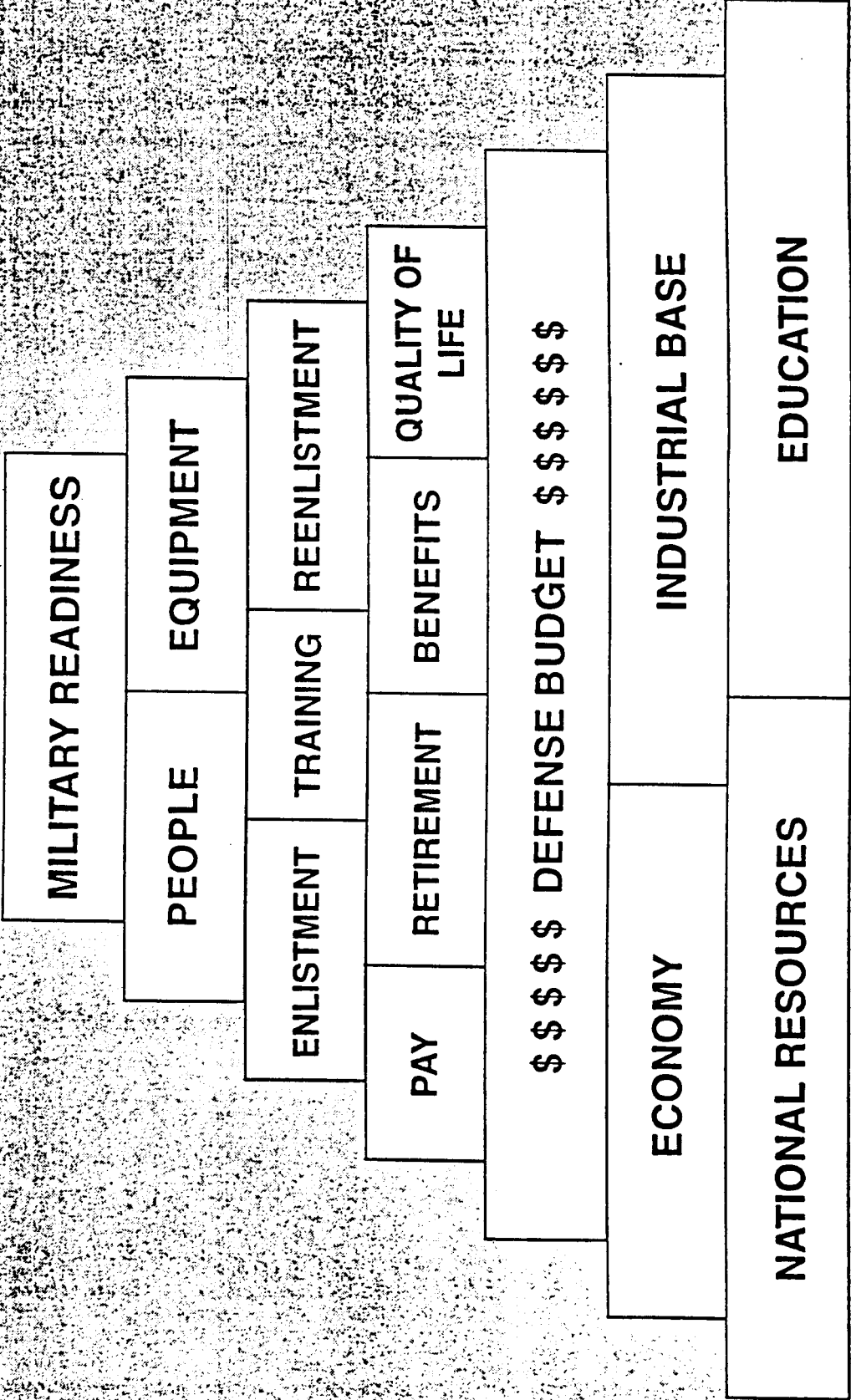
In closing, Moffett Field represents a unique, preeminent resource--not just to Santa Clara County, but to the Nation. It has been the genesis for high-technology development in Silicon Valley and continues to be an integral part of aerospace development and technology. In considering the vital work of NASA, Lockheed Martin and other aerospace contractors to this nation, we believe that realignment of the 129th Air Guard does not serve taxpayers and the national interest.

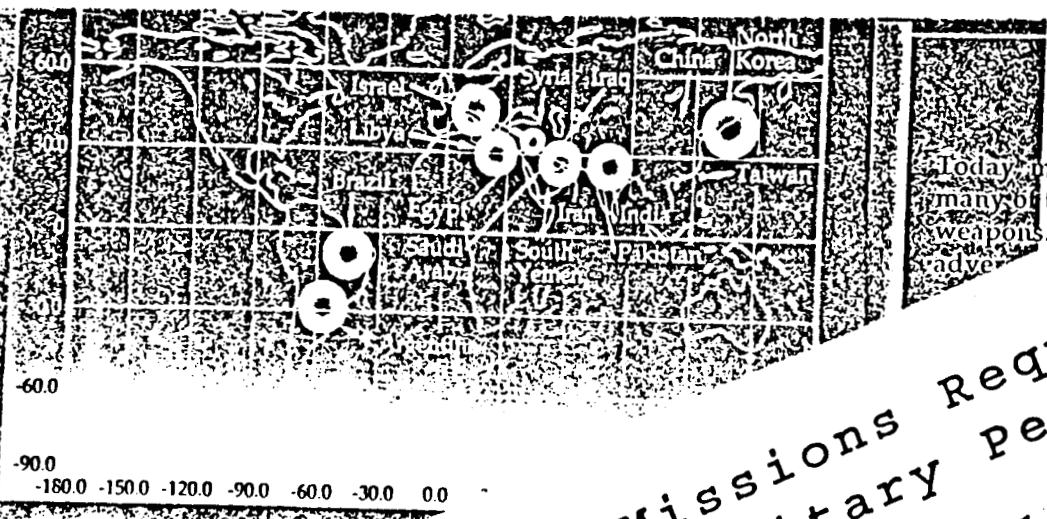
# Document Separator

# E 6 s - - Key to READINESS

<u>Pay</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Readiness</u>
E-1	Seaman Recruit, Buck Private	Boot camp Trainee
E-2	Seaman Apprentice, Private	Cleaning Details
E-3	Seaman, Private First Class	Basic Tech. School
E-4	Petty Officer 3rd Class, Corporal	Operational Tour
E-5	PO 2nd Class, Sergeant	Advance Tech. School
E-6	PO 1st Class, Sergeant First Cl.	Ready
E-7	Chief PO, Sgt 1st Master Sergeant	Leadership
E-8 & 9	Various	Higher Leadership Levels

# NATIONAL DEFENSE



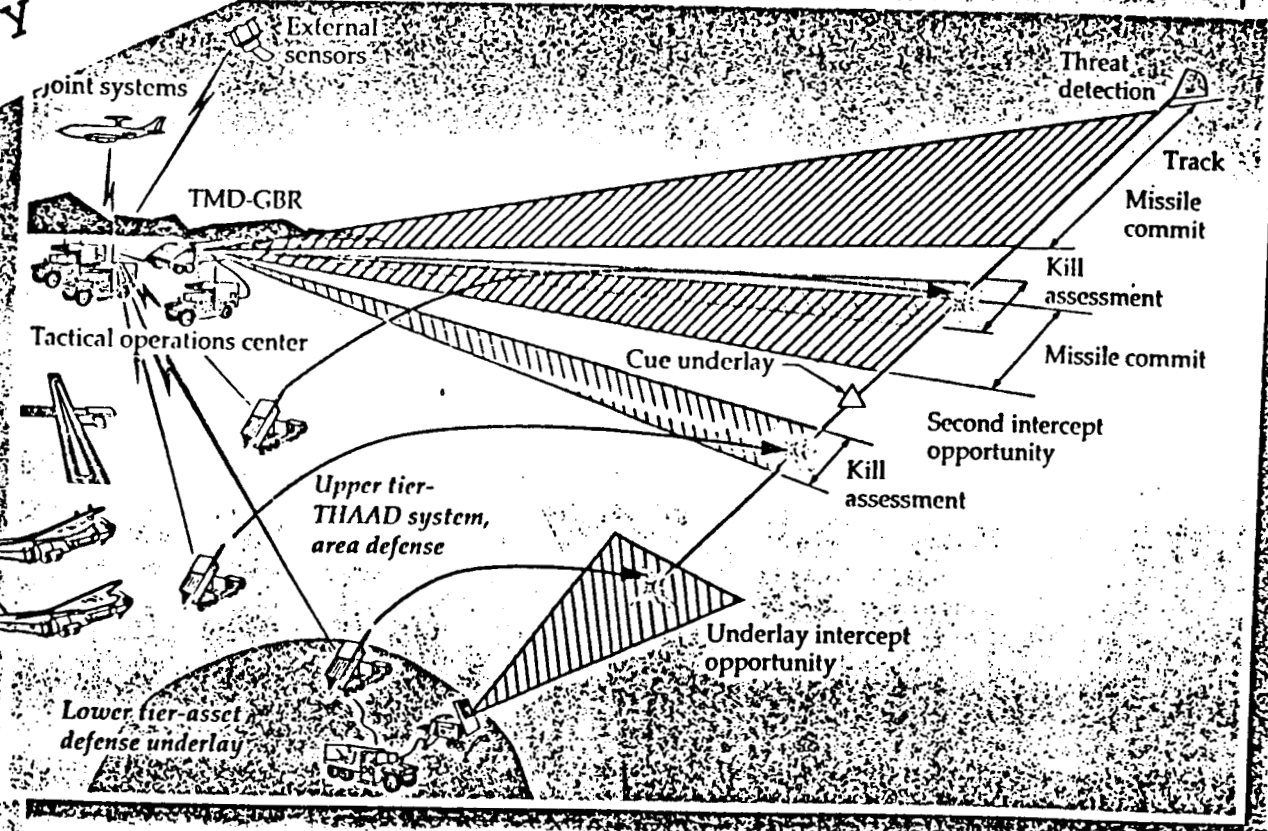


Today, more than 20 countries have many of these either weapons. The advent of

es have ballistic missile capabilities, and or are seeking to develop, nuclear with the unpredictability of potential threat to troops, population centers, THAAD is the first system in the world to end against theater ballistic missile fielding by 1996.

# Today's Missions Require Quality Military People

THAAD is the first system endoatmospheric against theater ballistic Interceptor Missiles Management/Command Communications and Control and the Theater Missile Radar (TMD-GBR). THAAD will provide approximately 20 times the capability of existing air defense assets, and will employ the latest hit-to-kill technology. It will operate as an autonomous weapon system, but is required to be interoperable with lower tier defenses. The THAAD battery will provide sufficient range to enable intercept of incoming ballistic missiles at the periphery of the Earth's atmosphere, protecting critical assets from hazardous missile debris. Kill assessment will determine if the warhead is destroyed, and if necessary, a second interceptor can be launched. The THAAD system can also provide critical battlefield data to a lower tier defense system if the lower tier system should be employed. This layered defense approach, using upper and lower tier defenses, will provide high confidence of missile destruction, meeting the U.S. Army's requirement for a near leak-proof defense.



# NAVY SHORE SAILOR OF THE YEAR CANDIDATES 'SOUND OFF'

*The Navy Shore Sailor of the Year Candidates visited FRA Headquarters during selection week in May and shared their thoughts on key career issues. The five candidates were OS1 (SW) Clarence J. Ervin, U.S. Naval Forces Europe; OS1 (SW/AW) Patrick M. Foster, Chief of Naval Education and Training; AC1 (AW) Wanda E. Snell Peacock, Atlantic Fleet; AW1 (AW) Darrin C. Poole, Pacific Fleet; and CTR1 (SW/AW) Paul W. Wilkes, Naval Shore Activity.*

**Q: How is the drawdown affecting your career?**

**A. OS1 Ervin:** During the last cycle I had a 3% chance of advancement and that was really slim compared to the past. This year there's a five to 10 percent chance. A lot of junior Sailors are stuck in their paygrade and there's a lot of frustration.

**A. OS1 Foster:** I see people getting out because of a lack of opportunity to advance or the perception of this. During the past year I've seen five to ten people I work with and some that I work for get out. There's some kind of problem when people who were previously dedicated to career Naval service opt to go to the civilian community. These are hard chargers — an eight year CPO and five to seven year first class petty officers — people we need to keep around.

**A. CTR1 Wilkes:** The situation is causing a lot of people to convert to other rates to get a better (advancement) advantage. I believe the opportunity is still there — it just takes a little more work.



CTR1 (SW/AW) Paul W. Wilkes serves at the U.S. Naval Security Group Activity in Edzell, Scotland.

**A. AW1 Poole:** It's affecting people in a lot of different ways. I know a lot of people who have to be in the Navy eight years before they can even reach a minimum multiple score. It's making a lot of people frustrated and they are

having to change rates — but many do not want to change rates so they choose to get out. There are a lot of good quality people getting out — but some quality people are also staying.

**Q: What do you think is happening with your pay benefits and entitlements?**

**A. OS1 Ervin:** I think there should be a Constitutional amendment that pay and benefits cannot be taken away. They can be increased any time but not cut



OS1 (SW) Clarence J. Ervin is stationed with the Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe.

because the military is always needed. Military members should not have to worry about whether they're going to have a retirement. I have eight years in and I wonder if I'll be able to retire at 50%. Congress could knock that down to say 30% — they've already reduced it to 40%. You can't decrease the value of someone who is going to serve their country. If you guarantee a retirement, you'll have people knocking on the door. This is a major incentive.

**A. AC1 Peacock:** Benefits are a big concern right now. With all the base closures, many hospitals are going away. I would tie my retirement area to a hospital being there. If they close, they've just added to my expense of traveling, relocating, etc. I joined the Navy to retire at 20 years and I wonder if the retirement pay I was entitled to when I joined will be there. You tie all these things in when you look at a career. I agree



AC1 (AW) Wanda E. Snell Peacock works at the Naval Air Station, Keflavik, Iceland. She is a former vice president of LAFRA Unit 346 (Panama City, Fl.) and has been a member of the FRA since 1984.

there should be some kind of contract — that states what we will go out with. Benefits can be taken away very quickly and very easily these days. It's not right — yet in a heartbeat, they can say you're going to Bosnia or Somalia.



OS1 (SW/AW) Patrick M. Foster is assigned to the Fleet Combat Training Center, Pacific, San Diego, Calif.

**A. OS1 Foster:** Along with a lot of people I work with, I would be happy if we had a cost of living allowance equal to the rate of inflation. I think we're 13 or 14% behind the civilian powercurve.

It would make me happy just to get that. I also think this (pay gap) is a byproduct of Congress not fully understanding what we do. Most of them have not served and there's no way for them to understand. When they need our services, we're great, when it's over they're quick to cut services and personnel.

**A. AW1 Poole:** When we ask for increases they say we get benefits like free medical, yet they don't take into account that they're taking more and more away from us. For my child, I was paying two to three thousand a year out of pocket to get (medical) coverage. With the commissaries and other issues, they're taking more and more away and it's affecting more and more people. I hate to see the day when I have to show one of my third classes how to go down and file for food stamps — this should not be happening. We've got a contract and we should be taking care of our people yet more and more is taken away. And members of Congress won't hesitate to give themselves a pay raise.



AW1 (AW) Darrin C. Poole is assigned to the Sea-Based Weapons and Advanced Tactics School, Pacific in San Diego, Calif.





# Bulletin

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>>>>>>>>>> For Member Newsletters <<<<<<<<<<<<<

## COALITION MEETS CONGRESSMAN MINETA

We are one of many groups in Northern California working together in the Bay Area Council of Military and Veterans Organizations to "educate" local legislators on military concerns. On April 10th we met with Congressman Norman Mineta of the 15th Congressional District in San Jose. He is a Reservist and member of one of our groups, so he heard us well. Here is a summary of the one and one-half hour briefing.

Retirement and Readiness. Today the future of our national security relies more on decisions made by highly qualified enlisted personnel -- pay grade E-6 and higher -- than on any other single component. Without these people even the finest military weaponry is worthless.

We are speaking of critical noncommissioned soldiers, sailors and airmen who have served from eight to fourteen years and who have achieved high levels of personnel readiness. Typically they have attended advanced technical schools and have done a tour of overseas duty away from family -- perhaps in harms way. And they read our magazines and journals to gain knowledge of the value of retirement benefits.

It's a double whammy. At work the draw down is giving these people less opportunities for advancement and increasing workloads. After work base closures are reducing quality of life -- housing, health care, child care, commissaries and Morale, Welfare and Recreation and Veterans benefits.

The point is: the "Contract with Military Retirees and Veterans" must be honored. If the promises are not kept we lose our ready people and our National Security.

Health Care. In this area we are losing four out of five military hospitals and it is crushing many older Military Retirees and Veterans. They are being shuffled from closed facilities to an expensive Medicare program that they did not plan for and cannot afford. After military service some of them had successful second careers and are okay, but ten to fifteen percent of our comrades were not successful and are hurting. The problem is particularly difficult for enlisted and lower level officer Retirees who rely on military hospitals. In addition to the hit on military hospitals, the Navy has now announced another pain, the NAVCARE outpatient clinic in Oakland will close September 30, 1995, three years ahead of schedule.

Finally, ROTC and Recruiting problems at San Jose State University -- caused by "homosexual rights" advocates -- were discussed and the briefing was closed by the group thanking the Congressman for his support of COLAs for Military retirement and Veterans disability pay.

**ISSUE:**

**IMPACT OF BASE CLOSURES ON QUALITY OF LIFE**

**KEY POINTS**

- QOL programs are essential to National Defense
  - Housing, Child Care and Schools
  - Health care hospitals and outpatient clinics
  - Exchange and Commissary stores
  - Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR)
- Military Bases in an area support one another and closures often create unexpected impact
  - Worst case example, PSF has excellent MWR facilities
    - Golf course loss to DOD causes
      - Less funding for Child Care center
      - Higher appropriations cost for taxpayers
- Economies of scale affect QOL quality
  - Actives, Retirees and Reserves support one another
  - Nonappropriated fund gains mitigate taxes
- **IMPACT:**
  - Higher loss of benefits on Actives and Retirees than apparent from viewing losses of one base closure
  - Unexpected "deficit negative" budget effect

**LEGISLATION**

FY96 Budget and Defense Appropriation Bill

**RECOMMENDATION**

Do not support spending cuts on QOL and MWR programs until impact on appropriations and readiness are better understood.

**Point of Contact:** Bart Longo (Navy Retired), 24 Fairlawn Ct, Daly City, CA 94015, 1-415-755-3608



# Shift Colors

The newsletter for Navy retirees

Volume 40 Issue 2

The Bureau of Naval Personnel

Summer 1994

## Navy Retirees -- A recruiter's best friend

By JO1 Mark K. Hollis

Navy retirees are some of the Navy's best recruiters. They are subject matter experts on the long-term benefits of a Navy career. They have strong ties to the Navy and know first-hand what it takes to make it in and out of uniform. As our Navy gears down to meet budget reductions, your help is crucial to ensure that we remain the strongest, most technically advanced fleet in the world.

Navy Recruiting has been hampered by the prevalent public misconception that the Navy is no longer hiring. The public has equated the military's post cold-war rightsizing, with wholesale reductions in force (RIFs) and long-term career instability. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"The Navy has not resorted to RIFs to meet end-strength goals," said Chief of Naval Personnel VADM Ronald J. Zlatoper. "The reality is that the Navy has more than 56,000 new jobs available this year alone, and we'll have more than 160,000 job openings through 1996.

"Even in this rightsizing environment, the Navy is a stable career. Enlistment advancement opportunity in the Navy should increase this year in each paygrade. Navy officer promotion rates continue to be the best of any service."

Steady promotion rates and tens of thousands of job openings mean employment opportunity is still available for those who qualify. Navy retirees and recruiters alike understand the keen competition between the services and private industry for the talents and technical expertise of a limited pool of qualified job seekers.

Navy recruiters operate at the community level to find the best qualified, most motivated young

people to run tomorrow's smaller, smarter Navy. To be most effective, the recruiter relies on community leaders, many of whom are retirees, to help spread Navy awareness and good will. The well-established relationships between retirees and their communities can directly and positively improve recruitment of high quality men and women.

The Navy family has always looked to its elders for a steady hand and eye during course changes. Talk to your friends and professional counterparts about what the Navy has to offer. The future of the Navy depends upon the fresh talent and perspective that you can provide. Your experience and standing in the community could make all the difference to a local Navy recruiter. You could also earn personal recognition for service on the local Recruiting District Assistance Council. For more information, contact your nearest Navy recruiter.

### inside SHIFT COLORS...

Page 4. Dental survey results

Page 7. Health care news

Page 10. SBP provisions &  
Social Security info

**ISSUE:**

**NATIONAL DEFENSE -- NAS ALAMEDA**

**KEY POINTS**

- NAS ALAMEDA is the best port for our nuclear carriers on the West Coast, yet BRAC-93 ordered them moved.
- BRAC requisites of base closure:
  - Best comparative military value
  - Break-even on cost and savings in less than 10 years
  - Consideration of economic impact on community
- **IMPACT:** The carrier realignment will cost taxpayers \$3 billion and break-even will not occur for 20 years and nobody understands how the current proposal will protect military value.
- Specifics:
  - San Diego has a "Pearl Harbor" entrance
    - Tidal flow is low for CVNs
    - Turning basin required
  - Everett, WA -- sitting duck, 8 hours to open water
  - Three extra days steaming to fleet exercises
  - Bad carrier qualifications flying weather
  - Infrastructure requires high program spending
  - Significant new environmental damage at SAD and Everett
  - East Bay job losses excessive - 50 percent minority
  - Military retirees and veterans are shut out of hospitals and other Quality of Life programs

**LEGISLATION:**

Base Realignment and Closure Act (1991)

**RECOMMENDATION**

Support the Council in its effort to reverse BRAC-93 decision to realign the Alameda carriers in BRAC-95.

Point of contact: Donald Hawks (Navy Retired), PO Box 7205, Kensington, CA 94707, 1-510-527-0909

**ISSUE:**

**MILITARY AND VETERANS HEALTH CARE**

**KEY POINTS**

- Military Retirees were promised free "superb health care"
- 1.2 million military, retirees and veterans live in Bay Area with 123,000 military retirees and survivors south of Carquinez to Monterey
  - 40,000 are 65 years of age or older
  - Patients 75 years of age use 450 percent more hospital bed days than those 45 to 64 years
  - Access -- the remaining MTF (David Grant AF) is in the extreme northern part of the Bay Area and with few exceptions be closed to Medicare eligibles
- All three military hospitals are closing
  - Letterman and Hays Army and Oakland Naval Hospitals
  - Outpatient clinics also close
  - Reason, "no active troops"
  - In Washington, DC 3 of 3 major hospitals remain
- Veterans hospital care
  - Martinez VAMC is "earthquaked"
  - Livermore is moving patient loads to Palo Alto
  - Funding on the replacement is still doubtful
- **IMPACT:**
  - One effective MTF has been shut down to Medicare eligibles
  - The MTF closures creates a severe VA hospital care shortage
  - Loss of readiness, civilian intern and resident training
  - Health care cost for retiree increase
  - Taxpayer cost increase

**ACTIONS RECOMMENDED:**

A comprehensive study of the needs of military, military retirees and veterans in the Bay Area and reconsideration of joint reuse of Letterman Army Medical Center (LAMC) by the Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) and the Public Health Service (PHS).

**POINT OF CONTACT:** Jack Orlove, Navy Retired, 220 Dover Street, Los Gatos, CA 95032, Telephone, (408) 399-5297

# ARMY

## BENEFITS



### ARMY BENEFITS: HEALTH CARE, HOUSING, SHOPPING AND SCHOOLING



*Superb Health Care.* Health care is provided to you and your family members while you are in the Army, and for the rest of your life if you serve a minimum of 20 years of active Federal service to earn your retirement.

*Housing, shopping, schooling and recreational facilities.* The Army provides them all—plus excellent pay—to give you a high standard of living in an attractive and wholesome environment.



*Ask your Army Recruiter for more details on all these benefits and how they can benefit you.*



*Maybe the most personally rewarding Army feature of all is the special pride you'll feel performing*

COPY ARMY  
RECENT  
RECRUITER  
BROCHURE



### ARMY. BE ALL YOU CAN BE

For more information on the special benefits you can receive from the Army, ask your Army Recruiter for a copy of the Army's new recruitment brochure.

**ISSUE:**

**RETIREMENT AND VETERANS BENEFITS**

**KEY POINTS**

- Building Blocks of "National Defense"
- Enlistment rests on competitive pay and Quality of Life
- Retirees and Veterans are our best Recruiters
  
- Reasons we are not reenlisting our most qualified people for highest Military Readiness, those with more than 8 years of service.
  - Low pay and hardship of military life
  - False retirement promises have been made to elders
  - Veteran's funding is "decremental"
  - Retirement benefits become more important as career service lengthens
  
- **IMPACT:** The most qualified people are not reenlising and this is will cause another "Hollow Force" which will need to be rebuilt at much higher cost -- perhaps war.
  
- History lessons:
  - "Si pacem vis para bellum." (Horace; 65-8 BC)
  - Our forefathers balanced olive branches and arrows

**LEGISLATION**

Several pieces of legislation are in process now, perhaps the most important is the Defense Appropriation Bill.

**RECOMMENDATION**

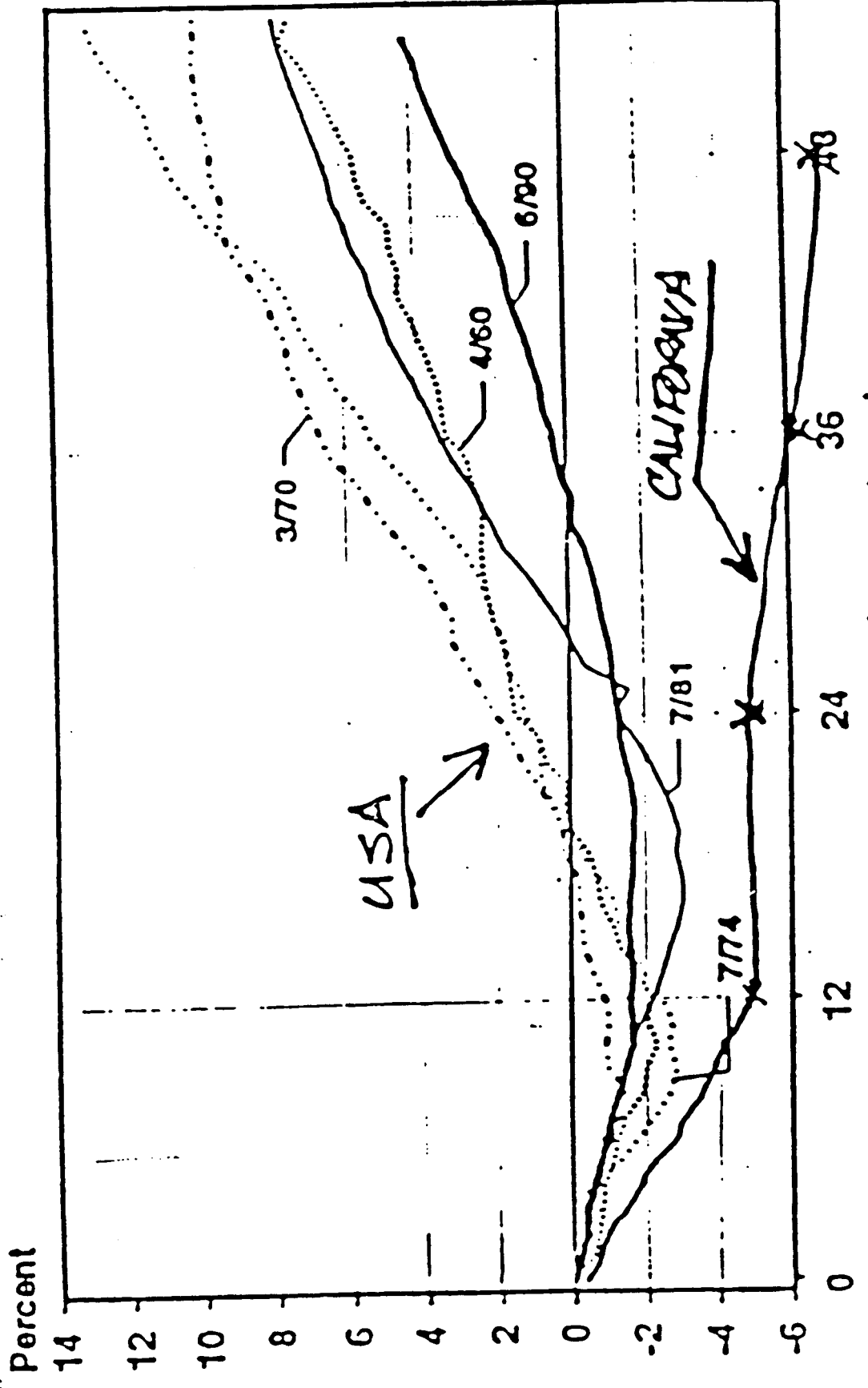
For Peace and Strong National Defense make sure Retiree and Veterans Benefits Programs have your solid support.

**Point of Contact:** Donald Hawks (Navy Retired), PO Box 7205, Kensington, CA 94707, 1-510-527-0909

DRAWDOWN

of

# Cumulative Employment Growth Following Peaks



Months after employment peak

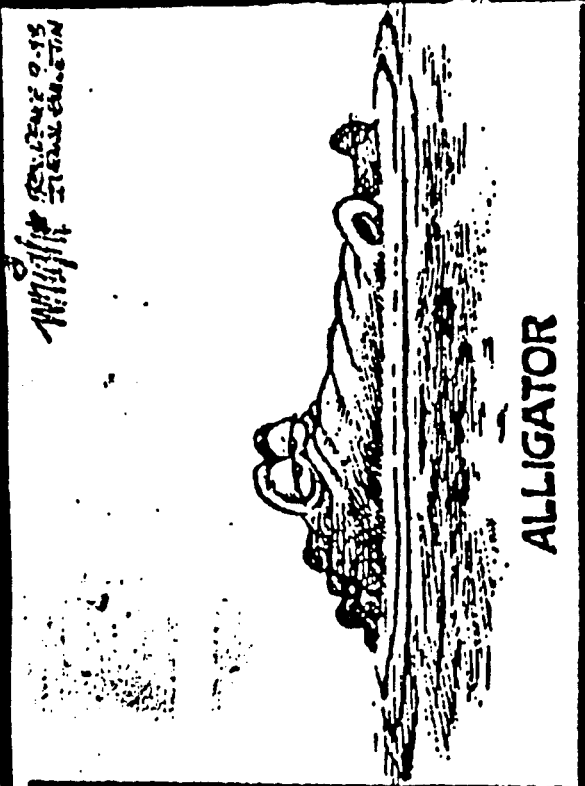
SOURCE: FRS + EDD (GA)



*Wright of the Providence Journal-Bulletin*



SNAIL DARTER

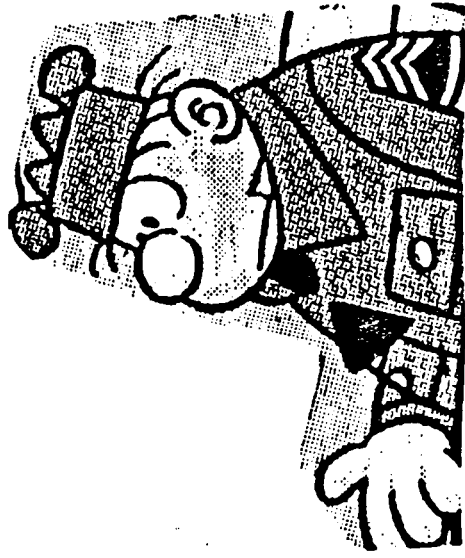


ALLIGATOR



EAGLE

BAY AREA  
ENDANGERED SPECIES



# Document Separator

WHEREAS, McClellan Air Force Base, located in the city of Sacramento, California, is one of the five major Air Force logistic command centers in the United States; and

WHEREAS, This base has been a major aircraft repair facility for almost 60 years; and

WHEREAS, McClellan is one of the largest United States Air Force bases as well as the largest employer in northern California; and

WHEREAS, McClellan is the home facility for other critical and essential military organizations, including the Coast Guard Rescue Service, a Reserve Tanker Wing, and National Guard Tanker Unit; and

WHEREAS, The base plays a key function in supporting the responsibility of the entire Air Force and has been a major maintenance and support element in World War II, the Korean Conflict, the Vietnam Conflict, the Gulf Conflicts, as well as fulfilling numerous other tactical maintenance requirements; and

WHEREAS, McClellan has been a part of the State of California prior to the buildup of our armed forces during World War II and its capability could not be duplicated today without a major expenditure of funds; and

WHEREAS, McClellan Air Force Base is geographically and strategically located on the West Coast and serves as a gateway to our forces in the Pacific Basin; and

WHEREAS, McClellan has developed extremely advanced technology not only for aircraft maintenance but for medical research as well as composite research that is world renowned; and

WHEREAS, Potential loss both to the personnel at McClellan as well as the State of California that would result from closure of the base is inestimable in terms of technology, health and welfare, jobs, and community spirit; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly,* That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, the President and Congress of the United States to consider the strategic

1 importance of McClellan Air Force Base and to oppose  
2 proposals to close this important military installation; and  
3 be it further

4 *Resolved,* That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly  
5 transmit copies of this resolution to the Chairman of the  
6 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, to  
7 the President and Vice President of the United States,  
8 and to each Senator and Representative from California  
9 in the Congress of the United States.

# Document Separator

HOMEPORING OF NUCLEAR CARRIERS ON THE WEST COAST  
RADM PAUL A. PECK USN (retired)

MY REMARKS TODAY PARAPHRASE THE ALAMEDA COUNTY EDAB PRESENTATION TO THE BRAC COMMISSION AND SUPPORT RETENTION OF AT LEAST SOME PART OF THE NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA AS A HOMEPORT FOR THE NUCLEAR CARRIERS WHICH FORM THE BACKBONE OF OUR NAVY. IN SHORT, THE EXISTING PLAN WILL TRANSFER TENS OF THOUSANDS OF JOBS AND BILLIONS IN GOVERNMENT SPENDING FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE BAY AREA; A STATE THAT HAS ALREADY WITHSTOOD MORE THAN ITS SHARE OF THE COST OF MILITARY DOWNSIZING.

SINCE WORLD WAR II, THE NAVY HAS MAINTAINED MAJOR OPERATIONAL COMPLEXES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, AND PUGET SOUND. DURING WWII, THE NAVY HOMEPORING CARRIERS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST BUT CEASED THIS BASING THEREAFTER, REPORTEDLY FOR COST AND CLIMATOLOGICAL REASONS. THE CURRENT PROPOSAL WOULD REINSTATE CARRIER HOMEPORING IN PUGET SOUND. THUS WE WOULD COME FULL CYCLE PERHAPS TO REVISIT OLD LESSONS LEARNED.

IN PREPARING ITS SUBMISSION TO THE BRAC, THE NAVY ZEROED IN ON THE ELIMINATION OF "EXCESS CAPACITY" AS THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE. THE NAVY'S STATED GOAL WAS CLOSURE OF A COMPLETE BASE COMPLEX ON EACH COAST. SIGNIFICANTLY, HAVING DEVELOPED THIS COURSE OF ACTION, THERE WAS ALMOST NO ANALYSIS OF COMPARATIVE COSTS OF REDUCTION VERSUS

ELIMINATION OF A BASE COMPLEX. IT WAS AN "ALL OR NOTHING" ANALYSIS ALTHOUGH THERE IS AN OBVIOUS MIDDLE GROUND. IN THE EVENT, THE NAVY FAILED TO ACHIEVE COMPLETE CLOSURE ON EITHER COAST SINCE THE NWS AT CHARLESTON REMAINS OPEN AND NSC OAKLAND PLUS THE NWS AT CONCORD WERE RETAINED.

THOUGH THERE IS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXCESS CAPACITY AND REDUCTION OF OPERATING COSTS, IT DOES NOT NECESSARILY FOLLOW THAT EXCESS CAPACITY, IN AND OF ITSELF IS BAD. WHAT IS BAD, IS TO HAVE TO PAY FOR CAPACITY WHICH IS NOT NEEDED. THE FUTURE IS CONJECTURAL AT BEST, BUT CAPABILITY TO MEET FUTURE MILITARY NEEDS HAS PROVEN HIGHLY CONJECTURAL. THEREFORE, CERTAIN AMOUNT OF EXCESS CAPACITY, I.E., EXCESS TO CURRENT NEEDS, IS GOOD, IF IT DOESN'T COST MUCH TO MAINTAIN. THE COSTS OF CLOSURE CALCULATED BY THE NAVY HAVE ALSO PROVEN TO BE BADLY UNDERSTATED; A CIRCUMSTANCE WHICH WAS FORECAST BY LOCAL BAY AREA COMMANDERS BUT REJECTED BY THE PENTAGON.

BUT IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO HAGGLE OVER COST. THE NAVY'S ASSERTION THAT EXCESS CAPACITY TO HOMEPORT NUCLEAR CARRIERS EITHER EXISTS OR WILL EXIST ON THE WEST COAST IS WRONG.

THE NAVY CURRENTLY HAS SEVEN NUCLEAR CARRIERS IN COMMISSION; THREE ON THE EAST COAST, ONE IN MAJOR OVERHAUL, AND THREE ON THE WEST COAST. TWO MORE WILL BE PLACED IN COMMISSION WITHIN THE NEAR FUTURE. THE TENTH, CVN-76, WAS APPROVED AND FUNDED THIS YEAR. AT ALAMEDA BASE CLOSURE

LEAST NINE CVN'S WILL SOON BE IN THE OPERATING NAVY. SINCE THE NAVY'S APPROVED FORCE LEVELS PROVIDE FOR 12 CARRIERS, 3 WOULD BE FOSSIL FUELED AND 9 WOULD BE NUCLEAR. THE NAVY ALSO ASSUMES FIVE CVN'S IN THE PACIFIC FLEET AND STIPULATES THAT 3 OF THESE NUCLEAR CARRIERS WILL BE HOMEPORTED AT SAN DIEGO, ONE AT THE NAVAL SHIPYARD BREMERTON AND THE LAST AT EVERETT COMMENCING IN 1996. IT IS MY BELIEF THAT THE NAVY HAS GIVEN UP PLANS TO HOMEPORT A CVN AT EVERETT - A NOT UNWISE DECISION.

IN ORDER TO HOME PORT NUCLEAR CARRIERS, TWO THINGS ARE REQUIRED:

1. A NUCLEAR LICENSE OR CERTIFICATION FOR EACH BERTH; AND
2. ADEQUATE FACILITIES TO BERTH AND SUPPORT THE CARRIERS AND THEIR CREWS.

ON THE WEST COAST, ALAMEDA, AND ONLY ALAMEDA HAS THE PRESENT CAPABILITY TO MEET BOTH OF THESE CRITERIA. AS WE WILL DEVELOP, IT WILL BE MANY YEARS BEFORE THE PLAN CAN BE ACHIEVED EVEN IF ADDITIONAL FUNDING IS MADE AVAILABLE. SINCE MUCH OF THIS FUNDING REQUIREMENT IS NOT SET FORTH IN THE 5 YEAR DEFENSE PLAN IT WILL CERTAINLY BE HARD TO COME BY GIVEN THE CURRENT FUNDING CLIMATE.

THE NAVAL AIR STATION NORTH ISLAND IS ESSENTIAL TO THE FUTURE OF THE CARRIER NAVY, BUT AGAIN, IT WILL <sup>BE</sup> MANY YEARS BEFORE NUCLEAR CARRIERS CAN BASE THERE. NORTH ISLAND CURRENTLY LACKS BOTH LICENSING AND THE FACILITIES NECESSARY TO HOMEPORT NUCLEAR CARRIERS. THE INITIAL PROBLEM WILL BE TO OBTAIN CERTIFICATION.

ALAMEDA BASE CLOSURE

CITING NATIONAL SECURITY, THE NAVY HAS TRADITIONALLY AVOIDED THE NECESSITY FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS ON THE ISSUE OF NUCLEAR HOMEPORTING, BUT IT IS NOT AT ALL CLEAR THAT THIS WILL BE AN ACCEPTABLE PROCEDURE IN SAN DIEGO. THIS MAY, AND PERHAPS SHOULD FORCE ADHERENCE TO THE FULL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PROCESS, (INCLUDING PUBLIC HEARINGS) BEFORE CERTIFICATION BY THE D.O.E.. THE NAVY CANNOT GUARANTEE EITHER THE OUTCOME OR THE TIME REQUIRED FOR THIS PROCESS.

THERE ARE PROBLEMS TO BE FACED. NORTH ISLAND CURRENTLY HAS NO MOORAGE SUITABLE FOR OTHER THAN TEMPORARY BERTHING OF CVN'S. PROJECTS TO CONSTRUCT SUITABLE BERTHING ARE NOW IN THE PLANNING PROCESS AND WILL REQUIRE MONEY, DREDGING, AND CONSTRUCTION. IN VIEW OF THE CONSIDERABLE PROBLEMS ALREADY IDENTIFIED, PUBLIC HEARINGS WILL CERTAINLY BE NECESSARY TO OBTAIN DREDGING CLEARANCES AND THESE WILL ENTAIL A LENGTHY PROCESS. AS AN EXAMPLE, THE GAO NOTES THAT THE "DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE FOR EVERETT HAS SLIPPED ABOUT SIX YEARS" DUE IN LARGE PART TO PROBLEMS, INCLUDING LAW SUITS, WHICH CONCERNED THE DREDGING PROCESS. THIS COULD WELL HAPPEN AT NAS NORTH ISLAND. IN ANY EVENT, THE "5 YEAR RULE" OF BRAC WOULD LIKELY BE VIOLATED SINCE ALAMEDA COULD NOT BE CLOSED UNTIL OTHER SITES COULD BE BUILT TO HOMEPORT THE CURRENT AND PROJECTED FORCE LEVEL OF 4 OR 5 CARRIERS. THE CHANCES OF REPLACEMENT BERTHING FOR 4 CVN WITHIN THE NEXT 3 YEARS ARE SLIM OR NONE. THIS ASPECT IS IGNORED IN THE NAVY'S ANALYSIS. SIMPLY PUT, THE BERTHING WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE WHEN IT IS

ALAMEDA BASE CLOSURE



REQUIRED AND WITHOUT ALAMEDA, THERE IS NO SUITABLE BACK-UP.

TURNING TO THE NORTHWEST, THE NAVY IGNORED THE FACT THAT THERE WAS NO CO-LOCATED AIRSTRIP, NADEP, OR OTHER AIRCRAFT REPAIR FACILITY AT EITHER BREMERTON OR EVERETT. THIS OMISSION IS HARD TO UNDERSTAND. NO-ONE FAMILIAR WITH CARRIER OPERATIONS WOULD DENY THAT SUCH FACILITIES ARE IMPORTANT, IF NOT ESSENTIAL PREREQUISITES TO CARRIER HOMEPORTING. TO CONCLUDE THAT THESE FACTORS SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED IS NOT AN UNDERSTATEMENT, IT IS RIDICULOUS.

THE NAVY NOW HOMEPORTS A NUCLEAR CARRIER, THE USS NIMITZ, AT BREMERTON. WHILE THERE IS NUCLEAR CERTIFICATION AT BREMERTON, IT WAS GRANTED TO THE SHIPYARD, ENVISIONING TEMPORARY BERTHING OF NUCLEAR CARRIERS DURING OVERHAUL. THE NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT A PERMANENTLY HOMEPORTED CVN DOES NOT EXIST. BREMERTON IS WELL BELOW DOD AND DON STANDARDS IN HOUSING, SCHOOLS, COMMISSARY/EXCHANGE SPACE, HOSPITAL CAPABILITY AND MANY OTHER "QUALITY OF LIFE" FACTORS. IN THIS YEAR'S BUDGET SUBMISSION, THE NAVY HAS REQUESTED ALMOST \$100M FOR PERSONNEL SUPPORT FACILITIES IN THE NORTHWEST AND AT SAN DIEGO. NONE WOULD BE REQUIRED IN THE NW IF ALAMEDA WERE RETAINED.

THE CURRENT PIERS AT BREMERTON ARE VERY NARROW MAKING RESUPPLY DIFFICULT. SUPPLY CHANNELS ARE STRETCHED. INTERESTINGLY, THE NAVY HAS GLEANED CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE WITH THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE ALAMEDA BASE CLOSURE

NAVAL SHIPYARD BREMERTON AS A HOMEPORT BUT THESE FACTORS WERE NOT A PART OF THE DATA SUBMITTED TO THE BRAC NOR WERE THE COSTS NECESSARY TO BUILD THEM INCLUDED.

EVERETT WAS DESIGNED, APPROVED, AND IS PARTIALLY BUILT TO A NEW STANDARD; INITIAL OPERATING CAPABILITY. THUS IT IS CONCEDED THAT EVERETT, EVEN WHEN COMPLETED TO THE CURRENT PLAN, WILL LACK AT LEAST SOME AND PERHAPS MANY, OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF A BASE WHICH HAS FULL OPERATING CAPABILITY, SUCH AS ALAMEDA. HOW MUCH THIS WILL COST IS CONJECTURAL BUT UNATTAINABLE WITHIN THE CURRENT BUDGET CONSTRAINTS. THE RESULT MUST BE REDUCTIONS IN PERSONNEL SUPPORT AND/OR OPERATING READINESS OF THE FLEET.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1992, THE GAO CONCLUDED THAT EVERETT WAS ORIGINALLY CONCEIVED AS A COMPONENT OF A "STRATEGIC HOMEPORTING" PLAN WHOSE OBJECTIVES HAD BEEN OVERTAKEN BY THE COLLAPSE OF THE USSR THREAT. GAO RECOMMENDED THEN, AS IT HAD IN 1991, THAT FURTHER WORK ON EVERETT BE TERMINATED BECAUSE THE BERTHING CAPACITY WAS EXCESS TO REQUIREMENTS. WE AGREE WITH THE GAO; EVERETT IS A REMNANT OF A DISCARDED PROGRAM AND, INsofar AS NAVAL BERTHING REQUIREMENTS, IT SHOULD BE ELIMINATED. PERHAPS THIS WILL HAPPEN. IF IT DOES, BREMERTON/SAN DIEGO COMBINED WILL HAVE TO DO - AND THIS TASKING WILL REQUIRE HUGE ADDITIONAL FUNDING.

A RECENT JCS STUDY OF POTENTIAL MARITIME PRE-POSITIONING SITES  
ALAMEDA BASE CLOSURE

SELECTED THE BAY AREA AS THE CLEAR LEADER FOR BASING OF THE ENVISIONED MARITIME PRE-POSITIONING FORCE. IN SPITE OF THIS, THE NAVY CITED PRE- POSITIONING AS THE REASON FOR NOT CLOSING NWS CHARLESTON, THE SECOND CHOICE, BUT IGNORES IT AT ALAMEDA WHICH WAS THE FAVORED CHOICE BY A CONSIDERABLE MARGIN. THIS SINGLE ACTION COST THE BAY AREA APPROXIMATELY ONE HALF BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR AND ALMOST 2,500 JOBS.

FURTHER ON ECONOMIC IMPACT, THE LOSS OF THE ALAMEDA COMPLEX RESULTED IN THE LOSS OF MORE THAN 30,000 JOBS AND HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM TO THE BAY ARE AND CALIFORNIA - ALREADY HARD HIT BOTH FROM AN UNFAIR NUMBER OF BASE CLOSURES AND GENERAL ECONOMIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH "PEACE DIVIDEND" ACTIONS.

AS A SIDE ISSUE, EMPLOYMENT OF MINORITIES WITHIN ALAMEDA BASES IS A MODEL. THE DEMOGRAPHICALLY TYPICAL CIVIL SERVANT IS 42 YEARS OLD, EARNS \$40,000 PER YEAR, AND IS EITHER FEMALE OR BLACK - IN MANY CASES BOTH. IN HARD PRESSED OAKLAND, WE ARE LOOKING AT THE AFRICAN AMERICAN MIDDLE CLASS. MOST OF THESE JOBS AND DOLLARS WILL TRANSFER TO THE NORTHWEST WHICH CURRENTLY EMPLOYS A VERY SMALL FRACTION OF MINORITIES. THE BAY AREA WILL UNDERGO AN ECONOMIC EARTHQUAKE WHILE THE BOOMING SEATTLE AREA WILL BOOM EVEN MORE.

THE COMBINATION OF THE FACILITIES WHICH EXIST AT NAS ALAMEDA AND THOSE PLANNED FOR NAS NORTH ISLAND ARE ENTIRELY ADEQUATE AND, IN ALAMEDA BASE CLOSURE

FACT, A PERFECT FIT, TO BERTH AND SUPPORT THE NUCLEAR CARRIER FORCE LEVELS PROJECTED BY THE NAVY. THIS OPTION WOULD AVOID BOTH THE COST OF COMPLETING THE EVERETT FACILITY AND NEGATE THE REQUIREMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ABOUT \$1B OF SUPPORT FACILITIES AS WELL. IT WILL ALSO PROVIDE THE LOWEST OPERATING COST BASIS FOR THE FLEET OF THE FUTURE. IT PRESENTS THE LEAST RISK AND MOST COST EFFECTIVE ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM OF "BRIDGING THE GAP" UNTIL FACILITIES CAN BE BUILT AT SAN DIEGO, AND FINALLY, IT LEAVES BREMERTON AS A "STOP GAP" ANCHOR TO WINDWARD IN THE EVENT OF CONSTRUCTION DELAY.

TO PUT IT SIMPLY, THE "EXCESS CAPACITY" CITED BY THE NAVY DID NOT EXIST AT ALAMEDA, IT IS AWAITING CONSTRUCTION AT EVERETT AND BREMERTON. CALIFORNIA WILL PAY FOR THAT.

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# Assembly California Legislature

**JOHN VASCONCELLOS**

ASSEMBLYMAN, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT

**CHAIRMAN**

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

COMMITTEES:

HIGHER EDUCATION  
AGRICULTURE  
BANKING AND FINANCE  
ASSEMBLY DEMOCRATIC  
ECONOMIC PROSPERITY TEAM

April 28, 1995

Mr. Alan J. Dixon, Chair  
Base Realignment and Closure Commission  
1700 N. Moore St. #1425  
Arlington, VA 22922

Mr. Dixon -

I urge you and the members of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission to reject the Department of Defense proposal to relocate Onizuka Air Force Base and the 129th Rescue Group.

I echo the concerns of my colleagues in Congress regarding the process by which Department of Defense reached this decision. The selections by Department must be objective, open and factual.

I am particularly concerned about the economic implications of relocating Onizuka and the 129th. The Assembly Democratic Economic Prosperity Team (ADEPT), which I chair, has concluded that the future of California's economy lies in a healthy and vigorous high tech industry, the center of which in this state is the Silicon Valley.

The high tech industry has developed integral links to Moffett Airfield, notably NASA/Ames and Onizuka, that are mutually constructive and essential to the future of high tech. Tampering with that relationship would threaten the viability of many high tech interests and could jeopardize the incipient recovery of California's economy.

The implications of adopting the Department of Defense proposals are far broader than the initial loss of jobs. I hope that the commission will give the Santa Clara Valley and the State of California critical and deserved relief from the cumulative impact of previous base closures and the long-lasting California recession.

I thank you, and I wish you well.

John Vasconcellos



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**CONGRESSMAN ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**  
**STATEMENT BEFORE THE**  
**DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION**  
**SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL HEARING**  
**APRIL 28, 1995**

**It's Morning In Guam**

Good Morning Commissioners; I say good morning because it is now approximately 11:30 AM in Guam, but it is also 10:30 AM in Tokyo, 9:30 AM in Seoul and Pyongyang, 9:30 AM in Beijing and 5:30 AM in Baghdad. [And by my watch, it is now 4:30 PM in Hawaii.] When you're talking about Asia and the hot spots of the world, Guam is in the right place, in the right time zone.

**BRAC Criteria And The Military Imperative**

The Department of Defense has been engaged in a process to "right-size" the U.S. military, and the BRAC95 round of base closures is a natural consequence of the DoD review. DoD planners have assumed the U.S. must be prepared to fight two nearly simultaneous major regional conflicts--the most likely and worrisome scenario depicts a conflict in the Middle East and a nearly simultaneous outbreak of hostilities on the Korean Peninsula.

I call your attention to the news reports earlier last week that the North Koreans broke off talks to resolve the matter of the nuclear reactors, causing another setback on the same issue that brought us precipitously close to a confrontation last year. This same week carried near-simultaneous reports of the continued intransigence of the regime in Baghdad and the lingering UN suspicion of Saddam Hussein's intentions.

As you know, Guam played an important role in Desert Storm. Guam is important in any scenario involving a conflict in Korea. And in DoD's worst case scenario of two simultaneous MRCs, Guam will be critical to success. Guam is geographically positioned to support logistic requirements for both the Middle East and Korea. Propositioned ships are a good idea--a propositioned island is even better.

But under the DoD recommendations, the prepositioned island is moved 3,500 miles back away from the action, thereby degrading fleet operations. Admiral Zlatapor, Commander in Chief, Pacific Command, stated as much in his meeting with Commissioners Steele and Cornella by pointing out that the MSC ship reassignments from Guam to Hawaii would make fleet operations more difficult. Granted, Admiral Zlatapor would implement recommendations you made, but it would significantly reduce his ability to respond to changing situations with an additional 10 sailing days from Hawaii to Guam. HC-5 would have to deploy aircraft to Guam anyway, further eroding any expected cost savings and causing hardship to Navy families due to the additional deployments back to Guam. Consequently, it should not be surprising that the Naval officers who will implement Washington's recommendations are not thrilled with their sailing orders.

We concede that the MSC ships now on Guam can support fleet operations from Hawaii, but certainly not as easily as from Guam. And we know that 42% of the customer base of Guam's FISC is associated with the MSC ships. And we know that 70% of the SRF workload comes from the ships. Like real dominoes, they will fall with the pullout of MSC ships. The capacity to respond to two MRCs will have been eroded.

### **A Fundamental Unfairness**

The military criteria that BRAC must address can be satisfied only if Guam's strategic importance is retained in some way for future contingencies even if some military activities are disestablished.

So in leaving Guam, the Navy would hedge its bets, and continue its forward deployed strategy by operating out of Hawaii or from less reliable foreign bases. But when it's crunch time, they assure you, they'll be able to come back and everything will be ready for them on Guam. I guess the Navy planners assume we'll just change the "adios" signs to "welcome back". Given Guam's history, you shouldn't believe that it will be quite so simple.

Most importantly, this BRAC recommendation for Guam touches on a fundamental unfairness. Guam's location in Asia its status as a U.S. territory and its proximity to potential areas of conflict guarantees that there will always be an important military role for the island. Ironically, Guam's status and stability is being used to allow the Navy to experiment with lower cost deployments in foreign countries while maintaining its fallback position on Guam. But when political sensitivities in foreign ports are offended by the U.S. Navy's nuclear submarines, where does the Navy turn to? Right, Guam.

In making comparisons to U.S. military activities in the region, Guam frequently does not get the benefits of forward deployment. While the SRF on Guam is threatened, the SRF in Yokusaka is secure. The Guam FISC is slated to be replaced by a heavier reliance on suppliers in foreign ports. Unlike U.S. mainland bases which compete on a level playing field with domestic installations, Guam appears to be competing with foreign bases for the Navy's resources.

Those who pay the consequences of such experimentation are the U.S. citizen, American-trained workers on Guam. It should be the cornerstone of our national policy to benefit American workers in the forward deployment of our military whenever possible. The American people have accepted that the military will be smaller with fewer ships, tanks and planes, but we did not anticipate that the Pentagon will shop around in foreign countries to find lower bids for our ships, tanks and planes. The same should apply to the bases.

While the Navy might consider its bases on our island a marriage of convenience, Guam's not willing to be exploited by a divorce of convenience. We would rather not have a divorce, but if that is your decision, we would want our terms to be given equal weight with the Navy's terms and we want custody of the resources.

## **A Better Way--The Team Guam Proposal**

I don't envy your job--finding cost savings and paring down a Cold War military to pay for the defense needs into the 21st Century. Team Guam has come up with ways that address your concerns, fulfill all the BRAC criteria, and redefine the partnership between our island and the military.

The Team Guam proposal gives you options to consider. In the first and preferred option, the MSC ships remain forward deployed in Guam, SRF becomes a collaborative venture with a strong Navy customer base, FISC remains open and operated by the Navy and the HC-5 squadron remains on island to support the MSC ships.

The second Team Guam option would add to the changes in option one by giving the Government of Guam the opportunity to enter into a collaborative venture with FISC.

The third option transfers assets to Guam in the event of a BRAC decision that primarily follows the DoD recommendations.

We believe that it is in choosing option one that the BRAC criteria is upheld. Our recommendation addresses the concerns of military commanders in the Pacific regarding (a) the strategic military value of Guam, (b) DoD's need to save money, and (c) Guam's effort to adjust to the economic impact.

Team Guam's approach would enable the military commanders in the Pacific to respond to the current and future mission requirements, improve on military readiness, and accommodate mobilization and contingency requirements, the first four criteria dealing with military value. The MSC ships forward deployed on Guam ten days ahead of the fleet would give CINCPAC and PACFLT more flexibility. Moreover, this proposal would provide DoD's need for reliable bases in the future on U.S. soil, which is less problematic than relying on foreign bases in Asia.

Team Guam's proposal will also save DoD money, the fifth selection criteria. DoD would not be forced to spend money on keeping MSC ships on permanent cruises or on an additional MSC ship. Finally, overhead and operational costs at SRF would be reduced since SRF would function in a collaborative effort.

Team Guam's recommendation would ease the economic impact to our island. A highly skilled labor pool would be maintained by work provided through the MSC ships, and we would be able to augment the SRF operation with commercial work at our harbor facilities. This arrangement would give us important economic tools from which to build and grow our economy.

Our options demonstrate our thinking on what needs to be done to sustain a viable economic recovery on Guam in the event that the Navy activities are reduced. We appreciate that there may be unlimited variations of options two and three, and we consider that the issue of transition periods for different scenarios and activities could be explored in the weeks to come. As in any divorce or separation, our lawyers need to get together to forestall any hostility..

### **A Plan For The 21st Century**

The Navy has put a lot of thought into what war-fighting equipment it will need and what resources it needs for the 21st Century. Team Guam has put an equal amount of effort into defining a role for Guam that supports our nation's interests, while giving us a path to economic success. As the Commission decides on the DoD recommendations that will redefine the partnership between our island and the military, it is our belief that this too is workable.

First, let's resolve some antiquated military land use policies on Guam. The military needs to get out of the land ownership business in a big way--BRAC can help us by returning the 6100 acres identified as excess by the military in its Guam Land Use Plan 94 study. Any land the military owns that is not needed consumes valuable resources that could potentially be used to expand Guam's economy. And resolving the historical injustices that accompanied the land takings would be a great start for renewing the partnership between Guam and the military. But, I must caution that we would need to dialogue further in the weeks ahead on the excess lands issue so that a BRAC decision does not aggravate an already complicated debate about land use on Guam.

Secondly, the Commission should direct the military to divest itself of all excess capacity on Guam, from water and power utilities, to land holdings not identified in GLUP 94. While the military has made tough decisions about civilian jobs on Guam, they have spared themselves of all difficulty in looking in their back yard, or in the case of Nimitz Hill their front yard, for savings. Two military airfields, two ammunition magazines, two military golf courses, two military beaches, two power systems, two water systems...you'd think Noah planned Guam. Team Guam has prepared many suggestions to help you. Just in case this is the last BRAC round, we'd like you to mention the ultimate disposition of all excess capacity so that the military can move in this direction in the years to come.

Our plan takes us into the 21st Century by laying to rest lingering land problems created in military land acquisitions in the years after World War II. Team Guam's recommendations recognize the contributions of the federal employees and protects their future to the greatest extent possible. Our plan meets all the BRAC criteria including military value, economic impact and cost savings.



But most importantly, our plan recognizes the unique contributions of the people of Guam to this nation. We contributed our share in occupation in World War II. We contributed our share twenty years ago to this day, as the fall of Vietnam flooded our island with refugees. In a matter of weeks Guam's population doubled. Schools were closed to create makeshift dorms. Water resources became scarce, and supermarkets ran low on everything from rice to pampers. Citizens of Guam became an instant pool of volunteers to help the U.S. government in one of our nation's darkest hours. The other two bases receiving the refugees were Clark and Subic Bay in the Philippines. We were there for the nation, and we will be there again in the future, if there is another crisis in our part of the world, because we fly the American flag. We simply ask that this nation not take the people of Guam for granted. HAVE A NICE MORNING!

# Document Separator

**Statement of the Governor of Guam**  
**The Honorable Carl T.C. Gutierrez**  
**to the**  
**Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission**

**April 28, 1995**

Hafa Adai!

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Base Closure Commission:

Please accept our sincere thanks for the opportunity to present Team Guam's thoughts on the Pentagon's recommendations. We face a closure of our ship repair facility, a realignment of our naval activity, a disestablishment of our supply center, and a redirect of our naval aviation assets.

These recommendations are large by any standard, but they are massive for a community of our small size. For almost 100 years, for better or for worse, our lives have been intertwined almost exclusively with the Navy's interest in our strategic location. It is no stretch of history or imagination to say that we Chamorros are Americans because the Navy needed our island.

We also appreciate the difficult decisions you face in this process. You must carefully weigh questions of strategic value, issues of cost savings, and the effect of your decisions on the local communities.

But the decisions you face are also difficult for us. No matter how you look at it, your decisions will affect negatively some 10% of our work force. This is significant by anyone's standard.

In our case, however, the effects are magnified, because we are an island people over 3,800 miles from Hawaii, the nearest U.S. metropolitan area. If one of our skilled workers loses his job in Guam, he can't just drive to the next county or the next state; . . .Guam is his homeland. We all share the pains of our fellow Guamanians who face the fears of these proposed changes. Guam is unique in this fashion: there is a sense of cultural ownership and of pride; it is difficult to pull up roots. We understand, we care and we feel the concerns of our people in light of these proposed changes. Moreover, our problem is compounded by the fact that our citizens who work for the Navy are often trained for specialized jobs that are not transferable to our civilian economy without a transfer of the military's assets.

But we have tried to help ourselves -- and to help you and your staff -- to understand what we face together. We have looked carefully and at length at the Pentagon's recommendations, and we have written an in-depth review and report, which we present for your consideration. We call it "The Way Forward".....from Guam." It examines the DOD recommendations, as we understand them, and arrives at a different set of recommendations. We have tried to present our unique historical and geographic perspective to help you as you move forward in your decision-making process.

In examining the Pentagon's proposals, we found that the DOD recommendations impact quite negatively on the Navy's ability to operate effectively in the Pacific. Interestingly, our findings seem to be shared by the Commander of the Pacific Fleet. We see that the MSC vessels will be forced to spend more time at sea if they move from Guam to Hawaii... weather satellite forecasting, when moved to Hawaii, will be far less accurate...forces at the front line of our forward defense will have less access to ready supplies...and so on.

We do recognize, however, that if the fleet commander can accept somewhat diminished military operating conditions, the DOD proposals can save a lot of money for the taxpayers. We might dispute the accuracy of some of these savings, but clearly they are considerable if you close this much of the Navy's operations in Guam.

The problem with which you must deal -- and we as Team Guam must deal -- is that the cost-savings scenario proposed by DOD places the cuts on our backs. Based on our projections, we stand to lose over \$790 million in gross island product during the Pentagon's implementation period, while the Defense Department saves only \$550 million. Between 1997 and 2001, we stand to lose over 6,700 jobs that will be hard to recreate without a cooperative transition period.

Given the huge amount the Pentagon will save -- and given the economic hit we will take -- we believe you should direct DOD and the Navy to provide us with a reasonable transition period prior to the implementation of these closures. If you decide to close our bases, we ask that the movement of Navy forces from Guam be delayed for four years until 2001 rather than 1997 as proposed by the Pentagon.

We looked at the cost of delaying the Pentagon's move out of Guam. The savings in our delayed "transition" scenario are not as high as in the Pentagon's proposal, but over a 20 year period our alternative results in a savings of over \$1.6 billion, which is only 13% less than DOD's \$1.8 billion. We believe that this small difference is well worth the savings in human currency as we in Guam transition from a military-dominated economy to one dependent on the private sector.

We believe that a viable and growing private sector in Guam -- using former Navy properties productively -- would save the U.S. Government hundreds of millions of dollars in facility maintenance while guaranteeing future access in times of military crises.

On the other hand we are not in a position to guarantee access to these facilities in the future if our economy is devastated by the Pentagon's moves.

Full access to these facilities remains an issue that is extremely critical to the people of Guam. A transition without real access to the assets would be meaningless. In this regard we disagree -- in the strongest possible terms -- with the recommendation to leave the process of economic revitalization exclusively in the hands of the military. Our history has taught us that when it comes to our economic future, we can not count on the Federal Government to represent our best interests.

In that regard, we are very pleased with the letter we received recently from Navy Assistant Secretary Robert Pirie which noted that the Navy would support our economic revitalization efforts,

including "outright transfers." If you decide to close Guam's bases, we believe you should build on Secretary Pirie's opening and direct the Navy to designate all lands for outright transfer, except those it must absolutely retain for on-going operations.

We would be willing to work with the BRAC and the Navy to reach a mutually agreeable process to identify lands for transfer to Guam and others for retention by the Navy. The process of economic revitalization is too important to Guam for our needs to be left to narrowly focused military officials.

As I mentioned during the hearing in Guam, we are a people without representation. We don't vote in national elections and our Congressman can't even vote in the Congress. In this environment we are often left to the mercy of military -- and other federal officials -- who exercise authority in Guam as if it were their personal dominion.

As a people.....and as Americans....we deserve better than that.

We cannot expect this Commission to right the past injustices of our colonial relationship, but we do look to you to do what is right ... now.

We understand how minuscule we are in the larger sense of America, but when we are called upon for whatever contingency, we are proud Americans, one and all. We have given up our land, we have given up our resources, and we have given up our lives for America. When one worries if we would be accommodating in a contingency, think again: we will always be there to accommodate our nation's interests. We have proven this time and time again, and we stand ready to prove it in the future, should it be warranted. You certainly would want us on your side. We are proud Americans. Allow us to showcase American Democracy in the Asian-Pacific rim.

So, if you decide to cut costs by reducing our military activities, please do not forget us, the people of Guam. Our livelihood depends on your judgment. We hope for your fairness, understanding, and objectivity. We trust that in your deliberations you will recognize the human factor in this period of traumatic transition for Guam.

Dangkulo na Si Yu'os Ma'ase (Thank you very much.)

# Document Separator



Governor's Office Complex  
P. O. Box 786  
Agaña, Guam 96910

GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

AGANA, GUAM 96910



Office: (671) 472-6940  
(671) 477-8461  
Fax: (671) 477-8777

APR 21 1995

Honorable Don Parkinson  
Speaker, Twenty-Third Guam Legislature  
155 Hesler Street  
Agana, Guam 96910

Dear Speaker Parkinson:

Transmitted herewith is the Mayors' Council of Guam Resolution No. 95-01, "**Relative to expressing the opposition of the Mayors' Council of Guam to the U.S. Department of Defense recommendations to the 1995 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission**", which was duly adopted by the Mayors' Council of Guam on the 6th day of April, 1995 at Agana, Guam 96910.

Sincerely,

MAYOR PAUL M. MCDONALD  
Secretary  
Mayors' Council of Guam

Enclosures

1 WHEREAS, McClellan Air Force Base, located in the  
2 City of Sacramento, California, is one of the five major Air  
3 Force logistic command centers in the United States; and

4 WHEREAS, This base has been a major aircraft repair  
5 facility for almost 60 years; and

6 WHEREAS, McClellan is one of the largest United  
7 States Air Force bases as well as the largest employer in  
8 northern California; and

9 WHEREAS, McClellan is the home facility for other  
10 critical and essential military organizations, including the  
11 Coast Guard Rescue Service, a Reserve Tanker Wing, and  
12 a National Guard Tanker Unit; and

13 WHEREAS, The base plays a key function in  
14 supporting the responsibility of the entire Air Force and  
15 has been a major maintenance and support element in  
16 World War II, the Korean Conflict, the Vietnam Conflict,  
17 the Gulf Conflicts, as well as fulfilling numerous other  
18 tactical maintenance requirements; and

19 WHEREAS, McClellan has been a part of the State of  
20 California prior to the buildup of our armed forces during  
21 World War II and its capability could not be duplicated  
22 today without a major expenditure of funds; and

23 WHEREAS, McClellan Air Force Base is  
24 geographically and strategically located on the West  
25 Coast and serves as a gateway to our forces in the Pacific  
26 Basin; and

27 WHEREAS, McClellan has developed extremely  
28 advanced technology not only for aircraft maintenance  
29 but for medical research as well as composite research  
30 that is world renowned; and

31 WHEREAS, Potential loss both to the personnel at  
32 McClellan as well as the State of California that would  
33 result from closure of the base is inestimable in terms of  
34 technology, health and welfare, jobs, and community  
35 spirit; now, therefore, be it

36 *Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of*  
37 *California, jointly,* That the Legislature of the State of  
38 California respectfully memorializes the Defense Base  
39 Closure and Realignment Commission, the President and  
40 Congress of the United States to consider the strategic

1 importance of McClellan Air Force Base and to op  
2 proposals to close this important military installation  
3 be it further

4 *Resolved,* That the Chief Clerk of the Asse  
5 transmit copies of this resolution to the Chairman o  
6 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commissio  
7 the President and Vice President of the United S  
8 and to each Senator and Representative from Calif  
9 in the Congress of the United States.



AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 20, 1995  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 17, 1995

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1995-96 REGULAR SESSION

**Assembly Joint Resolution**

**No. 21**

**Introduced by Assembly Members Willard Murray and  
Alby, Joint Authors**

**(Coauthors: Assembly Members Aguiar, Allen, Baca,  
Bordonaro, Bowler, Valerie Brown, Willie Brown, Brulte,  
Bustamante, Cannella, Cortese, Friedman, Gallegos,  
Goldsmith, Hannigan, Hauser, Horcher, House, Isenberg,  
Kuykendall, Machado, Mazzoni, McPherson, Morrissey,  
Napolitano, Rainey, Rogan, Takasugi, Tucker, and Woods)**  
*(Coauthor: Senators Greene, Johnston, and Dills)*

March 27, 1995

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Assembly Joint Resolution No. 21—Relative to McClellan  
Air Force Base.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AJR 21, as amended, W. Murray. McClellan Air Force  
Base: defense base closure and realignment.

This measure would memorialize the Defense Base Closure  
and Realignment Commission, the President and the  
Congress of the United States to consider the strategic  
importance of McClellan Air Force Base and to oppose  
proposals to close the base.

Fiscal committee: no.

**MAYORS' COUNCIL OF GUAM  
1995 REGULAR SESSION**

**RESOLUTION NO. 95-01**

**RELATIVE TO EXPRESSING THE OPPOSITION OF THE MAYORS'  
COUNCIL OF GUAM TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE 1995 DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND  
REALIGNMENT COMMISSION.**

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYORS' COUNCIL OF GUAM:**

**WHEREAS**, the Mayors' Council of Guam is comprised of elected Mayors and Vice Mayors representing the nineteen municipalities of Guam; and

**WHEREAS**, the Mayors and Vice Mayors are the direct representatives of the people of Guam; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 1, 1995, the Secretary of Defense presented to the 1995 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC95) recommendations for military base closures and realignments in the United States under the BRAC95 process; and

**WHEREAS**, the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense included the closure of the Ship Repair Facility, Guam (SRF), and the Fleet Industrial and Supply Center, Guam (FISC), formerly Naval Supply Depot, and the redirection to other bases in the U.S. of the personnel and squadrons affected by the BRAC93 realignment of NAS Agana to Andersen Air Force Base (AAFB), Guam; and

**WHEREAS**, the Department of Defense estimated that the closure of these Naval facilities would result in the loss of over 2,400 direct and 900 indirect jobs, the closure of SRF would result in the loss of over 600 direct and 650 indirect jobs, and the closure of FISC would result in the loss of over 400 direct and 160 indirect jobs thus affecting approximately 10% of Guam's employment positions; and

**WHEREAS**, federal civil service employees in Guam over the past two (2) years have supported decreases in authorized positions and enhanced operational efficiency in attempts to reduce federal budgetary outlays and thus believe that military operations in Guam should not be further reduced; and

**WHEREAS**, the DOD recommendation to the 1995 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission further provides for the retention of all land and assets of these facilities for some unspecified contingency use for the Federal Government; and

**WHEREAS**, the combined effect of the base closure proposal and the retention of the accompanying land and assets will be to strike an exceptionally painful and profound blow to the economy of the Territory of Guam; and

**WHEREAS**, past Federal policies regarding Guam, such as 30% Federal ownership of the island's land space, onerous regulation of our economy, and denial of access to vital trade, air, and sea links in the Asia-Pacific region, have hindered our island's economic development and denied our people their full potential for economic prosperity and self-sufficiency; and

**WHEREAS**, it is the position of the people of Guam that the recommendations to "mothball" the bases and deny the utilization of these lands to the people of Guam is absolutely untenable; and

**WHEREAS**, alternate courses of action should be considered, including but not limited to: collaborative arrangements between the Navy and the civilian community to continue operations of SRF and FISC that would satisfy the strategic requirements of the U.S. Fleet, direct payment to the community for economic reuse of the facilities in lieu of expending funds for "mothballing" strategically important facilities, as well as joint public/private ventures that would enable continuation of an adequate level of employment related to these facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, regardless of the course embarked on by the Federal Government, it is absolutely essential that, if the bases are to be closed, the land upon which they rest must be returned to the people from whom it was obtained---the People of Guam; and

**WHEREAS**, if the President's goal of Economic Revitalization is to be realized, such a return of the land and the assets on them is not only historically just but also economically imperative; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the Mayors' Council of Guam hereby conveys its opposition to the Department of Defense's recommendations with respect to SRF and FISC in the United States Territory of Guam; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, that the Mayors' Council of Guam further urges the 1995 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to consider the serious economic impact on the People of Guam resulting from this recommendation and respectfully requests their full consideration of all possible measures to avoid inflicting this severe economic distress upon our community and our people; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, that the President of the Mayors' Council of Guam certify to and the Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be transmitted to the Chairman and Members of the 1995 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission; the Secretary of Defense; the Secretary of Navy; Commander in Chief, Pacific; Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Marianas; Guam's Delegate to the U.S. Congress; Speaker of the 23rd Guam Legislature; and to the Governor of Guam.

**DULY ADOPTED ON THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, 1995 AT AGANA, GUAM 96910.**

**ATTESTED:**

  
MAYOR PAUL M. MCDONALD  
SECRETARY  
MAYORS' COUNCIL OF GUAM

  
MAYOR FRANCISCO N. LIZAMA  
PRESIDENT  
MAYORS' COUNCIL OF GUAM

# Document Separator

May 2, 1995

Subject: BRAC '95, San Francisco Regional Hearing of April 28, 1995, and Complete Written Testimony of Lawrence D. Vivian under "Public Comments." (Note: Original comments were not completed in the allotted 2 minutes).

To: BRAC '95 Commission Members Individually and For the Record

Commission Members, friends, and others, if there are any here ... I am here at my own expense as a concerned private citizen. I retired in 1989 from Federal Civil Service as the last Chief Industrial Engineer for Long Beach Naval Shipyard. I am a Registered Engineer (California) and have an MBA. I retired after over 40 years of federal services, the last 23 of which were at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard (LBNS) and the Naval Station (NAVSTA). I am also a Navy Veteran from World War II.

A formal hello and good wishes to Admiral Ben Montoya, whom I met on occasion in the 80's at NAVFACENGCOM, Washington. I am encouraged that he is part of the Committee.

I was and am disturbed by all the negative and misinformation in the newspapers regarding Base Closures and Realignment ... in particular that concerning LBNS and NAVSTA Long Beach.

After listening in particular to the LBNS presentations of Congressman Horn and Vice Admiral Hekman, most of my specific concerns have been addressed more eloquently and with more facts and detail that I could have provided. They are to be commended.

#### Common Sense

In general, my concerns regard Common Sense:

- (a) Remember Pear Harbor! Let's not keep all of our eggs in one big basket. (San Diego).
- (b) Closure of LBNS will result in the loss of irreplaceable, highly Technical and Shipyard specific skills. These People Skills, along with the tremendous Industrial Facility Assets and Infrastructure, are truly major National Assets that should not be thrown away! At LBNS for example, in time of need the ship repair/construction facilities could be expanded to accommodate a workforce of 16,000 in a matter of days!
- (c) Are we intent upon unilateral disarmament? Are we abdicating our internationally premier position in Naval ship repair as we did for Maritime ship construction and repair in the private sector?
- (d) Surely, the private yards that built the Navy's ships and boats are capable of maintenance and repair of the ships and boats they built, but major construction yards no longer reside on the West Coast, and the flexibility and benchmark advantages of the public Naval Shipyards can not be disputed. When planning or design changes arise in a public yard, complex time consuming negotiations, time

extensions and expensive change orders are essentially eliminated. Changes are much more easily, quickly, and economically accommodated. Public yards are extremely flexible.

I have concerns as to what if anything the Navy is using as Long Range Criteria ... possible "surge" or war time emergency needs. (Vice Admiral Hekman referenced the specific instruction that those in Washington do not seem to be following). The Navy and the Department of Defense (DOD) appear to be only concerned with our minimum current needs.

I am curious about the "Economics". How in the name of "cost savings" can one justify the closing of the most profitable and efficient facility the Navy has? What is the rationale of comparing a nuclear submarine yard on the East Coast with a non-nuclear surface shipyard on the West Coast? ("Apples and Oranges"). It seems to make more sense to look at specific requirements for each Coast (Fleet) separately. Diversification (geographically) not consolidation at one "Megaport" needs review.

Surely, from a social standpoint, clubs, recreational facilities, commissary, base exchange, hospital and other retirement and active duty "Perks" may be just great in San Diego ... and our Navy and military do deserve good living and working conditions. But, industry is diversifying now not centralizing. The Federal Government in Washington now is attempting to cut the size of Central Government and push all possible programs down (and out) to the state level or lower. The Navy also needs to diversify and become more efficient and accountable.

In all due respect: "Beware of unsupported numbers coming out of Washington." The following is factual (and under oath):

The exact date needs research, but surely can be determined. Suffice it to say that somewhere in or around 1970 the Navy closed the Naval Station (NAVSTA Long Beach). As the Public Works Engineering Division Mechanical Engineer, I was checking out Sewer Pit "E" at the NE fence line of NAVSTA, when a newspaper reporter asked me through the fence ... "What do you think of the Navy closing the Naval Station?" I answered that it was completely new to me, and that I had no information whatever that this was to occur. That same evening it was in all the newspapers ... yes, the Navy had decided to close NAVSTA, Long Beach for "Economic Reasons." Most of the ships and personnel would be transferred to San Diego. The very next day, after the announcement, we in public works received a telephone call from NAVFAC in Washington, directing us to provide them with the "Economic Reasons" justifying the closure of NAVSTA Long Beach! (After the fact).

It took millions of dollars to complete the move of ships, families, personnel, etc., to San Diego. There was not sufficient housing for the families in San Diego, nor adequate support facilities nor piers for the ships! Three years later the Navy moved the ships, families of personnel back to NAVSTA Long Beach for "Economic Reasons!" It appeared that San Diego was "swamped" with all the ships and people and the Navy could evidently not afford not to use the empty piers, facilities, housing, etc., at Long Beach. Untold millions of dollars wasted and lives disrupted due to faulty or non-existing planning, and ... questionable or ulterior motives, perhaps similar to those of today ... "Megaport San Diego?"

Shall we repeat the 1970/73 exercise again? The GAO in their April 21, 1995 letter to Congressman Horn repeatedly stated that they were not able to verify the accuracy of the cost information provided by the Navy. Further, the Navy had not provided their requested information regarding home porting costs for the U.S.S. Stennis. The GAO voiced serious questions regarding the Navy's assumptions of non-available housing at Long Beach, along with the reasonableness of the Navy's estimated base support costs, and the need for additional parking at Long Beach. New facility requirements were also questioned. The Navy assumptions will not bear up to scrutiny.

The GAO questioned Navy assumed dredging costs, as likely little if any dredging needs to be considered, and disposal of dredged material can likely be incorporated into Long Beach/L.A. port expansion projects. Long Beach will keep the main channel dredged (if needed) at no cost to the Navy.

There is no "quibble" regarding the "Quality of Life" issue. It should not be trivialized! Our military deserve the best we can provide them. A positive career, good working and living environments are needed if we are to attract the quality and number of service men and women that we need. The questions are only for whom and where. The "Brass" and some others it is rumored may prefer the climate and amenities of San Diego ... as well as the opportunities of employment with private ship building and repair in San Diego. But these social and personal "benefits" should not be the driving force for abandoning the Long Beach Naval Shipyards or any other major national assets.

As a practical matter, before committing to closing LBNS and making major new investments at Everett, Washington and San Diego, California, would it not be wise to verify that the few(?) billion dollars for Everett and the few billion dollars for San Diego new construction will be available ... before turning down the few million dollars that may be required to upgrade LBNS! Surely, the Navy might like to duplicate new Long Beach facilities in San Diego and Everett, but can we as a nation afford to do so in these austere financial times? Surely, the Navy might like two new exotic "sports cars", one at San Diego and one at Everett ... but all the trusty "family station wagon" needs at Long Beach is a minor tune-up!

Before closing, I believe cross servicing arrangements and diversification deserve more attention and detailed analysis. The three other suggestions listed below may be looked at by some as radical, but operational savings and expertise may well overshadow the simplistic approach of base closures.

(a) NAVFACENGCOM San Bruno Realignment

Somewhere in the late 1960, or early 1970's the Navy decided to consolidate the 11th, 12th, and 13th Navy District Facility (NAVFACENGCOM) Support Functions in San Bruno, California. San Bruno has not served us well at Long Beach, nor can I imagine elsewhere. Prior to the consolidation, we received excellent support from the 11th Naval District in San Diego. There were qualified experienced personnel just 2 hours away. They traveled to Long Beach as needed, often on a weekly or more often basis. They physically coordinated problems at the site and meetings were often and easily scheduled at Long Beach and San Diego as needed. We at Long Beach were well served by NAVFAC San Diego, and I suspect the other two Naval Districts likewise enjoyed good support from their district NAVFAC offices.

From my point of view, I would suggest closing San Bruno and relocating those functions that are still needed to Long Beach Naval Shipyard and Puget Sound Naval

Shipyard. I would expect significant cost savings and improved support for this "Realignment."

(b) Consolidation of MILCON Responsibilities

From 1952 through 1966 I worked as an engineer (DAC) for the Army Corps. of Engineers in Germany and France. The "U.S. Army Construction Agency, Germany" had all the major construction projects for the U.S. Army, Air Force and N.A.T.O. in Germany and France. I was Project Engineer for the first pipeline (N.A.T.O.) across Germany, including three high pressure booster Pump Stations and two large Tank Farms. I was intimately involved with the 1st hardened underground missile sites in Germany (personally approved all the many mechanical shop drawings for the facilities, handled job site problems, changes, etc.). I was personally involved in a host of other major multi-million (1950/1960 dollars) projects.

Since returning to the U.S. and working as an engineer for the Navy, from 1966 through 1989, I was directly involved with many MILCON projects at Long Beach (NAVSTA and LBNS). Out of the 14 years working for the Corps., which as stated also handled all the major construction for the U.S. Air Force, I cannot remember a "busted" or seriously flawed project. Out of the 23 years working for NAVFACENCOM at Long Beach, I can remember few projects that were not a major "bust," requiring major change orders and/or major funding (up to a million dollars or so per project) to correct!

I would propose turning over all MILCON construction projects (Army, Navy and Air Force) to the Corps. of Engineers. They know how to build things. They have already in the past done much of the MILCON construction for the Air Force. Let the Navy build, fix and sail our ships ... things they are trained to do and do exceptionally well. And of course, the initiating service participates closely in planning and review.

Inter Service Depot Repairs and Fabrication

- (c) There was (at least before I retired) quite a bit of inter service depot repair business already being done. It can and should be rationalized and expanded. LBNS has almost unlimited capabilities and has performed well in the past. I'm sure other DOD Facilities have similar heavy industrial and underutilized capabilities. Fill out shipyard and other unused capacity with repairables work. There are also flexibility, benchmark and other advantages to keeping at least a good part of the repairables in Public Shipyards and Depots.

Very Respectfully,

Lawrence D. Vivian, P.E., MBA  
Chief Industrial Engineer (Ret.)  
2324 West 37th Street  
San Pedro, CA 90732  
(310) 831-3774



# Document Separator

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THICKSTEN GRIMM BURGUM, INC.

106 North Carolina Avenue, S. E.  
Washington, D. C. 20003-1841

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24 May 95

Larry,

Enclosed is a revised chart that was in our San Francisco presentation. After reviewing the supporting data we noticed a "mistake" on our part. Please submit the revision as a corrected document.

In addition, enclosed is a copy of LENSYS budget for closure as submitted to NAVSEA. As you can see the Navy's \$74.5 million budget is not doable. The shipyard estimates are \$433.2 million plus \$400 million for FICA and \$20 million DBOF. NAVSEA is scheduled to "chop" this budget in the next day or two.

Please call me with any questions

Thanks,

Larry

# Document Separator



**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**

LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD  
300 SKIPJACK RD  
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90822-5099

IN REPLY REFER TO:

7000  
Ser 601/23  
17 May 95

From: Commander, Long Beach Naval Shipyard  
To: Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (SEA 07F)

Subj: FY96 BUDGET SUBMISSION

Encl: (1) Overview Data for the FY96 DBOF Budget  
(2) Long Beach Naval Shipyard Base Closure Budget

1. Enclosures (1) and (2) are submitted as the Overview Data for the FY96 DBOF Budget and the Long Beach Naval Shipyard Base Closure Budget.

  
J. A. PICKERING

EXHIBIT BC IV - 02  
 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (1995) COMMISSION  
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY  
 (\$000)

ACTIVITY: LONG BEACH NAVAL COMPLEX  
 UIC:

<u>ONE-TIME</u> <u>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</u>	<u>FUNDED</u>						<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	
Military Construction							
Family Housing							
Construction							
Operations							
Environmental							
Studies							
Compliance							
Restoration							
Operation & Maintenance	13,980	60,550					74,530
Military Personnel - PCS							
HAP							
Other							
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,980</b>	<b>60,550</b>					<b>74,530</b>

<u>ONE-TIME</u> <u>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</u>	<u>UNFUNDED</u>						<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	
Military Construction	3,100	9,300					12,400
Family Housing							
Construction							
Operations							
Environmental	15,597	17,455					33,052
Studies							
Compliance							
Restoration							
Operation & Maintenance	73,460	135,499	20,739	15,695	15,729	15,765	276,887
Military Personnel - PCS							
HAP		36,363					36,363
Other							
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,157</b>	<b>198,617</b>	<b>20,739</b>	<b>15,695</b>	<b>15,729</b>	<b>15,765</b>	<b>358,702</b>

<u>ONE-TIME</u> <u>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</u>	<u>TOTAL REQUIREMENT</u>						<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	
Military Construction	3,100	9,300					12,400
Family Housing							
Construction							
Operations							
Environmental	15,597	17,455					33,052
Studies							
Compliance							
Restoration							
Operation & Maintenance	87,440	196,049	20,739	15,695	15,729	15,765	351,417
Military Personnel - PCS							
HAP		36,363					36,363
Other							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106,137</b>	<b>259,167</b>	<b>20,739</b>	<b>15,695</b>	<b>15,729</b>	<b>15,765</b>	<b>433,232</b>

EXHIBIT BC IV - 02  
 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (1995) COMMISSION  
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY  
 (\$000)

ACTIVITY: LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD  
 UIC:

<u>ONE-TIME</u> <u>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</u>	<u>FUNDED</u>						<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	
Military Construction							
Family Housing							
Construction							
Operations							
Environmental							
Studies							
Compliance							
Restoration							
Operation & Maintenance		46,255					46,255
Military Personnel - PCS							
HAP							
Other							
Total		46,255					46,255

<u>ONE-TIME</u> <u>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</u>	<u>UNFUNDED</u>						<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	
Military Construction	3,100	9,300					12,400
Family Housing							
Construction							
Operations							
Environmental	15,597	17,455					33,052
Studies							
Compliance							
Restoration							
Operation & Maintenance	71,324	135,499	20,739	15,695	15,729	15,765	274,751
Military Personnel - PCS							
HAP		36,363					36,363
Other							
Total	90,021	198,617	20,739	15,695	15,729	15,765	356,566

<u>ONE-TIME</u> <u>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</u>	<u>TOTAL REQUIREMENT</u>						<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	
Military Construction	3,100	9,300					12,400
Family Housing							
Construction							
Operations							
Environmental	15,597	17,455					33,052
Studies							
Compliance							
Restoration							
Operation & Maintenance	71,324	181,754	20,739	15,695	15,729	15,765	321,006
Military Personnel - PCS							
HAP		36,363					36,363
Other							
<b>TOTAL</b>	90,021	244,872	20,739	15,695	15,729	15,765	402,821

EXHIBIT BC IV - 02  
 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (1995) COMMISSION  
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY  
 (\$000)

ACTIVITY: TENANTS  
 UIC:

<u>ONE-TIME</u> <u>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</u>	<u>FUNDED</u>					<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Military Construction						
Family Housing						
Construction						
Operations						
Environmental						
Studies						
Compliance						
Restoration						
Operation & Maintenance	13,980	14,295				
Military Personnel - PCS						
HAP						
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,980</b>	<b>14,295</b>				<b>28,275</b>

<u>ONE-TIME</u> <u>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</u>	<u>UNFUNDED</u>					<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Military Construction						
Family Housing						
Construction						
Operations						
Environmental						
Studies						
Compliance						
Restoration						
Operation & Maintenance	2,136					
Military Personnel - PCS						
HAP						
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,136</b>					<b>2,136</b>

<u>ONE-TIME</u> <u>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</u>	<u>TOTAL REQUIREMENT</u>					<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
Military Construction						
Family Housing						
Construction						
Operations						
Environmental						
Studies						
Compliance						
Restoration						
Operation & Maintenance	16,116	14,295				
Military Personnel - PCS						
HAP						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,116</b>	<b>14,295</b>				<b>30,411</b>

# Document Separator



# COMPARISON OF FINAL COSTS

LBNSY VS. SAN DIEGO PRIVATE SHIPYARDS

REVISED 5/95

HULL #	FY	LBNSY \$(000)	SAN DIEGO \$(000)
CG 22	87	54.696	
CG 16	88	55.556	
CG 29	89	53.897	
CG 30	89	48.949	
CG 23	90		47.635
CG 33	90		49.196
CG 32	91		52.911
CG 21	91		57.02
CG 31	92		76.681
<b>AVERAGE</b>		<b>\$53.275</b>	<b>56.689</b>

Source: COMNAVSURFPAC, NAVSEA



CG 16/26 CLASS NTU ROM COSTS  
(COMPLETED AVAILABILITIES)

SHIP: USS HIDDLE (CG 34) <sup>11</sup> <sup>12 1/2</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: PHILADELPHIA NAVAL SHIPYARD  
 DURATION: ORIG: 15 JUL 86-15 JUNE 87 ACTUAL: 15 JUL 86-4 AUG 87  
 INITIAL ESTIMATE: TYCOM: \$25.033M + NAVSEA: \$27.47M 52.503  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$33.30M NAVSEA: \$26.606M 59.906 14.1  
 74.03

SHIP: USS ENGLAND (CG 22) <sup>11</sup> <sup>13 1/2</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD  
 DURATION: ORIG: 5 OCT 86-4 SEP 87 ACTUAL: 6 OCT 86-20 NOV 87  
 INITIAL ESTIMATE: TYCOM: \$27.375 NAVSEA: \$18.409 45.784  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$32.222M NAVSEA: \$22.474M 54.696  
 8.912

SHIP: USS DALE (CG 19) <sup>11</sup> <sup>18</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: PHILADELPHIA NAVAL SHIPYARD  
 DURATION: ORIG: 1 DEC 86-1 NOV 87 ACTUAL: 12 JAN 87-11 JUN 88  
 INITIAL EST: TYCOM: \$25.579M NAVSEA: \$24.096M 49.675  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$39.000M NAVSEA: \$28.448M 67.448 35.7  
 17.773

SHIP: USS YARNELL (CG 17) <sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD  
 DURATION: ORIG: 15 JUN 87-17 JUL 88 ACTUAL: 15 JUN 87-17 AUG 88  
 INITIAL EST: TYCOM: \$23.024M NAVSEA: \$23.716 46.740  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$38.964M NAVSEA: \$28.981 67.945 45.  
 21.205

SHIP: USS LEAHY (CG 16) <sup>14</sup> <sup>12 1/2</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD  
 DURATION: ORIG: 27 JUL 87-24 JUN 88 ACTUAL: 27 JUL 87-12 AUG 88  
 INITIAL ESTIMATE: TYCOM: \$23.916M NAVSEA: \$20.916M 44.832  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$30.620M NAVSEA: \$24.946M 55.566  
 10.734

SHIP: USS JOUETT (CG 29) <sup>12 1/2</sup> <sup>12 1/2</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD  
 DURATION: ORIG: 4 APR 88-21 APR 89 ACTUAL: 4 APRIL 88-26 APR 89  
 INITIAL ESTIMATE: TYCOM: \$25.508M NAVSEA: \$20.900M 46.408  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$32.330M NAVSEA: \$21.567M 53.897  
 7.489

SHIP: USS TURNER (CG 20) <sup>13</sup> <sup>14 1/2</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: INGALLS SHIPBUILDING  
 DURATION: ORIG: 1 JUN 88-6 JUL 89 ACTUAL: 1 JUN 88-17 AUG 89  
 CONTRACT AND: TYCOM: \$18.605M NAVSEA: \$11.442M 30.047  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$41.929M NAVSEA: \$23.335M 65.264 11  
 35.217

40 = 6.9m



CG16/26 CLASS NTU ROH COSTS  
(COMPLETED AVAILABILITIES)

SHIP: USS WORDEN (CG 18) <sup>11 1/2</sup> ~~11 3/4~~ <sup>16 1/4</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD  
 DURATION: ORIG: 3 OCT 88-21 DEC 89 ACTUAL: 3 OCT 88-15 FEB 90  
 INITIAL ESTIMATE: TYCOM: \$26.174M NAVSEA: \$16.251M <sup>42.425</sup>  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$34.442M NAVSEA: \$22.436M 56.878 34.1  
<sup>14.453</sup>

SHIP: USS HORNE (CG 30) <sup>32</sup> ~~32 1/2~~  
 O/H ACTIVITY: LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD <sup>32 1/2</sup>  
 DURATION: ORIG: 31 OCT 88-3 NOV 89 ACTUAL: 31 OCT 88-22 DEC 89  
 INITIAL ESTIMATE: TYCOM: \$26.786M NAVSEA: \$13.689M <sup>40.475</sup>  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$33.714M NAVSEA: \$15.235M 48.949 37.0  
<sup>8424</sup>

SHIP: USS HALSBY (CG 23) <sup>14</sup> <sup>12</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: CONTINENTAL MARITIME SAN DIEGO <sup>16</sup>  
 DURATION: ORIG: 14 AUG 89-19 OCT 90 ACTUAL: 14 AUG 89-14 DEC 90  
 CONTRACT AND: TYCOM: \$17.275M NAVSEA: 17.275M <sup>34.550</sup>  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$29.753M NAVSEA: 17.892M 47.635 37.  
<sup>13,085</sup>

SHIP: USS FOX (CG 33) <sup>12</sup> <sup>13</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: HASSCO SAN DIEGO  
 DURATION: ORIG: 30 SEP 89-30 SEP 90 ACTUAL: 30 SEP 89-5 NOV 90  
 CONTRACT AND: TYCOM: \$23.546M NAVSEA: \$10.838M <sup>34.384</sup>  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$34.722M NAVSEA: \$14.474M 49.196 43.  
<sup>14.812</sup>

SHIP: USS GRIDLEY (CG 21) <sup>13</sup> <sup>13 1/2</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: SOUTHWEST MARINE SAN DIEGO  
 DURATION: ORIG: 12 FEB 90-9 MAR 91 ACTUAL: 12 FEB 90-29 MAR 91  
 CONTRACT AND: TYCOM: \$18.831M NAVSEA: \$9.465M <sup>28.296</sup>  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$40.783M NAVSEA: \$16.237M 57.020 14  
<sup>28.724</sup>

SHIP: USS STANLEY (CG 32) <sup>13 1/4</sup> <sup>14 1/4</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: NORTHWEST MARINE, PORTLAND  
 DURATION: ORIG: 4 JUN 90-12 JUL 91 ACTUAL: 4 JUN 90-13 AUG 91  
 CONTRACT AND: TYCOM: \$20.998 NAVSEA: \$8.799M <sup>29.797</sup>  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$38.197M NAVSEA: \$14.714M 52.911 11  
<sup>23.114</sup>

SHIP: USS WAINWRIGHT (CG 28) <sup>12 1/4</sup> <sup>13 1/4</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: METRO MARINE, NORFOLK <sup>13</sup>  
 DURATION: ORIG: 20 AUG 90-30 AUG 91 ACTUAL: 20 AUG 90-17 SEPT 91  
 CONTRACT AND: TYCOM: \$18.191M NAVSEA: \$7.2M <sup>25.391</sup>  
 FINAL COST: TYCOM: \$33.238M NAVSEA: \$11.521M 44.759 16.  
<sup>19.368</sup>



**CG 16/26 CLASS NTU COSTS  
(SHIPS CURRENTLY IN OVERHAUL)**

SHIP: USS KEKVEN (CG 24) <sup>12 1/2</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD  
 DURATION: ORIG: 26 NOV 90-12 DEC 91 CURR: 26 NOV 90-12 DEC 91  
 INITIAL EST: TYCOM: \$39.018M NAVSEA: \$27.003M  
 CURR PEC: TYCOM: \$47.465M NAVSEA: \$28.858M

66.021
76.323
10.302

15.1

SHIP: USS JOSEPHUS DANIELS (CG 27) <sup>13</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: NORSHIPCO, NORFOLK  
 DURATION: ORIG: 14 MAY 91-14 JUN 92 CURR: 14 MAY 91-14 JUNE 92  
 CONTRACT AND: TYCOM: \$25.119M NAVSEA: \$6.274M  
 CURR PEC: TYCOM: \$41.572M NAVSEA: \$8.646M

31.393
50.215
18.825

59.1

SHIP: USS STREET (CG 31) <sup>13</sup>  
 O/H ACTIVITY: SOUTHWEST MARINE, SAN DIEGO  
 DURATION: ORIG: 12 AUG 91-11 SEPT 91 CURR: 12 AUG 91-11 SEPT 92  
 CONTRACT AND: TYCOM: \$21.896M NAVSEA: \$9.003M  
 CURR PEC: TYCOM: \$31.871M NAVSEA: \$11.521M

30.899
43.392
12.493

40

*Initial  
is program  
final = 76.687M*

# Document Separator



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# Lassen County Chamber of Commerce

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P.O. Box 338 • 84 N. Lassen Street • Susanville, CA 96130 • (916) 257-4323

May 5, 1995

Charles L. Pizer  
Deputy Director/Communications  
Defense Base Closure and  
Realignment Commission  
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425  
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Pizer:

Please insert the enclosed pages to the Sierra Army Depot's Testimony. Just prior to the Regional Hearing in San Francisco, we discovered an error in the wording, but were unable to fix it on such short notice. These pages reflect the testimony presented, as reflected in the transcript of the hearing. I'm also including some additional materials to be inserted into the Back-up Material binder. You'll find the inserts and revised Table of Contents pages for each of the binders.

Thank you for your assistance in helping to keep the Sierra Army Depot's material as comprehensive as possible.

Sincerely,

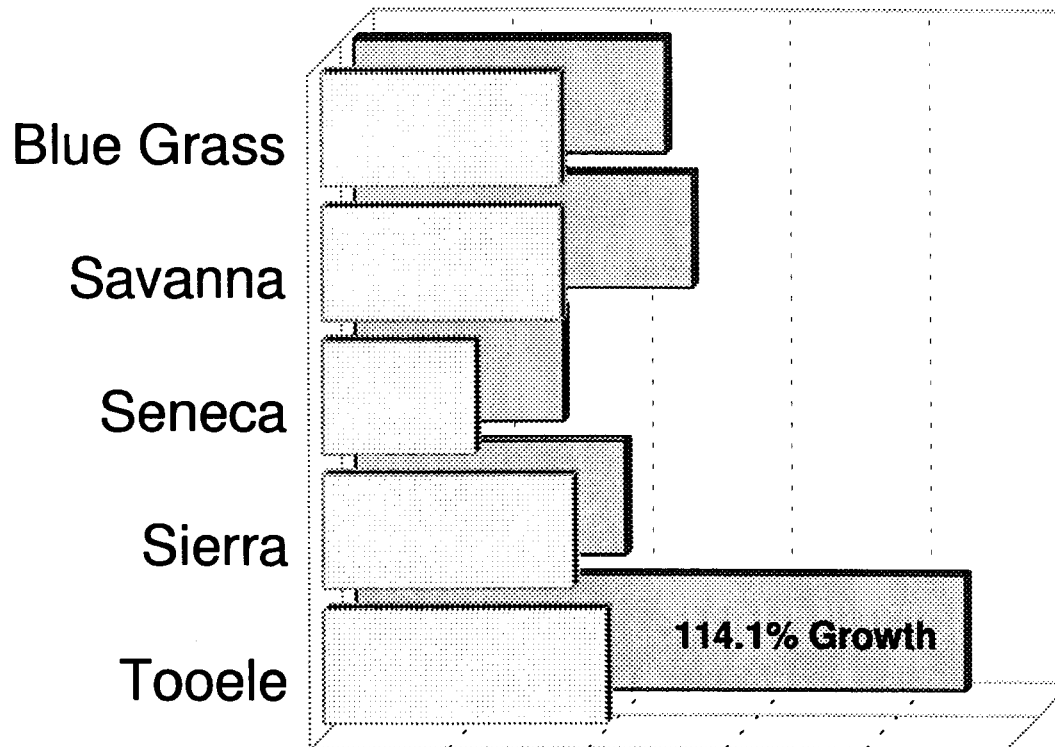
Jack Lensing, Chairman  
The Committee to Retain Sierra Army Depot

JL:nes  
Enclosures

# Document Separator

# BRAC 95 FLAWED – OTHER INSTALLATION DATA

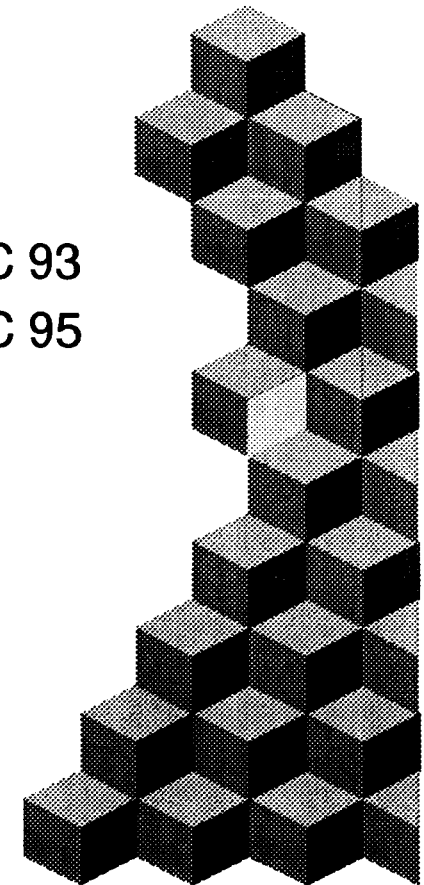
LARGE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRAC 93 & BRAC 95 STORAGE CAPABILITY FIGURES\*



□ BRAC 93  
 ▨ BRAC 95

	Blue Grass	Savanna	Seneca	Sierra	Tooele
BRAC 93	1.715	1.715	1.097	1.799	2.039
BRAC 95	2.24	2.427	1.492	1.94	4.375

\*Millions Square Feet (SF)





### SLIDE 13

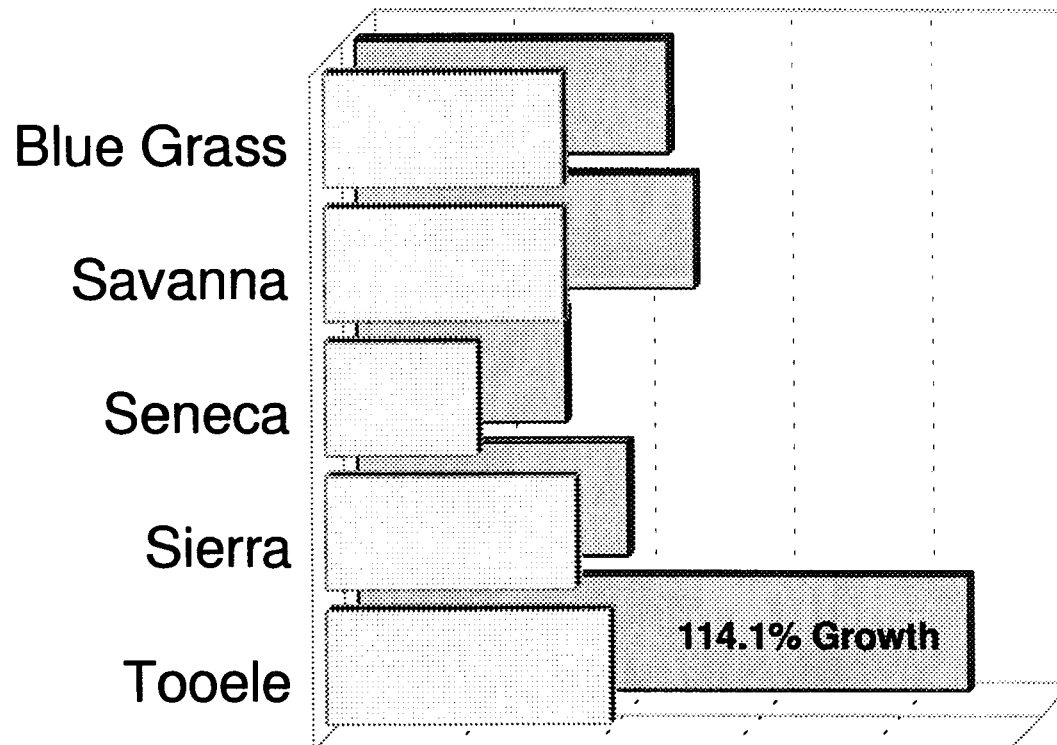
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THE PERSONNEL SAVINGS ARE PARTICULARLY TROUBLING BECAUSE THE ARMY'S RECOMMENDATION FAILS TO LEAVE ENOUGH PEOPLE IN PLACE TO DO THE JOB NECESSARY. A DETAILED LOOK AT HOW THIS OCCURRED IS IN YOUR MATERIALS. IN A NUT SHELL, THE ARMY HAS SHORTED THE DEPOT ~~518~~ ABOUT 280 PEOPLE. THIS ERROR WILL REDUCE THE STEADY STATE SAVINGS BY APPROXIMATELY 34% PER YEAR. (THAT \$5.7 MILLION, GIVE OR TAKE, IS A SUBSTANTIAL PIECE OF EVEN BILL GATES' PERSONAL INCOME TAXES.)

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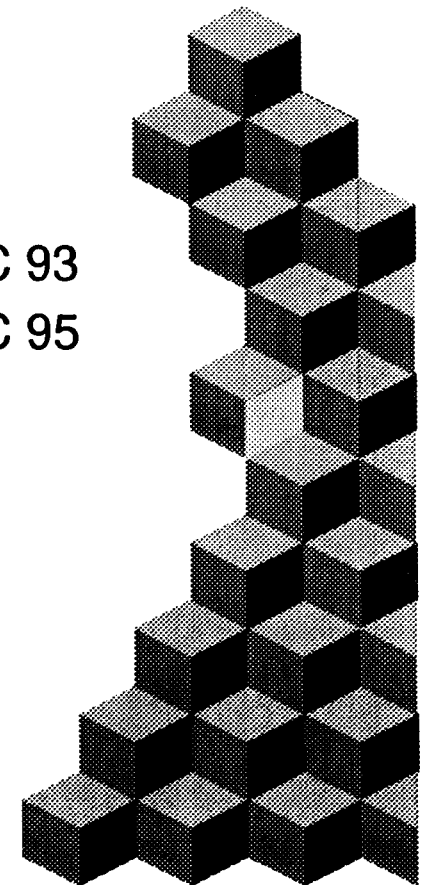
# BRAC 95 FLAWED – OTHER INSTALLATION DATA

## LARGE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRAC 93 & BRAC 95 STORAGE CAPABILITY FIGURES\*



	Blue Grass	Savanna	Seneca	Sierra	Tooele
BRAC 93	1.715	1.715	1.097	1.799	2.039
BRAC 95	2.24	2.427	1.492	1.94	4.375

\*Millions Square Feet (SF)



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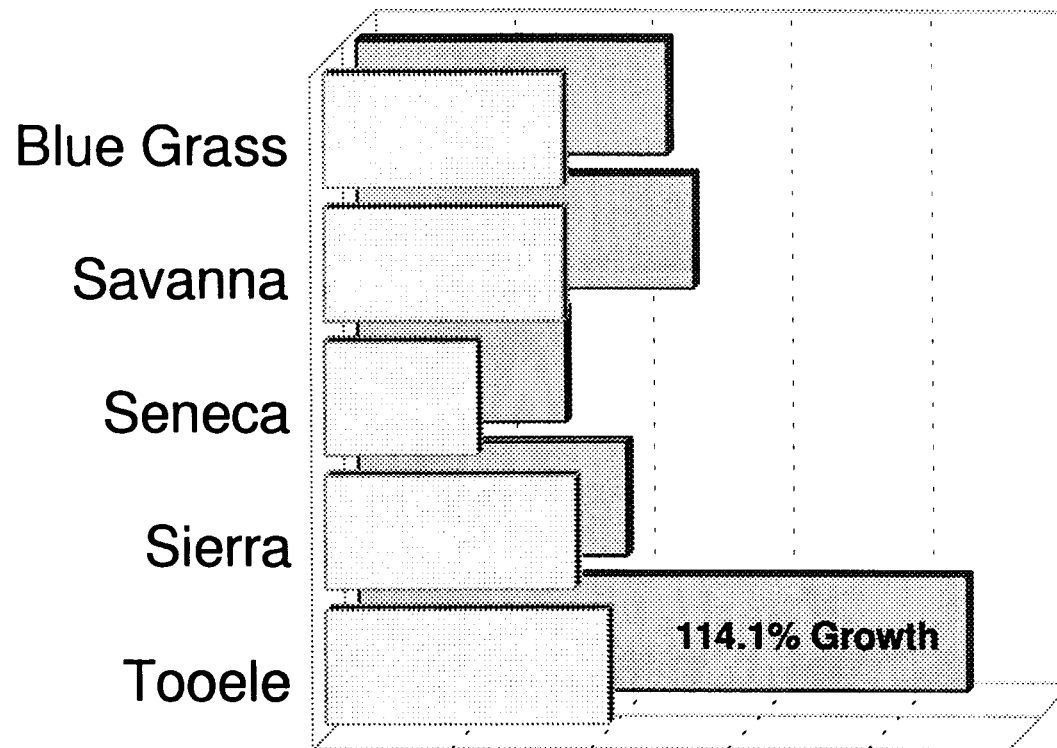
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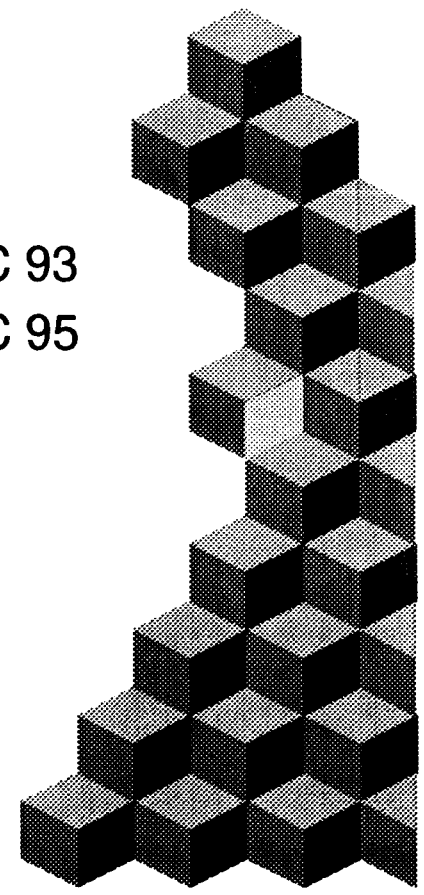
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□ BRAC 93  
 ■ BRAC 95

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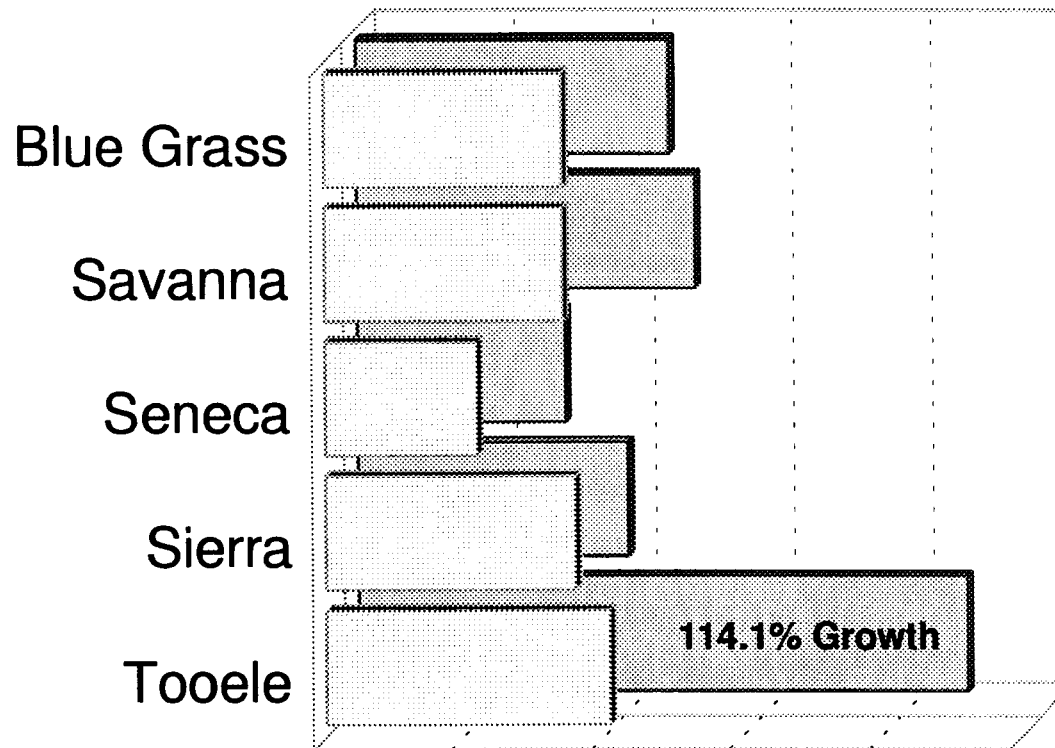
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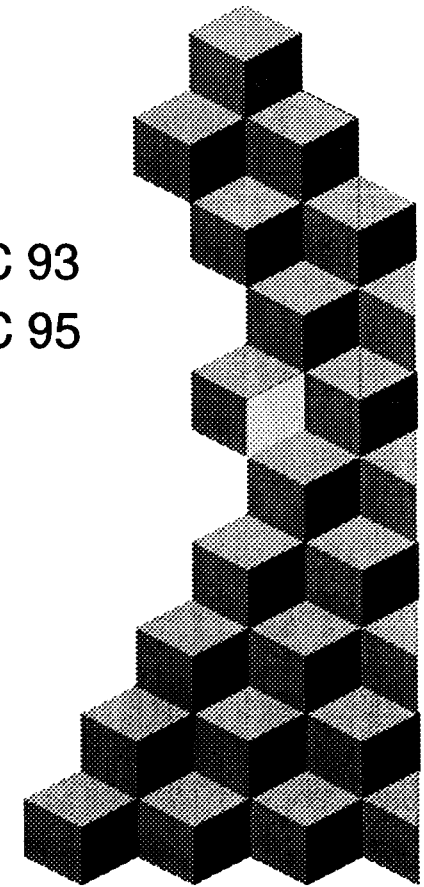
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\*Millions Square Feet (SF)



**SLIDE 13**

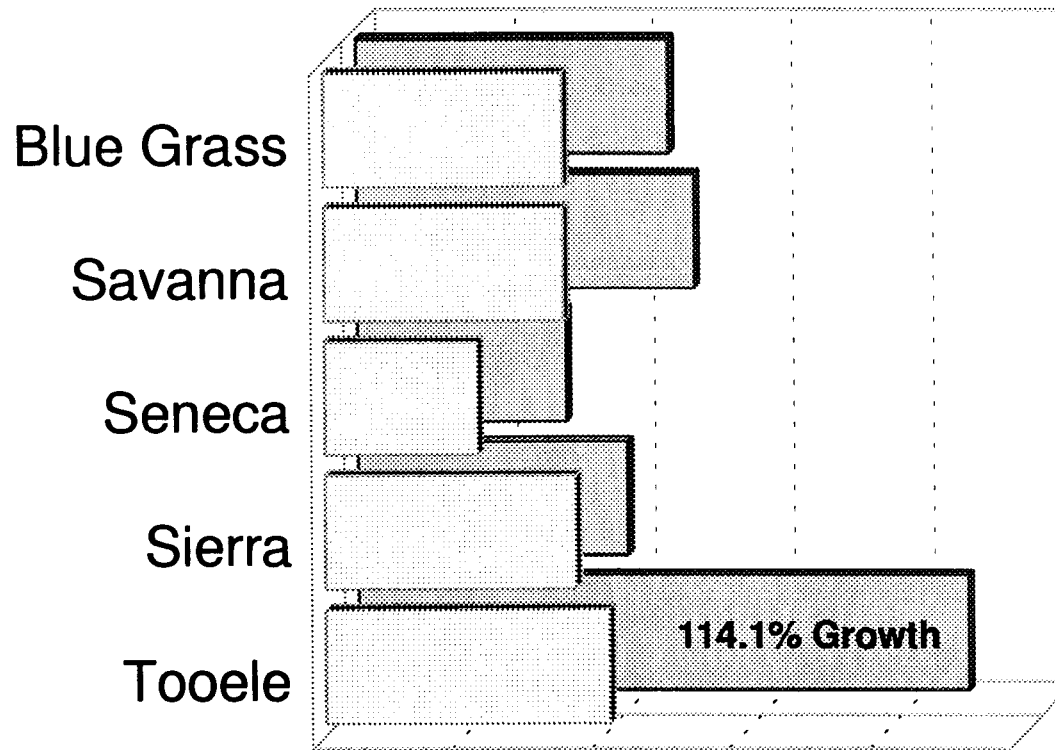
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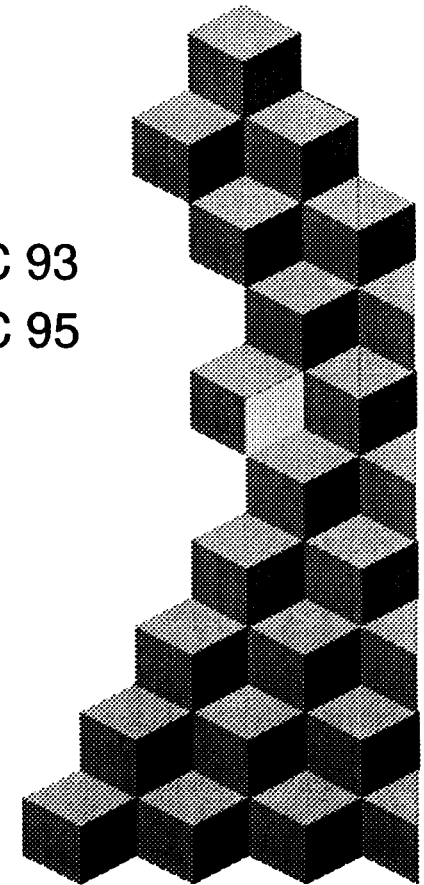
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□ BRAC 93  
 ■ BRAC 95





### SLIDE 13

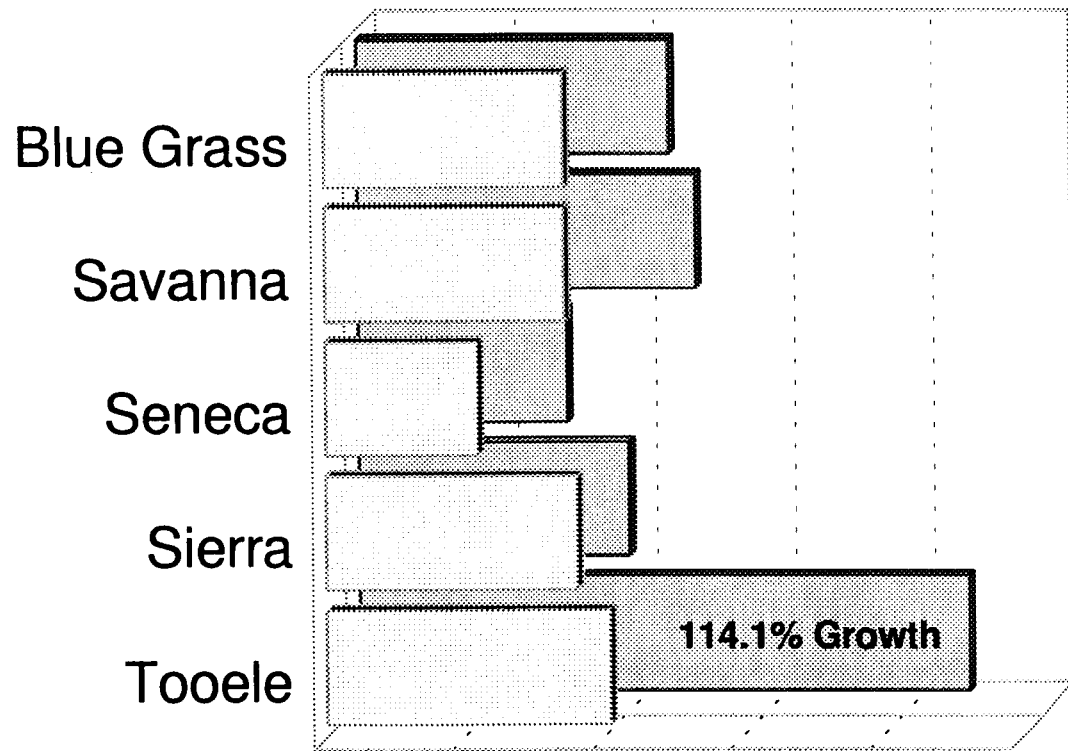
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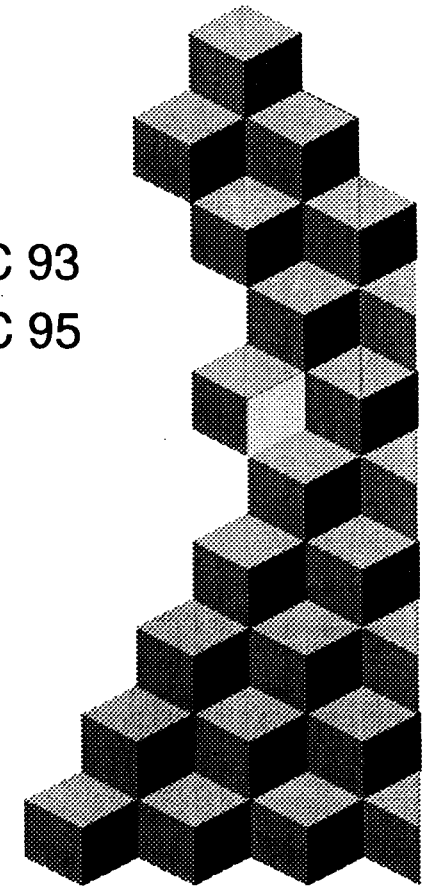
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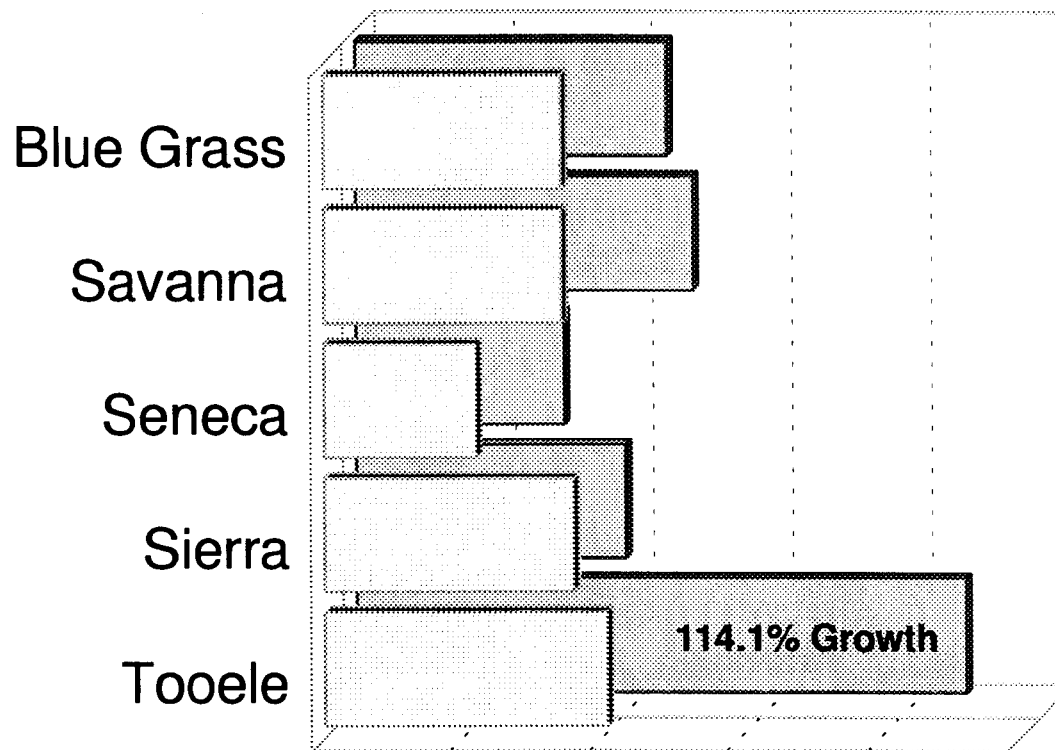
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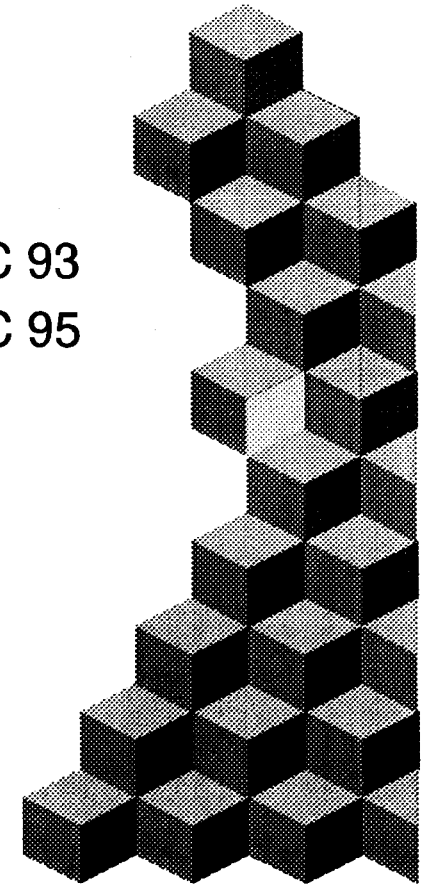
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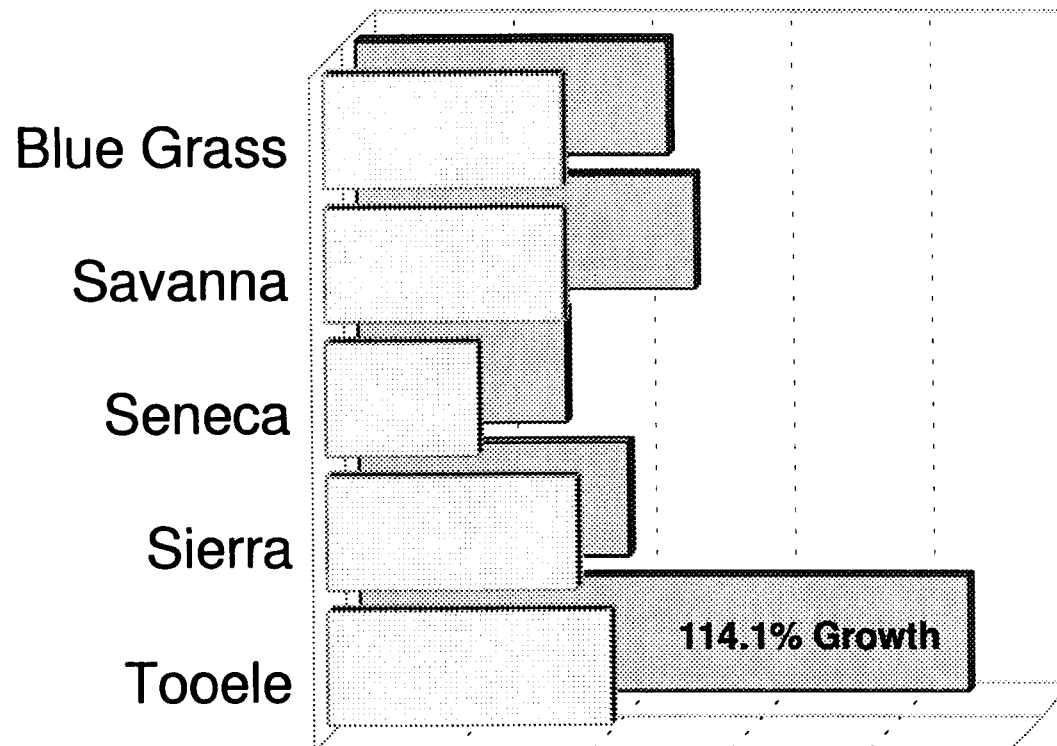
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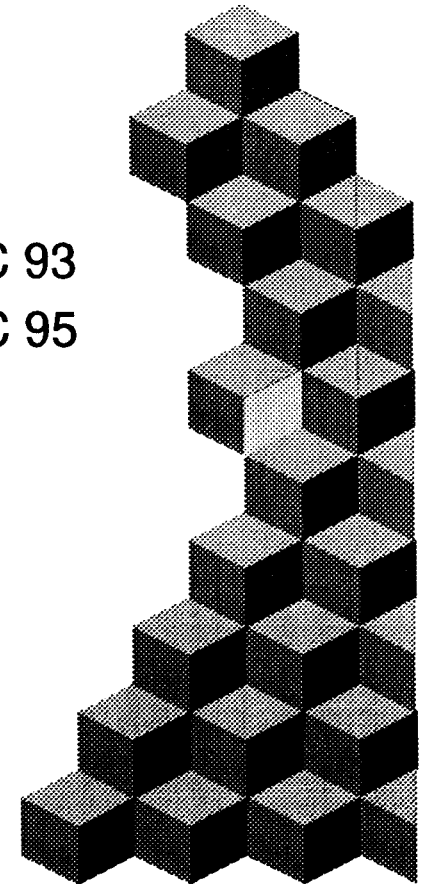
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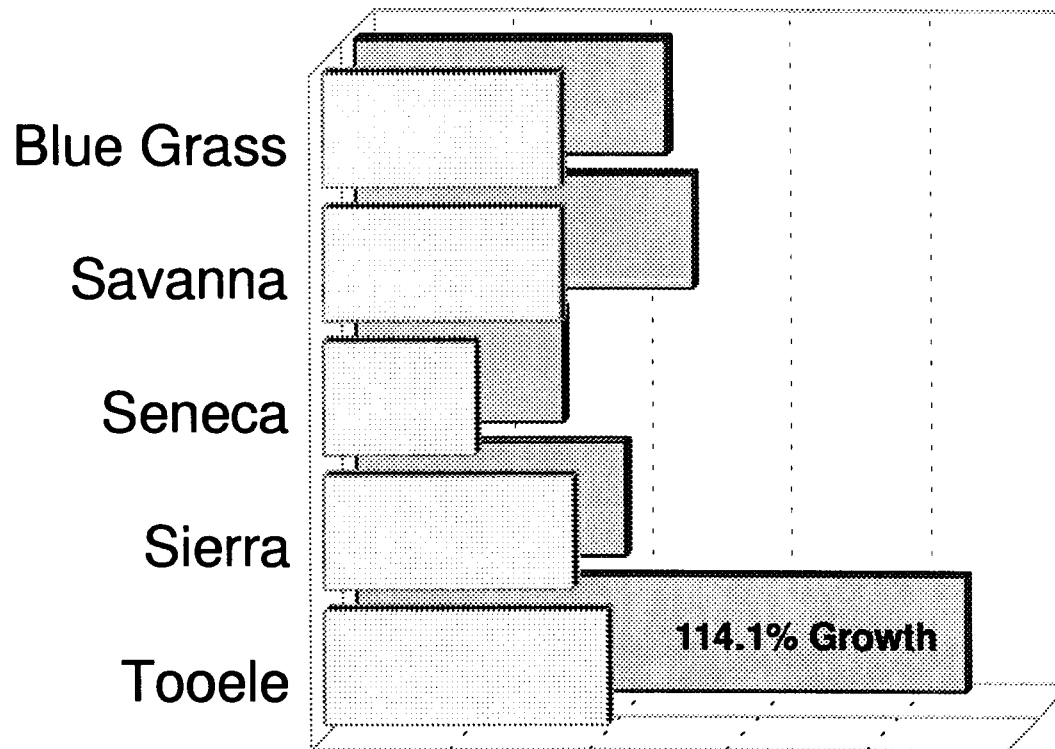
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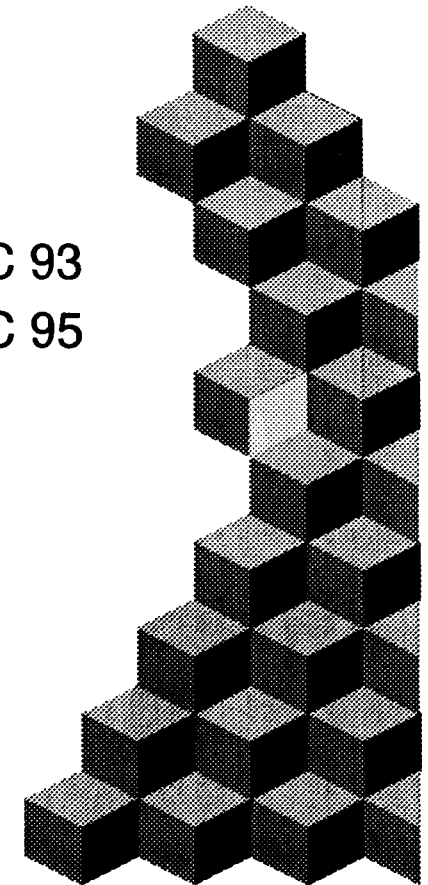
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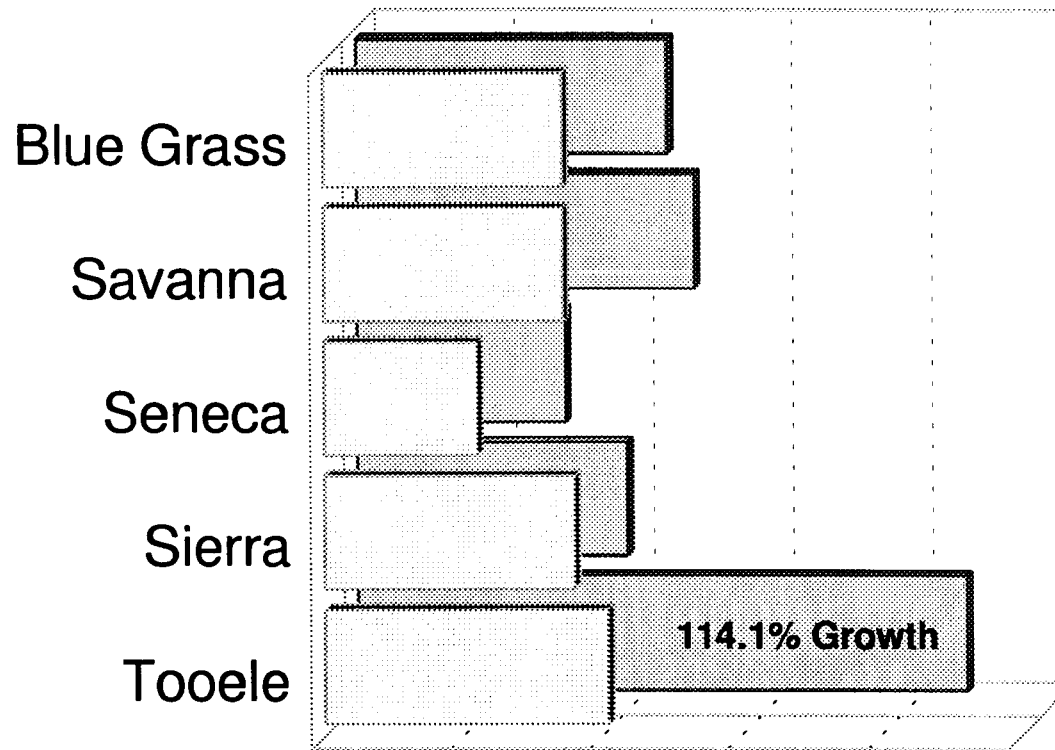
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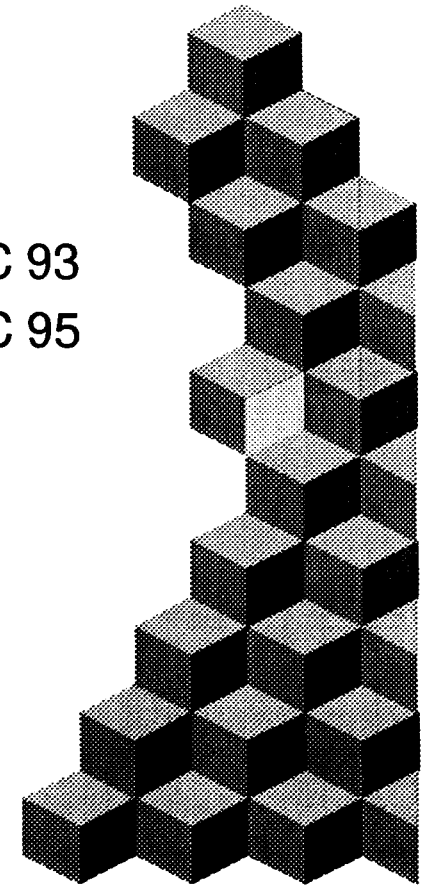
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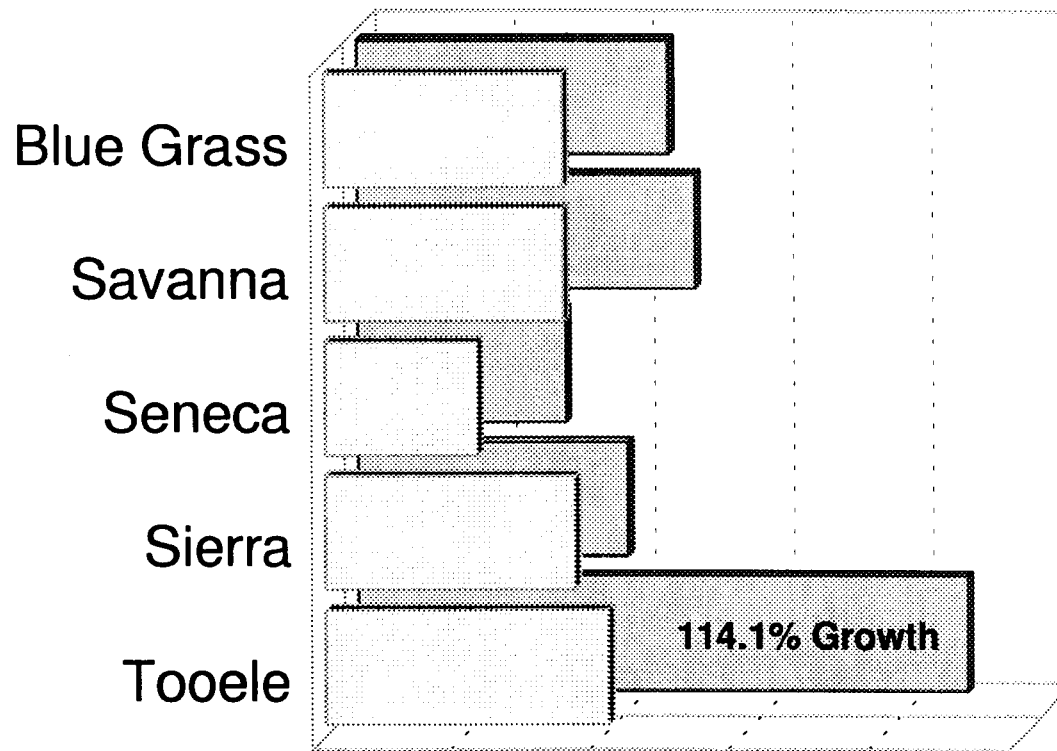
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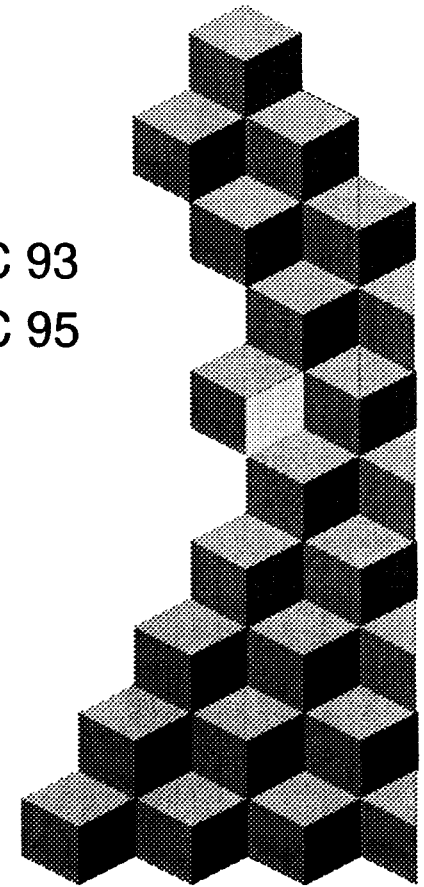
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# LASSEN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

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FROM: Linda Kennedy  
Public Information Officer

DATE: May 4, 1995

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MAY 04 1995

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# Document Separator

# Lassen County **TIMES**

50¢

Serving every resident in Susanville and the Honey Lake Valley area.

Vol. 17 No. 9

Susanville, California 96130 (916) 257-5321

Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1994

## Sierra Depot threatened:

# Locals, Herger wage war to save key asset, payroll

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

Rumors have flown for years that the Sierra Army Depot in Herlong would close. This time, they may have some basis.

While officials at the Depot said this summer the base's gradual switch from munitions to field supplies would probably save the base, another obstacle has popped up. The base is currently rated at the third and lowest level in a three tier system for munitions bases.

Although the base continues to undergo a transformation as a port for easily shippable units like water purity and fuel systems, the next round of base closures may catch them before it's too late. That's because Tier Three bases like the Depot are the most vulnerable when Congress pulls out the military base axe next spring.

That has prompted Lassen County officials and Congressman Wally Herger to get the Depot reclassified and to do anything else possible to save the base for the future.

According to Supervisor Lyle Lough, the need to save the Depot is obvious. It represents about "10 percent of our job force," in Lassen County.

According to Depot statistics and County Administrative Officer (CAO) Bill Bixby, the Depot payroll is \$36 million. Bixby said the payroll at the California Correctional Center is \$33 million.

More of the Depot payroll escapes the area than the prison's because about 20 percent of the Depot workers live out-of-county, Bixby said, but the figure is still nothing to sneeze at. In addition, the Depot supports county businesses with contract work, Bixby noted.

### Mobilization

Lough, Bixby and County Community Development Director Bob Sorvaag went to San Diego last week to a conference on base closures. They found out that the list of closures will come next March and rumors should be flying by January, Bixby said.

According to Bixby and Lough, the plan is to immediately start promoting the base and get it into the second or third tier in the rating system. Tier One is for bases that are immediately ready to deploy, Tier

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

Two for those that can deploy quickly and Tier Three for those who need more time to deploy supplies.

Bixby noted that the base recently deployed water and fuel relief units to Rwanda and Haiti swiftly, which makes locals and Herger wonder why it is not listed in the first or second tier.

Toward that end, Lough said Saturday, Dec. 10 that he wants to set up a county committee to help keep the base and will bring it up at today's supervisors meeting (Tuesday, Dec. 13).

According to Bixby and Sorvaag, members at the San Diego conference said a key to saving the base is community involvement. Local government intervention will not be enough they said.

Even if the Sierra Army Depot is not on the base hit list next spring, "we need to head off future attacks on the base as well," Bixby said. Officials from the City of Monterey — which recently lost its base — had lessons for other communities, Bixby said. "They said you spend whatever it takes in money or time to get the job done. They said you never want to look back and say 'why didn't we do

this?'"

### Herger on job

Congressman Herger is already on the offensive for the Depot.

Herger has contacted the U.S. General Accounting Office, (GAO) which placed the Depot at Tier Three. Herger told the GAO that the Depot should not lose its munitions status and indeed, "has the least expensive ammunition operation in the entire Depot Systems Command, with a cost of \$43.53 per hour as opposed to the DESCOM average of \$103 per hour.

Herger also questioned why the tiering system took cost efficiency into account fourth in the GAO's line of importance. He also noted that the Depot's location is excellent for both security and logistics and still has three times as much ammunition as any other installation in the country. The Depot also has the best munitions destruction facility in the Army, Herger said.

His final aim is to get the Depot into at least the second tier and hopefully the first because he thinks losing the ammunition mission now will make it easier for Army officials to close the base later.

See DEPOT, page 14

# Lassen County **TIMES** 50¢

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Susanville, California 96130 (916) 251-1331

Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1994

## Sierra Army Depot

# Officials fear base closure

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

Despite repeated assertions there is no immediate danger of the Sierra Army Depot closing, political officials are convinced there is a clear and present danger looming over the Herlong base.

On Tuesday, Dec. 20, representatives from Congressman Wally Herger's office and state Senator Tim Leslie's office huddled with county and Susanville politicians over the possible closure of the depot. Those representatives also came unannounced to the Lassen County Times and told this writer in no uncertain terms there is a strong possibility the base could close in the next five years.

At the Lassen County Board of Supervisors meeting that same day,

Rod Olsen, an aide to Senator Leslie, told the board "the threat is real," and that the base could close within two years, "according to my source."

In a later interview, Olsen said he wasn't totally convinced the base could close within two years because it would be a logistic impossibility. However, he reiterated that his source gave him the two-year closure figure.

"The most important thing for the public to know is that the base could close," Olsen said Thursday, Dec. 22. "Whether it closes in two or ten years is irrelevant. We want to fight it, that's what's important here."

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## Depot...

Continued from page 1

In reaction to the immediacy of those statements, the board authorized Supervisor Lyle Lough to spend up to \$2,500 of county money to work against the base's closure. The supervisors were unanimous in their stance, recognizing the base has the largest payroll in Lassen County — \$36 million — and that losing it would bring disaster.

Later in the day, Lough met with Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey, County Chamber of Commerce President Jack Lensing, county economic development consultant Pat Landon and county Dept. of Community Development Director Bob Sorvaag to map strategy for the situation, according to Sorvaag. The group is the unofficial committee that is striving to save the base for Lassen County. Sorvaag said Lough, Jeskey and Lensing will be traveling to Washington D.C. right after the New Year to begin the battle to save the depot for Lassen County.

In an interview on Thursday, Dec. 22, Sorvaag said Herger's office is leading the charge to save the base, which in itself is a complicated situation. That's because the base expects to begin phasing out its munitions mission at some point and for the last few years has taken on an additional mission the Army calls operational stocks. Operational stocks at the depot are containerized, easily shipable units to be used in battle or disaster scenes. The Herlong depot's operational stocks include water purification systems, fuel stations and mini-dwelling units.

Also, the depot was recently rated last on a three-tier level for munitions bases. While depot Public Affairs Officer Larry Rogers contends the tier listing and current base closure operations are unrelated, Herger and Leslie's people beg to differ.

Both offices maintain that if the Sierra Army Depot loses its munitions mission, it will make it that much easier to close.

But in a recent memo to depot employees, Rogers said the operational stocks should enhance the depot in the eyes of BRAC, the 1995 Base Realignment and

Closure board which will officially come out with a hit list of bases on March 1, 1995. However in a Thursday, Dec. 22 interview, Rogers said the list will be probably be leaked the later part of January.

### Two-year closure doubted

In that same interview, Rogers said he thinks it would be logistically impossible to close the Sierra Army Depot within two years. He added that he did not know where Olsen got the two-year figure from.

Rogers said the Army's tier system has set it up so that munitions will one day leave the depot, but they have not kicked the plan into action.

"Very hypothetically, a high priority closure could happen in two years, but that's unlikely. They'd (the Army) have to bring in ever rail car and truck they could to pull it off," Rogers said. He added that under federal law, a base closure takes five years. However, "others that have come on the closure list (in recent years) have accelerated that date," Rogers said.

### Depot's value

According to a report Sorvaag compiled for the supervisors and County Administrative Officer Bill Bixby, the Sierra Army Depot is an extremely valuable resource for Lassen County.

The report, entitled "The Economic Impact of the Sierra Army Depot," contends closure of the base would be a massive economic blow to the county.

The base employs 900 civilians and 400 military people, the report said. In just civilians alone, that's 9.5 percent of the county's workforce. The payroll from the base is \$36 million per year, even larger than the \$33 million payroll generated by the California Correctional Center. Those

numbers are large, but in economic terms, the exponential numbers are even larger.

According to Sorvaag, "In the Lassen County economy, there are three jobs in the tertiary economy (service and retail) for every two jobs in primary employment. This may mean that up to an additional 1,950 retail/service jobs could be lost if the primary jobs at the Sierra Army Depot are lost. The compound effect then would be that 3,250 jobs or 30.1 percent of the total labor force jobs (in Lassen County) would be affected. The total number of jobs would be reduced from 10,675 to 7,475."

If the 900 civilian jobs at the base are lost, it would take the current unemployment level of 10.9 percent in Lassen County to 19.4 percent, Sorvaag estimated.

**"Very hypothetically,  
a high priority  
closure could happen  
in two years, but  
that's unlikely!"**  
\*  
**- Larry Rogers  
Public Affairs Officer**

And that's not all. The base spends \$1.3 million annually with county businesses, according to Sorvaag's report. And Sorvaag estimated the base workers personal spending accounts for 19.8 percent of the total retail sales within Lassen County. Add the base's 9.5 percent of the county's and it mounts to 21 percent of the county's retail economy, Sorvaag said.

Still, that's not all. If the base jobs go and the service/retail jobs

go with them, the count could lose \$40 million in retail sales, according to Sorvaag's calculations. That's 37 percent, or more than one-third of the county's total retail sales.

"The cumulative impact of the loss of these sales, at a minimum, could mean the closure of six restaurants, one major food purveyor, three convenience stores, two service stations, one major general merchandiser, one building supply dealer, an automobile sales dealership, and seven specialty stores," Sorvaag's report said.

Also, "Since the schools of the Fort Sage Unified School District are located on the Sierra Army Depot, the closure of the Depot would probably also mean the closure of Herlong High School and possible the closure of elementary schools in the southern part of Lassen County."

Sorvaag's report also said the impact on the housing industry in Lassen County would be huge.

"Provided that employees of the Sierra Army Depot could not find employment elsewhere in the county, and with the assumption that most workers, particularly the white collar workers, would relocate to other federal institutions, there would be 450 dwelling units on the market in the south county and 270 dwelling units on the market in the Susanville/Janesville area," the report said.

"Past trends have shown that about 151 dwelling units a year are added to the housing stock within all of Lassen County. This means that five years worth of housing stock would suddenly come available. That event could have a profound effect on the construction and building industry. There are currently 425 persons employed in construction and about 36 license contractors who would be adversely affected by a sudden glut of houses on the housing market," the report said.



## Letter campaign urged for depot

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

Now its up to the locals.

That's what the Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot and Congressman Wally Herger said last week to Lassen residents who want to save the county's largest payroll of \$36 million.

In a report issued to county Board of Supervisors and the press on Tuesday, Jan. 17, the committee said letters now need to be written to legislators and Depot Commander Don Whitfield asking that the post be saved. (A list of who to write is at the end of this story.)

Committee members are Supervisor Lyle Lough, Susanville

Mayor Jim Jeskey and Lassen County Chamber of Commerce President Jack Lensing. The trio traveled to Washington D.C. on a two-day, whirlwind lobbying tour on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 11 and 12.

According to a statement from Herger's office the trio "certainly deserves the strongest praise. In my experience, the squeaky wheel gets the grease."

Herger went on to say, "The retention of the Sierra Army Depot is key for America's national security. At a time when Asia is playing an increasingly important

See DEPOT, page 10

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

role in America's foreign policy, Sierra is the only Army depot on the West Coast. Its proximity to the seaports at Oakland and Concord means that ammunition can be transported rapidly from the Sierra Army Depot to military sites throughout the world.

"In addition, during this period of budgetary constraints, the retention of the Sierra Army Depot makes great economic sense. The direct labor hourly rate at Sierra is significantly lower than that at other Army depots in the West."

The Sierra Depot has been rated behind the munitions depots in Hawthorne, Nev. and the Tooele Army Depot in Utah. Local officials and Herger became alarmed when they learned that Sierra was listed as third, or last, in a three tier system devised last year. Hawthorne is listed in the second tier and Tooele in the first tier.

Hawthorne has extensive munitions storage capacity and Hawthorne has a number of other military missions, according to Army documents.

What truly concerned Herger and

local officials was a statement made in an October 26, 1994 Army letter. It said that Tier III depots like Sierra in the U.S. would eventually have their ammunition mission eliminated.

That came just before the latest round of U.S. military base closure talks began and local officials feared a connection to the Tier III listing and base closings.

Officials at Sierra contended the current changes there which include mobile operations units for quick dispatch to battlefields and disaster sites would help in base closure talks.

But local officials and representatives from Herger and State Senator Tim Leslie's office weren't so sure. In fact, those representatives told this newspaper they felt there was a direct relationship to the Tier III listing and the upcoming base closure list.

Since then, the move has blossomed to save the base.

According to Lough at the January 17 meeting, Congressman Herger lent them his office and everything they trio needed during their two-day trip. "We were told we were seeing the people we

needed to see," Lough said.

According to Lough, the trio stressed the military value of Sierra Army Depot first and the economic value to Lassen County second, a strategy they were urged to follow.

As for the letters campaign, Lough noted, "If we don't keep on it, we'll find ourselves left out in the cold."

Supervisor Claud Neely noted that "for all the years I've lived here, Sierra Army Depot has been taken for granted." He said that he could remember one occasion where the community raised \$10,000 in order to save 20 prison jobs "and two weeks later, 300 jobs walked out of the Depot and there was nothing in the paper about it."

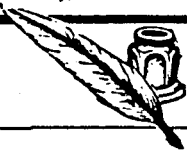
Supervisor Jean Loubet noted that the Depot is one of the largest local purchasers or area products, which includes electricity from the Lassen Municipal Utilities District, (LMUD). "LMUD ratepayers will have to pick up the tab if the Depot goes down," Loubet said.

### Where to send letters

Here are the people that The Committee to Retain the Sierra

Army Depot recommend writing to concerning the base closure process. Individual letters are encouraged and form letters highly discouraged. Letters should be directed to:

- U.S. Congressman Wally Herger, 1108 Longworth Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. Copies should be sent to:
- Governor Pete Wilson, State Capitol, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, 331 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.
- U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, 112 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510.
- Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich (Nevada) 300 Booth St., Reno, NV 89509.
- Senator Tim Leslie, 4081 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- Assemblyman Bernie Richter, State Capitol, Room 4015, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- Colonel Don Whitfield, Commander, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA, 96113-5000.



# Editorials...Opinions

## Save Sierra Army Depot

According to Congressman Wally Herger and California Senator Tim Leslie's offices, there is a distinct possibility the Sierra Army Depot in Herlong will be placed on the next military base closure list. If the Depot should close, the local impact would be devastating.

The Depot has the largest payroll in Lassen County of \$36 million. More important, the Depot provides at least one-third of the retail and other business dollars generated in the county.

On a military level, closing the Depot would also be devastating. The Sierra Army Depot is the closest munitions base to western ports and Asia. With good highway access, two adjacent rail lines and an international airstrip, the Depot can dispatch munitions anywhere in the world quickly. It has major strategic importance.

The Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot strongly recommends writing letters to help save the Depot. The committee suggests letters stress the military strategic importance of the base first and the local economic impacts second.

Individual letters are encouraged and form letters highly discouraged. Letters should be directed to:

- U.S. Congressman Wally Herger, 1108 Longworth Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. Copies should be sent to:

- Governor Pete Wilson, State Capitol, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.

- U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, 331 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

- U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, 112 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510.

- Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich (Nevada) 300 Booth St., Reno, NV 89509.

- Senator Tim Leslie, 4081 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.

- Assemblyman Bernie Richter, State Capitol, Room 4015, Sacramento, CA 95814.

- Colonel Don Whitfield, Commander, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA, 96113-5000.

## Former general enlists in effort to save Depot

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

The move to save the Sierra Army Depot and its \$38 million payroll gained strength last week when a former Army general came on board.

Former Gen. Peter Offringa toured the Herlong base and told a gathering at the South Lassen Community Center that he was enthused about the Depot's chances. Offringa told the Tuesday, Jan. 24 crowd that he served on the original

BRAC (Base Realignment and Closure) team as one of his last jobs in the Pentagon.

Because he helped make up the original base closure list several years ago, "I know how the process works and a how it can be dealt with," Offringa said. "The good news is that this is a good depot with a good story to tell." Offringa is currently working with Gov.

See DEPOT, page 10

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

Wilson's staff that is trying to keep California military bases from closing.

Offringa said selling the Depot's military value was the best way to save it, with emphasizing the economic impact of the community second. He said the Depot "is ideally situated in terms of transportation," noting its international landing strip, proximity to highways and two adjacent rail lines.

Offringa also said the Depot is "very competitive cost-wise," with the low direct hourly labor rate of \$43.53. The Toelle Army Depot in Utah — with which Sierra is perceived to be in competition — has a rate of \$73.02. The depot in Hawthorne, Nev. is a contracted plant and does not release its cost statistics.

### Three pronged attack

Offringa said he and Gov. Wilson's staff would try to save the Depot "with a three-pronged attack."

First, the Tier Study which last year placed the Depot at the lowest level of munitions bases needs to be attacked, Offringa said. Conclusions in the study about the Depot were not accurate and the

criteria used in the tiering system was off base, he said. The Army needs to know that the tier system must be re-evaluated, he said.

Second, "we need to get the Sierra story in front of the people in Washington," Offringa said. "I can assure you that letters get a lot of attention."

Supervisor Lyle Lough escorted Offringa on the base tour with fellow Retain Sierra Army Depot Committee members Jack Lensing and Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey. Lough said that letters to legislators are extremely important because "nothing energizes a politician more than a concerned constituency." Lough urged those in attendance to write their legislators about the Depot. A list of who to write is on page 6b of this week's newspaper.

The third prong is to get the correct information about the Depot in the hands of the current BRAC committee, Offringa said. "If that happen, I think we can be successful."

Lough scoffed at those who don't see a threat to the Depot. "They can do it and they will do it if we don't go to work," he said. "If one mission at the Depot is closed, (munitions) the cost of operation (for the mobile support systems) goes up. That's the first step in the death spiral of a base."

Lassen  
County

# TIMES

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Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1995

## Battle continues to save Depot

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

There is hope emanating from Washington D.C. that the Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) will not close.

But the local Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot is taking nothing for granted as the deadline draws closer for the Army's latest base closure list. It will be made public on Wednesday, March 1.

Last week, a representative from Congressman Wally Herger's office said all is not lost for SIAD. Mike DiGiordano, who worked on the

last round of base closures for the Army, said in a telephone conference that there is hope.

DiGiordano said the Secretary of Defense is balking at a long list of base closures because of the high cost of closing military installations. That looks like good news for California because the state was hit hard by base closures two years ago and perhaps has already taken its shots.

The other thing working in favor

See DEPOT, page 10

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

of the base is the political climate in Washington D.C. with the newly-elected Republican Congress. "Things are changing in Washington on almost an hourly basis," DiGiordano noted.

But committee members, which include Supervisor Lyle Lough, former Chamber of Commerce President Jack Lensing, Lassen County Community Development Director Bob Sorvaag and Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey, remain skeptical.

That's because the committee has found that the Army had SIAD ruled as a Tier II installation last February but declared it a Tier III depot when the Army's tiering report came out in May. Tier III is

the lowest designation on the tiering chart and is used for depots that are slated to be rid of the ammunition mission in the future.

According to Lough, the Toelle munitions depot in Utah was originally slated to be a Tier III base but somehow leapfrogged to Tier I when the list was issued last year.

"That tells me that politics played a large part in all of this," Lough said.

When asked if indeed a deal has already been struck with SIAD losing out, DiGiordano said "It's easy to speculate," that SIAD is in trouble because of political maneuvers. But whether a deal has been struck or not with regards to SIAD, "it's inappropriate to speculate," he said.

What is important is to get the tiering process re-evaluated,

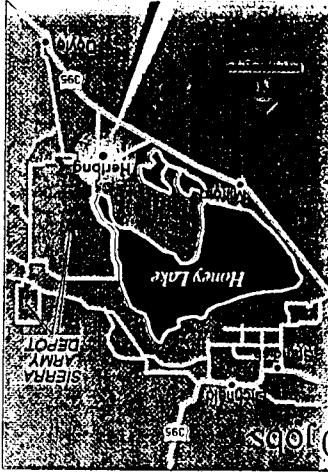
DiGiordano said.

That's because even if SIAD survives this round of base closures it would remain vulnerable should the munitions mission be terminated. "We don't want it downsized to the point where it can't be defended," he said. "Munitions are key," for SIAD DiGiordano said "maybe to even make it start growing again."

DiGiordano said Congressman Herger will meet with Senator Diane Feinstein on the matter in coming days. "And we will continue to attack the tiering study," he said. "Any bit of information we can find to make SIAD shine, we will," he said.

SIAD has the largest single payroll in Lassen County of \$36 million. According to an economic survey done by Sorvaag, the depot is responsible for one-third of the retail sales in the county.

## Pentagon targets Herlong facility

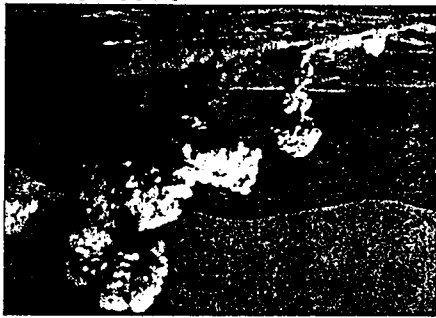


Sierra Army Depot

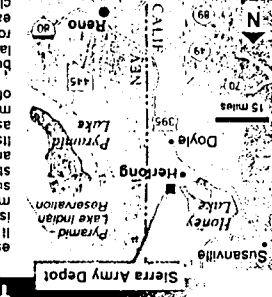
**How much ammo?**  
 According to Kent Woford, director for supply, ammunition and transportation, there are enough explosives at the depot to easily fill the auditorium of Lawlor Events Center.

**The depot's mission**  
 The Sierra Army Depot was established during World War II in 1942. It receives, stores, issues and renovates surplus ammunition. It also stores and maintains stocks and tactical support systems. Its location in Herlong is ideal as the low humidity and moisture extends the life span of storage containers.

**Army officials at Herlong:** Bewildered by the Pentagon's proposal to downsize Sierra Army, 6A



A cloud of dust marks ammunition being destroyed last year at the Sierra Army Depot.



Sierra Army Depot. Gazette-Journal research

## Herlong would not totally close

**WASHINGTON** — The Pentagon's latest proposed cuts include ending ammunition storage at the Sierra Army Depot near Herlong, potentially eliminating more than 800 jobs in Lassen County. Under the Clinton administration's plan unveiled Tuesday, Sierra would not totally close. It would retain "minimum essential facilities" for storage of combat equipment, including maintenance landing mats, mobile maintenance tents and water supply systems. Herlong officials say the Pentagon's figures do not match employment numbers at the facility, but fear that any cuts will hurt this small town located about 50 miles northwest of Reno.

The Pentagon estimates it will cost \$14 million initially to move or "demilitarize" the conventional munitions stored at Herlong, but that the scaling back will save taxpayers \$333 million in operational costs over the next 20 years.

If the Pentagon plan is approved, munitions storage at Herlong would be eliminated by 2001. The Pentagon recommends that the first round of base closings be approved by an independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, and then passed by Congress.

The Pentagon has estimated that the scaling back at Herlong will cut 53 military and 539 civilian jobs directly related to the depot, as well as up to 247 indirect jobs — employment from economic activity of the depot — between now and 2001.

See **HERLONG** on page 6A

**The Pentagon's** proposed closing or realigning 59 major military bases and 87 smaller facilities from New England to Guam in what likely the last round of military base closings for at least three years. 6A

**Army officials at Herlong:** Bewildered by the Pentagon's proposal to downsize Sierra Army, 6A

Under the Clinton administration's plan unveiled Tuesday, Sierra would not totally close. It would retain "minimum essential facilities" for storage of combat equipment, including maintenance landing mats, mobile maintenance tents and water supply systems. Herlong officials say the Pentagon's figures do not match employment numbers at the facility, but fear that any cuts will hurt this small town located about 50 miles northwest of Reno.

The Pentagon estimates it will cost \$14 million initially to move or "demilitarize" the conventional munitions stored at Herlong, but that the scaling back will save taxpayers \$333 million in operational costs over the next 20 years.

By Chuck Raasch  
 GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

## Herlong

**From page 1A**  
 The job loss would represent about 7.4 percent of the area's unemployment, according to the Defense Department.

The DOD has designated the depot as a Tier 3 installation, or what it calls a "caretaker depot." These will have "minimal staffs" and "minimal stocks and housing facilities."

But the Pentagon said, Herlong can't be closed entirely because of its role in storing the combat materials, which are officially called "operational project stocks."

"The cost of relocating the operational project stocks is prohibitively expensive," according to a Pentagon briefing paper.

While the depot would suffer major cuts under the Pentagon plan announced Tuesday, Fallon Air Force Base was not touched. And Nellis Air Force Base near Las Vegas would gain 87 military and 35 civilian positions because it will remain Nellis' role in Air Force training, according to Sen. Richard Bryan, D-Nev.

"As long as there is an Air Force, Nellis will play a critical role," Bryan said in a release. "As long as there are aircraft leaving our Navy's carriers, Fallon will play a critical role."

TODAY'S TOPIC: MILITARY CUTBACKS

# Pentagon plans new base closings

■ **59 major posts:** Cuts would save \$4 billion a year through end of century.

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon proposed closing or realigning 59 major military bases and 87 smaller facilities from New England to Guam in what is likely the last round of military base closings for at least three years.

The cutbacks are expected to save \$4 billion annually through the end of the century and help pay for new weapons and equipment for the shrinking military.

More than 34,000 civilian defense workers will lose jobs if the Pentagon plan is approved by an independent base closing commission later this year.

Among the hardest hit will be the territory of Guam, which will lose 2,664 civilian jobs and 2,104 military positions. Texas, which lost only 101 jobs in three previ-

ous rounds of base closings, will lose 6,606 civilian jobs.

"This has been a very difficult task both for us and for the communities involved," Defense Secretary William Perry said in announcing the cuts Tuesday. "(But) it is absolutely crucial to our plans to ramp up our modernization plans toward the end of the century."

The federal Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission begins hearings on the Pentagon plan today. Formed by Congress in 1990, the commission has authority to add or delete bases from the list, based on criteria relating to military value and economic impact.

Tuesday's recommendations were less sweeping than expected.

While the size of the military has shrunk more than 30 percent since the late 1980s, only about 15 percent of the U.S. base system has closed in the same period. The 1995 recommendations will bring the total to 21 percent.

"It's a lot, but not as much as they needed," said Carol Lessor, base analyst with the Defense Budget Project, a non-profit research organization. "It does raise the question of whether they'll get the savings they want to pay for the modernization they're planning toward the end of the century."

Perry said the recommendations were designed primarily to save money rather than eliminate all the excess capacity in the domestic base system. He said reducing operations at some bases can save more money in the short run because of the high up-front costs associated with closing most bases.

He said the 1995 recommendations will save \$4 billion a year

through the end of the century. Savings from all four rounds will total \$5.8 billion a year beginning in 2001.

Perry said he expects to ask Congress to authorize one more round of base closings in "three or four years."

"It's been a painful process for the communities involved, but it is necessary to close the unneeded infrastructure," he said.

Among the largest closures on the list: Fort McClellan, Ala.; Fort Chaffee, Ark.; Red River Depot, Texas; Naval Shipyard Long Beach, Calif.; Ship Repair Facility, Guam; and Brooks Air Force Base, Texas.

The commission was formed to shield the process from political pressures. It will hold hearings on the recommendations, and send final recommendations to President Clinton in July.

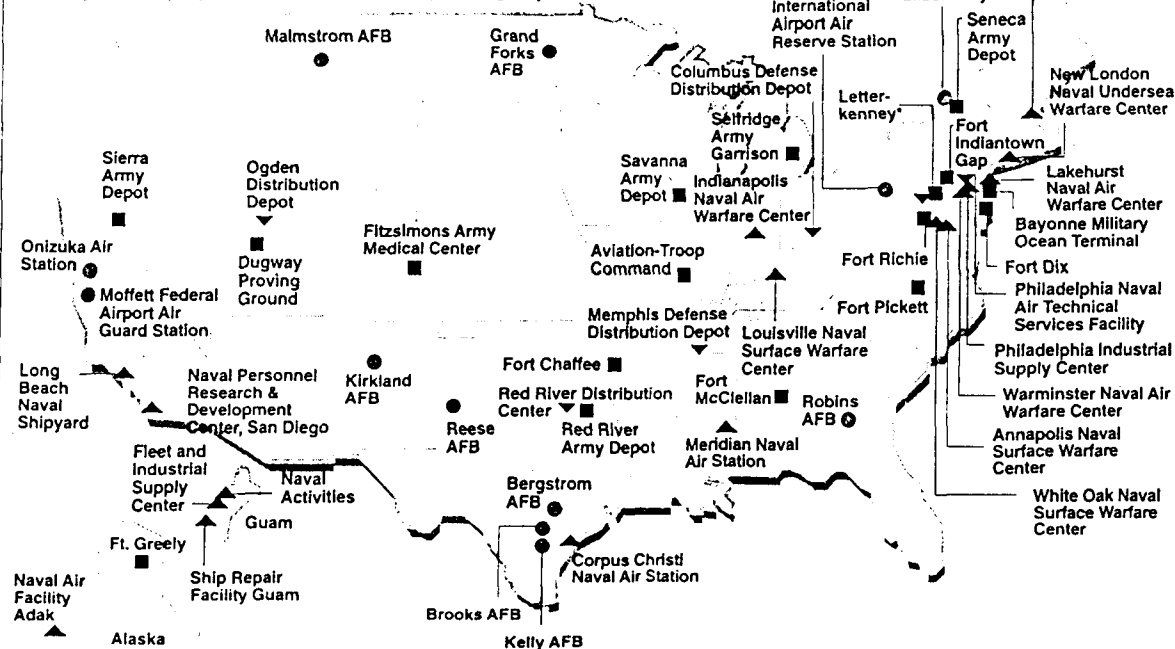
Clinton can approve or reject the commission recommendations in their entirety.

Gannett News Service

## Significant base closures and realignments

The Pentagon has recommended closing or realigning 59 major domestic military bases and 87 smaller facilities. If approved by an independent commission, the cutbacks will eliminate 34,000 civilian jobs, and save taxpayers \$4 billion a year. This map locates installations the Department of Defense considers "significant" because they include at least 200 civilian jobs or at least 500 military jobs.

▲ Navy ■ Army ● Air Force ▼ Defense Logistics Agency



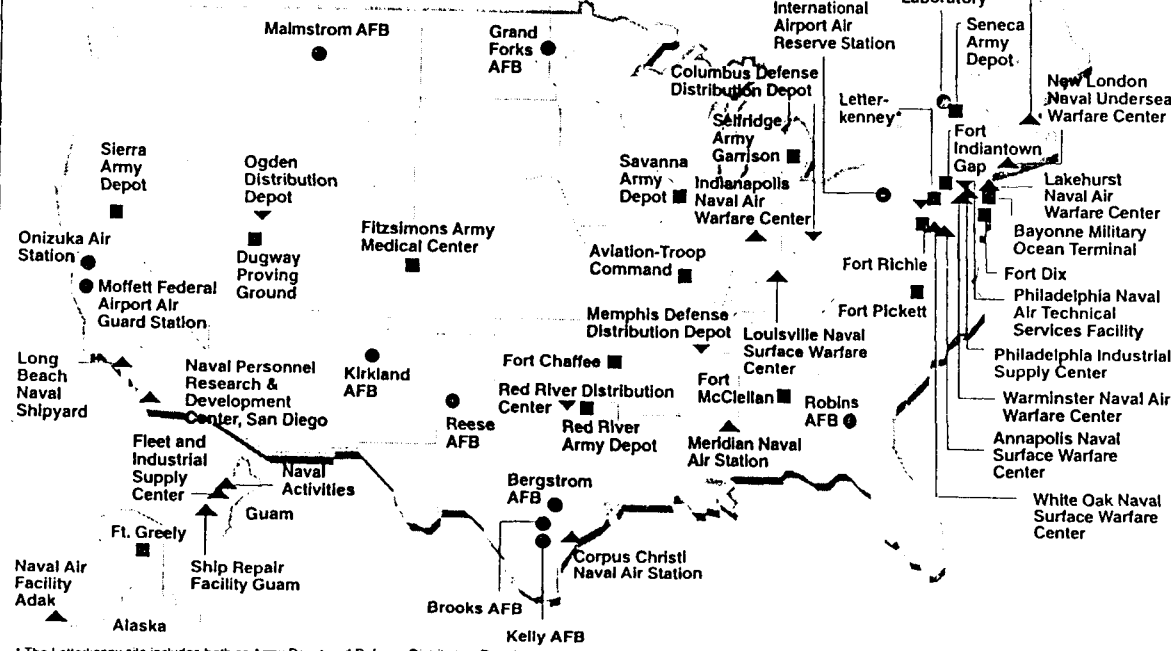
\* The Letterkenny site includes both an Army Depot and Defense Distribution Depot.

## TODAY'S TOPIC: MILITARY CUTBACKS

### Significant base closures and realignments

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Source: U.S. Department of Defense

Mark W. Locher, Gannett News Service

## Job-loss numbers puzzle Herlong officials

By Mike Henderson  
GAZETTE-JOURNAL

Army officials at Herlong were left bewildered by the Pentagon's proposal to downsize Sierra Army Depot.

The Army projection of a loss of 539 civilian and 53 military jobs at the base primarily as a result of phasing out its mission of storing and destroying bombs and bullets doesn't make sense, said Larry Rogers, public affairs officer.

The base probably employs no more than 200 to 250 civilians in ordnance disposal, and some 400 active duty military personnel have only one job — guarding the munitions, he said.

"We're looking forward to somebody explaining to us in

weeks what these numbers really mean," Rogers said.

While the base has other missions, including assembly and maintenance of portable water purification and fuel supply systems, sketchy Pentagon information indicates those programs could also be cut.

"It's not as simple as just storing them," Rogers said of the systems. "They also have to be maintained."

The Pentagon announcement was the dominant topic of the day just off the depot at Jim Bob's, a combination convenience store and restaurant that is one of Herlong's few businesses.

"It's going to affect us quite a bit," said operator Bob Fritch. "Any downsizing in a community

"It's been pretty much the topic of conversation of people coming in. We had a pretty good lunch crowd in and that's about all they were talking about. But maybe we can turn this around. It remains to be seen."

Fritch moved to Herlong in 1951 as a depot employee and retired after 37 years there.

There have been rumors of a base closure before, he said, "but we never really expected it."

"People," Fritch said, "are still in a state of a little bit of disbelief. There's a general feeling of everybody that they're a little disappointed in it. We thought we had sent a lot of letters to our congressmen and we thought that we had stopped it."

Tuesday's recommendations go to an independent Defense Base

Closure and Realignment Commission, known as BRAC, for review and possible amendment and then must be accepted or rejected in their entirety by Congress and the president.

As part of that review, Rogers said, the information including personnel cuts released Tuesday will be closely scrutinized, and then a site team will visit the base. There, he said, the base leadership will have an opportunity to present its view of the nation's and the base's needs and an effort will be made to reach an accord on just what should be done.

The entire process can take several months, he said, and the end product could be that the depot is subjected to heavy cuts, minimal cuts, or no cutbacks at all.

# The Sacramento Bee

A20 The Sacramento Bee • Sunday, March 5, 1995

FROM PAGE ONE

## Sierra: County in trouble with 10.9% unemployment rate

Continued from page A1  
who would lose their jobs. "Mostly, they're numb, just not really sure what to think."

For Ritz and many other workers at the Army installation, the depot represents the only employment possibility for miles, and losing their jobs could bring a drastic change in their way of life.

"My grandpa, after he got out of the war, worked here," said Chris Vaughan, a 21-year-old laborer. "And my dad works here now. And I work here so I'm the third generation (at Sierra)."

All that history could end soon under the Pentagon's closure and realignment plans for its installations worldwide. Under current plans, the Army wants to cut as many as 800 jobs at the depot.

But no one in Herlong or Susanville can figure out how such numbers are possible, noting that the Pentagon's announcement says it will take jobs from depot missions that don't have 800 positions in them.

The result is mass confusion in the area, which has taken the idea of cutbacks well but is beginning to seethe with frustration over what is now being seen as a numbers game by the Army.

"We don't know where they're getting those figures from, either," said Mike DiGiordano, an aide to Rep. Wally Herger, R-Chico. "We're asking where is this information coming from? Where are you getting these figures?"

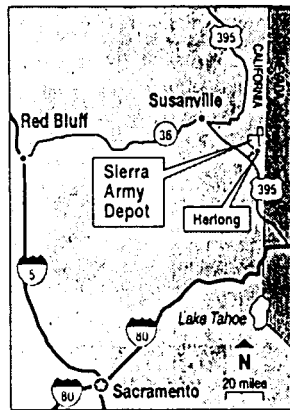
The confusion has led some to hope that the Army simply has made a mistake, that when the final decisions are made July 1 the Sierra Army Depot will be spared any massive hit.

But the very notion has area leaders shuddering at the economic apocalypse they could be facing, especially in the county seat of Susanville, 40 miles northwest of Herlong.

"It sends shivers throughout the community," said Jack Lensing, a Susanville businessman who is heading up the Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot. "It's too big of a hit."

"When you're in a small county with only 30,000 people in it, it really is a severe blow. And that's on the heels of the cuts in the timber industry."

Even now, the county is in trou-



Bee graphic

ble, with a 10.9 percent unemployment rate and an economic base that relies on timber and ranching to a large degree.

The second largest employer is the state prison at Susanville, with a \$33 million payroll, but the depot has a much greater impact on businesses in neighboring Susanville than the prison.

"The Sierra Army Depot is an excellent neighbor," said Robert Sorvaag, director of the county's Department of Community Development. "They shop downtown — whereas the state prison has to do their procurement through Sacramento — so they're extremely important to local business."

The depot has a revered place in the history of Lassen County, with its construction literally creating the town of Herlong.

"When the depot was formed in 1942, they didn't intend for it to be permanent," Fritch said. "There was nothing out here at all. It was all inside the base. It was just sagebrush here."

"I remember there's times when the wind would blow and if you had your car parked to the south-west it would just strip the paint off it like it was sandblasted."

In the years since the base was built, a community of several hundred people slowly grew around the depot, forming the community of Herlong. Today it still isn't much to look at, a collection of 154 homes in the main section, a few churches, the deli, a market and a beauty parlor.

But inside the gates of the post,



Bee/Randy Panch

Sierra Army Depot civilian mechanic Tom Cairns rebuilds a forklift motor. Cairns is a prime candidate to lose his job if cuts occur.

the services that are used by everyone in the area have blossomed over the years: the only high school in the immediate area, a credit union and gas station.

Even the town's sewer and water system was built and operated by the base.

The depot has been used to warehouse numerous implements of war, including nuclear weapons at one time, and its workers note it still is providing critical support to the nation in times of peril.

During the Persian Gulf War, huge airplanes ferried ammunition and other supplies from the 7,168-foot-long airstrip, and when the United States tried to save Somalia from itself two years ago workers like Vaughan and Ritz labored away loading huge tents and other materiel that would be used to house GIs during their tour in Africa.

As a storage site for weapons and ammunition, it is ideal.

Humidity that can wear down weapons and ammo is virtually nil in the high-desert air. The isolation of the area convinces many here that it is much better suited to storing ammunition and other items than an Army post in a more populated area would be.

And its strategic location, on two major railroad lines, near major highways and on the West Coast, is one of the best in the country, its boosters say.

People here understand the reality that a county with 11,177 registered voters has little political clout in the halls of power in Washington, D.C.

"Still, they are convinced they

don't need muscle, just facts that they say prove the depot is one of the Army's most efficient.

"We still have right on our side," Lensing said.

But there is a pall hanging over locals as they wonder whether they will still have jobs when this latest round of base cutbacks is complete.

"The fear is they're going to lose their jobs, they're going to have to move, that their entire family life will be disrupted," said Duane Schluster, a retired depot worker and local Veterans of Foreign Wars officer.

Many believe Herlong will continue to thrive even if there are cuts, that surrounding ranches and retirees who have stayed here after leaving the depot will keep the town intact.

"We're obviously concerned," said 73-year-old Helen Ferrel, whose Gateway Market stands just outside the main gate of the Army post. "But it's silly to jump up and down and get excited about it until we know what's going to happen."

That opinion is shared by many workers inside the gates, people who simply shrug and say they'll move on if their jobs are lost.

And inside the entrance to the Gateway Market, on a large, sky-blue poster taped to the wall near the community bulletin board, is a printed recruiting message reminding locals of how ironic the outcome of all this may be:

"The Air Force has jobs."



# The Sacramento Bee

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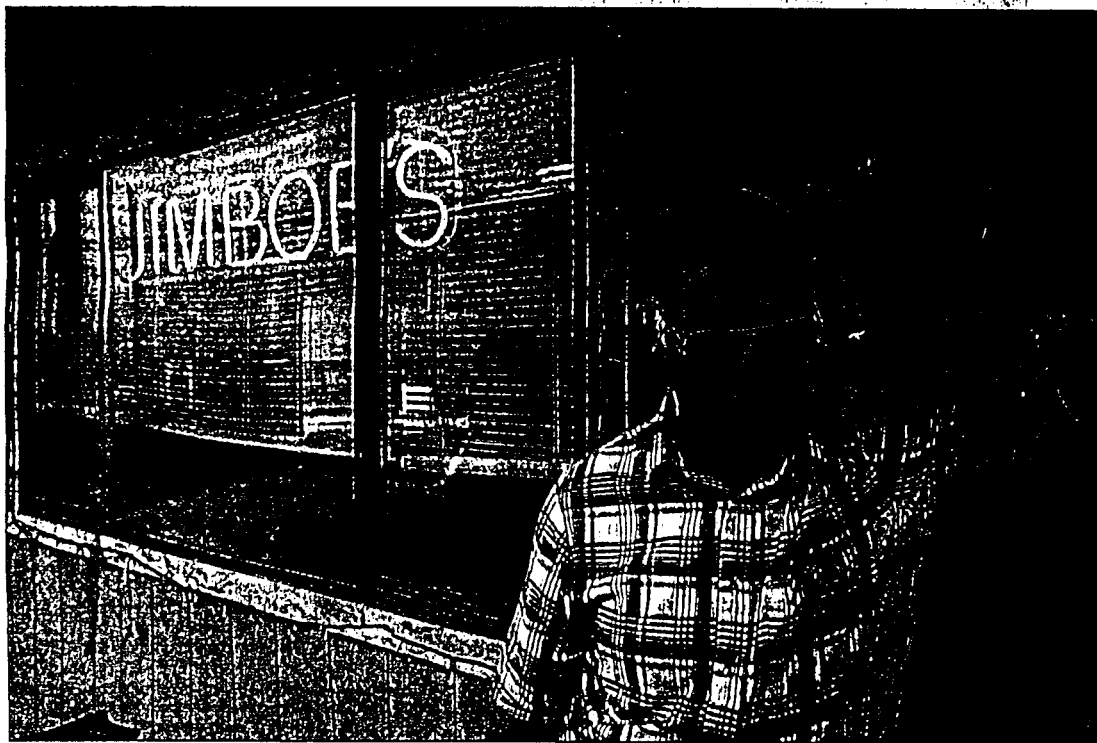
“  
“A lot of people are  
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just not really sure  
what to think.

”  
B.J. Ritz  
civilian laborer



The entrance to the Sierra Army Depot, at left, is surrounded by high desert scrublands rimmed by snow-covered peaks. Below, Art Fritch's deli is dependent on business from depot employees.

Bee/Randy Pench



By Sam Stanton  
Bee Staff Writer

**H**ERLONG — The ringing of the telephone is incessant, and all of the callers to Art Fritch's outpost near the Sierra Army Depot are seeking the same intelligence.

“What's the special? Deep-fried chicken, mashed potatoes and gravy, beef barley soup or salad,” Fritch intones to the umpteenth caller.

Five bucks a plateful. Including tax. Just motor out the Army gate and stop at Fritch's deli.

This is the routine Monday through Thursday in Herlong, a speck of a town nestled in the high desert scrublands of Lassen County. Employees at the depot work four 10-hour shifts per week.

The town, the people, the deli and ev-

## Neighbors of Sierra depot fear big job cuts

erything else in Herlong are here because of one thing — the sprawling Sierra Army Depot that has bustled with activity since the early days of World War II.

Now the Army wants to take a hatch-

et to the place, possibly chopping as many as 800 of its 1,200 jobs in a move that could have such a massive impact on the county it is summed up by people here in one word:

“Devastation,” depot spokesman Larry Rogers says when asked how such a cutback could affect Herlong, Susanville and the surrounding communities that dot the desert and the Sierra peaks of northeastern California.

In a county where the base's workers account for nearly 40 percent of retail sales, the Pentagon's proposed “realignment” plan announced last week already is crushing the spirits of some.

“A lot of people are very discouraged,” said B.J. Ritz, a civilian laborer at the depot who stands to be one of the many

Please see SIERRA, page A20

# Depot takes direct hit, but how bad is it?

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

Two things are sure about the Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) listing for realignment last week. No one knows what will happen next and the politics are far from over.

Although the Herlong base survived the threat of full closure, it was officially placed on the Department of Defense (DOD) realignment list on Wednesday, March 1.

That means SIAD base would lose its ammunition mission over the next few years but would still retain its operational stocks mission if the listing is set in stone.

But the process is not over and area officials will continue to battle to keep the munitions at the base by getting it off of the list. Two years ago, when the DOD Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission issued its initial list for closures and realignments, several bases were dropped and several added

before final approval.

Adding to the confusion last week was just how many jobs would be lost to Lassen County should the realignment occur.

Information from Congressman Wally Herger's office and the DOD indicated that 592 "direct jobs" would be lost and 247 "indirect" jobs lost in a worst case scenario. Herger aide Mike DiGiordano said he wasn't sure what the direct and indirect wordage meant but thought "direct" meant on-base jobs and "indirect"

jobs those that exist to service the base.

Also in the Herger-DOD information sent to the Lassen County Times was a "more likely scenario," of 53 military jobs lost and 539 civilian jobs lost.

## SIAD response

Base Public Affairs Officer Larry Rogers said last week that he did not understand the Herger-DOD numbers at all.

SIAD has 750 civilian employees, with 200-250 of them in munitions, plus 400

Army troops assigned to guard the ammo.

If the munitions mission is taken from SIAD "Logic says the 200 (civilians) would go plus the 400 troops," Rogers said. But that would leave at least 500 civilians to run operational stocks and the Army would have to leave a small number of troops to run the base, Rogers said.

In Rogers' mind, operational stocks are

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## Depot...

Continued from page 1

SIAD's ace in the hole. Operational stocks are water purification systems, fuel delivery systems and mini-cities that are shipped to combat or disaster scenes in easy-to-use metal containers.

DOD has named SIAD as the "Center of Technical Excellence," for operation stocks. That means no one else in the U.S. does it better. The program has continuously grown in the past few years, occupying many old buildings at SIAD that had been previously used for munitions and then abandoned.

If the BRAC process had considered SIAD five years ago, before operational

stocks came along, "we'd be on the closure list," Rogers said.

Rogers noted that in the short run more munitions demolition work will most likely occur at SIAD from its own storage and perhaps from other munitions bases that are slated for closure.

"The Depot will be here even if we stay on the list," Rogers said. "It will be smaller but it will be here."

According to SIAD Commander Col. Don Whitfield, "the final figures and where we are headed will become clearer in the weeks ahead. The bottom line is that it is still early in the process."

## Local concerns

Immediately after announcing that

SIAD had been listed for realignment at last week's board meeting, Supervisor Lyle Lough said "Now the real battle begins."

That battle focuses on the local Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot (CRSAD) and Herger's plan to attack the Army's munitions base tiering process. Last year, the Army listed the munitions bases across the country on a three-level tier system. Top bases were Tier I, secondary Tier II and Tier III bases were at the bottom. Tier III bases were also slated to lose their munitions missions.

When county officials and Herger learned late last year that SIAD had been listed as a Tier III base, they swung into

action. They found the tiering process rated financial efficiency fourth on the list of base criteria. SIAD was one of the most financially efficient munitions bases in the country.

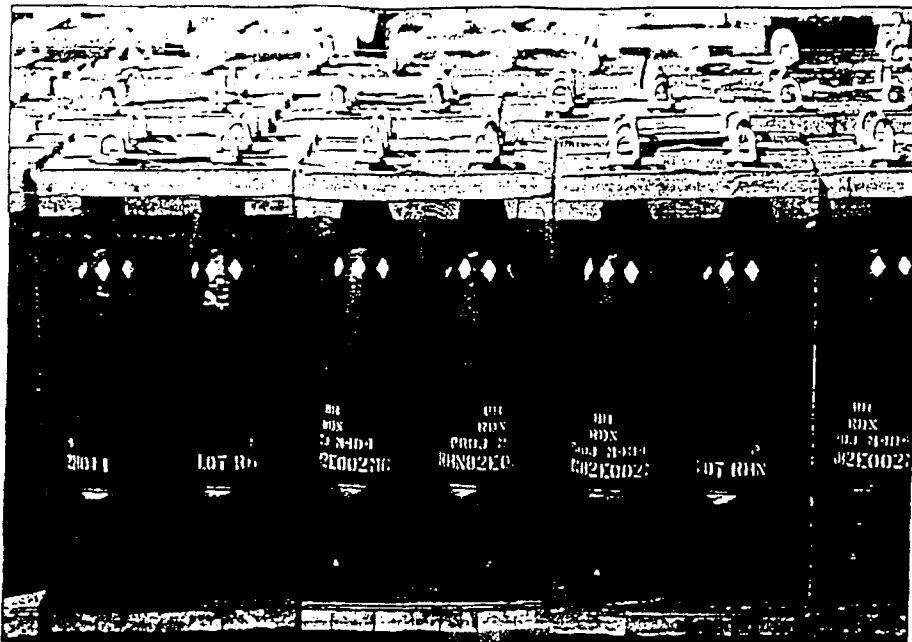
CRSAD also found in DOD documents that during the tiering process SIAD had initially been a Tier II base. The Toelle munitions base in Utah was listed as Tier III. But when the final tier list came out, SIAD was Tier III and Toelle Tier I.

That convinced CRSAD and Herger that the tiering process was politically charged.

Now, CRSAD and Herger continue to fight to have the tiering process reviewed. Just last week, Herger said in a press

release "We contend this realignment at Sierra Army Depot comes from a flawed Army study which has unfairly rated the base. With the support of both California Senators, I have asked the Army to re-evaluate their process for ranking the ammunition depots. We've reviewed the reports and the figures do not agree with the facts."

At the Tuesday, Feb. 28 Board of Supervisors meeting, County Administrative Officer Bill Bixby said fighting the BRAC listing and the Tier III listing "will be the primary function of staff," until July when the BRAC list is final. "Nothing else in this county is of greater priority," Bixby said.



BY RA COSTIN FOR THE CHRONICLE

Howitzer rounds sit in storage at the Sierra Army Depot in Lassen County. The Pentagon says that it can save \$29 million a year by eliminating Sierra's 'ammunition mission,' and that other Army depots can take over the job of storing and destroying weapons

## Bomb Disposal Depot May Soon Be Silent

Lassen County wants booms, jobs

By Nanette Aalmo  
Chronicle Staff Writer

Herlong, Lassen County

The Sierra Army Depot blows up more old bombs and disposes of more useless bullets than any military base in America — 20,000 tons of ammunition a year.

Now the nation's largest demilitarization camp may itself become a casualty of demilitarization.

This remote base in the high desert of northeastern California is on the Pentagon's latest list of military installations slated to be closed or scaled back. As many as 800 of the base's 1,245 employees

could lose their jobs, most of them civilians.

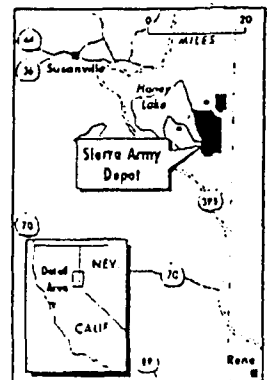
There was a time when neighbors of the base might have felt some relief at the news. The sound of near-daily explosions signaling the destruction of 500- or 1,000-pound bombs echoed off canyon walls, rattling windows, frightening animals and shattering nerves.

But under a "good neighbor policy" begun six years ago, the Army has taken steps to muffle the noise. Now, say locals, the quieter booms that rumble across the brown countryside feel familiar, even comforting, like far-off thunder. They mean death for

### SIERRA ARMY DEPOT

Established: 1942  
Size: 96,430 acres  
Buildings: 26 warehouses, 799 igloo-shaped ammunition storage bunkers, 14 demolition pits, 165 housing units  
Roads: 301 miles  
Railways: 59 miles  
Air runways: 7, 168-foot runway  
Employees: approximately 1,245  
Annual payroll: \$36 million  
Annual weapons destruction: Nearly 20,000 tons of ammunition and more than 200 rocket motors

\*Source: Sierra Army Depot



CHRONICLE GRAPHIC

the weapons of war, but life for the nearby towns of Herlong and Doyle.

"Sierra represents upwards of 40 percent of our local economy," said Jack Lensing of the Lassen County Chamber of Com-

merce.

"It's the single largest payroll in the county, at \$36 million. That may not sound like much by Bay Area standards, but Lassen Coun-

BOMB DEPOT: Page A16 Col. 1

## BOMB DEPOT: Cutbacks Are Likely in the Lassen Area

From Page A15

is roughly the size of Connecticut in area and only has 30,000 people," said Lensing. "We would be hard-pressed not to feel the loss."

The Pentagon says that it can save \$29 million a year by eliminating Sierra's "ammunition mission," and that other Army depots in Nevada and elsewhere can take over the job of junking or storing old weapons. The 53-year-old base would continue to support disaster relief efforts in the United States and overseas.

Sierra spokesman Larry Rogers said it is too early to be certain about the base's future. Final recommendations to Congress by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission — known to worried locals as BRAC — will not be made until next summer.

representatives will visit threatened sites around the country, including Sierra, and hold hearings on the proposals.

"Our view is to let that process go through and await the decision," Rogers said. "To get too concerned at this time may not be wise."

But Sierra's neighbors in Herlong, Doyle and the county seat at Susanville are indeed concerned.

"They screwed us, and pretty soon it'll all be over with," lamented John Everett, the shaggy-headed barber who has clipped hair at the base for 18 years. Once all those employees are gone, he said, "my business will also be gone."

Heldelinde Howe, who runs the soldiers' Higher Education Center on the base, would also be among the hundreds of civilians left job-

less. She commutes from Herlong

each day but pays thousands of dollars in California income taxes each year.

"I pay big time, and there are quite a few others like me," Howe said. "I also shop around here, buy gas around here and have a savings account with the local credit union."

When the time comes to find new jobs, Howe and others who live in Nevada say they will look closer to home — not in California.

But employees and nearby residents are not ready to give up on Sierra just yet.

Wearing a dusty orange cap dotted with Veterans of Foreign Wars buttons, 70-year-old Duane Schlusler bustled about a base office, photocopying an article he wrote for the VFW newsletter urging readers to write nearly every-

one in Washington to oppose the

recommended strategy, echoed in an editorial in the Lassen County Times, is to emphasize Sierra's national importance rather than its local impact.

That is also the approach taken by the Committee to Retain Sierra Army Depot, a new coalition of Lassen County, the city of Susanville and the county Chamber of Commerce.

"We want people to know that we're not sniveling about this but that we think Sierra's value is both strategic and economic," said Lensing of the Chamber of Commerce.

Sierra, he said, blows up more bombs more cheaply than any other base — \$43.63 an hour, compared to \$178 elsewhere.

"I hate to say this," said Lensing, "but it's true. We offer more

# Lassen County **TIMES** 50¢

Serving every resident in Susanville and the Honey Lake Valley area.

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Susanville, California 96130 (916) 257-5311

Tuesday, April 11, 1995

## Depot battle shifts into high

By Dave Möller  
News Editor

The battle to keep the Sierra Army Depot off the federal base realignment list has shifted into high gear. It will run at top speed through the rest of the month.

The local Committee to Retain Sierra Army Depot (CRSAD) held a flurry of strategy and informational meetings the last few days designed to save the Depot's munitions mission.

The activity began Friday, April 7 when members of the committee went to Congressman Wally Herger's office to discuss strategy. Herger came to Lassen County on Saturday, April 7 for more discussion. On Monday, April 10, the committee held an informational meeting at the Depot's theater for Herlong area residents.

According to committee members Jack Lensing and Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey, the strategy is designed to get the depot off of the federal Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) realignment list or to even expand Depot operations.

CRSAD will meet with two BRAC commissioners at the Depot on Tuesday, April 25 and tour the facility. They will also attend the BRAC Western Regional Meeting on Friday and Saturday, April 28-29 in Millbrae.

That will be "our day in court," according to Lensing. In 25 minutes, CRSAD will have to persuade BRAC that the Depot is of far more military importance than a munitions base tiering study indicated it was last year.

That study listed Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) on the bottom of three tiers, which effectively put the closure of the SIAD munitions mission in motion.

CRSAD hopes to persuade BRAC that the tiering study was flawed. The study "didn't take into account the cost of business," Jeskey said, adding that SIAD gets more bang for its buck than most munitions bases around the country. The study also did not give enough emphasis to the SIAD airstrip which can land the huge C-5A; the base's proximity to the Oakland seaport or the highways and two rail lines that can be used for quick shipping, Jeskey said.

When the Depot was slated for realignment on March 1, it basically meant the munitions

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## Depot...

Continued from page 1

program would be phased out over the next five to six years if it sticks. The realignment was perceived locally as the best of two bad scenarios, the other being full closure by BRAC.

### Operational Stocks still strong

The slated realignment saves the growing and apparently important operational stocks mission at the

Depot. Operational stocks are mobile water purification, fuel and mini-city components that can be shipped in containers to combat or disaster scenes quickly. In fact, the Depot has responded to several disasters around the globe in the past year with "op-stocks" and is considered the model op-stocks program in the country.

According to SIAD Public Affairs Office Larry Rogers, op-stocks continue to grow at the Depot and several more million dollars worth of work arrived for the operation just last week. Much of

the op-stocks equipment was used in the Gulf War and is slowly being refurbished and repacked at SIAD.

But the Depot's history is in ammunition and a local domino theory exists that if munitions go at SIAD, everything else could go in the future as well.

If the base stays on the final BRAC list, local jobs will undoubtedly be lost. But how many jobs and when they would begin slipping away is still unclear, according to Rogers.

Depot officials estimated in early March that 200-250 jobs would be

lost with munitions and most likely, the 400 regular Army soldiers that protect the ammo. Rogers said Thursday, April 6 "there's still no clear clarification on the numbers," of jobs that could be lost. "That should come out during the BRAC process."

Confusion reigned after the realignment listing because Herger's office said that 800 civilian jobs would be lost at SIAD. But SIAD only has 750 civilian jobs and about 500 of them are in the so far unaffected op-stocks. At any rate, Rogers

admitted last week the uncertainty is not helping morale at SIAD.

### Timetable

One thing that is certain is that President Clinton will get the BRAC recommendations on July 1. He will send them back to BRAC on July 15 with his opinions for reconsideration. By August 15, BRAC will then transmit its revised recommendations on closures and realignments to the President.

On September 1, the President will either approve or reject all the

final recommendations. If he rejects them at that time, no closures or realignments will occur this year. If he approves the final recommendations, they will be submitted to Congress for its consideration.

If Congress takes no action within 45 legislative days, closures and realignments will begin. If Congress chooses to pass a joint resolution of rejection, no closures or realignments occur.

That means that SIAD employees in munitions will at least have jobs through the late fall of this year.

# Lassen County **TIMES** 50¢

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Vol. 17 No. 26

Susanville, California 96130 (916) 237-5321

Tuesday, April 11, 1995

## Preserve the Depot

Despite the fact the Sierra Army Depot has been placed on the federal realignment and not the closure list, concern remains about the Depot's future.

There is still a possibility the Depot could be placed on this year's military closure list. Many feel that the loss of munitions at the base will make it easier to close if and when future base closings occur. That's because the Depot was placed on the last level of a tiering system for munitions bases and bases at that Tier III level will lose munitions in the future.

Currently, our U.S. House of Representatives member Wally Herger, is asking that the Tiering system be redone, in hopes that the base can get a higher rating and save the munitions.

The Depot has taken a hit but how much of one is still unsure. The Pentagon's figures are higher than the Depot's as to how many jobs will be lost. Still the Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot strongly recommends writing letters to help preserve the Depot's future by having the tiering process reviewed.

Individual letters are encouraged and form letters highly discouraged. Letters should be directed to:

- U.S. Congressman Wally Herger, 2433 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-0502. It will get there quicker by being sent to the office at 55 Independence Circle, Suite 10, Chico, Calif., 95926. Copies should be sent to:
  - Governor Pete Wilson, State Capitol, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.
  - U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, 331 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.
  - U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, 112 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510.
  - Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich (Nevada) 300 Booth St., Reno, NV 89509.
  - Senator Tim Leslie, 4081 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.
  - Assemblyman Bernie Richter, State Capitol, Room 4015, Sacramento, CA 95814.
  - Colonel Don Whitfield, Commander, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA, 96113-5000.

### Contact your legislators...

PRESIDENT - Bill Clinton, The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave, Washington, D.C. 20503, 202-456-1111, Fax: 202-456-1201  
U.S. SENATOR - Dianne Feinstein, Dir. 331 Hart Senate Office Bldg, Washington, D.C. 20510, 202-224-2601, 10701 Montgomery St., Suite 205, San Francisco, CA 94133, 415-774-2727  
U.S. SENATOR - Barbara Boxer, Dir. 112 Hart Senate Office Bldg, Washington, D.C. 20510, 202-224-2553, 10701 Montgomery St., Suite 205, San Francisco, CA 94133, 415-774-2727  
U.S. CONGRESSMAN - Wally Herger, 55 Independence Circle, Suite 10, Chico, CA 95926, 916-291-4411, 10701 Montgomery St., Suite 205, San Francisco, CA 94133, 415-774-2727  
STATE SENATOR - Tom Levin, State Capitol, Room 4015, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916-223-2744  
ASSEMBLYMAN - Bernie Richter, State Capitol, Room 4015, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916-223-2744  
GOVERNOR - Pete Wilson, Office of the Governor, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916-223-2744

# Show of force sought for Depot

By Shayla Gill  
Staff Writer

It's time for the public to get involved in the effort to keep the Sierra Army Depot off the base realignment and closure list. Organizers of the effort are seeking public turnout, money and more letters to elected officials.

About 100 people heard the plea for involvement at a Monday, April 10 informational meeting held by the Committee to Retain Sierra Army Depot (CRSAD). Most of those gathered for the 5 p.m. meeting at the Post Theater expressed a willingness to help convince

the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission not to remove the Depot's ammunition mission.

Two members of the commission will visit the Depot on Tuesday, April 25. During that investigation of the depot's military worth, CRSAD wants public participation to overwhelm the BRAC commissioners.

Lassen County Chamber of Commerce President Larry Rogers (who is also the base public affairs officer, but cannot take a stand on the closure issue in that capacity) said the commissioners' plea will land on the Depot airfield "that a lot

of people don't even know we have."

From the time the two women get off the plane, Rogers said he wants them surrounded by hundreds of concerned local citizens and state and national elected officials.

"I firmly believe that we will be overrun by the media on the 25th," Rogers said. "I have no doubt that will be picked up on the national news."

CRSAD wants to insure that kind of coverage through the presence of high level elected officials. The committee encouraged letters urging attendance by Senators Diane Feinstein and Barbara

Boxer, Governor Pete Wilson, and Congressman Wally Herger. A sample letter distributed at the theater meeting said local voters expect support.

"We...believe it mandatory that you are here at Sierra Army Depot, in person, on 25 April 1995 when the BRAC Commissioners come to visit the Depot to determine military worth," the letter said.

It adds that strong political support is necessary if the Depot is to be saved. In the vast majority of the BRAC visits to other states, the letter said, state and local political leaders are always present to

underscore their support. It concludes with the expectation that California politicians would want to support their constituents as other national leaders do.

Jack Hoffman, president of the local chapter of the American Federation of Government Employees offered to fax to Washington, D.C. copies of similar letters written by members of the public. He urged letter writers to fax him at 257-6393.

"You gotta keep writing," Hoffman

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## Base...

Continued from page 1

said. "I wrote probably 1,000 letters. You gotta keep going."

The sample letter also summarizes the committee's argument against realignment of the base and loss of its munitions storage mission. It refers to the Depot as an ideally situated, high quality national asset.

The committee claims the Depot has the largest demilitarization capacity in the Army for old and unsafe ammunition. The base destroys more than 20,000 tons of ammo and 200 rocket motors each year.

Rogers said the state is on the verge of issuing a ten year permit that will make the Depot, known as SIAD, one of the last facilities in the country with demilitarization capability. State Senator Tim Leslie promised to try to deliver the permit by the 25th, according to Rogers.

CRSAD claims the decision to

recommend realignment of the Depot was based on a seriously flawed study called the Army Tiering Study. Much of the effort to keep the base off the closure list focuses on that study.

Speaking as a private citizen, SIAD's Chief Strategic Business Officer Dick Neiger told the group gathered for the public information meeting that data from that study is "nowhere close to correct." He said estimates on what the military would save by realigning the Depot are inaccurate.

"Instead of saving \$29 million a year," Neiger said, "we'd actually lose a couple million dollars a year."

The committee will get professional assistance in highlighting the inconsistencies and outdated data used to arrive at the low rank the study assigned SIAD. CRSAD member and Lassen County Supervisor Lyle Lough told the crowd that state officials repeatedly urged the group to hire a consultant. Lough said the committee recently hired base closure consultant, Survivors Group, Inc. (SGI)

of Sacramento.

"They were responsible for developing the BRAC process," Lough said. "Now they're involved in showing people how to beat it."

SGI's staff includes retired Col. Bill Harvey, who previously ran the BRAC office. The plan includes two phases for the effort, to be billed at \$200 an hour.

A letter to the committee from SGI President John Murphy said phase one will concentrate on the site visit and the regional BRAC hearing in San Francisco on Friday, April 28.

Most of those assembled at the theater rose their hands when asked if they would ride a bus to that hearing. Rogers said a bus or busses will be chartered for the trip.

"We know everyone is concerned," said union steward Daryl Bottini. "We're sure everyone is interested."

Base supporters will have only 25 minutes to address the commission. But Rogers added that a strong showing of force is necessary to impress the members

of BRAC. Lough recommended that the effort focus on military value.

"Above all we don't want to antagonize anybody," he said. "Don't attack the other guy."

The second phase of the effort will provide ongoing support necessary through the end of June "to ensure SIAD's case is not diluted by competing communities' efforts."

Other communities have paid between \$125,000 and \$500,000 for base closure consulting, according to published reports. But SGI agreed not to charge more than \$20,000. Even at that rate and with support from the county and city of Susanville, the committee needs contributions.

Donations can be made to the chamber account, number 142212 at Sierra Central Credit Union, or be mailed directly to the chamber at PO Box 338, Susanville, CA, 96130. Rogers also suggested dropping contributions off at the chamber office located at 84 N. Lassen St.

Members of the base community

gathered for the meeting seemed to agree that the effort to save the Depot must continue to put pressure on elected officials. Hoffman reported that Senator Feinstein is 100 percent behind the effort. Senator Boxer has not responded, but did sign all the letters of support written by Congressman Herger.

Hoffman said the effort cannot relax until July 1 when the final closure decisions are made. In the meantime, Rogers said the committee is already seeing results at the state level.

"Some of those folks who couldn't find SIAD on a map, today they are at our defense," Rogers said.

"If you consider the ripple effect, we're talking about up to 37 percent of the county economy," Sorvaag said. "I think the citizens of the county really appreciate this installation more than they have in the past."

The question now is will that appreciation translate into the participation, donations of money and letter writing that will convince BRAC not to close the Depot.

**B****SUPERIOR CALIFORNIA**▶ EDITORIALS  
▶ OBITUARIES**Lassen fights to keep Army depot open**By Jane Braxton Little  
Bee Correspondent

HERLONG — For Sierra Army Depot, Tuesday was a daylong all-out military survival exercise.

The Lassen County base, targeted for a reduction of nearly half its 1,250 jobs, dropped its 53-year cloak of secrecy in an unreserved effort to convince Base Realignment and Closure Commissioner Wendi L. Steele of its importance to the local community, the Army and the nation.

To demonstrate Sierra's unique military role, Steele and about 100 other visitors were treated to videos, data charts and tours of the 96,500-acre base through fields of blooming hop sage and ear-splitting detonations of outdated ammunition.

The commission has until June

30 to review information from the Army depot and 14 other California military facilities before making final recommendations to President Clinton, Steele said.

At Sierra, the economic future of an entire rural county is at stake, said Jack Lensing, chairman of a committee to retain the military base.

The depot 35 miles southeast of Susanville contributes \$36 million annually to the local economy, the largest single payroll. It represents 37 percent of the county's personal income and base personnel spend an additional \$5 million a year in purchases of local goods and services, Lensing said.

In the proposed closure and realignment list announced March 1 by Defense Secretary William Perry, Sierra Army Depot is sched-

uled to lose its function as a munitions base.

Since 1993, the depot also has stored and repaired mobile water purification systems, fuel stations and mini-dwelling units that can be shipped to military sites. Those functions are not included in the downsizing, but without the munitions facility Sierra Army Depot would not have enough personnel or funding to continue them, said Alice H. Allison, chief of the base program and manpower division.

If Sierra remains on the realignment list, the entire facility could be closed within six years, said depot spokesman Larry Rogers.

The loss would be devastating to Lassen County, said Lensing. He predicted that unemployment would double to 21 percent.

Local and Army officials opposed to downsizing the base re-

served their harshest criticism for an Army evaluation of the depot that they said contributed to its selection for the list.

Not only is the data flawed, it's "simply, irrefutably incorrect" in six of 17 areas, said Lassen County Supervisor Lyle Lough. He claimed there were errors in the size of the depot's available work force and ammunitions storage area, its deployment network and the cost of available landfills.

Lough said the depot could move off the closure and realignment list if the data were corrected but that Army officials have "made light of" their mistakes.

Army officials did not respond Tuesday to the allegations of error.

The commission can make additions to the realignment list until May 17, Steele said.

## Feinstein, Boxer join base battle

### Senators join Lassen in bid to preserve Sierra depot

By Steve Gibson  
Bee Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO — Lassen County leaders were joined Friday by U.S. Sens. Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer in their fight to thwart a Pentagon proposal to reduce operations at Sierra Army Depot with a loss of as many as 800 jobs.

Their pleas came during a daylong hearing by the federal Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, charged with making recommendations for military base closures and realignments nationwide.

Rep. Vic Fazio, D-West Sacramento, and a representative for Gov. Pete Wilson also appeared before the panel to argue that additional base closures in California would cause serious job losses and major economic repercussions.

"Enough is enough!" Boxer said of prospects for additional closures in California.

The commission took no action at the daylong hearing, one of numerous planned nationwide.

By the end of June, the commission will vote on its closure list, which includes 56 major bases, including Long Beach Naval Shipyard. Closures or realign-

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ments also are recommended at more than 20 other smaller military facilities in California.

Another Northern California military facility, McClellan Air Force Base, is not included on the Pentagon's 1995 closure list, but the commission conceivably could add it during deliberations.

Sierra's proposed realignment "was based on a faulty Army study which was designed to measure ammunition storage capacity, not the military value of particular depots," Feinstein said.

Among other things, Jack Lensing, chairman of the Committee to Relinquish the Sierra Army Depot, contended the Army used inaccurate data in computing savings that would be achieved by the proposed realignment.

The Army's estimated costs "are too low and anticipated manpower and recurring savings are too high," Lensing said. "These two elements ... make (it) a bad business decision for the taxpayer."

Lensing, Boxer and Feinstein asked the commission to take a close look at the Pentagon's recommendations about the Sierra depot before making a final decision.

The Army minimized or completely ignored the fact that the base is traversed by two major railroads that link it directly to seaports," Boxer told the commission.

The depot also is the only such facility in the nation that has a landing strip capable of handling the Air Force's huge C-5A cargo aircraft — "essential to mobilizing ammunition stocks," Boxer said.

Feinstein told commissioners that Sierra's realignment may "appear minor on the surface, but more than 800 jobs will be lost in rural Lassen County, an area that greatly depends on the base for its economic livelihood."

Lassen County, with an unemployment rate of 14 percent, would be "economically devastated" as a result of this realignment, Feinstein said.

Sierra is strategically located (and) is closer to Oakland and Concord seaports than any other Army ammunition depot," Feinstein said.

The commission was urged to refrain from closing any more bases in California by Feinstein, Boxer, Fazio and Lee Grissom, director of Wilson's Office of Planning and Research.

Twenty-two major military installations in California have been targeted for closure or realignment since 1988.

Boxer said California's economy is in a precarious position.

Additional job losses from new base closures may be too much for us to bear."

If this year's recommendations are approved, California military

facilities targeted for closure since 1988 represent a cumulative loss of more than 215,000 jobs and \$7.5 billion in personal income, Grissom said.

"That's the equivalent of wiping out more than half the jobs in the city of San Francisco," he said.

"If base closings have caused an economic riptide in other states, it has caused a tsunami in California — four times our fair share," Grissom said.

Of the 22 California bases targeted for closure since 1988, only three — including Sacramento Army Depot — "are having success in reuse," Feinstein added.

The Army Depot, targeted for closure in 1991, now houses a primary manufacturing plant for Packard Bell and eventually is expected to employ more workers than when the Army had more than 3,000 people on the payroll there.

Testifying about McClellan — one of the largest industrial employers in Northern California with 13,000 jobs — Grissom urged commissioners to "hold firm" to the 1993 base-closing panel's directive that the Pentagon switch to "interservice" maintenance and repair work.

Interservicing is a procedure under which Air Force depots would vie for servicing Navy and Marine aircraft. It has long been sought by supporters of the McClellan-based Sacramento Air Logistics Center, who believe the base would fare well in competition for workload.

Grissom suggested this year's base-closing panel tell the Pentagon that "if interservicing can't be accomplished, commercialization of depots be considered."

Fazio described the base as a "national asset that should not only be preserved but fully utilized."

He said the Pentagon's recommendation that McClellan be kept open recognizes the base's "unique capabilities," particularly in high-tech repair and maintenance.

"If the commission wants to go beyond the (Pentagon's) recommendation, then the best way to eliminate redundancy and achieve true efficiencies in depot maintenance ... is through cross-servicing," he said.

Fazio promised an intensive lobbying effort between now and May 10, the date the commission will add closure candidates to its list.



The Sierra Army Depot put on an impressive show for Base Realignment and Closure Commissioner Wendt Steele when it blew up 14 pits of explosives. Steele and area residents on the Depot tour got to within about 1-1/2 miles of the explosions. It took seven seconds for the sound to reach the crowd at the detonation site command center. Photo/Dave Moller



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# Lassen County **TIMES**

50¢

# Hope for Depot ammo mission after meetings

## BRAC commissioner visits Herlong

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

The battle to save Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) reached its local crescendo last week and there is more hope that the Army may keep the munitions mission there.

Although the possible loss of munitions at SIAD in Herlong would have an obvious, devastating effect on Lassen County's economy, that was not stressed during two official meetings.

What was stressed was the Depot's claims of military superiority and low-cost ability to get munitions and operational stocks jobs done. That message came first on Tuesday, April 25, when Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commissioner Wendi Steele visited the Depot.

With U.S. Congressman Wally Herger at her side, Steele was lobbied and informed during a full day of public meetings and a tour of the base. The tour culminated in a demonstration at the SIAD

demolition pits.

The idea was to impress on Steele the Depot claim that it has the largest, most cost-efficient ammo demolition capability in the country. That was partially done with the burning of rocket motors at the only site in the country that handles that job. The rocket motors are burned to meet arms reductions treaties and SIAD officials said the Navy in particular does not know where it would go to get the job done and thereby fulfill the treaties in the future if the mission is lost.

It was followed with a striking demonstration of numerous 10,000 pound blasts at the Depot demolition pits. With billowing clouds of ammo smoke still hanging in the air, demolition pits boss Dan Galbreath wondered what the country would do without his crew and their pits.

Galbreath, affectionately known as "Demo Dan" asked, "Where are

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

we going to go?" if SIAD loses munitions. He noted that other demolition sites can handle only hundreds of pounds of ammo a day, while he can blow up thousands.

Earlier in the day, Steele learned that SIAD will blow up 31 percent of all outdated U.S. Armed Forces ammo this year. That was a statistic that impressed her and she acknowledged that in a press conference.

Steele also was given a tour of the operational stocks area of the base, where water systems, fuel stations and mini-cities are readied for combat and disaster situations in easy-to-use metal containers. She was repeatedly reminded that the "op-stocks" at SIAD were deemed the model for the rest of the Army in 1993 and remain so.

She was also told that BRAC projections of needing only 240 civilians to keep the op-stocks at peak efficiency was low. According to base Chief of Budget and Manpower Alice Allison, that number should be 512.

Allison also told Steele that the BRAC projection of realignment cost for SIAD of \$14 million was way off base. Allison contended

the loss of the munitions mission at SIAD would actually cost the government at least \$62 million and most likely \$101 million.

That's because BRAC did not factor in moving the \$1.6 billion worth of ammo currently stored at SIAD or the ammo radiological surveys. Allison claimed the BRAC projection of saving \$55 million by realigning SIAD would actually turn into a \$45 million loss.

## BRAC hearing

That information and more was related to the BRAC Commission at a Bay Area hearing on Friday, April 28. There, U.S. Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer went to bat for SIAD, noting that California has already lost more than its fair share of bases in the past few years. "Enough is enough," Boxer told the commission.

Boxer, Feinstein and local Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot member Jack Lensing asked the commission to take a second look at the Pentagon's realignment recommendation for SIAD. The recommendation would shut down the ammo mission, but it was based on flawed data.

Boxer noted that the Army did not consider SIAD's excellent transportation capabilities. "The

Army minimized or completely ignored the fact that the base is transversed by two major railroads that link it directly to ... seaports," Boxer said. She also pointed out that SIAD is the only ammo depot in the country with a 7,100 foot landing strip and staging area that can land and load the Army's huge C-5A cargo plane.

## Decision timetable

At the end of June, the BRAC commission will make its final recommendations on base realignments and closures. That list will be go to President Clinton, who will send it back in mid-July with his opinions.

By August 15, BRAC will then send its revised, final recommendations back to Clinton. On September 1, Clinton will either approve or reject all those recommendations. If he rejects them, there will be no closures or realignments this year. If he approves them, they will be submitted to Congress.

If Congress takes no action within 45 legislative days, the closures and alignments will automatically begin. If Congress passes a joint resolution of rejection, no closures or realignments will occur.

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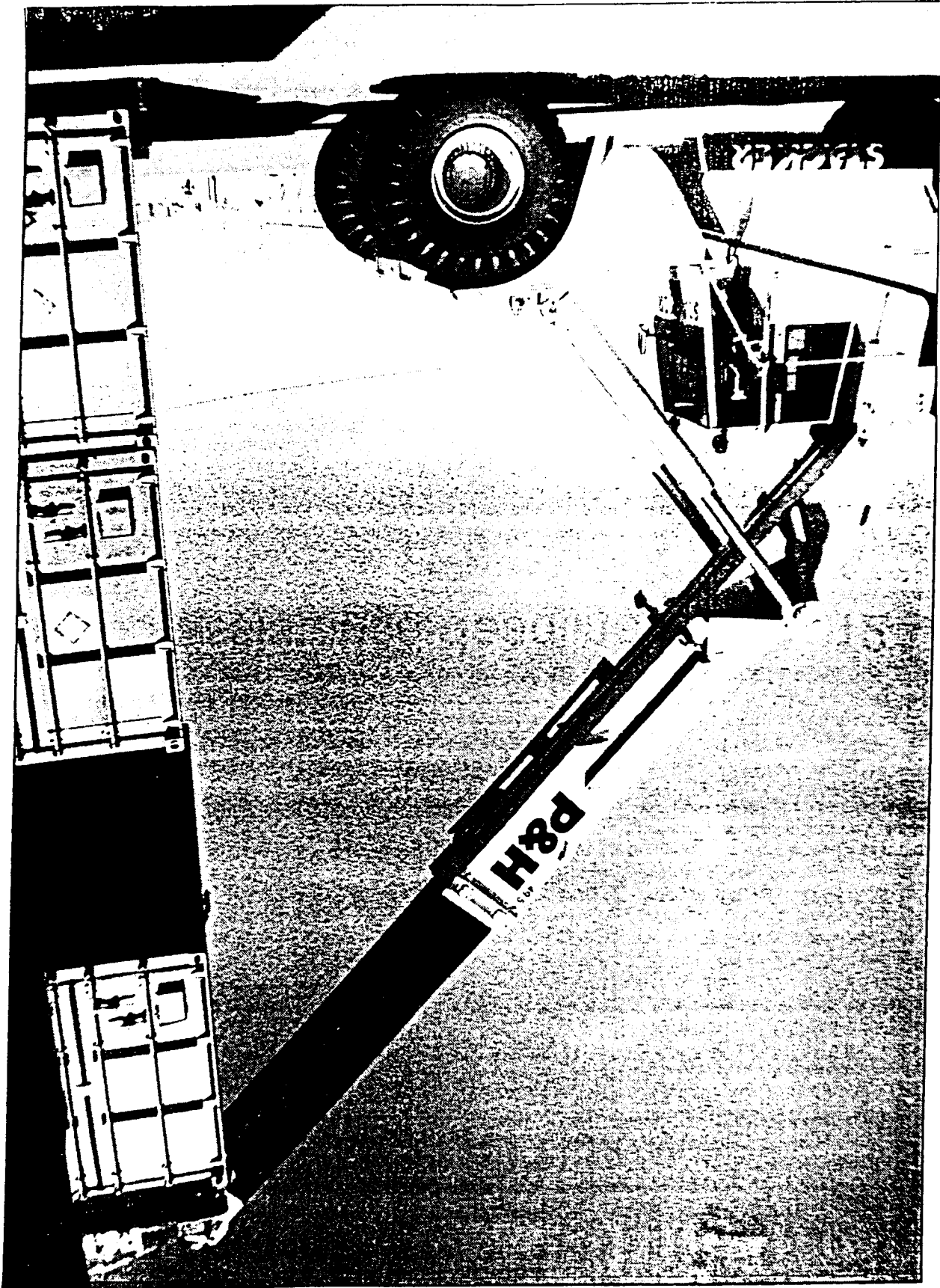
In front, from left, Depot Commander Col. Don Whitfield, Commissioner Steele and Congressman Wally Herger listen to an explanation of the Depot's operational stocks program.

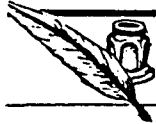


At top, a rocket motor burns so hot at the Depot demolition site that the crowd more than one mile away can feel the heat. At right, Commissioner Steele addresses the media during a press conference on the base.



Commissioner Steele managed to have a little fun during her visit to the Depot. At the operations stocks area, Steele drove the "Super Stacker" and stacked a large op-stocks container on top of two others.





# Editorials...Opinions

## Cross your fingers for the Depot

With the visit of the federal Base Realignment and Closure Commissioner to Sierra Army Depot and the commission's meeting in the Bay Area last week, the battle to save the Depot's munitions mission is now out of local hands.

But those hands did an exemplary job in disseminating information and getting it to the commission. The work of the local Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot is to be more than lauded, as it may have swayed Commissioner Wendi Steele and the commission to re-evaluate the Depot's ammunition mission. If the committee's hard work pays off, it will keep a large portion of our local economy intact and on a grander scale, save American tax dollars.

In particular, the committee was able to tell Steele last week that the Depot blows up 31 percent of all the ammunition in the country that is annually disposed of at the most cost efficient rate in the nation. She acknowledged that she was unaware of that fact and seemed duly impressed.

She also learned that even if the ammunition mission is lost, the operational stocks mission (mobile water systems, fueling stations and mini-cities) will need twice the number of civilian personnel to operate at its current level than the commission thought. That would decimate what is considered to be the model operational stocks program in the country. Again, she acknowledged that she was impressed.

Hopefully, Steele also heard the overall statement during her visit to the Depot. If you want to save U.S. tax dollars, don't chop on a base that is already doing just that.

Even if the worst happens and the Depot loses munitions, there are many people who should be applauded. The local committee members, Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey, Supervisor Lyle Lough and businessman Jack Lensing are at the forefront. Though not an official committee member, Lassen County Community Development Director Bob Sorvaag was integral in getting background work done for them.

Congressman Wally Herger was at Steele's side almost the entire time during her Depot visit. He and his staff have supplied an enormous amount of energy to help save the Depot. State Senator Tim Leslie couldn't be at the Depot but he and his staff also chipped in, as did Assemblyman Bernie Richer. The staffs of Gov. Wilson and U.S. Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer also pitched in. Feinstein and Boxer particularly helped at the commission meeting held in the Bay Area.

Not to be forgotten are the civilians and Army personnel at the Depot. Their exemplary work ethic and track record made the battle to save their jobs much easier. Their leader, Col. Don Whitfield, should also be commended.

In the past few months, this newspaper has been using this space to ask our readers to write letters of support for the Depot. We understand that has been productive and we're not ashamed to say we're proud we could contribute. Now, letters of thanks to the officials we asked you to write are in order. Again, here are the addresses:

- U.S. Congressman Wally Herger, 2433 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-0502, or 55 Independence Circle, Suite 10, Chico, Calif. 95926.
- Governor Pete Wilson, State Capitol, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, 331 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.
- U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, 112 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510.
- Senator Tim Leslie, Room 4081 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- Assemblyman Bernie Richer, Room 4015 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- Colonel Don Whitfield, Commander, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA, 96113-5000.



# Lassen County **TIMES**

50¢

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Susanville, California 96130 (916) 257-5321

Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1994

## Sierra Depot threatened:

# Locals, Herger wage war to save key asset, payroll

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

Rumors have flown for years that the Sierra Army Depot in Herlong would close. This time, they may have some basis.

While officials at the Depot said this summer the base's gradual switch from munitions to field supplies would probably save the base, another obstacle has popped up. The base is currently rated at the third and lowest level in a three tier system for munitions bases.

Although the base continues to undergo a transformation as a port for easily shippable units like water purity and fuel systems, the next round of base closures may catch them before it's too late. That's because Tier Three bases like the Depot are the most vulnerable when Congress pulls out the military base axe next spring.

That has prompted Lassen County officials and Congressman Wally Herger to get the Depot reclassified and to do anything else possible to save the base for the future.

According to Supervisor Lyle Lough, the need to save the Depot is obvious. It represents about "10 percent of our job force," in Lassen County.

According to Depot statistics and County Administrative Officer (CAO) Bill Bixby, the Depot payroll is \$36 million. Bixby said the payroll at the California Correctional Center is \$33 million.

More of the Depot payroll escapes the area than the prison's because about 20 percent of the Depot workers live out-of-county, Bixby said, but the figure is still nothing to sneeze at. In addition, the Depot supports county businesses with contract work, Bixby noted.

### Mobilization

Lough, Bixby and County Community Development Director Bob Sorvaag went to San Diego last week to a conference on base closures. They found out that the list of closures will come next March and rumors should be flying by January, Bixby said.

According to Bixby and Lough, the plan is to immediately start promoting the base and get it into the second or third tier in the rating system. Tier One is for bases that are immediately ready to deploy, Tier

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

Two for those that can deploy quickly and Tier Three for those who need more time to deploy supplies.

Bixby noted that the base recently deployed water and fuel relief units to Rwanda and Haiti swiftly, which makes locals and Herger wonder why it is not listed in the first or second tier.

Toward that end, Lough said Saturday, Dec. 10 that he wants to set up a county committee to help keep the base and will bring it up at today's supervisors meeting (Tuesday, Dec. 13).

According to Bixby and Sorvaag, members at the San Diego conference said a key to saving the base is community involvement. Local government intervention will not be enough they said.

Even if the Sierra Army Depot is not on the base hit list next spring, "we need to head off future attacks on the base as well," Bixby said. Officials from the City of Monterey — which recently lost its base — had lessons for other communities, Bixby said. "They said you spend whatever it takes in money or time to get the job done. They said you never want to look back and say 'why didn't we do

this?'"

### Herger on job

Congressman Herger is already on the offensive for the Depot.

Herger has contacted the U.S. General Accounting Office, (GAO) which placed the Depot at Tier Three. Herger told the GAO that the Depot should not lose its munitions status and indeed, "has the least expensive ammunition operation in the entire Depot Systems Command, with a cost of \$43.53 per hour as opposed to the DESCOM average of \$103 per hour.

Herger also questioned why the tiering system took cost efficiency into account fourth in the GAO's line of importance. He also noted that the Depot's location is excellent for both security and logistics and still has three times as much ammunition as any other installation in the country. The Depot also has the best munitions destruction facility in the Army, Herger said.

His final aim is to get the Depot into at least the second tier and hopefully the first because he thinks losing the ammunition mission now will make it easier for Army officials to close the base later.

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# Lassen County **TIMES** 50¢

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Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1994

## Sierra Army Depot

# Officials fear base closure

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

Despite repeated assertions there is no immediate danger of the Sierra Army Depot closing, political officials are convinced there is a clear and present danger looming over the Herlong base.

On Tuesday, Dec. 20, representatives from Congressman Wally Herger's office and state Senator Tim Leslie's office huddled with county and Susanville politicians over the possible closure of the depot. Those representatives also came unannounced to the Lassen County Times and told this writer in no uncertain terms there is a strong possibility the base could close in the next five years.

At the Lassen County Board of Supervisors meeting that same day,

Rod Olsen, an aide to Senator Leslie, told the board "the threat is real," and that the base could close within two years, "according to my source."

In a later interview, Olsen said he wasn't totally convinced the base could close within two years because it would be a logistic impossibility. However, he reiterated that his source gave him the two-year closure figure.

"The most important thing for the public to know is that the base could close," Olsen said Thursday, Dec. 22. "Whether it closes in two or ten years is irrelevant. We want to fight it, that's what's important here."

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## Depot...

Continued from page 1

In reaction to the immediacy of those statements, the board authorized Supervisor Lyle Lough to spend up to \$2,500 of county money to work against the base's closure. The supervisors were unanimous in their stance, recognizing the base has the largest payroll in Lassen County — \$36 million — and that losing it would bring disaster.

Later in the day, Lough met with Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey, County Chamber of Commerce President Jack Lensing, county economic development consultant Pat Landon and county Dept. of Community Development Director Bob Sorvaag to map strategy for the situation, according to Sorvaag. The group is the unofficial committee that is striving to save the base for Lassen County. Sorvaag said Lough, Jeskey and Lensing will be traveling to Washington D.C. right after the New Year to begin the battle to save the depot for Lassen County.

In an interview on Thursday, Dec. 22, Sorvaag said Herger's office is leading the charge to save the base, which in itself is a complicated situation. That's because the base expects to begin phasing out its munitions mission at some point and for the last few years has taken on an additional mission the Army calls operational stocks. Operational stocks at the depot are containerized, easily shippable units to be used in battle or disaster scenes. The Herlong depot's operational stocks include water purification systems, fuel stations and mini-dwelling units.

Also, the depot was recently rated last on a three-tier level for munitions bases. While depot Public Affairs Officer Larry Rogers contends the tier listing and current base closure operations are unrelated, Herger and Leslie's people beg to differ.

Both offices maintain that if the Sierra Army Depot loses its munitions mission, it will make it that much easier to close.

But in a recent memo to depot employees, Rogers said the operational stocks should enhance the depot in the eyes of BRAC, the 1995 Base Realignment and

Closure board which will officially come out with a hit list of bases on March 1, 1995. However in a Thursday, Dec. 22 interview, Rogers said the list will be probably be leaked the later part of January.

### Two-year closure doubted

In that same interview, Rogers said he thinks it would be logistically impossible to close the Sierra Army Depot within two years. He added that he did not know where Olsen got the two-year figure from.

Rogers said the Army's tier system has set it up so that munitions will one day leave the depot, but they have not kicked the plan into action.

"Very hypothetically, a high priority closure could happen in two years, but that's unlikely. They'd (the Army) have to bring in ever rail car and truck they could to pull it off," Rogers said. He added that under federal law, a base closure takes five years. However, "others that have come on the closure list (in recent years) have accelerated that date," Rogers said.

### Depot's value

According to a report Sorvaag compiled for the supervisors and County Administrative Officer Bill Bixby, the Sierra Army Depot is an extremely valuable resource for Lassen County.

The report, entitled "The Economic Impact of the Sierra Army Depot," contends closure of the base would be a massive economic blow to the county.

The base employs 900 civilians and 400 military people, the report said. In just civilians alone, that's 9.5 percent of the county's workforce. The payroll from the base is \$36 million per year, even larger than the \$33 million payroll generated by the California Correctional Center. Those

numbers are large, but in economic terms, the exponential numbers are even larger.

According to Sorvaag, "In the Lassen County economy, there are three jobs in the tertiary economy (service and retail) for every two jobs in primary employment. This may mean that up to an additional 1,950 retail/service jobs could be lost if the primary jobs at the Sierra Army Depot are lost. The compound effect then would be that 3,250 jobs or 30.1 percent of the total labor force jobs (in Lassen County) would be affected. The total number of jobs would be reduced from 10,675 to 7,475."

If the 900 civilian jobs at the base are lost, it would take the current unemployment level of 10.9 percent in Lassen County to 19.4 percent, Sorvaag estimated.

**"Very hypothetically,  
a high priority  
closure could happen  
in two years, but  
that's unlikely!"**

**\*  
- Larry Rogers  
Public Affairs Officer**

And that's not all. The base spends \$1.3 million annually with county businesses, according to Sorvaag's report. And Sorvaag estimated the base workers personal spending accounts for 19.8 percent of the total retail sales within Lassen County. Add the base's spending with local businesses and it mounts to 21 percent of the county's retail economy, Sorvaag said.

Still, that's not all. If the base jobs go and the service/retail jobs

go with them, the count could lose \$40 million in retail sales, according to Sorvaag's calculations. That's 37 percent, or more than one-third of the county's total retail sales.

"The cumulative impact of the loss of these sales, at a minimum, could mean the closure of six restaurants, one major food purveyor, three convenience stores, two service stations, one major general merchandiser, one building supply dealer, an automobile sales dealership, and seven specialty stores," Sorvaag's report said.

Also, "Since the schools of the Fort Sage Unified School District are located on the Sierra Army Depot, the closure of the Depot would probably also mean the closure of Herlong High School and possible the closure of elementary schools in the southern part of Lassen County."

Sorvaag's report also said the impact on the housing industry in Lassen County would be huge.

"Provided that employees of the Sierra Army Depot could not find employment elsewhere in the county, and with the assumption that most workers, particularly the white collar workers, would relocate to other federal institutions, there would be 450 dwelling units on the market in the south county and 270 dwelling units on the market in the Susanville/Janesville area," the report said.

"Past trends have shown that about 151 dwelling units a year are added to the housing stock within all of Lassen County. This means that five years worth of housing stock would suddenly come available. That event could have a profound effect on the construction and building industry. There are currently 425 persons employed in construction and about 36 license contractors who would be adversely affected by a sudden glut of houses on the housing market," the report said.



## Letter campaign urged for depot

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

Now its up to the locals.

That's what the Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot and Congressman Wally Herger said last week to Lassen residents who want to save the county's largest payroll of \$36 million.

In a report issued to county Board of Supervisors and the press on Tuesday, Jan. 17, the committee said letters now need to be written to legislators and Depot Commander Don Whitfield asking that the post be saved. (A list of who to write is at the end of this story.)

Committee members are Supervisor Lyle Lough, Susanville

Mayor Jim Jeskey and Lassen County Chamber of Commerce President Jack Lensing. The trio traveled to Washington D.C. on a two-day, whirlwind lobbying tour on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 11 and 12.

According to a statement from Herger's office the trio "certainly deserves the strongest praise. In my experience, the squeaky wheel gets the grease."

Herger went on to say, "The retention of the Sierra Army Depot is key for America's national security. At a time when Asia is playing an increasingly important

See DEPOT, page 10

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

role in America's foreign policy, Sierra is the only Army depot on the West Coast. Its proximity to the seaports at Oakland and Concord means that ammunition can be transported rapidly from the Sierra Army Depot to military sites throughout the world.

"In addition, during this period of budgetary constraints, the retention of the Sierra Army Depot makes great economic sense. The direct labor hourly rate at Sierra is significantly lower than that at other Army depots in the West."

The Sierra Depot has been rated behind the munitions depots in Hawthorne, Nev. and the Tooele Army Depot in Utah. Local officials and Herger became alarmed when they learned that Sierra was listed as third, or last, in a three tier system devised last year. Hawthorne is listed in the second tier and Tooele in the first tier.

Hawthorne has extensive munitions storage capacity and Tooele has a number of other military missions, according to Army documents.

What truly concerned Herger and

local officials was a statement made in an October 26, 1994 Army letter. It said that Tier III depots like Sierra in the U.S. would eventually have their ammunition mission eliminated.

That came just before the latest round of U.S. military base closure talks began and local officials feared a connection to the Tier III listing and base closings.

Officials at Sierra contended the current changes there which include mobile operations units for quick dispatch to battlefields and disaster sites would help in base closure talks.

But local officials and representatives from Herger and State Senator Tim Leslie's office weren't so sure. In fact, those representatives told this newspaper they felt there was a direct relationship to the Tier III listing and the upcoming base closure list.

Since then, the move has blossomed to save the base.

According to Lough at the January 17 meeting, Congressman Herger lent them his office and everything they trio needed during their two-day trip. "We were told we were seeing the people we

needed to see," Lough said.

According to Lough, the trio stressed the military value of Sierra Army Depot first and the economic value to Lassen County second, a strategy they were urged to follow.

As for the letters campaign, Lough noted, "If we don't keep on it, we'll find ourselves left out in the cold."

Supervisor Claud Neely noted that "for all the years I've lived here, Sierra Army Depot has been taken for granted." He said that he could remember one occasion where the community raised \$10,000 in order to save 20 prison jobs "and two weeks later, 300 jobs walked out of the Depot and there was nothing in the paper about it."

Supervisor Jean Loubet noted that the Depot is one of the largest local purchasers or area products, which includes electricity from the Lassen Municipal Utilities District, (LMUD). "LMUD ratepayers will have to pick up the tab if the Depot goes down," Loubet said.

### Where to send letters

Here are the people that The Committee to Retain the Sierra

Army Depot recommend writing to concerning the base closure process. Individual letters are encouraged and form letters highly discouraged. Letters should be directed to:

- U.S. Congressman Wally Herger, 1108 Longworth Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. Copies should be sent to:

- Governor Pete Wilson, State Capitol, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.

- U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, 331 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

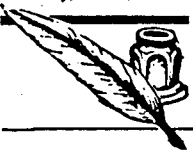
- U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, 112 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510.

- Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich (Nevada) 300 Booth St., Reno, NV 89509.

- Senator Tim Leslie, 4081 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.

- Assemblyman Bernie Richter, State Capitol, Room 4015, Sacramento, CA 95814.

- Colonel Don Whitfield, Commander, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA, 96113-5000.



# Editorials...Opinions

## Save Sierra Army Depot

According to Congressman Wally Herger and California Senator Tim Leslie's offices, there is a distinct possibility the Sierra Army Depot in Herlong will be placed on the next military base closure list. If the Depot should close, the local impact would be devastating.

The Depot has the largest payroll in Lassen County of \$36 million. More important, the Depot provides at least one-third of the retail and other business dollars generated in the county.

On a military level, closing the Depot would also be devastating. The Sierra Army Depot is the closest munitions base to western ports and Asia. With good highway access, two adjacent rail lines and an international airstrip, the Depot can dispatch munitions anywhere in the world quickly. It has major strategic importance.

The Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot strongly recommends writing letters to help save the Depot. The committee suggests letters stress the military strategic importance of the base first and the local economic impacts second.

Individual letters are encouraged and form letters highly discouraged. Letters should be directed to:

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  - Assemblyman Berdie Richter, State Capitol, Room 4015, Sacramento, CA 95814.
  - Colonel Don Whitfield, Commander, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA, 96113-5000.

## Former general enlists in effort to save Depot

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

The move to save the Sierra Army Depot and its \$38 million payroll gained strength last week when a former Army general came on board.

Former Gen. Peter Offringa toured the Herlong base and told a gathering at the South Lassen Community Center that he was enthused about the Depot's chances. Offringa told the Tuesday, Jan. 24 crowd that he served on the original

BRAC (Base Realignment and Closure) team as one of his last jobs in the Pentagon.

Because he helped make up the original base closure list several years ago, "I know how the process works and a how it can be dealt with," Offringa said. "The good news is that this is a good depot with a good story to tell." Offringa is currently working with Gov.

See DEPOT, page 10

Page 10A Lassen County Times  
Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1995 Susanville, Ca. 96130

### Depot...

Continued from page 1

Wilson's staff that is trying to keep California military bases from closing.

Offringa said selling the Depot's military value was the best way to save it, with emphasizing the economic impact of the community second. He said the Depot "is ideally situated in terms of transportation," noting its international landing strip, proximity to highways and two adjacent rail lines.

Offringa also said the Depot is "very competitive cost-wise," with the low direct hourly labor rate of \$43.53. The Toelle Army Depot in Utah — with which Sierra is perceived to be in competition — has a rate of \$73.02. The depot in Hawthorne, Nev. is a contracted plant and does not release its cost statistics.

### Three pronged attack

Offringa said he and Gov. Wilson's staff would try to save the Depot "with a three-pronged attack."

First, the Tier Study which last year placed the Depot at the lowest level of munitions bases needs to be attacked, Offringa said. Conclusions in the study about the Depot were not accurate and the

criteria used in the tiering system was off base, he said. The Army needs to know that the tier system must be re-evaluated, he said.

Second, "we need to get the Sierra story in front of the people in Washington," Offringa said. "I can assure you that letters get a lot of attention."

Supervisor Lyle Lough escorted Offringa on the base tour with fellow Retain Sierra Army Depot Committee members Jack Lensing and Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey. Lough said that letters to legislators are extremely important because "nothing energizes a politician more than a concerned constituency." Lough urged those in attendance to write their legislators about the Depot. A list of who to write is on page 6b of this week's newspaper.

The third prong is to get the correct information about the Depot in the hands of the current BRAC committee, Offringa said. "If that happen, I think we can be successful."

Lough scoffed at those who don't see a threat to the Depot. "They can do it and they will do it if we don't go to work," he said. "If one mission at the Depot is closed, (munitions) the cost of operation (for the mobile support systems) goes up. That's the first step in the death spiral of a base."

Lassen  
County

# TIMES

50¢

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Susanville, California 96130 (916) 257-5321

Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1995

## Battle continues to save Depot

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

There is hope emanating from Washington D.C. that the Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) will not close.

But the local Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot is taking nothing for granted as the deadline draws closer for the Army's latest base closure list. It will be made public on Wednesday, March 1.

Last week, a representative from Congressman Wally Herger's office said all is not lost for SIAD. Mike DiGiordano, who worked on the

last round of base closures for the Army, said in a telephone conference that there is hope.

DiGiordano said the Secretary of Defense is balking at a long list of base closures because of the high cost of closing military installations. That looks like good news for California because the state was hit hard by base closures two years ago and perhaps has already taken its shots.

The other thing working in favor

See DEPOT, page 10

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

of the base is the political climate in Washington D.C. with the newly-elected Republican Congress. "Things are changing in Washington on almost an hourly basis," DiGiordano noted.

But committee members, which include Supervisor Lyle Lough, former Chamber of Commerce President Jack Lensing, Lassen County Community Development Director Bob Sorvaag and Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey, remain skeptical.

That's because the committee has found that the Army had SIAD ruled as a Tier II installation last February but declared it a Tier III depot when the Army's tiering report came out in May. Tier III is

the lowest designation on the tiering chart and is used for depots that are slated to be rid of the ammunition mission in the future.

According to Lough, the Toelle munitions depot in Utah was originally slated to be a Tier III base but somehow leapfrogged to Tier I when the list was issued last year.

"That tells me that politics played a large part in all of this," Lough said.

When asked if indeed a deal has already been struck with SIAD losing out, DiGiordano said "It's easy to speculate," that SIAD is in trouble because of political maneuvers. But whether a deal has been struck or not with regards to SIAD, "it's inappropriate to speculate," he said.

What is important is to get the tiering process re-evaluated,

DiGiordano said.

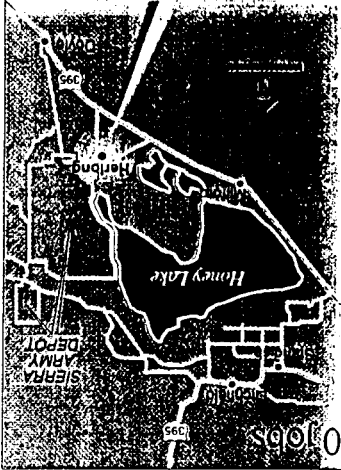
That's because even if SIAD survives this round of base closures it would remain vulnerable should the munitions mission be terminated. "We don't want it downsized to the point where it can't be defended," he said. "Munitions are key," for SIAD DiGiordano said "maybe to even make it start growing again."

DiGiordano said Congressman Herger will meet with Senator Diane Feinstein on the matter in coming days. "And we will continue to attack the tiering study," he said. "Any bit of information we can find to make SIAD shine, we will," he said.

SIAD has the largest single payroll in Lassen County of \$36 million. According to an economic survey done by Sorvaag, the depot is responsible for one-third of the retail sales in the county.

TODAY'S TOPIC: MILITARY CUTBACKS

## Pentagon targets Herlong facility



Sierra Army Depot

**How much ammo?**  
 According to Kent Wofford, director for supply, ammunition and transportation, there are enough explosives at the depot to easily fill the auditorium of the Lawlor Events Center.

**The depot's mission**  
 The Sierra Army Depot was established during World War II in 1942. It receives, stores, issues and renovates munitions and demilitarizes surplus ammunition. It also stores and maintains stocks and tactical support systems. Its location in Herlong is ideal as the low humidity and moisture extends the life-span of storage containers. The depot is capable of burning 100,000 pounds of large munitions and 200,000 rounds of small arms ammo each day while still meeting clean air standards.



David B. Perler/Gazette-Journal  
 A cloud of dust marks ammunition being destroyed last year at the Sierra Army Depot.

**The depot's mission**  
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Source: Sierra Army Depot; Gazette-Journal research

## Herlong would not totally close

**The Pentagon is**  
 proposed closing or realigning 59 major military bases and 87 smaller facilities from New England to Guam in what is likely the last round of military base closings for at least three years. 6A

**Army officials at Herlong:** Bewildered by the Pentagon's proposal to downsized Sierra Army, 6A

The Pentagon estimates it will cost \$14 million initially to move munitions stored at Herlong, but that the scaling back will save taxpayers \$33.3 million in operational costs over the next 20 years.

If the Pentagon plan is approved, munitions storage at Herlong would be eliminated by 2001. The Pentagon recommends that its first offices in the latest round of post-Cold-War base closing and shifting. The plans must be approved by an independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, and then passed by Congress.

The Pentagon has estimated that the scaling back at Herlong will cut 53 military and 539 civilian jobs directly related to the depot, as well as up to 247 indirect jobs. Employment from economic activity of the depot — between now and 2001.

See **HERLONG** on page 6A

**WASHINGTON** — The Pentagon's latest proposed cuts include ending ammunition storage at the Sierra Army Depot near Herlong, potentially eliminating more than 800 jobs in Lassen County.

Under the Clinton administration plan unveiled Tuesday, Sierra would not totally close. It would retain "minimum essential facilities" for storage of combat equipment, "minimum essential facilities" for storage of petroleum distribution systems, helicopter landing mats, mobile maintenance tents and water supply systems.

Herlong officials say the Pentagon's figures do not match employment numbers at the facility, but fear that any cut will hurt this small town located about 50 miles northwest of Reno.

The Pentagon estimates it will cost \$14 million initially to move munitions stored at Herlong, but that the scaling back will save taxpayers \$33.3 million in operational costs over the next 20 years.

By Chuck Raasch  
 GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

## Herlong

From page 1A

The job loss would represent about 7.4 percent of the area's unemployment, according to the Defense Department.

The DOD has designated the depot as a Tier 3 installation, or what it calls a "caretaker depot." These will have "minimal staffs and some stocks no longer needed."

While the depot would suffer a major cut under the Pentagon plan announced Tuesday, Fallon Nellis previously gained the Air Force's Top Gun School in an earlier round of base closings.

Herlong officials take place. The planned shift in Air Force training, according to Sen. Richard Bryan, D-Nev.

"As long as there is an Air Force, Nellis will play a critical role," Bryan said in a release. "As long as there are aircraft leaving our Navy's carriers, Fallon will have a critical role."

quited until demilitarized or relocated," a Pentagon background paper released Tuesday said.

But, the Pentagon said, Herlong can't be closed entirely because of Las Vegas would gain 87 military and 83 civilian positions because of two programs at other bases would be shifted there.

A Defense Nuclear Agency program at Kirtland Air Force Base in New Mexico would be shifted to Nellis, and electronic combat simulators at Eglin Air Force Base Fla. would be shifted to Nellis.

Under the Pentagon plan announced Tuesday, Fallon Nellis previously gained the Air Force's Top Gun School in an earlier round of base closings.

Herlong officials take place. The planned shift in Air Force training, according to Sen. Richard Bryan, D-Nev.

"As long as there is an Air Force, Nellis will play a critical role," Bryan said in a release. "As long as there are aircraft leaving our Navy's carriers, Fallon will have a critical role."

TODAY'S TOPIC: MILITARY CUTBACKS

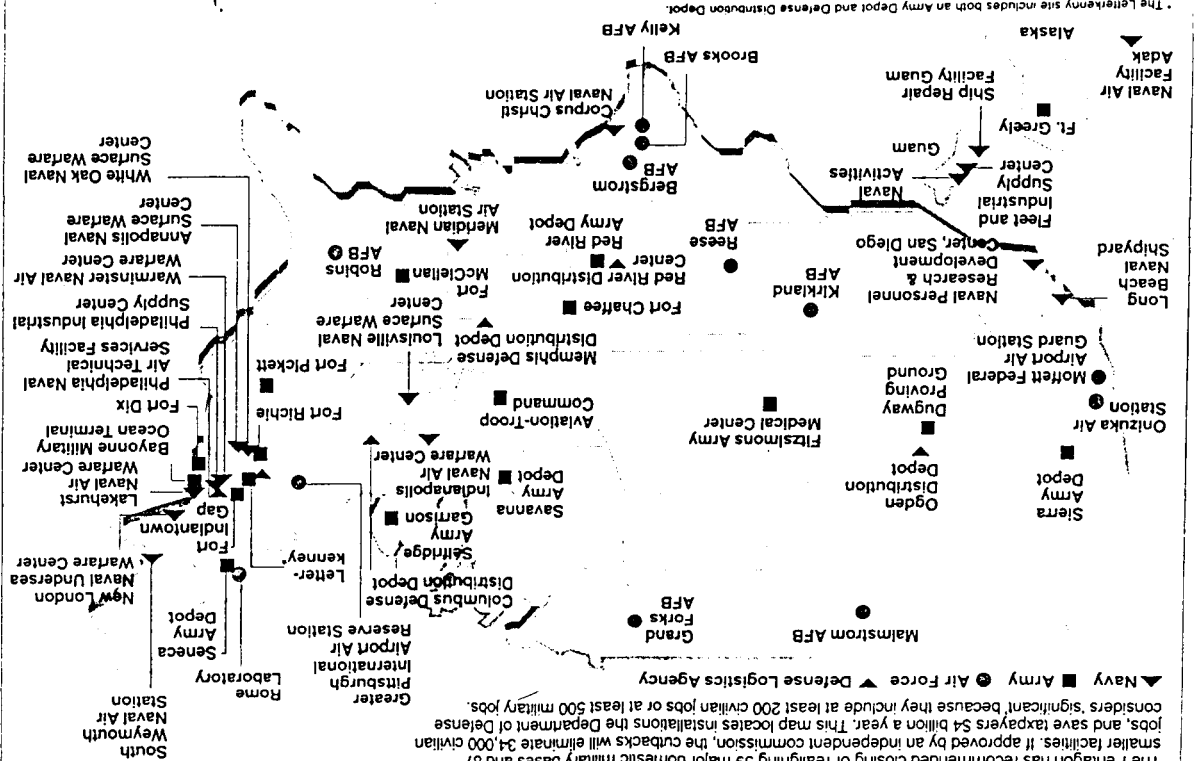
Pentagon plans new base closings

59 major posts: Cuts would save \$4 billion a year through end of century.

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon proposed closing or realigning 59 major military bases and 87 smaller facilities from New England to Guam in what is likely the last round of military base closings...

While the size of the military has shrunk more than 30 percent since the late 1980s, only about 15 percent of the U.S. base system has closed in the same period. The Pentagon said he expects to ask Congress to authorize one more round of base closings in "three or four years..."

Significant base closures and realignments



The Pentagon has recommended closing or realigning 59 major domestic military bases and 87 smaller facilities. It approved by an independent commission, the cutbacks will eliminate 34,000 civilian jobs, and save taxpayers \$4 billion a year. This map locates installations the Department of Defense considers significant because they include at least 200 civilian jobs or at least 500 military jobs.

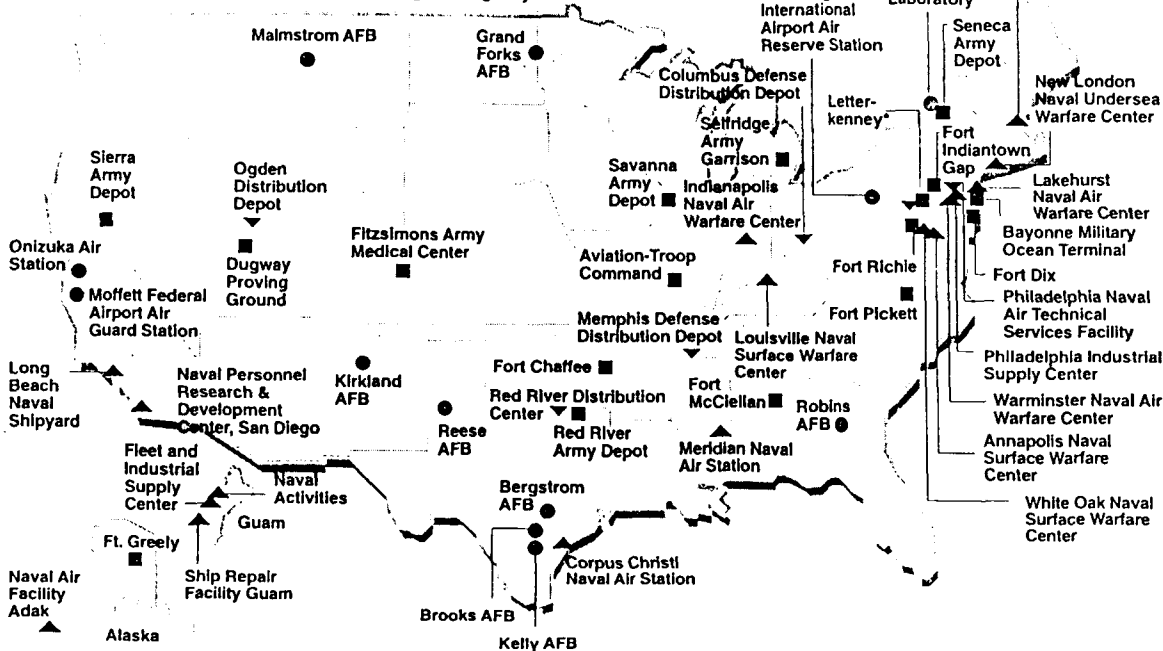
WASHINGTON — The Pentagon proposed closing or realigning 59 major military bases and 87 smaller facilities from New England to Guam in what is likely the last round of military base closings. The cutbacks are expected to save \$4 billion annually through the end of the century and help pay for new weapons and equipment for the shrinking military.

## TODAY'S TOPIC: MILITARY CUTBACKS

### Significant base closures and realignments

The Pentagon has recommended closing or realigning 59 major domestic military bases and 87 smaller facilities. If approved by an independent commission, the cutbacks will eliminate 34,000 civilian jobs, and save taxpayers \$4 billion a year. This map locates installations the Department of Defense considers 'significant' because they include at least 200 civilian jobs or at least 500 military jobs.

▲ Navy ■ Army ● Air Force ▼ Defense Logistics Agency



Source: U.S. Department of Defense

Mark W. Locher, Gannett News Service

## Job-loss numbers puzzle Herlong officials

By Mike Henderson  
GAZETTE-JOURNAL

Army officials at Herlong were left bewildered by the Pentagon's proposal to downsize Sierra Army Depot.

The Army projection of a loss of 539 civilian and 53 military jobs at the base primarily as a result of phasing out its mission of storing and destroying bombs and bullets doesn't make sense, said Larry Rogers, public affairs officer.

The base probably employs no more than 200 to 250 civilians in ordnance disposal, and some 400 active duty military personnel have only one job — guarding the munitions, he said.

"We're looking forward to somebody explaining to us in the

weeks what these numbers really mean," Rogers said.

While the base has other missions, including assembly and maintenance of portable water purification and fuel supply systems, sketchy Pentagon information indicates those programs could also be cut.

"It's not as simple as just storing them," Rogers said of the systems. "They also have to be maintained."

The Pentagon announcement was the dominant topic of the day just off the depot at Jim Bob's, a combination convenience store and restaurant that is one of Herlong's few businesses.

"It's going to affect us quite a bit," said operator Bob Fritch. "Any downsizing in a community

"It's been pretty much the topic of conversation of people coming in. We had a pretty good lunch crowd in and that's about all they were talking about. But maybe we can turn this around. It remains to be seen."

Fritch moved to Herlong in 1951 as a depot employee and retired after 37 years there.

There have been rumors of a base closure before, he said, "but we never really expected it."

"People," Fritch said, "are still in a state of a little bit of disbelief. There's a general feeling of everybody that they're a little disappointed in it. We thought we had sent a lot of letters to our congressmen and we thought that we had stopped it."

Tuesday's recommendations go

Closure and Realignment Commission, known as BRAC, for review and possible amendment and then must be accepted or rejected in their entirety by Congress and the president.

As part of that review, Rogers said, the information including personnel cuts released Tuesday will be closely scrutinized, and then a site team will visit the base. There, he said, the base leadership will have an opportunity to present its view of the nation's and the base's needs and an effort will be made to reach an accord on just what should be done.

The entire process can take several months, he said, and the end product could be that the depot is subjected to heavy cuts, minimal

SUNDAY  
March 5, 1995

# The Sacramento Bee

\$1.16

A20 The Sacramento Bee • Sunday, March 5, 1995

FROM PAGE ONE

## Sierra: County in trouble with 10.9% unemployment rate

Continued from page A1  
who would lose their jobs. "Mostly, they're numb, just not really sure what to think."

For Ritz and many other workers at the Army installation, the depot represents the only employment possibility for miles, and losing their jobs could bring a drastic change in their way of life.

"My grandpa, after he got out of the war, worked here," said Chris Vaughan, a 21-year-old laborer. "And my dad works here now. And I work here so I'm the third generation (at Sierra)."

All that history could end soon under the Pentagon's closure and realignment plans for its installations worldwide. Under current plans, the Army wants to cut as many as 800 jobs at the depot.

But no one in Herlong or Susanville can figure out how such numbers are possible, noting that the Pentagon's announcement says it will take jobs from depot missions that don't have 800 positions in them.

The result is mass confusion in the area, which has taken the idea of cutbacks well but is beginning to seethe with frustration over what is now being seen as a numbers game by the Army.

"We don't know where they're getting those figures from, either," said Mike DiGiordano, an aide to Rep. Wally Herger, R-Chico. "We're asking where is this information coming from? Where are you getting these figures?"

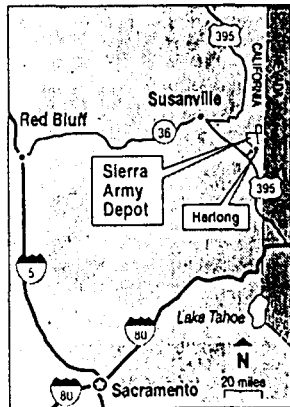
The confusion has led some to hope that the Army simply has made a mistake, that when the final decisions are made July 1 the Sierra Army Depot will be spared any massive hit.

But the very notion has area leaders shuddering at the economic apocalypse they could be facing, especially in the county seat of Susanville, 40 miles northwest of Herlong.

"It sends shivers throughout the community," said Jack Lensing, a Susanville businessman who is heading up the Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot. "It's a big of a hit."

"When you're in a small county with only 30,000 people in it, it really is a severe blow. And that's on the heels of the cuts in the timber industry."

Even now, the county is in trou-



ble, with a 10.9 percent unemployment rate and an economic base that relies on timber and ranching to a large degree.

The second largest employer is the state prison at Susanville, with a \$33 million payroll, but the depot has a much greater impact on businesses in neighboring Susanville than the prison.

"The Sierra Army Depot is an excellent neighbor," said Robert Sorvaag, director of the county's Department of Community Development. "They shop downtown — whereas the state prison has to do their procurement through Sacramento — so they're extremely important to local business."

The depot has a revered place in the history of Lassen County, with its construction literally creating the town of Herlong.

"When the depot was formed in 1942, they didn't intend for it to be permanent," Fritch said. "There was nothing out here at all. It was all inside the base. It was just sagebrush here."

"I remember there's times when the wind would blow and if you had your car parked to the southwest it would just strip the paint off it like it was sandblasted."

In the years since the base was built, a community of several hundred people slowly grew around the depot, forming the community of Herlong. Today it still isn't much to look at, a collection of 154 homes in the main section, a few churches, the deli, a market and a beauty parlor.

But inside the gates of the post,



Sierra Army Depot civilian mechanic Tom Cairns rebuilds a forklift motor. Cairns is a prime candidate to lose his job if cuts occur.

the services that are used by everyone in the area have blossomed over the years: the only high school in the immediate area, a credit union and gas station.

Even the town's sewer and water system was built and operated by the base.

The depot has been used to warehouse numerous implements of war, including nuclear weapons at one time, and its workers note it still is providing critical support to the nation in times of peril.

During the Persian Gulf War, huge airplanes ferried ammunition and other supplies from the 7,168-foot-long airstrip, and when the United States tried to save Somalia from itself two years ago workers like Vaughan and Ritz labored away loading huge tents and other materiel that would be used to house GIs during their tour in Africa.

As a storage site for weapons and ammunition, it is ideal.

Humidity that can wear down weapons and ammo is virtually nil in the high-desert air. The isolation of the area convinces many here that it is much better suited to storing ammunition and other items than an Army post in a more populated area would be.

And its strategic location, on two major railroad lines, near major highways and on the West Coast, is one of the best in the country, its boosters say.

People here understand the reality that a county with 11,177 registered voters has little political clout in the halls of power in Washington, D.C.

Still, they are convinced they

don't need muscle, just facts that they say prove the depot is one of the Army's most efficient.

"We still have right on our side," Lensing said.

But there is a pall hanging over locals as they wonder whether they will still have jobs when this latest round of base cutbacks is complete.

"The fear is they're going to lose their jobs, they're going to have to move, that their entire family life will be disrupted," said Duane Schlusler, a retired depot worker and local Veterans of Foreign Wars officer.

Many believe Herlong will continue to thrive even if there are cuts, that surrounding ranches and retirees who have stayed here after leaving the depot will keep the town intact.

"We're obviously concerned," said 73-year-old Helen Ferrel, whose Gateway Market stands just outside the main gate of the Army post. "But it's silly to jump up and down and get excited about it until we know what's going to happen."

That opinion is shared by many workers inside the gates, people who simply shrug and say they'll move on if their jobs are lost.

And inside the entrance to the Gateway Market, on a large, sky-blue poster taped to the wall near the community bulletin board, is a printed recruiting message reminding locals of how ironic the outcome of all this may be:

"The Air Force has jobs."



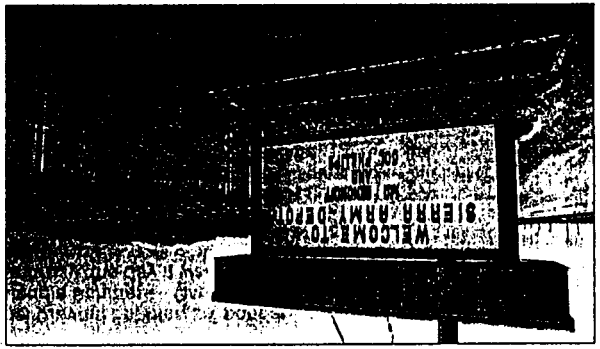
# The Sacramento Bee

\$1.16

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The Sacramento Bee

“A lot of people are very discouraged. Mostly, they're numb, just not really sure what to think.”

B.J. Ritz  
civilian laborer



The entrance to the Sierra Army Depot, at left, is surrounded by high desert scrublands rimmed by snow-covered peaks. Below, Art Fritch's dell is dependent on business from depot employees.

Bee/Handy Pench



By Sam Stanton  
Bee Staff Writer

**H**ERLONG - The ringing of the telephone is incessant, and all of the callers to Art Fritch's outpost near the Sierra Army Depot are seeking the same intelligence.

"What's the special? Deep-fried chicken, mashed potatoes and gravy, beef barley soup or salad," Fritch intones to the unemployed caller.

Five bucks a plateful. Including tax. Just motor out the Army gate and stop at Fritch's dell.

This is the routine Monday through Thursday in Herlong, a speck of a town nestled in the high desert scrublands of Lassen County. Employees at the depot work four 10-hour shifts per week.

The town, the people, the dell and everything else in Herlong are here because of one thing - the sprawling Sierra Army Depot that has bustled with activity since the early days of World War II.

Now the Army wants to take a hatch-

## Neighbors of Sierra depot fear big job cuts

et to the place, possibly chopping as many as 800 of its 1,200 jobs in a move that could have such a massive impact on the county it is summed up by people here in one word: "Devastation," depot spokesman Larry Rogers says when asked how such a cutback could affect Herlong, Susanville and the surrounding communities that dot the desert and the Sierra peaks of northeastern California.

In a county where the base's workers account for nearly 40 percent of retail sales, the Pentagon's proposed "realignment" plan announced last week already is crushing the spirits of some.

"A lot of people are very discouraged," said B.J. Ritz, a civilian laborer at the depot who stands to be one of the many

Please see SIERRA, page A20

# Lassen **TIMES** 50¢ County

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Susanville, California 96130 (916) 257-5321

Tuesday, March 7, 1995

## Depot takes direct hit, but how bad is it?

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

Two things are sure about the Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) listing for realignment last week. No one knows what will happen next and the politics are far from over.

Although the Herlong base survived the threat of full closure, it was officially placed on the Department of Defense (DOD) realignment list on Wednesday, March 1.

That means SIAD base would lose its ammunition mission over the next few years but would still retain its operational stocks mission if the listing is set in stone.

But the process is not over and area officials will continue to battle to keep the munitions at the base by getting it off of the list. Two years ago, when the DOD Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission issued its initial list for closures and realignments, several bases were dropped and several added

before final approval.

Adding to the confusion last week was just how many jobs would be lost to Lassen County should the realignment occur.

Information from Congressman Wally Herger's office and the DOD indicated that 592 "direct jobs" would be lost and 247 "indirect" jobs lost in a worst case scenario. Herger aide Mike DiGiordano said he wasn't sure what the direct and indirect wordage meant but thought "direct" meant on-base jobs and "indirect"

jobs those that exist to service the base.

Also in the Herger-DOD information sent to the Lassen County Times was a "more likely scenario" of 53 military jobs lost and 539 civilian jobs lost.

### SIAD response

Base Public Affairs Officer Larry Rogers said last week that he did not understand the Herger-DOD numbers at all.

SIAD has 750 civilian employees, with 200-250 of them in munitions, plus 400

Army troops assigned to guard the ammo.

If the munitions mission is taken from SIAD "Logic says the 200 (civilians) would go plus the 400 troops," Rogers said. But that would leave at least 500 civilians to run operational stocks and the Army would have to leave a small number of troops to run the base, Rogers said.

In Rogers' mind, operational stocks are

See DEPOT, page 8

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

SIAD's ace in the hole. Operational stocks are water purification systems, fuel delivery systems and mini-cities that are shipped to combat or disaster scenes in easy-to-use metal containers.

DOD has named SIAD as the "Center of Technical Excellence" for operation stocks. That means no one else in the U.S. does it better. The program has continuously grown in the past few years, occupying many old buildings at SIAD that had been previously used for munitions and then abandoned.

If the BRAC process had considered SIAD five years ago, before operational

stocks came along, "we'd be on the closure list," Rogers said.

Rogers noted that in the short run more munitions demolition work will most likely occur at SIAD from its own storage and perhaps from other munitions bases that are slated for closure.

"The Depot will be here even if we stay on the list," Rogers said. "It will be smaller but it will be here."

According to SIAD Commander Col. Don Whitfield, "the final figures and where we are headed will become clearer in the weeks ahead. The bottom line is that it is still early in the process."

### Local concerns

Immediately after announcing that

SIAD had been listed for realignment at last week's board meeting, Supervisor Lyle Lough said "Now the real battle begins."

That battle focuses on the local Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot (CRSAD) and Herger's plan to attack the Army's munitions base tiering process. Last year, the Army listed the munitions bases across the country on a three-level tier system. Top bases were Tier I, secondary Tier II and Tier III bases were at the bottom. Tier III bases were also slated to lose their munitions missions.

When county officials and Herger learned late last year that SIAD had been listed as a Tier III base, they swung into

action. They found the tiering process rated financial efficiency fourth on the list of base criteria. SIAD was one of the most financially efficient munitions bases in the country.

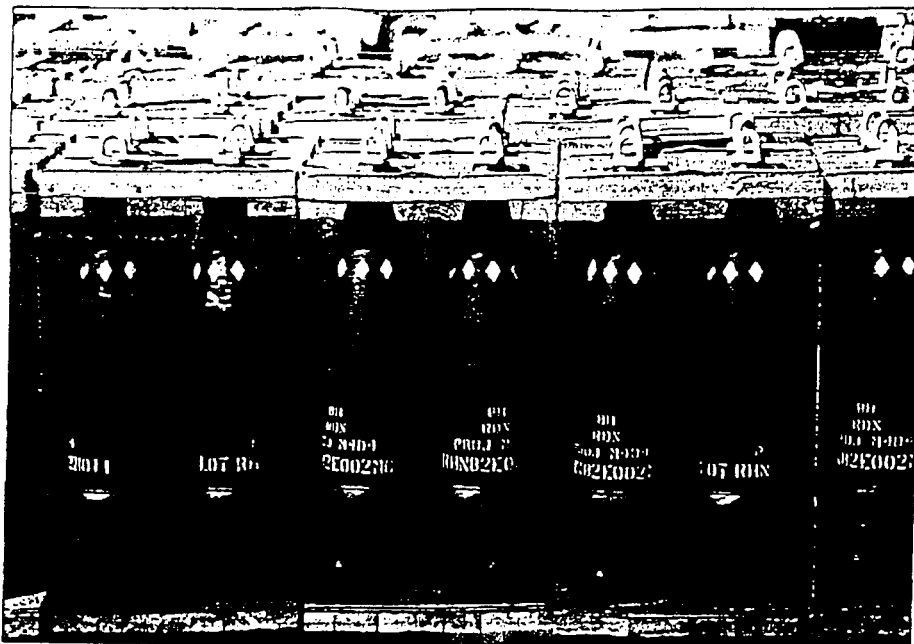
CRSAD also found in DOD documents that during the tiering process SIAD had initially been a Tier II base. The Toelle munitions base in Utah was listed as Tier III. But when the final tier list came out, SIAD was Tier III and Toelle Tier I.

That convinced CRSAD and Herger that the tiering process was politically charged.

Now, CRSAD and Herger continue to fight to have the tiering process reviewed. Just last week, Herger said in a press

release "We contend this realignment at Sierra Army Depot comes from a flawed Army study which has unfairly rated the base. With the support of both California Senators, I have asked the Army to re-evaluate their process for ranking the ammunition depots. We've reviewed the reports and the figures do not agree with the facts."

At the Tuesday, Feb. 28 Board of Supervisors meeting, County Administrative Officer Bill Bixby said fighting the BRAC listing and the Tier III listing "will be the primary function of staff," until July when the BRAC list is final. "Nothing else in this county is of greater priority," Bixby said.



BY IFA COOPER FOR THE CHRONICLE

Howitzer rounds sit in storage at the Sierra Army Depot in Lassen County. The Pentagon says that it can save \$29 million a year by eliminating Sierra's 'ammunition mission,' and that other Army depots can take over the job of storing and destroying weapons

## Bomb Disposal Depot May Soon Be Silent

Lassen County wants booms, jobs

By Nanette Aalmo  
Chronicle Staff Writer

Herlong, Lassen County

The Sierra Army Depot blows up more old bombs and disposes of more useless bullets than any military base in America — 20,000 tons of ammunition a year.

Now the nation's largest demilitarization camp may itself become a casualty of demilitarization.

This remote base in the high desert of northeastern California is on the Pentagon's latest list of military installations slated to be closed or scaled back. As many as 800 of the base's 1,245 employees

could lose their jobs, most of them civilians.

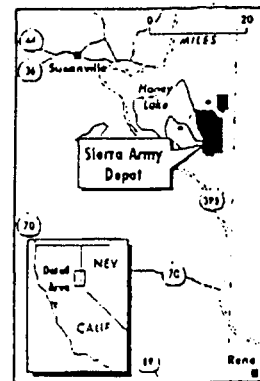
There was a time when neighbors of the base might have felt some relief at the news. The sound of near-daily explosions signaling the destruction of 500- or 1,000-pound bombs echoed off canyon walls, rattling windows, frightening animals and shattering nerves.

But under a "good neighbor policy" begun six years ago, the Army has taken steps to muffle the noise. Now, say locals, the quieter booms that rumble across the brown countryside feel familiar, even comforting, like far-off thunder. They mean death for

### SIERRA ARMY DEPOT

Established: 1942  
Size: 96,430 acres  
Buildings: 26 warehouses, 799 igloo-shaped ammunition storage bunkers, 14 demolition pits, 165 housing units  
Roads: 301 miles  
Railways: 59 miles  
Air runways: 7, 1,688-foot runway  
Employees: approximately 1,245  
Annual payroll: \$36 million  
Annual weapons destruction: Nearly 20,000 tons of ammunition and more than 200 rocket motors

Source: Sierra Army Depot



CHRONICLE GRAPHIC

the weapons of war, but life for the nearby towns of Herlong and Doyle.

"Sierra represents upwards of 40 percent of our local economy," said Jack Lensing of the Lassen County Chamber of Com-

merce.

"It's the single largest payroll in the county, at \$36 million. That may not sound like much by Bay Area standards, but Lassen Coun-

BOMB DEPOT: Page A16 Col. 1

## BOMB DEPOT: Cutbacks Are Likely in the Lassen Area

From Page A15

is roughly the size of Connecticut in area and only has 30,000 people," said Lensing. "We would be hard-pressed not to feel the loss."

The Pentagon says that it can save \$29 million a year by eliminating Sierra's "ammunition mission," and that other Army depots in Nevada and elsewhere can take over the job of junking or storing old weapons. The 53-year-old base would continue to support disaster relief efforts in the United States and overseas.

Sierra spokesman Larry Rogers said it is too early to be certain about the base's future. Final recommendations to Congress by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission — known to worried locals as BRAC — will not be made until next summer.

representatives will visit threatened sites around the country, including Sierra, and hold hearings on the proposals.

"Our view is to let that process go through and await the decision," Rogers said. "To get too concerned at this time may not be wise."

But Sierra's neighbors in Herlong, Doyle and the county seat at Susanville are indeed concerned.

"They screwed us, and pretty soon it'll all be over with," lamented John Everett, the shaggy-headed barber who has clipped hair at the base for 18 years. Once all those employees are gone, he said, "my business will also be gone."

Heidelinde Howe, who runs the soldiers' Higher Education Center on the base, would also be among the hundreds of civilians left job-

less each day but pays thousands of dollars in California income taxes each year.

"I pay big time, and there are quite a few others like me," Howe said. "I also shop around here, buy gas around here and have a savings account with the local credit union."

When the time comes to find new jobs, Howe and others who live in Nevada say they will look closer to home — not in California.

But employees and nearby residents are not ready to give up on Sierra just yet.

Wearing a dusty orange cap dotted with Veterans of Foreign Wars buttons, 70-year-old Duane Schlusler bustled about a base office, photocopying an article he wrote for the VFW newsletter urging readers to write nearly everyone in Washington to oppose the

His recommended strategy, echoed in an editorial in the Lassen County Times, is to emphasize Sierra's national importance rather than its local impact.

That is also the approach taken by the Committee to Retain Sierra Army Depot, a new coalition of Lassen County, the city of Susanville and the county Chamber of Commerce.

"We want people to know that we're not sniveling about this but that we think Sierra's value is both strategic and economic," said Lensing of the Chamber of Commerce.

Sierra, he said, blows up more bombs more cheaply than any other base — \$43.53 an hour, compared to \$178 elsewhere.

"I hate to say this," said Lensing, "but it's true. We offer more

# Depot battle shifts into high

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

CRSAD will meet with two BRAC commissioners at the Depot on Tuesday, April 25 and tour the facility. They will also attend the BRAC Western Regional Meeting in Millbrae. That will be "our day in court," according to Lensing. In 25 minutes, CRSAD will have to persuade BRAC that the Depot is of far more military importance than munitions base tiering study indicated it was last year.

That study listed Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) on the bottom of three tiers, which effectively put the closure of the SIAD munitions mission in motion.

CRSAD hopes to persuade BRAC that the tiering study was flawed. The study "didn't take into account the cost of business,"

Jeskey said, adding that SIAD gets more bang for its buck than most munitions bases around the country. The study also did not give enough emphasis to the SIAD airstrip which can land the huge C-5-A; the base's proximity to the Oakland seaport or the highways and two rail lines that can be used for quick shipping, Jeskey said.

When the Depot was slated for realignment on March 1, it basically meant the munitions

See DEPOT, page 12

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Tuesday, April 11, 1995

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

program would be phased out over the next five to six years if it sticks. The realignment was perceived locally as the best of two bad scenarios, the other being full closure by BRAC.

## Operational Stocks still strong

The stated realignment saves the Depot and apparently important operational stocks mission at the

Depot. Operational stocks are mobile water purification, fuel and shipped in containers that can be

mini-city components that can be refueled and repacked at SIAD. But the Depot's history is in the Gulf War and is slowly being

returned to combat or combat or ammunitions and a local domin theory exists that if munitions go in the future as well.

If the base stays on the final BRAC list, local jobs will undoubtedly be lost, but how many jobs and when they would begin

stripping away is still unclear, according to Rogers.

Depot officials estimated in early March that 200-250 jobs would be

lost with munitions and most likely, the 400 regular Army soldiers that protect the ammo.

Rogers said Thursday, April 6 "there's still no clear clarification of jobs that could be lost." That should come out

during the BRAC process. Confusion reigned after the realignment listing because

Herger's office said that 800 civilian jobs would be lost at SIAD. But SIAD only has 750

civilian jobs and about 500 of them are in the so far unaffected op-

stocks. At any rate, Rogers will either approve or reject all the

On September 1, the President will approve or reject all the

On September 1, the President will approve or reject all the

On September 1, the President will approve or reject all the

On September 1, the President will approve or reject all the

On September 1, the President will approve or reject all the

## Timetable

is not helping morale at SIAD.

admitted last week the uncertainty final recommendations. If he rejects

them at that time, no closures or realignments will occur this year. If

he approves the final recommendations, they will be considered.

If Congress takes no action within 45 legislative days, closures and realignments will begin. If

Congress chooses to pass a joint resolution of rejection, no closures or realignments occur.

That means that SIAD employees in munitions will at least have jobs

through the late fall of this year.

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through the late fall of this year.

through the late fall of this year.

# Lassen County **TIMES** 50¢

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Tuesday, April 11, 1995

## Preserve the Depot

Despite the fact the Sierra Army Depot has been placed on the federal realignment and not the closure list, concern remains about the Depot's future.

There is still a possibility the Depot could be placed on this year's military closure list. Many feel that the loss of munitions at the base will make it easier to close if and when future base closings occur. That's because the Depot was placed on the last level of a tiering system for munitions bases and bases at that Tier III level will lose munitions in the future.

Currently, our U.S. House of Representatives member Wally Herger, is asking that the Tiering system be redone, in hopes that the base can get a higher rating and save the munitions.

The Depot has taken a hit but how much of one is still unsure. The Pentagon's figures are higher than the Depot's as to how many jobs will be lost. Still the Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot strongly recommends writing letters to help preserve the Depot's future by having the tiering process reviewed.

Individual letters are encouraged and form letters highly discouraged. Letters should be directed to:

- U.S. Congressman Wally Herger, 2433 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-0502. It will get there quicker by being sent to the office at 55 Independence Circle, Suite 10, Chico, Calif., 95926. Copies should be sent to:
  - Governor Pete Wilson, State Capitol, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.
  - U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, 331 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.
  - U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, 112 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510.
  - Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich (Nevada) 300 Booth St., Reno, NV 89509.
  - Senator Tim Leslie, 4081 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.
  - Assemblyman Bernie Richter, State Capitol, Room 4015, Sacramento, CA 95814.
  - Colonel Don Whitfield, Commander, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA, 96113-5000.

### Contact your legislators...

**PRESIDENT:** Bill Clinton, 1600 White House, 2050 Pennsylvania Ave Washington, D.C. 20500. Tel: 202-456-1414 Fax: 202-456-1411  
**U.S. SENATOR:** Dianne Feinstein, 331 Hart Senate Office Bldg Washington, D.C. 20510. Tel: 202-456-1411 Fax: 202-456-1411  
**U.S. SENATOR:** Barbara Boxer, 112 Hart Senate Office Bldg Washington, D.C. 20510. Tel: 202-456-1411 Fax: 202-456-1411  
**U.S. SENATOR:** Wally Herger, 2433 Rayburn House Office Bldg Washington, D.C. 20515-0502. Tel: 202-456-1411 Fax: 202-456-1411  
**U.S. SENATOR:** Tim Leslie, 4081 State Capitol Sacramento, CA 95814. Tel: 916-226-1411 Fax: 916-226-1411  
**U.S. SENATOR:** Barbara Vucanovich, 300 Booth St., Reno, NV 89509. Tel: 775-784-1411 Fax: 775-784-1411  
**ASSEMBLYMAN:** Bernie Richter, 4015 State Capitol Sacramento, CA 95814. Tel: 916-226-1411 Fax: 916-226-1411  
**GOVERNOR:** Pete Wilson, Office of the Governor, Sacramento, CA 95814. Tel: 916-226-1411 Fax: 916-226-1411

# Show of force sought for Depot

By Shayla Gill  
Staff Writer

It's time for the public to get involved in the effort to keep the Sierra Army Depot off the base realignment and closure list. Organizers of the effort are seeking public turnout, money and more letters to elected officials.

About 100 people heard the plea for involvement at a Monday, April 10 informational meeting held by the Committee to Retain Sierra Army Depot (CRSAD). Most of those gathered for the 5 p.m. meeting at the Post Theater expressed a willingness to help convince

the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission not to remove the Depot's ammunition mission.

Two members of the commission will visit the Depot on Tuesday, April 25. During that investigation of the depot's military worth, CRSAD wants public participation to overwhelm the BRAC commissioners.

Lassen County Chamber of Commerce President Larry Rogers (who is also the base public affairs officer, but cannot take a stand on the closure issue in that capacity) said the commissioners' plane will land on the Depot airfield "that a lot

of people don't even know we have."

From the time the two women get off the plane, Rogers said he wants them surrounded by hundreds of concerned local citizens and state and national elected officials.

"I firmly believe that we will be overrun by the media on the 25th," Rogers said. "I have no doubt that will be picked up on the national news."

CRSAD wants to insure that kind of coverage through the presence of high level elected officials. The committee encouraged letters urging attendance by Senators Diane Feinstein and Barbara

Boxer, Governor Pete Wilson, and Congressman Wally Herger. A sample letter distributed at the theater meeting said local voters expect support.

"We...believe it mandatory that you are here at Sierra Army Depot, in person, on 25 April 1995 when the BRAC Commissioners come to visit the Depot to determine military worth," the letter said.

It adds that strong political support is necessary if the Depot is to be saved. In the vast majority of the BRAC visits to other states, the letter said, state and local political leaders are always present to

underscore their support. It concludes with the expectation that California politicians would want to support their constituents as other national leaders do.

Jack Hoffman, president of the local chapter of the American Federation of Government Employees offered to fax to Washington, D.C. copies of similar letters written by members of the public. He urged letter writers to fax him at 257-6393.

"You gotta keep writing," Hoffman

See BASE, page 16

## Base...

Continued from page 1

said. "I wrote probably 1,000 letters. You gotta keep going."

The sample letter also summarizes the committee's argument against realignment of the base and loss of its munitions storage mission. It refers to the Depot as an ideally situated, high quality national asset.

The committee claims the Depot has the largest demilitarization capacity in the Army for old and unsafe ammunition. The base destroys more than 20,000 tons of ammo and 200 rocket motors each year.

Rogers said the state is on the verge of issuing a ten year permit that will make the Depot, known as SIAD, one of the last facilities in the country with demilitarization capability. State Senator Tim Leslie promised to try to deliver the permit by the 25th, according to Rogers.

CRSAD claims the decision to

recommend realignment of the Depot was based on a seriously flawed study called the Army Tiering Study. Much of the effort to keep the base off the closure list focuses on that study.

Speaking as a private citizen, SIAD's Chief Strategic Business Officer Dick Neiger told the group gathered for the public information meeting that data from that study is "nowhere close to correct." He said estimates on what the military would save by realigning the Depot are inaccurate.

"Instead of saving \$29 million a year," Neiger said, "we'd actually lose a couple million dollars a year."

The committee will get professional assistance in highlighting the inconsistencies and outdated data used to arrive at the low rank the study assigned SIAD. CRSAD member and Lassen County Supervisor Lyle Lough told the crowd that state officials repeatedly urged the group to hire a consultant. Lough said the committee recently hired base closure consultant, Survivors Group, Inc. (SGI)

of Sacramento.

"They were responsible for developing the BRAC process," Lough said. "Now they're involved in showing people how to beat it."

SGI's staff includes retired Col. Bill Harvey, who previously ran the BRAC office. The plan includes two phases for the effort, to be billed at \$200 an hour.

A letter to the committee from SGI President John Murphy said phase one will concentrate on the site visit and the regional BRAC hearing in San Francisco on Friday, April 28.

Most of those assembled at the theater rose their hands when asked if they would ride a bus to that hearing. Rogers said a bus or busses will be chartered for the trip.

"We know everyone is concerned," said union steward Daryl Bottini. "We're sure everyone is interested."

Base supporters will have only 25 minutes to address the commission. But Rogers added that a strong showing of force is necessary to impress the members

of BRAC. Lough recommended that the effort focus on military value.

"Above all we don't want to antagonize anybody," he said. "Don't attack the other guy."

The second phase of the effort will provide ongoing support necessary through the end of June "to ensure SIAD's case is not diluted by competing communities' efforts."

Other communities have paid between \$125,000 and \$500,000 for base closure consulting, according to published reports. But SGI agreed not to charge more than \$20,000. Even at that rate and with support from the county and city of Susanville, the committee needs contributions.

Donations can be made to the chamber account, number 142212 at Sierra Central Credit Union, or be mailed directly to the chamber at PO Box 338, Susanville, CA, 96130. Rogers also suggested dropping contributions off at the chamber office located at 84 N. Lassen St.

Members of the base community

gathered for the meeting seemed to agree that the effort to save the Depot must continue to put pressure on elected officials. Hoffman reported that Senator Feinstein is 100 percent behind the effort. Senator Boxer has not responded, but did sign all the letters of support written by Congressman Herger.

Hoffman said the effort cannot relax until July 1 when the final closure decisions are made. In the meantime, Rogers said the committee is already seeing results at the state level.

"Some of those folks who couldn't find SIAD on a map, today they are at our defense," Rogers said.

"If you consider the ripple effect, we're talking about up to 37 percent of the county economy," Sorvaag said. "I think the citizens of the county really appreciate this installation more than they have in the past."

The question now is will that appreciation translate into the participation, donations of money and letter writing that will convince BRAC not to close the Depot.

**B****SUPERIOR CALIFORNIA**▶ EDITORIALS  
▶ OBITUARIES**Lassen fights to keep Army depot open**By Jane Braxton Little  
Bee Correspondent

HERLONG — For Sierra Army Depot, Tuesday was a daylong all-out military survival exercise.

The Lassen County base, targeted for a reduction of nearly half its 1,250 jobs, dropped its 53-year cloak of secrecy in an unreserved effort to convince Base Realignment and Closure Commissioner Wendi L. Steele of its importance to the local community, the Army and the nation.

To demonstrate Sierra's unique military role, Steele and about 100 other visitors were treated to videos, data charts and tours of the 96,500-acre base through fields of blooming hop sage and ear-splitting detonations of outdated ammunition.

The commission has until June

30 to review information from the Army depot and 14 other California military facilities before making final recommendations to President Clinton, Steele said.

At Sierra, the economic future of an entire rural county is at stake, said Jack Lensing, chairman of a committee to retain the military base.

The depot 35 miles southeast of Susanville contributes \$36 million annually to the local economy, the largest single payroll. It represents 37 percent of the county's personal income and base personnel spend an additional \$5 million a year in purchases of local goods and services, Lensing said.

In the proposed closure and realignment list announced March 1 by Defense Secretary William Perry, Sierra Army Depot is sched-

uled to lose its function as a munitions base.

Since 1993, the depot also has stored and repaired mobile water purification systems, fuel stations and mini-dwelling units that can be shipped to military sites. Those functions are not included in the downsizing, but without the munitions facility Sierra Army Depot would not have enough personnel or funding to continue them, said Alice H. Allison, chief of the base program and manpower division.

If Sierra remains on the realignment list, the entire facility could be closed within six years, said depot spokesman Larry Rogers.

The loss would be devastating to Lassen County, said Lensing. He predicted that unemployment would double to 21 percent.

Local and Army officials opposed to downsizing the base re-

served their harshest criticism for an Army evaluation of the depot that they said contributed to its selection for the list.

Not only is the data flawed, it's "simply, irrefutably incorrect" in six of 17 areas, said Lassen County Supervisor Lyle Lough. He claimed there were errors in the size of the depot's available work force and ammunition storage area, its deployment network and the cost of available landfills.

Lough said the depot could move off the closure and realignment list if the data were corrected but that Army officials have "made light of" their mistakes.

Army officials did not respond Tuesday to the allegations of error.

The commission can make additions to the realignment list until May 17, Steele said.

## Feinstein, Boxer join base battle

### Senators join Lassen in bid to preserve Sierra depot

By Steve Gibson  
Bee Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO — Lassen County leaders were joined Friday by U.S. Sens. Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer in their fight to thwart a Pentagon proposal to reduce operations at Sierra Army Depot with a loss of as many as 800 jobs.

Their pleas came during a daylong hearing by the federal Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, charged with making recommendations for military base closures and realignments nationwide.

Rep. Vic Fazio, D-West Sacramento, and a representative for Gov. Pete Wilson also appeared before the panel to argue that additional base closures in California would cause serious job losses and major economic repercussions.

"Enough is enough!" Boxer said of prospects for additional closures in California.

The commission took no action at the daylong hearing, one of numerous planned nationwide.

By the end of June, the commission will vote on its closure list, which includes 56 major bases, including Long Beach Naval Shipyard. Closures or realign-

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ments also are recommended at more than 20 other smaller military facilities in California.

Another Northern California military facility, McClellan Air Force Base, is not included on the Pentagon's 1995 closure list, but the commission conceivably could add it during deliberations.

Sierra's proposed realignment "was based on a faulty Army study which was designed to measure ammunition storage capacity, not the military value of particular depots," Feinstein said.

Among other things, Jack Lensing, chairman of the Committee to Realign the Sierra Army Depot, contended the Army used inaccurate data in computing savings that would be achieved by the proposed realignment.

The Army's estimated costs "are too low and anticipated manpower and recurring savings are too high," Lensing said. "These two elements ... make (it) a bad business decision for the taxpayer."

Lensing, Boxer and Feinstein asked the commission to take a close look at the Pentagon's recommendations about the Sierra depot before making a final decision.

The Army minimized or completely ignored the fact that the base is traversed by two major railroads that link it directly to seaports," Boxer told the commission.

The depot also is the only such facility in the nation that has a landing strip capable of handling the Air Force's huge C-5A cargo aircraft — "essential to mobilizing ammunition stocks," Boxer said.

Feinstein told commissioners that Sierra's realignment may "appear minor on the surface, but more than 800 jobs will be lost in rural Lassen County, an area that greatly depends on the base for its economic livelihood."

Lassen County, with an unemployment rate of 14 percent, would be "economically devastated" as a result of this realignment, Feinstein said.

Sierra is strategically located (and) is closer to Oakland and Concord seaports than any other Army ammunition depot," Feinstein said.

The commission was urged to refrain from closing any more bases in California by Feinstein, Boxer, Fazio and Lee Grissom, director of Wilson's Office of Planning and Research.

Twenty-two major military installations in California have been targeted for closure or realignment since 1988.

Boxer said California's economy is in a precarious position.

Additional job losses from new base closures may be too much for us to bear."

If this year's recommendations are approved, California military

facilities targeted for closure since 1988 represent a cumulative loss of more than 215,000 jobs and \$7.5 billion in personal income, Grissom said.

"That's the equivalent of wiping out more than half the jobs in the city of San Francisco," he said.

"If base closings have caused an economic riptide in other states, it has caused a tsunami in California — four times our fair share," Grissom said.

Of the 22 California bases targeted for closure since 1988, only three — including Sacramento Army Depot — "are having success in reuse," Feinstein added.

The Army Depot, targeted for closure in 1991, now houses a primary manufacturing plant for Packard Bell and eventually is expected to employ more workers than when the Army had more than 3,000 people on the payroll there.

Testifying about McClellan — one of the largest industrial employers in Northern California with 13,000 jobs — Grissom urged commissioners to "hold firm" to the 1993 base-closing panel's directive that the Pentagon switch to "interservice" maintenance and repair work.

Interservicing is a procedure under which Air Force depots would vie for servicing Navy and Marine aircraft. It has long been sought by supporters of the McClellan-based Sacramento Air Logistics Center, who believe the base would fare well in competition for workload.

Grissom suggested this year's base-closing panel tell the Pentagon that "if interservicing can't be accomplished, commercialization of depots be considered."

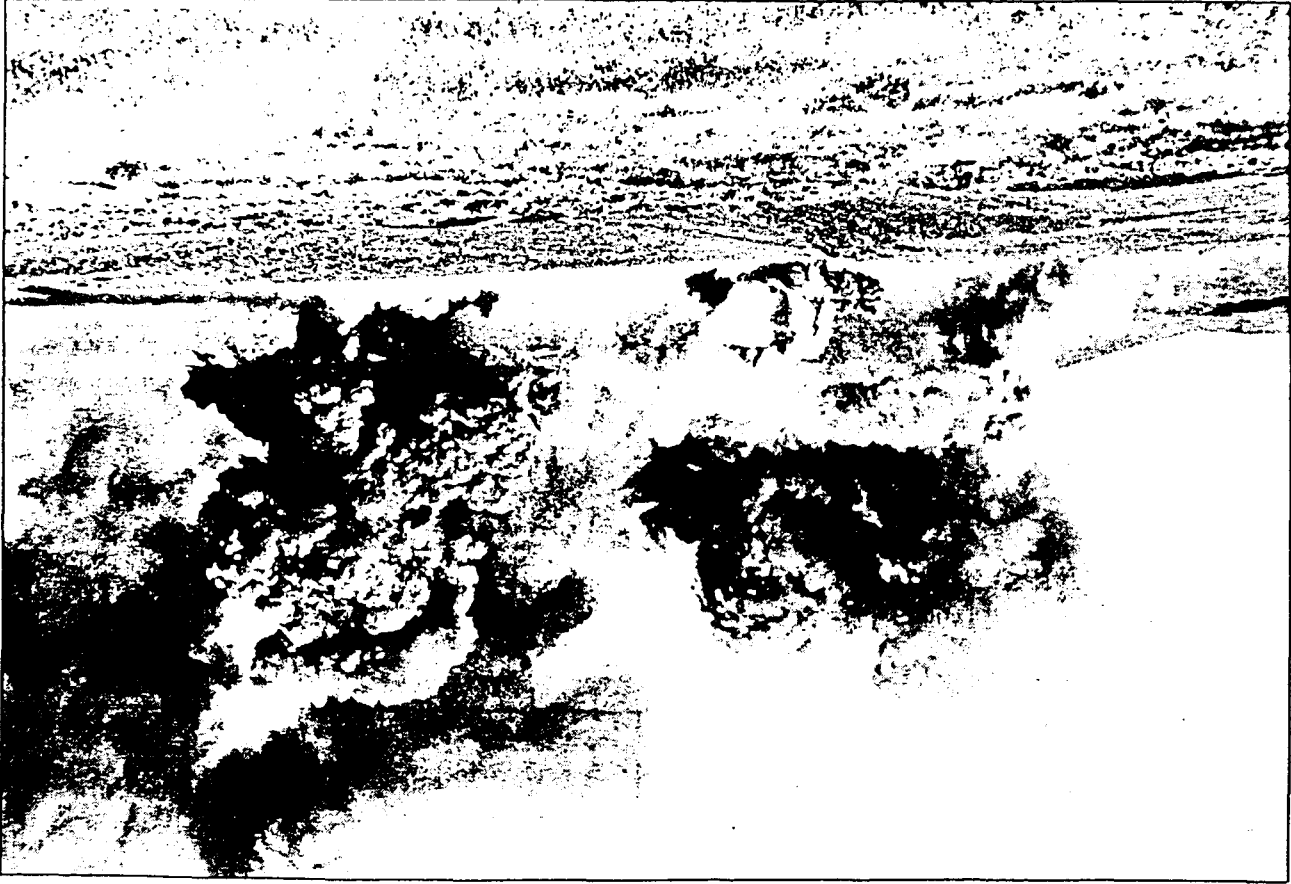
Fazio described the base as a "national asset that should not only be preserved but fully utilized."

He said the Pentagon's recommendation that McClellan be kept open recognizes the base's "unique capabilities," particularly in high-tech repair and maintenance.

"If the commission wants to go beyond the (Pentagon's) recommendation, then the best way to eliminate redundancy and achieve true efficiencies in depot maintenance ... is through cross-servicing," he said.

Fazio promised an intensive lobbying effort between now and May 10, the date the commission will add closure candidates to its list.





The Sierra Army Depot put on an impressive show for Base Realignment and Closure Commissioner Wendell Steele when it blew up 14 pits of explosives. Steele and area residents on the Depot tour got to within about 1/2 miles of the explosions. It took seven seconds for the sound to reach the crowd at the detonation site command center. Photo/Dave Moller

# Lassen County **TIMES**

50¢

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Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Susanville, California 96130 (916) 257-5321

Vol. 17 No. 29

# Hope for Depot ammo mission after meetings

## BRAC commissioner visits Herlong

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

The battle to save Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) reached its local crescendo last week and there is more hope that the Army may keep the munitions mission there.

Although the possible loss of munitions at SIAD in Herlong would have an obvious, devastating effect on Lassen County's economy, that was not stressed during two official meetings.

What was stressed was the Depot's claims of military superiority and low-cost ability to get munitions and operational stocks jobs done. That message came first on Tuesday, April 25, when Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commissioner Wendi Steele visited the Depot.

With U.S. Congressman Wally Herger at her side, Steele was lobbied and informed during a full day of public meetings and a tour of the base. The tour culminated in a demonstration at the SIAD

demolition pits.

The idea was to impress on Steele the Depot claim that it has the largest, most cost-efficient ammo demolition capability in the country. That was partially done with the burning of rocket motors at the only site in the country that handles that job. The rocket motors are burned to meet arms reductions treaties and SIAD officials said the Navy in particular does not know where it would go to get the job done and thereby fulfill the treaties in the future if the mission is lost.

It was followed with a striking demonstration of numerous 10,000 pound blasts at the Depot demolition pits. With billowing clouds of ammo smoke still hanging in the air, demolition pits boss Dan Galbreath wondered what the country would do without his crew and their pits.

Galbreath, affectionately known as "Demo Dan" asked, "Where are

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

we going to go?" if SIAD loses munitions. He noted that other demolition sites can handle only hundreds of pounds of ammo a day, while he can blow up thousands.

Earlier in the day, Steele learned that SIAD will blow up 31 percent of all outdated U.S. Armed Forces ammo this year. That was a statistic that impressed her and she acknowledged that in a press conference.

Steele also was given a tour of the operational stocks area of the base, where water systems, fuel stations and mini-cities are readied for combat and disaster situations in easy-to-use metal containers. She was repeatedly reminded that the "op-stocks" at SIAD were deemed the model for the rest of the Army in 1993 and remain so.

She was also told that BRAC projections of needing only 240 civilians to keep the op-stocks at peak efficiency was low. According to base Chief of Budget and Manpower Alice Allison, that number should be 512.

Allison also told Steele that the BRAC projection of realignment cost for SIAD of \$14 million was way off base. Allison contended

the loss of the munitions mission at SIAD would actually cost the government at least \$62 million and most likely \$101 million.

That's because BRAC did not factor in moving the \$1.6 billion worth of ammo currently stored at SIAD or the ammo radiological surveys. Allison claimed the BRAC projection of saving \$55 million by realigning SIAD would actually turn into a \$45 million loss.

## BRAC hearing

That information and more was related to the BRAC Commission at a Bay Area hearing on Friday, April 28. There, U.S. Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer went to bat for SIAD, noting that California has already lost more than its fair share of bases in the past few years. "Enough is enough," Boxer told the commission.

Boxer, Feinstein and local Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot member Jack Lensing asked the commission to take a second look at the Pentagon's realignment recommendation for SIAD. The recommendation would shut down the ammo mission, but it was based on flawed data.

Boxer noted that the Army did not consider SIAD's excellent transportation capabilities. "The

Army minimized or completely ignored the fact that the base is transversed by two major railroads that link it directly to ... seaports," Boxer said. She also pointed out that SIAD is the only ammo depot in the country with a 7,100 foot landing strip and staging area that can land and load the Army's huge C-5A cargo plane.

## Decision timetable

At the end of June, the BRAC commission will make its final recommendations on base realignments and closures. That list will be go to President Clinton, who will send it back in mid-July with his opinions.

By August 15, BRAC will then send its revised, final recommendations back to Clinton. On September 1, Clinton will either approve or reject all those recommendations. If he rejects them, there will be no closures or realignments this year. If he approves them, they will be submitted to Congress.

If Congress takes no action within 45 legislative days, the closures and alignments will automatically begin. If Congress passes a joint resolution of rejection, no closures or realignments will occur.

See DEPOT, page 8



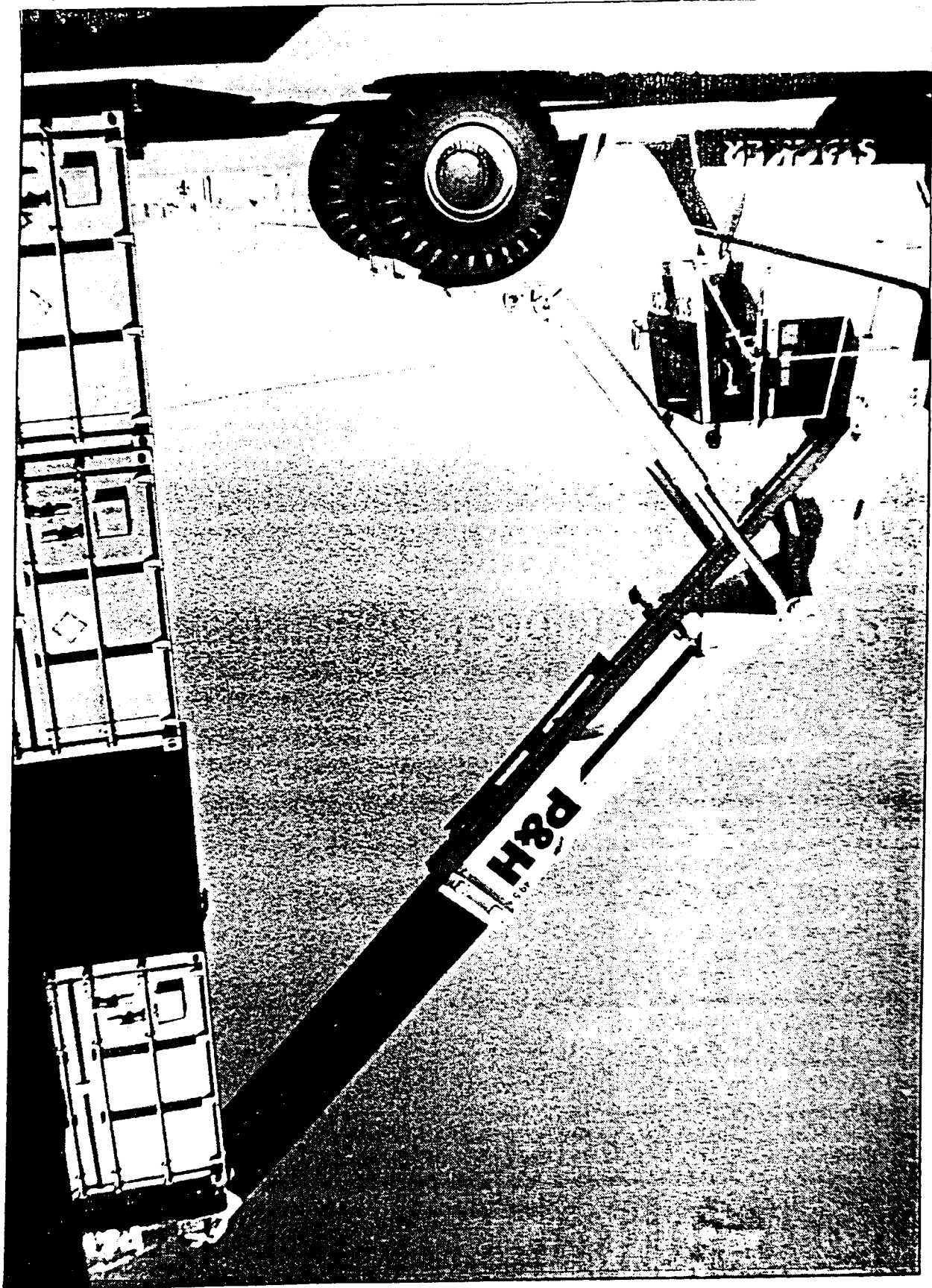
In front, from left, Depot Commander Col. Don Whitfield, Commissioner Steele and Congressman Wally Herger listen to an explanation of the Depot's operational stocks program.



At top, a rocket motor burns so hot at the Depot demolition site that the crowd more than one mile away can feel the heat. At right, Commissioner Steele addresses the media during a press conference on the base.



Commissioner Steele managed to have a little fun during her visit to the Depot. At the operations stocks area, Steele drove the "Super Stacker" and stacked a large op-stocks container on top of two others.





# Editorials...Opinions

## Cross your fingers for the Depot

With the visit of the federal Base Realignment and Closure Commissioner to Sierra Army Depot and the commission's meeting in the Bay Area last week, the battle to save the Depot's munitions mission is now out of local hands.

But those hands did an exemplary job in disseminating information and getting it to the commission. The work of the local Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot is to be more than lauded, as it may have swayed Commissioner Wendi Steele and the commission to re-evaluate the Depot's ammunition mission. If the committee's hard work pays off, it will keep a large portion of our local economy intact and on a grander scale, save American tax dollars.

In particular, the committee was able to tell Steele last week that the Depot blows up 31 percent of all the ammunition in the country that is annually disposed of at the most cost efficient rate in the nation. She acknowledged that she was unaware of that fact and seemed duly impressed.

She also learned that even if the ammunition mission is lost, the operational stocks mission (mobile water systems, fueling stations and mini-cities) will need twice the number of civilian personnel to operate at its current level than the commission thought. That would decimate what is considered to be the model operational stocks program in the country. Again, she acknowledged that she was impressed.

Hopefully, Steele also heard the overall statement during her visit to the Depot. If you want to save U.S. tax dollars, don't chop on a base that is already doing just that.

Even if the worst happens and the Depot loses munitions, there are many people who should be applauded. The local committee members, Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey, Supervisor Lyle Lough and businessman Jack Lensing are at the forefront. Though not an official committee member, Lassen County Community Development Director Bob Sorvaag was integral in getting background work done for them.

Congressman Wally Herger was at Steele's side almost the entire time during her Depot visit. He and his staff have supplied an enormous amount of energy to help save the Depot. State Senator Tim Leslie couldn't be at the Depot but he and his staff also chipped in, as did Assemblyman Bernie Richer. The staffs of Gov. Wilson and U.S. Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer also pitched in. Feinstein and Boxer particularly helped at the commission meeting held in the Bay Area.

Not to be forgotten are the civilians and Army personnel at the Depot. Their exemplary work ethic and track record made the battle to save their jobs much easier. Their leader, Col. Don Whitfield, should also be commended.

In the past few months, this newspaper has been using this space to ask our readers to write letters of support for the Depot. We understand that has been productive and we're not ashamed to say we're proud we could contribute. Now, letters of thanks to the officials we asked you to write are in order. Again, here are the addresses:

- U.S. Congressman Wally Herger, 2433 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-0502, or 55 Independence Circle, Suite 10, Chico, Calif. 95926.
- Governor Pete Wilson, State Capitol, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, 331 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.
- U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, 112 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510.
- Senator Tim Leslie, Room 4081 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- Assemblyman Bernie Richer, Room 4015 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- Colonel Don Whitfield, Commander, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA. 96113-5000.



# Lassen County **TIMES**

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Vol. 17 No. 9

Susanville, California 96130 (916) 257-5321

Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1994

## Sierra Depot threatened:

# Locals, Herger wage war to save key asset, payroll

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

Rumors have flown for years that the Sierra Army Depot in Herlong would close. This time, they may have some basis.

While officials at the Depot said this summer the base's gradual switch from munitions to field supplies would probably save the base, another obstacle has popped up. The base is currently rated at the third and lowest level in a three tier system for munitions bases.

Although the base continues to undergo a transformation as a port for easily shippable units like water purity and fuel systems, the next round of base closures may catch them before it's too late. That's because Tier Three bases like the Depot are the most vulnerable when Congress pulls out the military base axe next spring.

That has prompted Lassen County officials and Congressman Wally Herger to get the Depot reclassified and to do anything else possible to save the base for the future.

According to Supervisor Lyle Lough, the need to save the Depot is obvious. It represents about "10 percent of our job force," in Lassen County.

According to Depot statistics and County Administrative Officer (CAO) Bill Bixby, the Depot payroll is \$36 million. Bixby said the payroll at the California Correctional Center is \$33 million.

More of the Depot payroll escapes the area than the prison's because about 20 percent of the Depot workers live out-of-county, Bixby said, but the figure is still nothing to sneeze at. In addition, the Depot supports county businesses with contract work, Bixby noted.

### Mobilization

Lough, Bixby and County Community Development Director Bob Sorvaag went to San Diego last week to a conference on base closures. They found out that the list of closures will come next March and rumors should be flying by January, Bixby said.

According to Bixby and Lough, the plan is to immediately start promoting the base and get it into the second or third tier in the rating system. Tier One is for bases that are immediately ready to deploy, Tier

## Depot...

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Two for those that can deploy quickly and Tier Three for those who need more time to deploy supplies.

Bixby noted that the base recently deployed water and fuel relief units to Rwanda and Haiti swiftly, which makes locals and Herger wonder why it is not listed in the first or second tier.

Toward that end, Lough said Saturday, Dec. 10 that he wants to set up a county committee to help keep the base and will bring it up at today's supervisors meeting (Tuesday, Dec. 13).

According to Bixby and Sorvaag, members at the San Diego conference said a key to saving the base is community involvement. Local government intervention will not be enough they said.

Even if the Sierra Army Depot is not on the base hit list next spring, "we need to head off future attacks on the base as well," Bixby said. Officials from the City of Monterey — which recently lost its base — had lessons for other communities, Bixby said. "They said you spend whatever it takes in money or time to get the job done. They said you never want to look back and say 'why didn't we do

this?" "

### Herger on job

Congressman Herger is already on the offensive for the Depot.

Herger has contacted the U.S. General Accounting Office, (GAO) which placed the Depot at Tier Three. Herger told the GAO that the Depot should not lose its munitions status and indeed, "has the least expensive ammunition operation in the entire Depot Systems Command, with a cost of \$43.53 per hour as opposed to the DESCOM average of \$103 per hour.

Herger also questioned why the tiering system took cost efficiency into account fourth in the GAO's line of importance. He also noted that the Depot's location is excellent for both security and logistics and still has three times as much ammunition as any other installation in the country. The Depot also has the best munitions destruction facility in the Army, Herger said.

His final aim is to get the Depot into at least the second tier and hopefully the first because he thinks losing the ammunition mission now will make it easier for Army officials to close the base later.

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# Lassen County **TIMES** 50¢

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Susanville, California 96130 (916) 257-2321

Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1994

## Sierra Army Depot

# Officials fear base closure

By **Dave Moller**  
News Editor

Despite repeated assertions there is no immediate danger of the Sierra Army Depot closing, political officials are convinced there is a clear and present danger looming over the Herlong base.

On Tuesday, Dec. 20, representatives from Congressman Wally Herger's office and state Senator Tim Leslie's office huddled with county and Susanville politicians over the possible closure of the depot. Those representatives also came unannounced to the Lassen County Times and told this writer in no uncertain terms there is a strong possibility the base could close in the next five years.

At the Lassen County Board of Supervisors meeting that same day,

Rod Olsen, an aide to Senator Leslie, told the board "the threat is real," and that the base could close within two years, "according to my source."

In a later interview, Olsen said he wasn't totally convinced the base could close within two years because it would be a logistic impossibility. However, he reiterated that his source gave him the two-year closure figure.

"The most important thing for the public to know is that the base could close," Olsen said Thursday, Dec. 22. "Whether it closes in two or ten years is irrelevant. We want to fight it, that's what's important here."

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In reaction to the immediacy of those statements, the board authorized Supervisor Lyle Lough to spend up to \$2,500 of county money to work against the base's closure. The supervisors were unanimous in their stance, recognizing the base has the largest payroll in Lassen County — \$36 million — and that losing it would bring disaster.

Later in the day, Lough met with Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey, County Chamber of Commerce President Jack Lensing, county economic development consultant Pat Landon and county Dept. of Community Development Director Bob Sorvaag to map strategy for the situation, according to Sorvaag. The group is the unofficial committee that is striving to save the base for Lassen County. Sorvaag said Lough, Jeskey and Lensing will be traveling to Washington D.C. right after the New Year to begin the battle to save the depot for Lassen County.

In an interview on Thursday, Dec. 22, Sorvaag said Herger's office is leading the charge to save the base, which in itself is a complicated situation. That's because the base expects to begin phasing out its munitions mission at some point and for the last few years has taken on an additional mission the Army calls operational stocks. Operational stocks at the depot are containerized, easily shippable units to be used in battle or disaster scenes. The Herlong depot's operational stocks include water purification systems, fuel stations and mini-dwelling units.

Also, the depot was recently rated last on a three-tier level for munitions bases. While depot Public Affairs Officer Larry Rogers contends the tier listing and current base closure operations are unrelated, Herger and Leslie's people beg to differ.

Both offices maintain that if the Sierra Army Depot loses its munitions mission, it will make it that much easier to close.

But in a recent memo to depot employees, Rogers said the operational stocks should enhance the depot in the eyes of BRAC, the 1995 Base Realignment and

Closure board which will officially come out with a hit list of bases on March 1, 1995. However in a Thursday, Dec. 22 interview, Rogers said the list will be probably be leaked the later part of January.

### Two-year closure doubted

In that same interview, Rogers said he thinks it would be logistically impossible to close the Sierra Army Depot within two years. He added that he did not know where Olsen got the two-year figure from.

Rogers said the Army's tier system has set it up so that munitions will one day leave the depot, but they have not kicked the plan into action.

"Very hypothetically, a high priority closure could happen in two years, but that's unlikely. They'd (the Army) have to bring in ever rail car and truck they could to pull it off," Rogers said. He added that under federal law, a base closure takes five years. However, "others that have come on the closure list (in recent years) have accelerated that date," Rogers said.

### Depot's value

According to a report Sorvaag compiled for the supervisors and County Administrative Officer Bill Bixby, the Sierra Army Depot is an extremely valuable resource for Lassen County.

The report, entitled "The Economic Impact of the Sierra Army Depot," contends closure of the base would be a massive economic blow to the county.

The base employs 900 civilians and 400 military people, the report said. In just civilians alone, that's 9.5 percent of the county's workforce. The payroll from the base is \$36 million per year, even larger than the \$33 million payroll generated by the California Correctional Center. Those

numbers are large, but in economic terms, the exponential numbers are even larger.

According to Sorvaag, "In the Lassen County economy, there are three jobs in the tertiary economy (service and retail) for every two jobs in primary employment. This may mean that up to an additional 1,950 retail/service jobs could be lost if the primary jobs at the Sierra Army Depot are lost. The compound effect then would be that 3,250 jobs or 30.1 percent of the total labor force jobs (in Lassen County) would be affected. The total number of jobs would be reduced from 10,675 to 7,475."

If the 900 civilian jobs at the base are lost, it would take the current unemployment level of 10.9 percent in Lassen County to 19.4 percent, Sorvaag estimated.

**"Very hypothetically,  
a high priority  
closure could happen  
in two years, but  
that's unlikely?"**

**- Larry Rogers  
Public Affairs Officer**

And that's not all. The base spends \$1.3 million annually with county businesses, according to Sorvaag's report. And Sorvaag estimated the base workers personal spending accounts for 19.8 percent of the total retail sales within Lassen County. Add the base's spending with local businesses and it mounts to 21 percent of the county's retail economy, Sorvaag said.

Still, that's not all. If the base jobs go and the service/retail jobs

go with them, the count could lose \$40 million in retail sales, according to Sorvaag's calculations. That's 37 percent, or more than one-third of the county's total retail sales.

"The cumulative impact of the loss of these sales, at a minimum, could mean the closure of six restaurants, one major food purveyor, three convenience stores, two service stations, one major general merchandiser, one building supply dealer, an automobile sales dealership, and seven specialty stores," Sorvaag's report said.

Also, "Since the schools of the Fort Sage Unified School District are located on the Sierra Army Depot, the closure of the Depot would probably also mean the closure of Herlong High School and possible the closure of elementary schools in the southern part of Lassen County."

Sorvaag's report also said the impact on the housing industry in Lassen County would be huge.

"Provided that employees of the Sierra Army Depot could not find employment elsewhere in the county, and with the assumption that most workers, particularly the white collar workers, would relocate to other federal institutions, there would be 450 dwelling units on the market in the south county and 270 dwelling units on the market in the Susanville/Janesville area," the report said.

"Past trends have shown that about 151 dwelling units a year are added to the housing stock within all of Lassen County. This means that five years worth of housing stock would suddenly come available. That event could have a profound effect on the construction and building industry. There are currently 425 persons employed in construction and about 36 license contractors who would be adversely affected by a sudden glut of houses on the housing market," the report said.



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Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1995

## Letter campaign urged for depot

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

Now its up to the locals.

That's what the Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot and Congressman Wally Herger said last week to Lassen residents who want to save the county's largest payroll of \$36 million.

In a report issued to county Board of Supervisors and the press on Tuesday, Jan. 17, the committee said letters now need to be written to legislators and Depot Commander Don Whitfield asking that the post be saved. (A list of who to write is at the end of this story.)

Committee members are Supervisor Lyle Lough, Susanville

Mayor Jim Jeskey and Lassen County Chamber of Commerce President Jack Lensing. The trio traveled to Washington D.C. on a two-day, whirlwind lobbying tour on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 11 and 12.

According to a statement from Herger's office the trio "certainly deserves the strongest praise. In my experience, the squeaky wheel gets the grease."

Herger went on to say, "The retention of the Sierra Army Depot is key for America's national security. At a time when Asia is playing an increasingly important

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role in America's foreign policy, Sierra is the only Army depot on the West Coast. Its proximity to the seaports at Oakland and Concord means that ammunition can be transported rapidly from the Sierra Army Depot to military sites throughout the world.

"In addition, during this period of budgetary constraints, the retention of the Sierra Army Depot makes great economic sense. The direct labor hourly rate at Sierra is significantly lower than that at other Army depots in the West."

The Sierra Depot has been rated behind the munitions depots in Hawthorne, Nev. and the Tooele Army Depot in Utah. Local officials and Herger became alarmed when they learned that Sierra was listed as third, or last, in a three tier system devised last year. Hawthorne is listed in the second tier and Tooele in the first tier.

Hawthorne has extensive munitions storage capacity and Tooele has a number of other military missions, according to Army documents.

What truly concerned Herger and

local officials was a statement made in an October 26, 1994 Army letter. It said that Tier III depots like Sierra in the U.S. would eventually have their ammunition mission eliminated.

That came just before the latest round of U.S. military base closure talks began and local officials feared a connection to the Tier III listing and base closings.

Officials at Sierra contended the current changes there which include mobile operations units for quick dispatch to battlefields and disaster sites would help in base closure talks.

But local officials and representatives from Herger and State Senator Tim Leslie's office weren't so sure. In fact, those representatives told this newspaper they felt there was a direct relationship to the Tier III listing and the upcoming base closure list.

Since then, the move has blossomed to save the base.

According to Lough at the January 17 meeting, Congressman Herger lent them his office and everything they trio needed during their two-day trip. "We were told we were seeing the people we

needed to see," Lough said.

According to Lough, the trio stressed the military value of Sierra Army Depot first and the economic value to Lassen County second, a strategy they were urged to follow.

As for the letters campaign, Lough noted, "If we don't keep on it, we'll find ourselves left out in the cold."

Supervisor Claud Neely noted that "for all the years I've lived here, Sierra Army Depot has been taken for granted." He said that he could remember one occasion where the community raised \$10,000 in order to save 20 prison jobs "and two weeks later, 300 jobs walked out of the Depot and there was nothing in the paper about it."

Supervisor Jean Loubet noted that the Depot is one of the largest local purchasers or area products, which includes electricity from the Lassen Municipal Utilities District, (LMUD). "LMUD ratepayers will have to pick up the tab if the Depot goes down," Loubet said.

### Where to send letters

Here are the people that The Committee to Retain the Sierra

Army Depot recommend writing to concerning the base closure process. Individual letters are encouraged and form letters highly discouraged. Letters should be directed to:

- U.S. Congressman Wally Herger, 1108 Longworth Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. Copies should be sent to:

- Governor Pete Wilson, State Capitol, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.

- U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, 331 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

- U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, 112 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510.

- Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich (Nevada) 300 Booth St., Reno, NV 89509.

- Senator Tim Leslie, 4081 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.

- Assemblyman Bernie Richter, State Capitol, Room 4015, Sacramento, CA 95814.

- Colonel Don Whitfield, Commander, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA, 96113-5000.



# Editorials...Opinions

## Save Sierra Army Depot

According to Congressman Wally Herger and California Senator Tim Leslie's offices, there is a distinct possibility the Sierra Army Depot in Herlong will be placed on the next military base closure list. If the Depot should close, the local impact would be devastating.

The Depot has the largest payroll in Lassen County of \$36 million. More important, the Depot provides at least one-third of the retail and other business dollars generated in the county.

On a military level, closing the Depot would also be devastating. The Sierra Army Depot is the closest munitions base to western ports and Asia. With good highway access, two adjacent rail lines and an international airstrip, the Depot can dispatch munitions anywhere in the world quickly. It has major strategic importance.

The Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot strongly recommends writing letters to help save the Depot. The committee suggests letters stress the military strategic importance of the base first and the local economic impacts second.

Individual letters are encouraged and form letters highly discouraged. Letters should be directed to:

- U.S. Congressman Wally Herger, 1108 Longworth Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. Copies should be sent to:
- Governor Pete Wilson, State Capitol, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, 331 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.
- U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, 112 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510.
- Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich (Nevada) 300 Booth St., Reno, NV 89509.
- Senator Tim Leslie, 4081 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- Assemblyman Berfie Richter, State Capitol, Room 4015, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- Colonel Don Whitfield, Commander, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA, 96113-5000.

## Former general enlists in effort to save Depot

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

The move to save the Sierra Army Depot and its \$38 million payroll gained strength last week when a former Army general came on board.

Former Gen. Peter Offringa toured the Herlong base and told a gathering at the South Lassen Community Center that he was enthused about the Depot's chances. Offringa told the Tuesday, Jan. 24 crowd that he served on the original

BRAC (Base Realignment and Closure) team as one of his last jobs in the Pentagon.

Because he helped make up the original base closure list several years ago, "I know how the process works and a how it can be dealt with," Offringa said. "The good news is that this is a good depot with a good story to tell." Offringa is currently working with Gov.

See DEPOT, page 10

### Depot...

Continued from page 1

Wilson's staff that is trying to keep California military bases from closing.

Offringa said selling the Depot's military value was the best way to save it, with emphasizing the economic impact of the community second. He said the Depot "is ideally situated in terms of transportation," noting its international landing strip, proximity to highways and two adjacent rail lines.

Offringa also said the Depot is "very competitive cost-wise," with the low direct hourly labor rate of \$43.53. The Toelle Army Depot in Utah — with which Sierra is perceived to be in competition — has a rate of \$73.02. The depot in Hawthorne, Nev. is a contracted plant and does not release its cost statistics.

#### Three pronged attack

Offringa said he and Gov. Wilson's staff would try to save the Depot "with a three-pronged attack."

First, the Tier Study which last year placed the Depot at the lowest level of munitions bases needs to be attacked, Offringa said. Conclusions in the study about the Depot were not accurate and the

criteria used in the tiering system was off base, he said. The Army needs to know that the tier system must be re-evaluated, he said.

Second, "we need to get the Sierra story in front of the people in Washington," Offringa said. "I can assure you that letters get a lot of attention."

Supervisor Lyle Lough escorted Offringa on the base tour with fellow Retain Sierra Army Depot Committee members Jack Lensing and Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey. Lough said that letters to legislators are extremely important because "nothing energizes a politician more than a concerned constituency." Lough urged those in attendance to write their legislators about the Depot. A list of who to write is on page 6b of this week's newspaper.

The third prong is to get the correct information about the Depot in the hands of the current BRAC committee, Offringa said. "If that happen, I think we can be successful."

Lough scoffed at those who don't see a threat to the Depot. "They can do it and they will do it if we don't go to work," he said. "If one mission at the Depot is closed, (munitions) the cost of operation (for the mobile support systems) goes up. That's the first step in the death spiral of a base."

Lassen  
County

# TIMES

50¢

Serving every resident in Susanville and the Honey Lake Valley area.

Vol. 17, No. 18

Susanville, California 96130 (916) 257-5321

Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1995

## Battle continues to save Depot

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

There is hope emanating from Washington D.C. that the Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) will not close.

But the local Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot is taking nothing for granted as the deadline draws closer for the Army's latest base closure list. It will be made public on Wednesday, March 1.

Last week, a representative from Congressman Wally Herger's office said all is not lost for SIAD. Mike DiGiordano, who worked on the

last round of base closures for the Army, said in a telephone conference that there is hope.

DiGiordano said the Secretary of Defense is balking at a long list of base closures because of the high cost of closing military installations. That looks like good news for California because the state was hit hard by base closures two years ago and perhaps has already taken its shots.

The other thing working in favor

See DEPOT, page 10

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

of the base is the political climate in Washington D.C. with the newly-elected Republican Congress. "Things are changing in Washington on almost an hourly basis," DiGiordano noted.

But committee members, which include Supervisor Lyle Lough, former Chamber of Commerce President Jack Lensing, Lassen County Community Development Director Bob Sorvaag and Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey, remain skeptical.

That's because the committee has found that the Army had SIAD ruled as a Tier II installation last February but declared it a Tier III depot when the Army's tiering report came out in May. Tier III is

the lowest designation on the tiering chart and is used for depots that are slated to be rid of the ammunition mission in the future.

According to Lough, the Toelle munitions depot in Utah was originally slated to be a Tier III base but somehow leapfrogged to Tier I when the list was issued last year.

"That tells me that politics played a large part in all of this," Lough said.

When asked if indeed a deal has already been struck with SIAD losing out, DiGiordano said "It's easy to speculate," that SIAD is in trouble because of political maneuvers. But whether a deal has been struck or not with regards to SIAD, "it's inappropriate to speculate," he said.

What is important is to get the tiering process re-evaluated,

DiGiordano said.

That's because even if SIAD survives this round of base closures it would remain vulnerable should the munitions mission be terminated. "We don't want it downsized to the point where it can't be defended," he said. "Munitions are key," for SIAD DiGiordano said "maybe to even make it start growing again."

DiGiordano said Congressman Herger will meet with Senator Diane Feinstein on the matter in coming days. "And we will continue to attack the tiering study," he said. "Any bit of information we can find to make SIAD shine, we will," he said.

SIAD has the largest single payroll in Lassen County of \$36 million. According to an economic survey done by Sorvaag, the depot is responsible for one-third of the retail sales in the county.

TODAY'S TOPIC: MILITARY CUTBACKS

## Pentagon targets Herlong facility

Plan could eliminate over 800 jobs

Military spending cuts announced Tuesday include ending ammunition storage at the Sierra Army Depot in Herlong, Calif. Although the plan would not close the Lassen County plant completely, more than 800 jobs could be lost. The savings to taxpayers over the next two decades are estimated at \$33 million in operating costs.

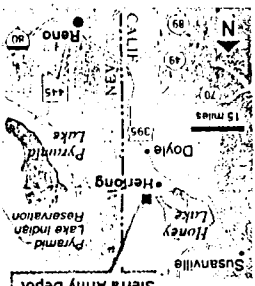


David B. Parker/Gazette-Journal

A cloud of dust marks ammunition being destroyed last year at the Sierra Army Depot.

### The depot's mission

The Sierra Army Depot was established during World War II in 1942. It receives, stores, issues and renovates munitions and demilitarizes surplus ammunition. It also stores and maintains stocks and tactical support systems. Its location in Herlong is ideal as the low humidity and moisture extends the life-span of storage containers. The depot is capable of burning 100,000 pounds of large munitions and 200,000 rounds of small arms ammo each day while still meeting clean air standards.



### Sierra Army Depot

(Total size: 96,421 acres)

- Buildings: 28 warehouses
- Warehouses: 799 igloos
- Demolition pits: 14
- Housing: 185
- Roads: 301 miles
- Perimeter fence: 7.108-ft. runway
- Payroll: \$36 million (annual)

### How much ammo?

According to Kent Woford, director for supply, ammunition and transportation, there are enough explosives at the depot to easily fill the auditorium of Lawlor Events Center.

## Herlong would not totally close

ing costs over the next 20 years.

If the Pentagon plan is approved, munitions storage at Herlong would be eliminated by 2001. The Pentagon recommends that the first round of post-Cold War base closings and shifting. The plans must be approved by an independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, and then passed by Congress.

The Pentagon has estimated that the setback at Herlong will cut 53 military and 539 civilian jobs directly related to the depot. — employment from economic activity of the depot — between now and 2001.

See **HERLONG** on page 5A

**■ The Pentagon:** proposed closing or realigning 59 major military bases and 87 smaller facilities from New England to Guam in what is likely the last round of military base closings for at least three years. **6A**

**■ Army officials at Herlong:** Bewildered by the Pentagon's proposal to demilitarize the convention- at munitions stored at Herlong, but that the scaling back will save taxpayers \$331 million in operating costs over the next 20 years.

northwest of Reno. The Pentagon estimates it will cost \$14 million initially to move or "demilitarize" the convention- at munitions stored at Herlong, but that the scaling back will save taxpayers \$331 million in operating costs over the next 20 years.

## Herlong

From page 1A

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's latest proposed cuts include ending ammunition storage at the Sierra Army Depot near Herlong, potentially eliminating more than 800 jobs in Lassen County. Under the Clinton administration's plan unveiled Tuesday, Sierra Army Depot near Herlong, Calif., would not totally close. It would remain "minimum essential facilities" for storage of combat equipment, for storage of combat equipment like bridging, petroleum distribution systems, helicopter landing mats, mobile maintenance tents and water supply systems. Herlong officials say the Pentagon's figures do not match their own. They say the depot's employment numbers at the facility, but fear that any cuts will hurt this small town located about 50 miles northwest of Reno.

But, the Pentagon said, Herlong can't be closed entirely because of its role in storing the combat materials, which are officially called "operational project stocks." The cost of relocating the operational project stocks is prohibitively expensive, according to a Pentagon briefing paper. While the depot would suffer major cuts under the Pentagon plan announced Tuesday, Fallon Air Force Base was not touched. Las Vegas would gain 87 military and 83 civilian positions because the programs at other bases would be shifted there. A Defense Nuclear Agency program at Kirtland Air Force Base in New Mexico would be shifted to Nellis, and electronic combat simulators systems at Eglin Air Force Base that would be played a critical role in our Navy's carriers, Fallon will play a critical role. "As long as there is an Air Force, Nellis will play a critical role," Bryan said in a release. "As long as there are aircraft leaving Nellis, it will remain a critical part of our Navy's carriers, Fallon will play a critical role."

The DOD has designated the depot as a Tier 3 installation, or what it calls a "caretaker depot." These will have "minimal staffs and staffs are being reduced." The job loss would represent about 7.4 percent of the area's unemployment, according to the Defense Department.

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TODAY'S TOPIC: MILITARY CUTBACKS

# Pentagon plans new base closings

■ **59 major posts:** Cuts would save \$4 billion a year through end of century.

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon proposed closing or realigning 59 major military bases and 87 smaller facilities from New England to Guam in what is likely the last round of military base closings for at least three years.

The cutbacks are expected to save \$4 billion annually through the end of the century and help pay for new weapons and equipment for the shrinking military.

More than 34,000 civilian defense workers will lose jobs if the Pentagon plan is approved by an independent base closing commission later this year.

Among the hardest hit will be the territory of Guam, which will lose 2,664 civilian jobs and 2,104 military positions. Texas, which lost only 101 jobs in three previ-

ous rounds of base closings, will lose 6,606 civilian jobs.

"This has been a very difficult task both for us and for the communities involved," Defense Secretary William Perry said in announcing the cuts Tuesday. "(But) it is absolutely crucial to our plans to ramp up our modernization plans toward the end of the century."

The federal Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission begins hearings on the Pentagon plan today. Formed by Congress in 1990, the commission has authority to add or delete bases from the list, based on criteria relating to military value and economic impact.

Tuesday's recommendations were less sweeping than expected.

While the size of the military has shrunk more than 30 percent since the late 1980s, only about 15 percent of the U.S. base system has closed in the same period. The 1995 recommendations will bring the total to 21 percent.

"It's a lot, but not as much as they needed," said Carol Lessure, base analyst with the Defense Budget Project, a non-profit research organization. "It does raise the question of whether they'll get the savings they want to pay for the modernization they're planning toward the end of the century."

Perry said the recommendations were designed primarily to save money rather than eliminate all the excess capacity in the domestic base system. He said reducing operations at some bases can save more money in the short run because of the high up-front costs associated with closing most bases.

He said the 1995 recommendations will save \$4 billion a year

through the end of the century. Savings from all four rounds will total \$5.8 billion a year beginning in 2001.

Perry said he expects to ask Congress to authorize one more round of base closings in "three or four years."

"It's been a painful process for the communities involved, but it is necessary to close the unneeded infrastructure," he said.

Among the largest closures on the list: Fort McClellan, Ala.; Fort Chaffee, Ark.; Red River Depot, Texas; Naval Shipyard Long Beach, Calif.; Ship Repair Facility, Guam; and Brooks Air Force Base, Texas.

The commission was formed to shield the process from political pressures. It will hold hearings on the recommendations, and send final recommendations to President Clinton in July.

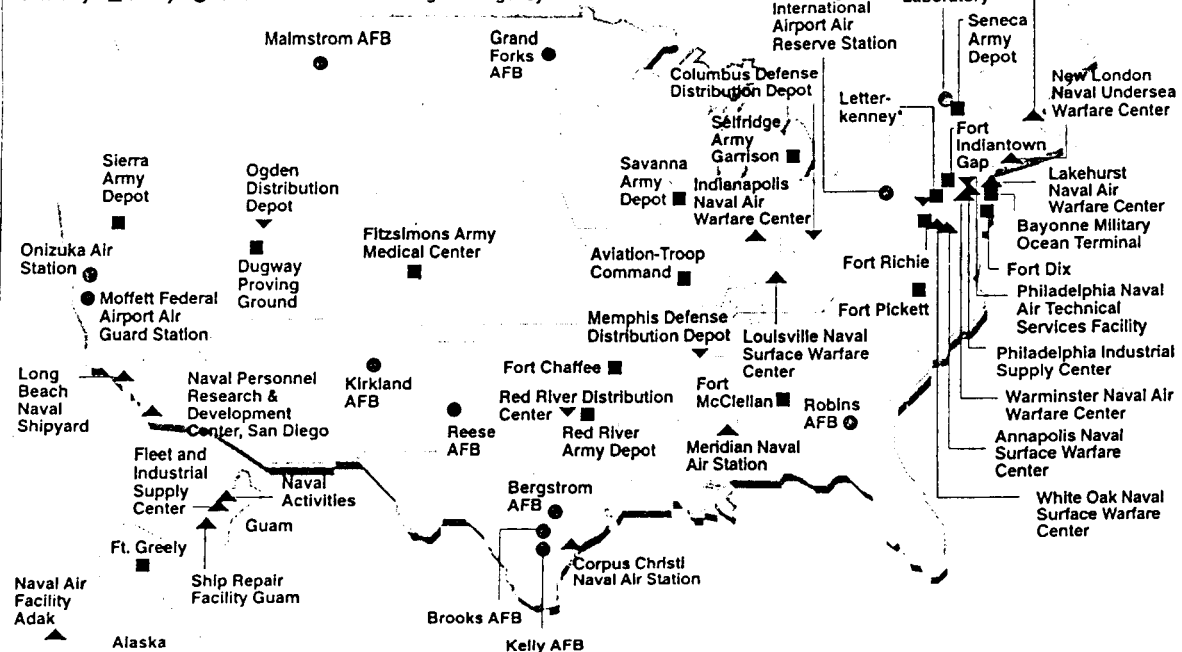
Clinton can approve or reject the commission recommendations in their entirety.

Gannett News Service

## Significant base closures and realignments

The Pentagon has recommended closing or realigning 59 major domestic military bases and 87 smaller facilities. If approved by an independent commission, the cutbacks will eliminate 34,000 civilian jobs, and save taxpayers \$4 billion a year. This map locates installations the Department of Defense considers "significant" because they include at least 200 civilian jobs or at least 500 military jobs.

▲ Navy ■ Army ● Air Force ▼ Defense Logistics Agency

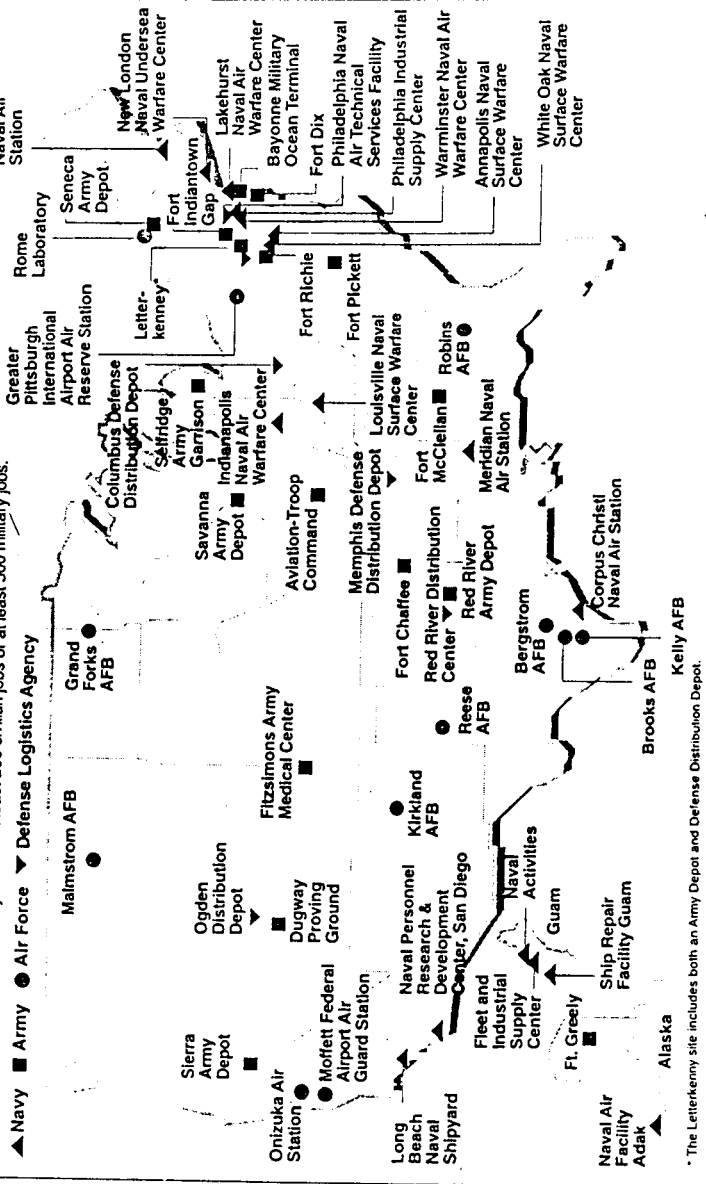


\* The Letterkenny site includes both an Army Depot and Defense Distribution Depot.

# TODAY'S TOPIC: MILITARY CUTBACKS

## Significant base closures and realignments

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\*The Letterkenny site includes both an Army Depot and Defense Distribution Depot.  
Source: U.S. Department of Defense

Mark W. Locher, Gannett News Service

# Job-loss numbers puzzle Herlong officials

By Mike Henderson  
GAZETTE-JOURNAL

Army officials at Herlong were left bewildered by the Pentagon's proposal to downsize Sierra Army Depot.

The Army projection of a loss of 539 civilian and 53 military jobs at the base primarily as a result of phasing out its mission of storing and destroying bombs and bullets doesn't make sense, said Larry Rogers, public affairs officer.

The base probably employs no more than 200 to 250 civilians in ordnance disposal, and some 400 active duty military personnel have only one job — guarding the munitions, he said.

"We're looking forward to somebody explaining to us in the

weeks what these numbers really mean," Rogers said.

While the base has other missions, including assembly and maintenance of portable water purification and fuel supply systems, sketchy Pentagon information indicates those programs could also be cut.

"It's not as simple as just storing them," Rogers said of the systems. "They also have to be maintained."

The Pentagon announcement was the dominant topic of the day just off the depot at Jim Bob's, a combination convenience store and restaurant that is one of Herlong's few businesses.

"It's going to affect us quite a bit," said operator Bob Fritch. "Any downsizing in a community

"It's been pretty much the topic of conversation of people coming in. We had a pretty good lunch crowd in and that's about all they were talking about. But maybe we can turn this around. It remains to be seen."

Fritch moved to Herlong in 1951 as a depot employee and retired after 37 years there.

There have been rumors of a base closure before, he said, "but we never really expected it."

"People," Fritch said, "are still in a state of a little bit of disbelief. There's a general feeling of everybody that they're a little disappointed in it. We thought we had sent a lot of letters to our congressmen and we thought that we had stopped it."

Tuesday's recommendations go

Closure and Realignment Commission, known as BRAC, for review and possible amendment and then must be accepted or rejected in their entirety by Congress and the president.

As part of that review, Rogers said, the information including personnel cuts released Tuesday will be closely scrutinized, and then a site team will visit the base. There, he said, the base leadership will have an opportunity to present its view of the nation's and the base's needs and an effort will be made to reach an accord on just what should be done.

The entire process can take several months, he said, and the end product could be that the depot is subjected to heavy cuts, minimal

# The Sacramento Bee

A20 The Sacramento Bee • Sunday, March 5, 1995

FROM PAGE ONE

## Sierra: County in trouble with 10.9% unemployment rate

Continued from page A1  
who would lose their jobs. "Mostly, they're numb, just not really sure what to think."

For Ritz and many other workers at the Army installation, the depot represents the only employment possibility for miles, and losing their jobs could bring a drastic change in their way of life.

"My grandpa, after he got out of the war, worked here," said Chris Vaughan, a 21-year-old laborer. "And my dad works here now. And I work here so I'm the third generation (at Sierra)."

All that history could end soon under the Pentagon's closure and realignment plans for its installations worldwide. Under current plans, the Army wants to cut as many as 800 jobs at the depot.

But no one in Herlong or Susanville can figure out how such numbers are possible, noting that the Pentagon's announcement says it will take jobs from depot missions that don't have 800 positions in them.

The result is mass confusion in the area, which has taken the idea of cutbacks well but is beginning to seethe with frustration over what is now being seen as a numbers game by the Army.

"We don't know where they're getting those figures from, either," said Mike DiGiordano, an aide to Rep. Wally Herger, R-Chico. "We're asking where is this information coming from? Where are you getting these figures?"

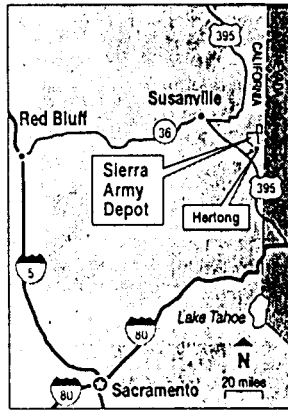
The confusion has led some to hope that the Army simply has made a mistake, that when the final decisions are made July 1 the Sierra Army Depot will be spared any massive hit.

But the very notion has area leaders shuddering at the economic apocalypse they could be facing, especially in the county seat of Susanville, 40 miles northwest of Herlong.

"It sends shivers throughout the community," said Jack Lensing, a Susanville businessman who is heading up the Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot. "It's a big of a hit."

"When you're in a small county with only 30,000 people in it, it really is a severe blow. And that's on the heels of the cuts in the timber industry."

Even now, the county is in trou-



Bee graphic

ble, with a 10.9 percent unemployment rate and an economic base that relies on timber and ranching to a large degree.

The second largest employer is the state prison at Susanville, with a \$33 million payroll, but the depot has a much greater impact on businesses in neighboring Susanville than the prison.

"The Sierra Army Depot is an excellent neighbor," said Robert Sorvaag, director of the county's Department of Community Development. "They shop downtown — whereas the state prison has to do their procurement through Sacramento — so they're extremely important to local business."

The depot has a revered place in the history of Lassen County, with its construction literally creating the town of Herlong.

"When the depot was formed in 1942, they didn't intend for it to be permanent," Fritch said. "There was nothing out here at all. It was all inside the base. It was just sagebrush here."

"I remember there's times when the wind would blow and if you had your car parked to the southwest it would just strip the paint off it like it was sandblasted."

In the years since the base was built, a community of several hundred people slowly grew around the depot, forming the community of Herlong. Today it still isn't much to look at, a collection of 154 homes in the main section, a few churches, the deli, a market and a beauty parlor.

But inside the gates of the post,



Bee/Randy Panch

Sierra Army Depot civilian mechanic Tom Cairns rebuilds a forklift motor. Cairns is a prime candidate to lose his job if cuts occur.

the services that are used by everyone in the area have blossomed over the years: the only high school in the immediate area, a credit union and gas station.

Even the town's sewer and water system was built and operated by the base.

The depot has been used to warehouse numerous implements of war, including nuclear weapons at one time, and its workers note it still is providing critical support to the nation in times of peril.

During the Persian Gulf War, huge airplanes ferried ammunition and other supplies from the 7,168-foot-long airstrip, and when the United States tried to save Somalia from itself two years ago workers like Vaughan and Ritz labored away loading huge tents and other material that would be used to house GIs during their tour in Africa.

As a storage site for weapons and ammunition, it is ideal.

Humidity that can wear down weapons and ammo is virtually nil in the high-desert air. The isolation of the area convinces many here that it is much better suited to storing ammunition and other items than an Army post in a more populated area would be.

And its strategic location, on two major railroad lines, near major highways and on the West Coast, is one of the best in the country, its boosters say.

People here understand the reality that a county with 11,177 registered voters has little political clout in the halls of power in Washington, D.C.

Still, they are convinced they

don't need muscle, just facts that they say prove the depot is one of the Army's most efficient.

"We still have right on our side," Lensing said.

But there is a pall hanging over locals as they wonder whether they will still have jobs when this latest round of base cutbacks is complete.

"The fear is they're going to lose their jobs, they're going to have to move, that their entire family life will be disrupted," said Duane Schlusler, a retired depot worker and local Veterans of Foreign Wars officer.

Many believe Herlong will continue to thrive even if there are cuts, that surrounding ranches and retirees who have stayed here after leaving the depot will keep the town intact.

"We're obviously concerned," said 73-year-old Helen Ferrel, whose Gateway Market stands just outside the main gate of the Army post. "But it's silly to jump up and down and get excited about it until we know what's going to happen."

That opinion is shared by many workers inside the gates, people who simply shrug and say they'll move on if their jobs are lost.

And inside the entrance to the Gateway Market, on a large, sky-blue poster taped to the wall near the community bulletin board, is a printed recruiting message reminding locals of how ironic the outcome of all this may be:

"The Air Force has jobs."



# The Sacramento Bee

\$1.16

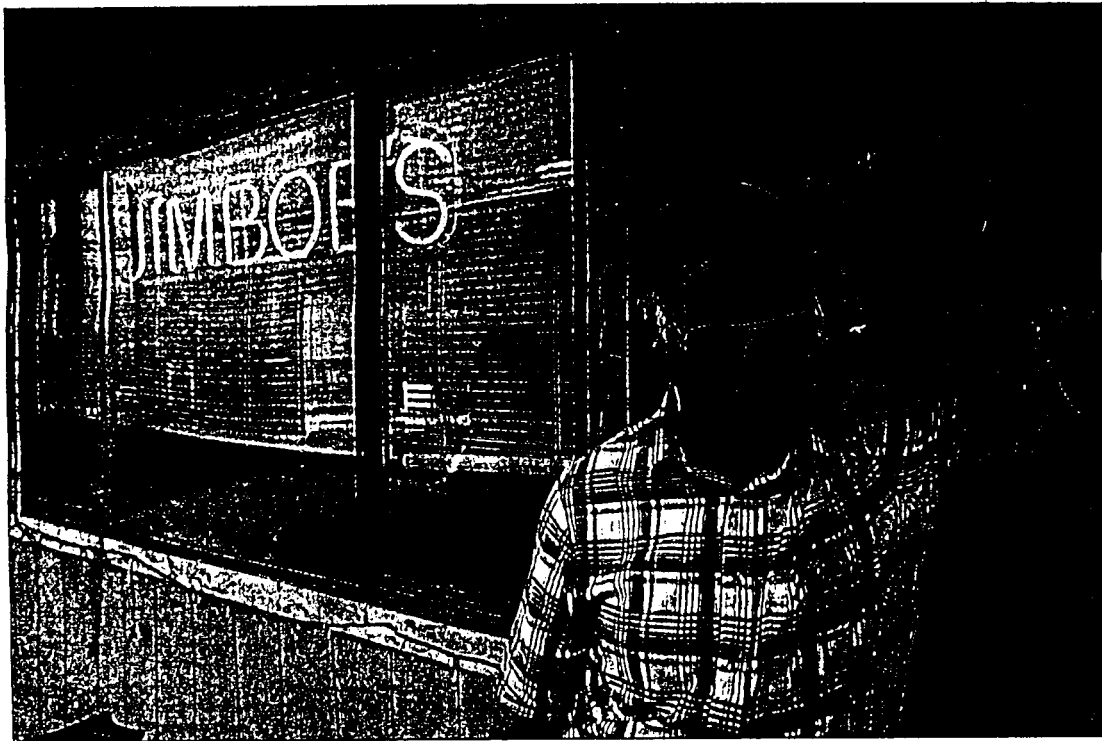
“A lot of people are very discouraged. Mostly, they're numb, just not really sure what to think.

”  
B.J. Ritz  
civilian laborer



The entrance to the Sierra Army Depot, at left, is surrounded by high desert scrublands rimmed by snow-covered peaks. Below, Art Fritch's deli is dependent on business from depot employees.

Bee/Randy Pench



By Sam Stanton  
Bee Staff Writer

**H**ERLONG — The ringing of the telephone is incessant, and all of the callers to Art Fritch's outpost near the Sierra Army Depot are seeking the same intelligence.

“What's the special? Deep-fried chicken, mashed potatoes and gravy, beef barley soup or salad,” Fritch intones to the umpteenth caller.

Five bucks a plateful. Including tax. Just motor out the Army gate and stop at Fritch's deli.

This is the routine Monday through Thursday in Herlong, a speck of a town nestled in the high desert scrublands of Lassen County. Employees at the depot work four 10-hour shifts per week.

The town, the people, the deli and ev-

## Neighbors of Sierra depot fear big job cuts

erything else in Herlong are here because of one thing — the sprawling Sierra Army Depot that has bustled with activity since the early days of World War II.

Now the Army wants to take a hatch-

et to the place, possibly chopping as many as 800 of its 1,200 jobs in a move that could have such a massive impact on the county it is summed up by people here in one word:

“Devastation,” depot spokesman Larry Rogers says when asked how such a cutback could affect Herlong, Susanville and the surrounding communities that dot the desert and the Sierra peaks of northeastern California.

In a county where the base's workers account for nearly 40 percent of retail sales, the Pentagon's proposed “realignment” plan announced last week already is crushing the spirits of some.

“A lot of people are very discouraged,” said B.J. Ritz, a civilian laborer at the depot who stands to be one of the many

Please see SIERRA, page A20

# Depot takes direct hit, but how bad is it?

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

Two things are sure about the Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) listing for realignment last week. No one knows what will happen next and the politics are far from over.

Although the Herlong base survived the threat of full closure, it was officially placed on the Department of Defense (DOD) realignment list on Wednesday, March 1.

Page 8A Lassen County Times  
Tuesday, March 7, 1995 Susanville, Ca. 96130

That means SIAD base would lose its ammunition mission over the next few years but would still retain its operational stocks mission if the listing is set in stone.

But the process is not over and area officials will continue to battle to keep the munitions at the base by getting it off the list. Two years ago, when the DOD Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission issued its initial list for closures and realignments, several bases were dropped and several added

before final approval.

Adding to the confusion last week was just how many jobs would be lost to Lassen County should the realignment occur.

Information from Congressman Wally Herger's office and the DOD indicated that 592 "direct jobs" would be lost and 247 "indirect" jobs lost in a worst case scenario. Herger aide Mike DiGiordano said he wasn't sure what the direct and indirect wordage meant but thought "direct" meant on-base jobs and "indirect"

jobs those that exist to service the base.

Also in the Herger-DOD information sent to the Lassen County Times was a "more likely scenario," of 53 military jobs lost and 539 civilian jobs lost.

## SIAD response

Base Public Affairs Officer Larry Rogers said last week that he did not understand the Herger-DOD numbers at all.

SIAD has 750 civilian employees, with 200-250 of them in munitions, plus 400

Army troops assigned to guard the ammo.

If the munitions mission is taken from SIAD "Logic says the 200 (civilians) would go plus the 400 troops," Rogers said. But that would leave at least 500 civilians to run operational stocks and the Army would have to leave a small number of troops to run the base, Rogers said.

In Rogers' mind, operational stocks are

See DEPOT, page 8

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

SIAD's ace in the hole. Operational stocks are water purification systems, fuel delivery systems and mini-cities that are shipped to combat or disaster scenes in easy-to-use metal containers.

DOD has named SIAD as the "Center of Technical Excellence," for operation stocks. That means no one else in the U.S. does it better. The program has continuously grown in the past few years, occupying many old buildings at SIAD that had been previously used for munitions and then abandoned.

If the BRAC process had considered SIAD five years ago, before operational

stocks came along, "we'd be on the closure list," Rogers said.

Rogers noted that in the short run more munitions demolition work will most likely occur at SIAD from its own storage and perhaps from other munitions bases that are slated for closure.

"The Depot will be here even if we stay on the list," Rogers said. "It will be smaller but it will be here."

According to SIAD Commander Col. Don Whitfield, "the final figures and where we are headed will become clearer in the weeks ahead. The bottom line is that it is still early in the process."

## Local concerns

Immediately after announcing that

SIAD had been listed for realignment at last week's board meeting, Supervisor Lyle Lough said "Now the real battle begins."

That battle focuses on the local Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot (CRSAD) and Herger's plan to attack the Army's munitions base tiering process. Last year, the Army listed the munitions bases across the country on a three-level tier system. Top bases were Tier I, secondary Tier II and Tier III bases were at the bottom. Tier III bases were also slated to lose their munitions missions.

When county officials and Herger learned late last year that SIAD had been listed as a Tier III base, they swung into

action. They found the tiering process rated financial efficiency fourth on the list of base criteria. SIAD was one of the most financially efficient munitions bases in the country.

CRSAD also found in DOD documents that during the tiering process SIAD had initially been a Tier II base. The Toelle munitions base in Utah was listed as Tier III. But when the final tier list came out, SIAD was Tier III and Toelle Tier I.

That convinced CRSAD and Herger that the tiering process was politically charged.

Now, CRSAD and Herger continue to fight to have the tiering process reviewed. Just last week, Herger said in a press

release "We contend this realignment at Sierra Army Depot comes from a flawed Army study which has unfairly rated the base. With the support of both California Senators, I have asked the Army to re-evaluate their process for ranking the ammunition depots. We've reviewed the reports and the figures do not agree with the facts."

At the Tuesday, Feb. 28 Board of Supervisors meeting, County Administrative Officer Bill Bixby said fighting the BRAC listing and the Tier III listing "will be the primary function of staff," until July when the BRAC list is final. "Nothing else in this county is of greater priority," Bixby said.

is roughly the size of Connecticut around the country, in- cluding Sierra, and hold hearings each day but pays thousands of dollars in California income taxes. "I pay big time, and there are quite a few others like me," Howe said. "I also shop around here, buy gas around here and have a savings account with the local credit union."

When the time comes to find new jobs, Howe and others who live in Nevada say they will look closer to home — not in California. But employees and nearby residents are not ready to give up on Sierra just yet.

Wearing a dusty orange cap dotted with Veterans of Foreign Wars buttons, 70-year-old Duane Schuster built about a base of- fice, photocopying an article he wrote for the VFW newsletter urg- ing readers to write nearly every- one in Washington to oppose the base. "I hate to say this," said Lens- ing, "but it's true. We offer more until next summer."

locals as BILAC — will not be made on the base, would also be among the hundreds of civilians left job- less. The contractor, however, has

Sierra spokesman Larry Rog- ers said it is too early to be certain those employees are gone, he said. "any business will also be gone."

Hidehide Howe, who runs the Higher Education Center soldiers' Higher Education Center in Nevada, said, "I'm not sure if it will be over with," lament- ed John Everett, the shaggy-head- ed barber who has clipped hair at Sierra for 18 years. Once all those employees are gone, he said, "They screwed us, and pretty soon it'll all be over with," lament- ed John Everett, the shaggy-head- ed barber who has clipped hair at Sierra for 18 years. Once all those employees are gone, he said, "any business will also be gone."

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# BOMB DEPOT: Cutbacks Are Likely in the Lassen Area

BAY AREA/CALIFORNIA

A16 San Francisco Chronicle 4 noon WB

**SIERRA ARMY DEPOT**  
 Established: 1942  
 Size: 96,430 acres  
 Buildings: 26 warehouses, 799 light-topped ammunition storage bunkers, 14 demolition pits, 155 housing units  
 Roads: 301 miles  
 Railways: 59 miles  
 Air runways: 7,168-foot runway  
 Employees: approximately 1,245  
 Annual payroll: \$36 million  
 Annual weapons destruction: Nearly 20,000 tons of ammunition and more than 200 rocket motors  
 Source: Sierra Army Depot

CHRONICLE GRAPHIC

Howitzer rounds sit in storage at the Sierra Army Depot in Lassen County. The Pentagon says that it can save \$29 million a year by eliminating Sierra's ammunition mission, and that other Army depots can take over the job of storing and destroying weapons.

## Bomb Disposal Depot May Soon Be Silent

### Lassen County wants booms, jobs

By Valerie Aalmo  
 Chronicle Staff Writer

The Sierra Army Depot blows up more old bombs and disposes of more useless bullets than any military base in America — 20,000 tons of ammunition a year or 1,000-pound bombs echoed off canyon walls, rattling windows, signaling the destruction of 500 sound of nearby explosions some relief at the news. The depot of the base might have felt there was a lull when neigh- bors could lose their jobs, most of them civilians.

But under a good neighbor policy, begun six years ago, the army has taken steps to muffle the noise. Now, say locals, the quieter booms that rumble across the brown countryside feel familiar, even comforting, like falling thunder. They mean death for military installations slated to be closed or scaled back. As many as 800 of the base's 1,245 employees come a casualty of demilitariza- tion.

Now the nation's largest de- militarization camp may itself be coming a casualty of demilitariza- tion.

This remote base in the high desert of northeastern California is on the Pentagon's latest list of military installations slated to be closed or scaled back. As many as 800 of the base's 1,245 employees come a casualty of demilitariza- tion.



San Francisco Chronicle 4 noon WB

# Lassen County **TIMES** 50¢

Serving every resident in Susanville and the Honey Lake Valley area.

Vol. 17 No. 26

Susanville, California 96130 (916) 257-5211

Tuesday, April 11, 1995

## Depot battle shifts into high

By Dave Möller  
News Editor

The battle to keep the Sierra Army Depot off the federal base realignment list has shifted into high gear. It will run at top speed through the rest of the month.

The local Committee to Retain Sierra Army Depot (CRSAD) held a flurry of strategy and informational meetings the last few days designed to save the Depot's munitions mission.

The activity began Friday, April 7 when members of the committee went to Congressman Wally Herger's office to discuss strategy. Herger came to Lassen County on Saturday, April 7 for more discussion. On Monday, April 10, the committee held an informational meeting at the Depot's theater for Herlong area residents.

According to committee members Jack Lensing and Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey, the strategy is designed to get the depot off of the federal Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) realignment list or to even expand Depot operations.

CRSAD will meet with two BRAC commissioners at the Depot on Tuesday, April 25 and tour the facility. They will also attend the BRAC Western Regional Meeting on Friday and Saturday, April 28-29 in Millbrae.

That will be "our day in court," according to Lensing. In 25 minutes, CRSAD will have to persuade BRAC that the Depot is of far more military importance than a munitions base tiering study indicated it was last year.

That study listed Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) on the bottom of three tiers, which effectively put the closure of the SIAD munitions mission in motion.

CRSAD hopes to persuade BRAC that the tiering study was flawed. The study "didn't take into account the cost of business," Jeskey said, adding that SIAD gets more bang for its buck than most munitions bases around the country. The study also did not give enough emphasis to the SIAD airstrip which can land the huge C5-A; the base's proximity to the Oakland seaport or the highways and two rail lines that can be used for quick shipping, Jeskey said.

When the Depot was slated for realignment on March 1, it basically meant the munitions

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Tuesday, April 11, 1995 Susanville, Ca. 96130

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

program would be phased out over the next five to six years if it sticks. The realignment was perceived locally as the best of two bad scenarios, the other being full closure by BRAC.

### Operational Stocks still strong

The slated realignment saves the growing and apparently important operational stocks mission at the

Depot. Operational stocks are mobile water purification, fuel and mini-city components that can be shipped in containers to combat or disaster scenes quickly. In fact, the Depot has responded to several disasters around the globe in the past year with "op-stocks" and is considered the model op-stocks program in the country.

According to SIAD Public Affairs Office Larry Rogers, op-stocks continue to grow at the Depot and several more million dollars worth of work arrived for the operation just last week. Much of

the op-stocks equipment was used in the Gulf War and is slowly being refurbished and repacked at SIAD.

But the Depot's history is in ammunition and a local domino theory exists that if munitions go at SIAD, everything else could go in the future as well.

If the base stays on the final BRAC list, local jobs will undoubtedly be lost. But how many jobs and when they would begin slipping away is still unclear, according to Rogers.

Depot officials estimated in early March that 200-250 jobs would be

lost with munitions and most likely, the 400 regular Army soldiers that protect the ammo. Rogers said Thursday, April 6 "there's still no clear clarification on the numbers," of jobs that could be lost. "That should come out during the BRAC process."

Confusion reigned after the realignment listing because Herger's office said that 800 civilian jobs would be lost at SIAD. But SIAD only has 750 civilian jobs and about 500 of them are in the so far unaffected op-stocks. At any rate, Rogers

admitted last week the uncertainty is not helping morale at SIAD.

### Timetable

One thing that is certain is that President Clinton will get the BRAC recommendations on July 1. He will send them back to BRAC on July 15 with his opinions for reconsideration. By August 15, BRAC will then transmit its revised recommendations on closures and realignments to the President.

On September 1, the President will either approve or reject all the

final recommendations. If he rejects them at that time, no closures or realignments will occur this year. If he approves the final recommendations, they will be submitted to Congress for its consideration.

If Congress takes no action within 45 legislative days, closures and realignments will begin. If Congress chooses to pass a joint resolution of rejection, no closures or realignments occur.

That means that SIAD employees in munitions will at least have jobs through the late fall of this year.

# Lassen County **TIMES** 50¢

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Susanville, California 96130 (916) 247-5321

Tuesday, April 11, 1995

## Preserve the Depot

Despite the fact the Sierra Army Depot has been placed on the federal realignment and not the closure list, concern remains about the Depot's future.

There is still a possibility the Depot could be placed on this year's military closure list. Many feel that the loss of munitions at the base will make it easier to close if and when future base closings occur. That's because the Depot was placed on the last level of a tiering system for munitions bases and bases at that Tier III level will lose munitions in the future.

Currently, our U.S. House of Representatives member Wally Herger, is asking that the Tiering system be redone, in hopes that the base can get a higher rating and save the munitions.

The Depot has taken a hit but how much of one is still unsure. The Pentagon's figures are higher than the Depot's as to how many jobs will be lost. Still the Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot strongly recommends writing letters to help preserve the Depot's future by having the tiering process reviewed.

Individual letters are encouraged and form letters highly discouraged. Letters should be directed to:

- U.S. Congressman Wally Herger, 2433 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-0502. It will get there quicker by being sent to the Herger office at 55 Independence Circle, Suite 10, Chico, Calif., 95926. Copies should be sent to:
  - Governor Pete Wilson, State Capitol, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.
  - U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, 331 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.
  - U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, 112 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510.
  - Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich (Nevada) 300 Booth St., Reno, NV 89509.
  - Senator Tim Leslie, 4081 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.
  - Assemblyman Bernie Richter, State Capitol, Room 4015, Sacramento, CA 95814.
  - Colonel Don Whitfield, Commander, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA, 96113-5000.

### Contact your legislators...

**PRESIDENT:** Bill Clinton, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave Washington, D.C. 20503, 202-546-1111 Fax: 202-546-1141  
**U.S. SENATOR:** Dianne Feinstein, Dir. 331 Hart Senate Office Bldg Washington, D.C. 20510, 202-224-1841 or 1700 Montgomery St., Suite 105, San Francisco, CA 94133, 415-774-2525  
**U.S. SENATOR:** Barbara Boxer, 112 Hart Senate Office Bldg, Washington, D.C. 20510, 202-224-3223 or 1700 Montgomery St., Suite 105, San Francisco, CA 94111, 415-774-2525  
**U.S. CONGRESSMAN:** Wally Herger, 55 Independence Circle, Suite 10, Chico, CA 95926, 916-292-6611 or 2433 Rayburn Office Bldg, Washington, D.C. 20515, 202-224-3223  
**STATE SENATOR:** Tom Lewis, State Capitol, Room 4015, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916-224-1700  
**ASSEMBLYMAN:** Bernie Richter, State Capitol, Room 4015, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916-224-1700  
**LEGISLATION:** For Office Office of the Governor, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916-224-3223

# Show of force sought for Depot

By Shayla Gill  
Staff Writer

It's time for the public to get involved in the effort to keep the Sierra Army Depot off the base realignment and closure list. Organizers of the effort are seeking public turnout, money and more letters to elected officials.

About 100 people heard the plea for involvement at a Monday, April 10 informational meeting held by the Committee to Retain Sierra Army Depot (CRSAD). Most of those gathered for the 5 p.m. meeting at the Post Theater expressed a willingness to help convince

the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission not to remove the Depot's ammunition mission.

Two members of the commission will visit the Depot on Tuesday, April 25. During that investigation of the depot's military worth, CRSAD wants public participation to overwhelm the BRAC commissioners.

Lassen County Chamber of Commerce President Larry Rogers (who is also the base public affairs officer, but cannot take a stand on the closure issue in that capacity) said the commissioners' plane will land on the Depot airfield "that a lot

of people don't even know we have."

From the time the two women get off the plane, Rogers said he wants them surrounded by hundreds of concerned local citizens and state and national elected officials.

"I firmly believe that we will be overrun by the media on the 25th," Rogers said. "I have no doubt that will be picked up on the national news."

CRSAD wants to insure that kind of coverage through the presence of high level elected officials. The committee encouraged letters urging attendance by Senators Diane Feinstein and Barbara

Boxer, Governor Pete Wilson, and Congressman Wally Herger. A sample letter distributed at the theater meeting said local voters expect support.

"We...believe it mandatory that you are here at Sierra Army Depot, in person, on 25 April 1995 when the BRAC Commissioners come to visit the Depot to determine military worth," the letter said.

It adds that strong political support is necessary if the Depot is to be saved. In the vast majority of the BRAC visits to other states, the letter said, state and local political leaders are always present to

underscore their support. It concludes with the expectation that California politicians would want to support their constituents as other national leaders do.

Jack Hoffman, president of the local chapter of the American Federation of Government Employees offered to fax to Washington, D.C. copies of similar letters written by members of the public. He urged letter writers to fax him at 257-6393.

"You gotta keep writing," Hoffman

See BASE, page 16

## Base...

Continued from page 1

said. "I wrote probably 1,000 letters. You gotta keep going."

The sample letter also summarizes the committee's argument against realignment of the base and loss of its munitions storage mission. It refers to the Depot as an ideally situated, high quality national asset.

The committee claims the Depot has the largest demilitarization capacity in the Army for old and unsafe ammunition. The base destroys more than 20,000 tons of ammo and 200 rocket motors each year.

Rogers said the state is on the verge of issuing a ten year permit that will make the Depot, known as SIAD, one of the last facilities in the country with demilitarization capability. State Senator Tim Leslie promised to try to deliver the permit by the 25th, according to Rogers.

CRSAD claims the decision to

recommend realignment of the Depot was based on a seriously flawed study called the Army Tiering Study. Much of the effort to keep the base off the closure list focuses on that study.

Speaking as a private citizen, SIAD's Chief Strategic Business Officer Dick Neiger told the group gathered for the public information meeting that data from that study is "nowhere close to correct." He said estimates on what the military would save by realigning the Depot are inaccurate.

"Instead of saving \$29 million a year," Neiger said, "we'd actually lose a couple million dollars a year."

The committee will get professional assistance in highlighting the inconsistencies and outdated data used to arrive at the low rank the study assigned SIAD. CRSAD member and Lassen County Supervisor Lyle Lough told the crowd that state officials repeatedly urged the group to hire a consultant. Lough said the committee recently hired base closure consultant, Survivors Group, Inc. (SGI)

of Sacramento.

"They were responsible for developing the BRAC process," Lough said. "Now they're involved in showing people how to beat it."

SGI's staff includes retired Col. Bill Harvey, who previously ran the BRAC office. The plan includes two phases for the effort, to be billed at \$200 an hour.

A letter to the committee from SGI President John Murphy said phase one will concentrate on the site visit and the regional BRAC hearing in San Francisco on Friday, April 28.

Most of those assembled at the theater rose their hands when asked if they would ride a bus to that hearing. Rogers said a bus or busses will be chartered for the trip.

"We know everyone is concerned," said union steward Daryl Bottini. "We're sure everyone is interested."

Base supporters will have only 25 minutes to address the commission. But Rogers added that a strong showing of force is necessary to impress the members

of BRAC. Lough recommended that the effort focus on military value.

"Above all we don't want to antagonize anybody," he said. "Don't attack the other guy."

The second phase of the effort will provide ongoing support necessary through the end of June "to ensure SIAD's case is not diluted by competing communities' efforts."

Other communities have paid between \$125,000 and \$500,000 for base closure consulting, according to published reports. But SGI agreed not to charge more than \$20,000. Even at that rate and with support from the county and city of Susanville, the committee needs contributions.

Donations can be made to the chamber account, number 142212 at Sierra Central Credit Union, or be mailed directly to the chamber at PO Box 338, Susanville, CA, 96130. Rogers also suggested dropping contributions off at the chamber office located at 84 N. Lassen St.

Members of the base community

gathered for the meeting seemed to agree that the effort to save the Depot must continue to put pressure on elected officials. Hoffman reported that Senator Feinstein is 100 percent behind the effort. Senator Boxer has not responded, but did sign all the letters of support written by Congressman Herger.

Hoffman said the effort cannot relax until July 1 when the final closure decisions are made. In the meantime, Rogers said the committee is already seeing results at the state level.

"Some of those folks who couldn't find SIAD on a map, today they are at our defense," Rogers said.

"If you consider the ripple effect, we're talking about up to 37 percent of the county economy," Sorvaag said. "I think the citizens of the county really appreciate this installation more than they have in the past."

The question now is will that appreciation translate into the participation, donations of money and letter writing that will convince BRAC not to close the Depot.

**B****SUPERIOR CALIFORNIA**▶ EDITORIALS  
▶ OBITUARIES**Lassen fights to keep Army depot open**By Jane Braxton Little  
Bee Correspondent

HERLONG — For Sierra Army Depot, Tuesday was a daylong all-out military survival exercise.

The Lassen County base, targeted for a reduction of nearly half its 1,250 jobs, dropped its 53-year cloak of secrecy in an unreserved effort to convince Base Realignment and Closure Commissioner Wendi L. Steele of its importance to the local community, the Army and the nation.

To demonstrate Sierra's unique military role, Steele and about 100 other visitors were treated to videos, data charts and tours of the 96,500-acre base through fields of blooming hop sage and ear-splitting detonations of outdated ammunition.

The commission has until June

30 to review information from the Army depot and 14 other California military facilities before making final recommendations to President Clinton, Steele said.

At Sierra, the economic future of an entire rural county is at stake, said Jack Lensing, chairman of a committee to retain the military base.

The depot 35 miles southeast of Susanville contributes \$36 million annually to the local economy, the largest single payroll. It represents 37 percent of the county's personal income and base personnel spend an additional \$5 million a year in purchases of local goods and services, Lensing said.

In the proposed closure and realignment list announced March 1 by Defense Secretary William Perry, Sierra Army Depot is sched-

uled to lose its function as a munitions base.

Since 1993, the depot also has stored and repaired mobile water purification systems, fuel stations and mini-dwelling units that can be shipped to military sites. Those functions are not included in the downsizing, but without the munitions facility Sierra Army Depot would not have enough personnel or funding to continue them, said Alice H. Allison, chief of the base program and manpower division.

If Sierra remains on the realignment list, the entire facility could be closed within six years, said depot spokesman Larry Rogers.

The loss would be devastating to Lassen County, said Lensing. He predicted that unemployment would double to 21 percent.

Local and Army officials opposed to downsizing the base re-

served their harshest criticism for an Army evaluation of the depot that they said contributed to its selection for the list.

Not only is the data flawed, it's "simply, irrefutably incorrect" in six of 17 areas, said Lassen County Supervisor Lyle Lough. He claimed there were errors in the size of the depot's available work force and ammunition storage area, its deployment network and the cost of available landfills.

Lough said the depot could move off the closure and realignment list if the data were corrected but that Army officials have "made light of" their mistakes.

Army officials did not respond Tuesday to the allegations of error.

The commission can make additions to the realignment list until May 17, Steele said.

# The Sacramento Bee

## Feinstein, Boxer join base battle

### Senators join Lassen in bid to preserve Sierra depot

By Steve Gibson  
Bee Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO - Lassen County leaders were joined Friday by U.S. Sens. Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer in their fight to thwart a Pentagon proposal to reduce operations at Sierra Army Depot with a loss of as many as 800 jobs.

Their pleas came during a daylong hearing by the federal Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, charged with making recommendations for military base closures and realignments nationwide.

Rep. Vic Fazio, D-West Sacramento, and a representative for Gov. Pete Wilson also appeared before the panel to argue that additional base closures in California would cause serious job losses and major economic repercussions.

"Enough is enough!" Boxer said of prospects for additional closures in California.

The commission took no action at the daylong hearing, one of numerous planned nationwide.

By the end of June, the commission will vote on its closure list, which includes 56 major bases, including Long Beach Naval Shipyard. Closures or realign-

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The Sacramento Bee Final • Saturday, Apr

Continued from page A1  
ments also are recommended at more than 20 other smaller military facilities in California.

Another Northern California military facility, McClellan Air Force Base, is not included on the Pentagon's 1995 closure list, but the commission conceivably could add it during deliberations.

Sierra's proposed realignment "was based on a faulty Army study which was designed to measure ammunition storage capacity, not the military value of particular depots," Feinstein said.

Among other things, Jack Lensing, chairman of the Committee to Relax the Sierra Army Depot, contended the Army used inaccurate data in computing savings that would be achieved by the proposed realignment.

The Army's estimated costs "are too low and anticipated manpower and recurring savings are too high," Lensing said. "These two elements ... make (it) a bad business decision for the taxpayer."

Lensing, Boxer and Feinstein asked the commission to take a close look at the Pentagon's recommendations about the Sierra depot before making a final decision.

The Army minimized or completely ignored the fact that the base is traversed by two major railroads that link it directly to seaports," Boxer told the commission.

The depot also is the only such facility in the nation that has a landing strip capable of handling the Air Force's huge C-5A cargo aircraft - "essential to mobilizing ammunition stocks," Boxer said.

Feinstein told commissioners that Sierra's realignment may appear minor on the surface, but more than 800 jobs will be lost in rural Lassen County, an area that greatly depends on the base for its economic livelihood.

Lassen County, with an unemployment rate of 14 percent, would be "economically devastated" as a result of this realignment, Feinstein said.

Sierra is strategically located (and) is closer to Oakland and Concord seaports than any other Army ammunition depot," Feinstein said.

The commission was urged to refrain from closing any more bases in California by Feinstein, Boxer, Fazio and Lee Grissom, director of Wilson's Office of Planning and Research.

Twenty-two major military installations in California have been targeted for closure or realignment since 1988.

Boxer said California's economy is in a precarious position.

Additional job losses from new base closures may be too much for us to bear."

If this year's recommendations are approved, California military

facilities targeted for closure since 1988 represent a cumulative loss of more than 215,000 jobs and \$7.5 billion in personal income, Grissom said.

"That's the equivalent of wiping out more than half the jobs in the city of San Francisco," he said.

"If base closings have caused an economic riptide in other states, it has caused a tsunami in California - four times our fair share," Grissom said.

Of the 22 California bases targeted for closure since 1988, only three - including Sacramento Army Depot - "are having success in reuse," Feinstein added.

The Army Depot, targeted for closure in 1991, now houses a primary manufacturing plant for Packard Bell and eventually is expected to employ more workers than when the Army had more than 3,000 people on the payroll there.

Testifying about McClellan - one of the largest industrial employers in Northern California with 13,000 jobs - Grissom urged commissioners to "hold firm" to the 1993 base-closing panel's directive that the Pentagon switch to "interservice" maintenance and repair work.

Interservicing is a procedure under which Air Force depots would vie for servicing Navy and Marine aircraft. It has long been sought by supporters of the McClellan-based Sacramento Air Logistics Center, who believe the base would fare well in competition for workload.

Grissom suggested this year's base-closing panel tell the Pentagon that "if interservicing can't be accomplished, commercialization of depots be considered."

Fazio described the base as a "national asset that should not only be preserved but fully utilized."

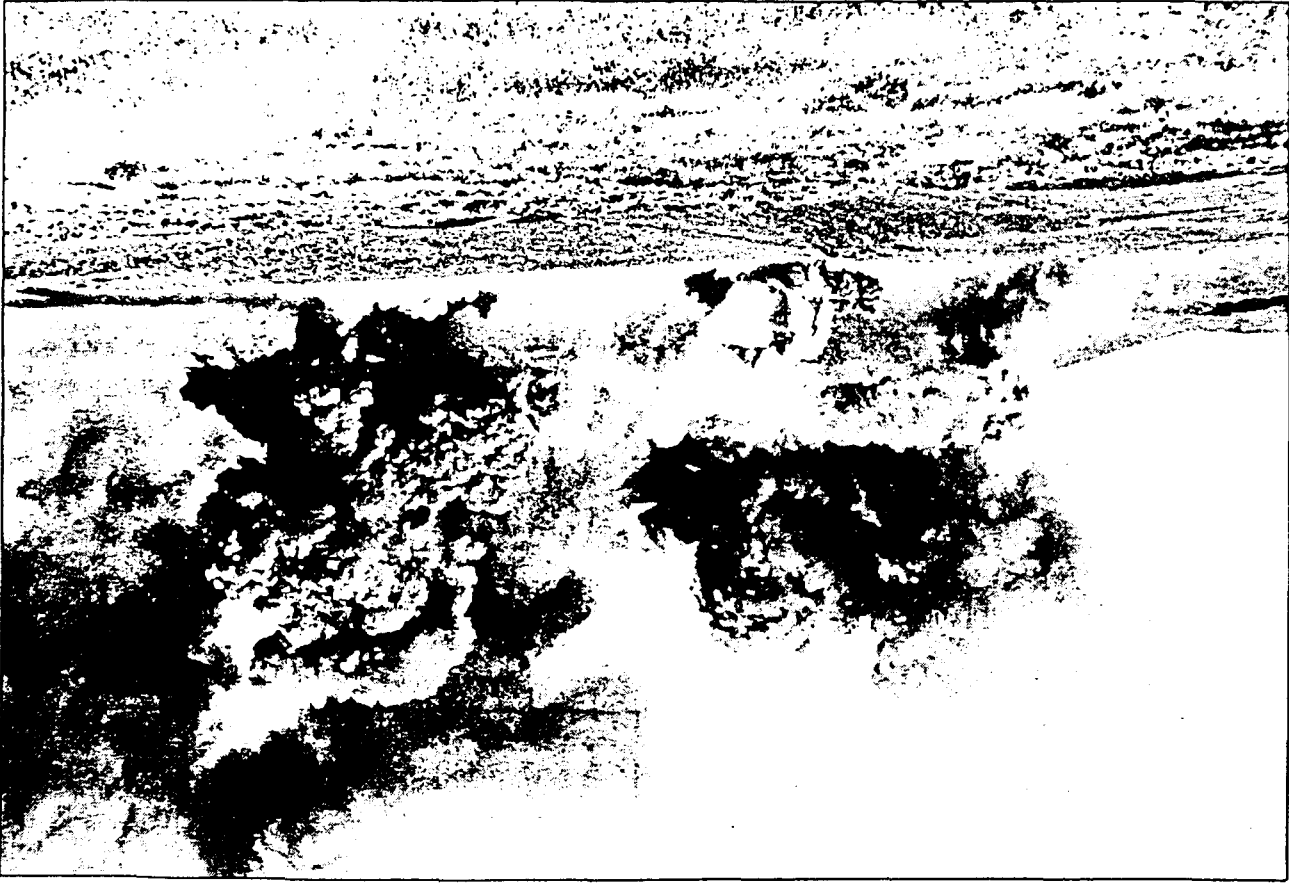
He said the Pentagon's recommendation that McClellan be kept open recognizes the base's "unique capabilities," particularly in high-tech repair and maintenance.

"If the commission wants to go beyond the (Pentagon's) recommendation, then the best way to eliminate redundancy and achieve true efficiencies in depot maintenance ... is through cross-servicing," he said.

Fazio promised an intensive lobbying effort between now and May 10, the date the commission will add closure candidates to its list.



The Sierra Army Depot put on an impressive show for Base Realignment and Closure Commissioner Wendell Steele when it blew up 14 pits of explosives. Steele and area residents on the Depot tour got to within about 1-1/2 miles of the explosions. It took seven seconds for the sound to reach the crowd at the detonation site command center. Photo/Dave Moller



*Serving every resident in Susanville and the Honey Lake Valley area.*

# Lassen County **TIMES**

50¢

# Hope for Depot ammo mission after meetings

## BRAC commissioner visits Herlong

By Dave Moller  
News Editor

The battle to save Sierra Army Depot (SIAD) reached its local crescendo last week and there is more hope that the Army may keep the munitions mission there.

Although the possible loss of munitions at SIAD in Herlong would have an obvious, devastating effect on Lassen County's economy, that was not stressed during two official meetings.

What was stressed was the Depot's claims of military superiority and low-cost ability to get munitions and operational stocks jobs done. That message came first on Tuesday, April 25, when Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commissioner Wendi Steele visited the Depot.

With U.S. Congressman Wally Herger at her side, Steele was lobbied and informed during a full day of public meetings and a tour of the base. The tour culminated in a demonstration at the SIAD

demolition pits.

The idea was to impress on Steele the Depot claim that it has the largest, most cost-efficient ammo demolition capability in the country. That was partially done with the burning of rocket motors at the only site in the country that handles that job. The rocket motors are burned to meet arms reductions treaties and SIAD officials said the Navy in particular does not know where it would go to get the job done and thereby fulfill the treaties in the future if the mission is lost.

It was followed with a striking demonstration of numerous 10,000 pound blasts at the Depot demolition pits. With billowing clouds of ammo smoke still hanging in the air, demolition pits boss Dan Galbreath wondered what the country would do without his crew and their pits.

Galbreath, affectionately known as "Demo Dan" asked, "Where are

## Depot...

Continued from page 1

we going to go?" if SIAD loses munitions. He noted that other demolition sites can handle only hundreds of pounds of ammo a day, while he can blow up thousands.

Earlier in the day, Steele learned that SIAD will blow up 31 percent of all outdated U.S. Armed Forces ammo this year. That was a statistic that impressed her and she acknowledged that in a press conference.

Steele also was given a tour of the operational stocks area of the base, where water systems, fuel stations and mini-cities are readied for combat and disaster situations in easy-to-use metal containers. She was repeatedly reminded that the "op-stocks" at SIAD were deemed the model for the rest of the Army in 1993 and remain so.

She was also told that BRAC projections of needing only 240 civilians to keep the op-stocks at peak efficiency was low. According to base Chief of Budget and Manpower Alice Allison, that number should be 512.

Allison also told Steele that the BRAC projection of realignment cost for SIAD of \$14 million was way off base. Allison contended

the loss of the munitions mission at SIAD would actually cost the government at least \$62 million and most likely \$101 million.

That's because BRAC did not factor in moving the \$1.6 billion worth of ammo currently stored at SIAD or the ammo radiological surveys. Allison claimed the BRAC projection of saving \$55 million by realigning SIAD would actually turn into a \$45 million loss.

## BRAC hearing

That information and more was related to the BRAC Commission at a Bay Area hearing on Friday, April 28. There, U.S. Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer went to bat for SIAD, noting that California has already lost more than its fair share of bases in the past few years. "Enough is enough," Boxer told the commission.

Boxer, Feinstein and local Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot member Jack Lensing asked the commission to take a second look at the Pentagon's realignment recommendation for SIAD. The recommendation would shut down the ammo mission, but it was based on flawed data.

Boxer noted that the Army did not consider SIAD's excellent transportation capabilities. "The

Army minimized or completely ignored the fact that the base is transversed by two major railroads that link it directly to ... seaports," Boxer said. She also pointed out that SIAD is the only ammo depot in the country with a 7,100 foot landing strip and staging area that can land and load the Army's huge C-5A cargo plane.

## Decision timetable

At the end of June, the BRAC commission will make its final recommendations on base realignments and closures. That list will be go to President Clinton, who will send it back in mid-July with his opinions.

By August 15, BRAC will then send its revised, final recommendations back to Clinton. On September 1, Clinton will either approve or reject all those recommendations. If he rejects them, there will be no closures or realignments this year. If he approves them, they will be submitted to Congress.

If Congress takes no action within 45 legislative days, the closures and alignments will automatically begin. If Congress passes a joint resolution of rejection, no closures or realignments will occur.

See DEPOT, page 8

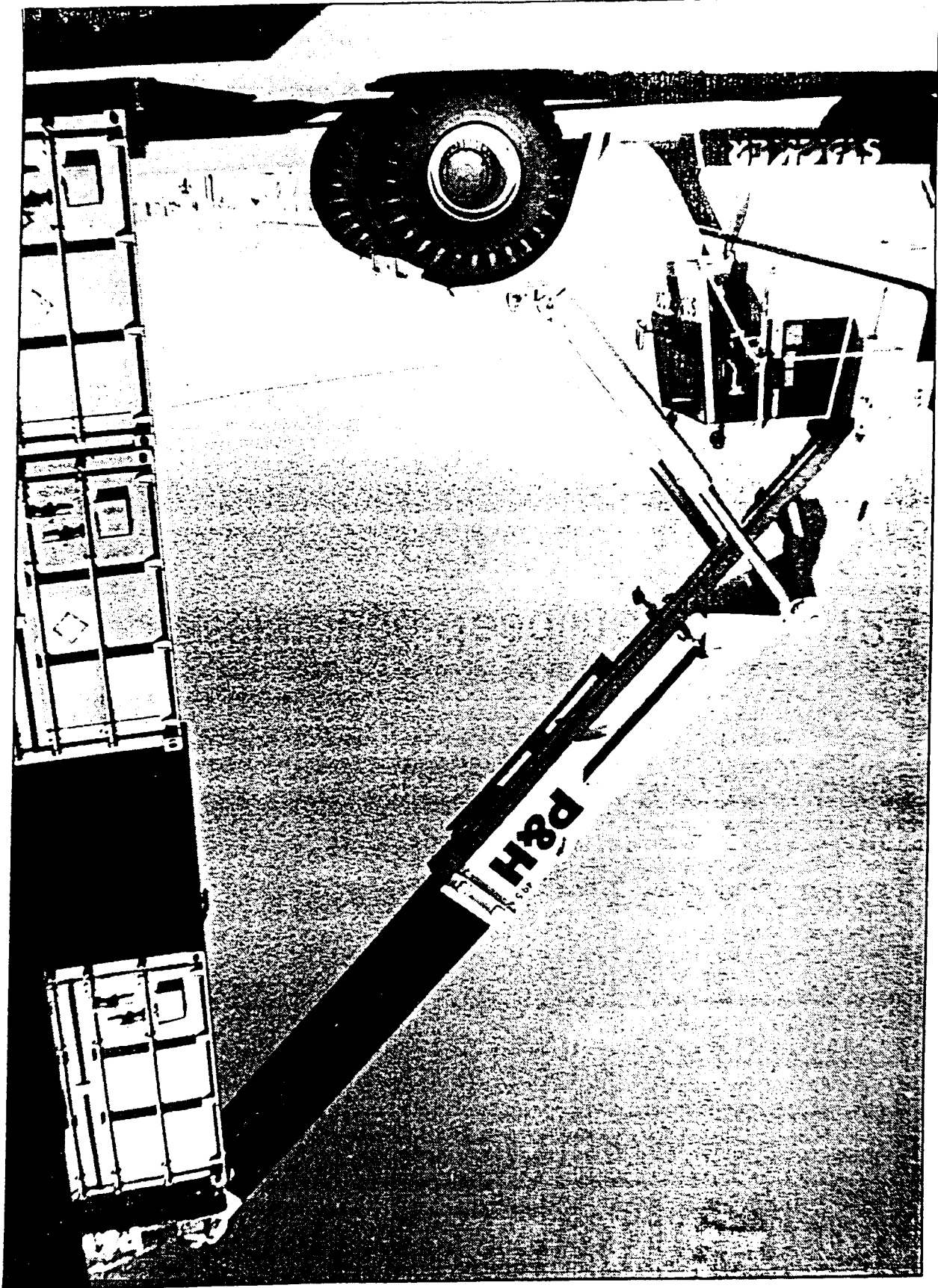


In front, from left, Depot Commander Col. Don Whitfield, Commissioner Steele and Congressman Wally Herger listen to an explanation of the Depot's operational stocks program.



At top, a rocket motor burns so hot at the Depot demolition site that the crowd more than one mile away can feel the heat. At right, Commissioner Steele addresses the media during a press conference on the base.





Commissioner Steele managed to have a little fun during her visit to the Depot. At the operations stocks area, Steele drove the "Super Stacker" and stacked a large op-stocks container on top of two others.



# Editorials...Opinions

## Cross your fingers for the Depot

With the visit of the federal Base Realignment and Closure Commissioner to Sierra Army Depot and the commission's meeting in the Bay Area last week, the battle to save the Depot's munitions mission is now out of local hands.

But those hands did an exemplary job in disseminating information and getting it to the commission. The work of the local Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot is to be more than lauded, as it may have swayed Commissioner Wendi Steele and the commission to re-evaluate the Depot's ammunition mission. If the committee's hard work pays off, it will keep a large portion of our local economy intact and on a grander scale, save American tax dollars.

In particular, the committee was able to tell Steele last week that the Depot blows up 31 percent of all the ammunition in the country that is annually disposed of at the most cost efficient rate in the nation. She acknowledged that she was unaware of that fact and seemed duly impressed.

She also learned that even if the ammunition mission is lost, the operational stocks mission (mobile water systems, fueling stations and mini-cities) will need twice the number of civilian personnel to operate at its current level than the commission thought. That would decimate what is considered to be the model operational stocks program in the country. Again, she acknowledged that she was impressed.

Hopefully, Steele also heard the overall statement during her visit to the Depot. If you want to save U.S. tax dollars, don't chop on a base that is already doing just that.

Even if the worst happens and the Depot loses munitions, there are many people who should be applauded. The local committee members, Susanville Mayor Jim Jeskey, Supervisor Lyle Lough and businessman Jack Lensing are at the forefront. Though not an official committee member, Lassen County Community Development Director Bob Sorvaag was integral in getting background work done for them.

Congressman Wally Herger was at Steele's side almost the entire time during her Depot visit. He and his staff have supplied an enormous amount of energy to help save the Depot. State Senator Tim Leslie couldn't be at the Depot but he and his staff also chipped in, as did Assemblyman Bernie Richer. The staffs of Gov. Wilson and U.S. Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer also pitched in. Feinstein and Boxer particularly helped at the commission meeting held in the Bay Area.

Not to be forgotten are the civilians and Army personnel at the Depot. Their exemplary work ethic and track record made the battle to save their jobs much easier. Their leader, Col. Don Whitfield, should also be commended.

In the past few months, this newspaper has been using this space to ask our readers to write letters of support for the Depot. We understand that has been productive and we're not ashamed to say we're proud we could contribute. Now, letters of thanks to the officials we asked you to write are in order. Again, here are the addresses:

- U.S. Congressman Wally Herger, 2433 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-0502, or 55 Independence Circle, Suite 10, Chico, Calif. 95926.
- Governor Pete Wilson, State Capitol, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, 331 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.
- U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, 112 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510.
- Senator Tim Leslie, Room 4081 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- Assemblyman Bernie Richer, Room 4015 State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- Colonel Don Whitfield, Commander, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA, 96113-5000.

# Document Separator

## SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS

COMPRISING TESTIMONY OF HONORABLE DON PARKINSON  
SPEAKER 23RD GUAM LEGISLATURE, AGANA, GUAM BEFORE  
THE BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE COMMISSION ON APRIL  
28, 1995 AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

1. THIS SUMMARY
2. ORAL TESTIMONY
3. SUMMARY OF WRITTEN TESTIMONY
4. WRITTEN TESTIMONY
5. VARIOUS SUPPORTING DOCCUMENTS CITED IN SUMMARY OF WRITTEN TESTIMONY AND WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

# Document Separator



ORAL TESTIMONY OF  
HONORABLE DON PARKINSON  
SPEAKER  
23RD GUAM LEGISLATURE  
AGANA, GUAM  
BEFORE THE  
BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE COMMISSION  
APRIL 28, 1995  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS, I AM DON PARKINSON,  
SPEAKER OF THE GUAM LEGISLATURE. I AM TESTIFYING  
AGAINST THE CLOSURE OF MILITARY BASES ON GUAM.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS HAS SET CRITERIA FOR  
YOU AND THE NAVY TO USE IN DECIDING WHICH BASES TO  
CLOSE. I SUBMIT TO YOU THAT THE TRUE CRITERIA WHICH IS  
BEING USED BY NAVY OFFICIALS AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL IS  
NOT THE CRITERIA SET BY THE CONGRESS. I SUBMIT TO YOU  
THAT THE TRUE MOTIVES OF THE NAVY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

**PRIMARY**

- RETAIN GUAM AS A SECURE FALL-BACK FOR THE NAVY AT ANY COST - EVEN AT THE EXPENSE OF WEAKENING OUR PRESENT DEFENSE CAPABILITIES IN FAVOR OF THE LONG TERM RETENTION OF GUAM AS A SAFE FOREWORD BASE, FALL-BACK POSITION, AND STAGING AREA.

**SECONDARY**

- KEEP LARGE AREAS OF DESIRABLE GUAM LAND VACANT IN CASE NEEDED FOR FUTURE MILITARY USE.

- MOTHBALL THE ASSETS ON GUAM BECAUSE THE NAVY RECOGNIZES THE LONG TERM MILITARY AND STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE ISLAND.
- RESTRICT THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAND TO PREVENT INDEPENDENCE, STATEHOOD, OR FREE ASSOCIATION FROM BECOMING VIABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR GUAM, SINCE THIS WOULD LESSEN OR ELIMINATE THE NAVY'S INFLUENCE OVER GUAM'S AFFAIRS.
- PUNISH THE PEOPLE OF GUAM FOR BECOMING TOO "UPPITY" AND FOR DEMANDING FAIR TREATMENT AND JUSTICE. IN OTHER WORDS, THE NAVY WANTS TO PUT US BACK IN OUR PLACE.
- CONTINUE THE NAVY'S INFLUENCE OVER GUAM'S AFFAIRS.
- ACCOMPLISH THE FOREGOING GOALS WHILE ALSO REDUCING COSTS AS MANDATED BY CONGRESS.

WE HAVE SEEN A PATTERN OF ECONOMIC MANIPULATION AND CONTROL OF THE ECONOMY OF GUAM BY THE U.S. NAVY, AND THOUGH THIS ECONOMIC INTERFERENCE HAS COME POLITICAL MANIPULATION. EXAMPLES:

- HOLDING ONE-THIRD OF THE ISLAND UNDEVELOPED FOR ALMOST 50 YEARS.
- REQUIRING SECURITY CLEARANCES TO GO TO AND FROM GUAM, UNTIL 1962.

- THE ACTIONS BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE IN PLACING HUGE AMOUNTS OF EXCESS LAND AND BIRD AND WILDLIFE REFUGES, NATIONAL PARKS, ETC., WHILE RETAINING THE UNILATERAL RIGHT TO REENTER AND USE. THIS NOT ONLY INHIBITS GUAM'S ECONOMY, BUT ALSO IS EVIDENCE OF THE MILITARY'S INSINCERITY IN CLOSING GUAM'S BASES AND ITS RECOGNITION OF THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF GUAM.
- RECENT ACTIONS OF THE NAVY IN PROPOSING TO MOTHBALL FACILITIES IS FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE NAVY'S MANIPULATION.
- OTHER RESTRICTIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS RESTRICTING CIVILIAN TRANSFER OF PRIVATE LAND DURING THE 1940'S TO FREEZE THE MARKET PRICE OF LAND ON, GUAM UNTIL THE NAVY COULD CONDEMN WHAT IT WANTED, MANIPULATION OF THE ECONOMY THROUGH MILITARY SPENDING ON GUAM, ETC.

I SUBMIT TO YOU THAT THE MOTIVES OF THE NAVY, AND THE CRITERIA WHICH THEY ARE USING TO RECOMMEND BASE CLOSURE OF GUAM'S BASES, IS NOT THE CRITERIA SET BY FEDERAL LAW, BUT RATHER THE NAVY'S TRUE CRITERIA IS PART OF AN ONGOING DEFACTO HIDDEN AGENDA WHICH THE NAVY HAS MANIFESTED SINCE SHORTLY AFTER WORLD WAR II.

WHEN YOU REVIEW ALL OF THE WRITTEN TESTIMONY WHICH I, ALONG WITH TEAM GUAM, AM SUBMITTING, YOU CAN

ONLY CONCLUDE THAT GUAM'S BASES SHOULD NOT BE CLOSED. IF, IN YOUR WISDOM, YOU SHOULD DECIDE TO CLOSE SOME FACILITIES, I AM JOINING WITH TEAM GUAM IN ASKING THAT THE REAL PROPERTY ASSETS INVOLVED BE RETURNED TO THE PEOPLE OF GUAM.

ONCE AGAIN, THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY, AND PLEASE, DON'T BE FOOLED BY THE NAVY. LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE TRUE MOTIVES AND CRITERIA OF THE NAVY IN RECOMMENDING THE CLOSURE OF BASES ON GUAM,

IN CLOSING, I REITERATE THAT THE TRUE CRITERIA THAT THE NAVY IS USING AS TO ITS RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE BRAC COMMISSION ARE TO DEPRESS THE ECONOMY OF GUAM TO INSURE THE FUTURE INFLUENCE OF THE NAVY OVER GUAM'S AFFAIRS AND TO KEEP ONE THIRD OF THE ISLAND MOTHBALLED, JUST IN CASE OF FUTURE NEEDS BY THE US NAVY.

PLEASE CONSIDER AS PART OF MY TESTIMONY THE RATHER LENGTHY WRITTEN TESTIMONY AND SUMMARY

THEREOF WHICH I AM SUBMITTING, ALONG WITH ATTACHED  
DOCUMENTS.

# Document Separator

**WRITTEN SUMMARY**

**HONORABLE DON PARKINSON**

**SPEAKER**

**23RD GUAM LEGISLATURE**

**AGANA , GUAM**

**BEFORE THE**

**BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE COMMISSION**

**APRIL 28 , 1995**

**SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**



HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS, I AM SENATOR DON PARKINSON,  
SPEAKER OF THE 23RD GUAM LEGISLATURE.

COMMISSIONERS, THE INTENT OF THIS SECTION OF OUR  
TESTIMONY IS TO SENSITIZE YOU TO THE HISTORICAL CIRCUMSTANCES  
OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF GUAM. IT IS OUR CONTENTION  
THAT THESE CIRCUMSTANCES APPROPRIATELY WARRANT THAT  
DISCRETION AND FLEXIBILITY BE EXERCISED IN THE BRAC  
COMMISSION'S FINAL DETERMINATION ON CLOSURE AND  
REALIGNMENT.

THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DREAMS OF OUR PEOPLE  
ARE BEING PURSUED UPON ONE OF THE MOST ECONOMICALLY VIABLE  
PIECES OF REAL ESTATE IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC. IT IS TO OUR GOOD  
FORTUNE THAT OUR REAL PROPERTY BASE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND  
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION HAS THE CURRENT DAY POTENTIAL OF  
PROVIDING THE FOUNDATION FOR OUR ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.  
UNFORTUNATELY, THEREIN LAYS THE PROBLEM.

INDEPENDENCE, ECONOMIC OR OTHERWISE, WHEN APPLIED TO  
THE VENUE OF A NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORY, IS INSTINCTIVELY  
TAKEN TO BE INIMICAL TO THE PRESERVATION OF THE SPHERE OF  
INFLUENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE  
BUREAUCRATIC ZOO KEEPERS IN INTERIOR. IRONICALLY, THOUGH  
RARELY TAKEN SERIOUSLY, ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, OR IF YOU  
PREFER, ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND RESPONSIBILITY, IS THE  
TOUTED GOAL OF EVERY FEDERAL BUREAUCRAT AND POLITICIAN IN  
THE UNION.

OUR RATHER UNIQUE PROBLEM LAYS IN GUAM'S *STRATEGIC* GEOGRAPHIC PLACEMENT UPON AN INTERNATIONAL CHESS BOARD, WITH MALLEABLE RULES DETERMINED BY INTERNATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS. CONSIDERED LESS IMPORTANT THAN A PAWN, THE OLYMPIAN AGENDAS OF THE FEDERAL PLAYERS REPEATEDLY UNDERMINE THE OPTIMAL REALIZATION OF OUR PEOPLES ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES.

UNFORTUNATELY, OUR VOCAL EFFORTS TO BECOME PLAYERS IN THE GAME HAVE BEEN PERCEIVED AS ANIMUS ANIMOSITY TOWARDS THE MILITARY SPECIFICALLY, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN GENERAL. COMMISSIONERS, WHAT YOU ARE OBSERVING ON GUAM IS NOT ANGER AGAINST AN ENEMY, BUT RATHER, THE VENTING OF OUR RAPIDLY RISING FRUSTRATION. WE ARE REPEATEDLY TOLD TO BE ECONOMICALLY SELF-SUFFICIENT, THEN ARE CUT OFF AT THE KNEES WHEN WE TRY. SIMPLY STATED, WE FIND OUR 96 YEAR STATUS AS AN INDENTURED PRIZE-OF-WAR UNACCEPTABLE.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE HISTORIC, RESIDUAL AND CURRENT IMPACT OF FEDERAL CONDUCT ON GUAM, AND ITS EFFECT UPON OUR PEOPLE, MUST BEGIN FROM TWO SEPARATE POINTS IN TIME - 1898 AND 1963. GUAM IN 1995, IS A COMMUNITY COMPRISED OF AN INDIGENOUS AND IMMIGRANT POPULATION. DUE IN GREAT PART TO THE HOSPITABLE PACIFIC NATURE OF THE CHAMBERS, OUR LIVES AND LIFESTYLES HAVE OVER THE YEARS BECOME INTERTWINED. FOR ALL OUR DIFFERENCES, WE HAVE BECOME A DYNAMIC COMMUNITY WORKING TOWARDS A COMMON FUTURE. OUR EXPERIENCES UNDER FEDERAL POLICIES BEGIN 64 YEARS APART.

WITH TREATY OF PARIS, BEGAN THE TUMULTUOUS LEGAL AND CULTURAL JOURNEY OF A NATIVE ISLAND PEOPLE TOWARDS THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE. THOUGH NOT SIGNATORIES TO THE TREATY, CHAMORROS WOULD NONE-THE-LESS SPEND THE NEXT 96 YEARS SUBJECT TO ITS PROVISION THAT THEIR, ". . . *CIVIL RIGHTS AND POLITICAL STATUS. . . SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE CONGRESS*".<sup>1</sup> HOWEVER, PRIOR TO 1962, CONGRESS PLAYED LITTLE OR NO ROLE IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF GUAM. INSTEAD GUAM AND HER PEOPLE BECAME WARDS OF THE NAVY WHO, ". . . *GOVERNED*" *THE PEOPLE OF GUAM MUCH AS THEY COMMANDED NAVAL VESSELS OR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS . . .*"<sup>2</sup> IT BECAME THE STATED GOAL OF THE NAVY "TO GUIDE THEM FROM DISEASE-RIDDEN MEDIEVAL PEONAGE TO THE DIGNITY AND DEMEANOR OF A HEALTHY CITIZENRY. . ." <sup>3</sup>

THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO ACCOMPLISH THIS ENDEAVOR, IS REFLECTED IN NUMEROUS REPORTS WHICH CONSISTENTLY FOUND THAT, "*THE AVERAGE CHAMORRO HAS VERY LITTLE IDEA OF ECONOMICS, OR THE VALUE OF MONEY. . .*"<sup>4</sup>. AS A RESULT, THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF A MONEY ECONOMY WERE HARDLY UNDERSTOOD - IN SPITE OF 42 YEARS OF AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

THE PRE-WAR SITUATION OF PATERNALISTIC "WARDSHIP", FOLLOWED BY THE POST-WAR DESTRUCTION AND DISRUPTION, LED TO A DEEPENING DEPENDENCY OF THE CHAMORRO PEOPLE UPON THE

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<sup>1</sup> Treaty of Peace, 1899.

<sup>2</sup> Roy E. James, Cmdr., USNR, "America's Pacific Dependencies", 1949, p. 79.

<sup>3</sup> "Report on Guam, 1898-1950", Chief of Naval Operations, 1951, a review of the Naval Government.

<sup>4</sup> Strategic Study of Guam ONI-99, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Division of Naval Intelligence, February, 1944, p. 294.

FIDUCIARY 'GOOD WILL' OF THE UNITED STATES. IN RECOGNITION OF THE DEPENDENCY, IT WAS HELD IN 1948 THAT,

" . . . THE POLICY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IS TO PREVENT THE ENTRANCE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE GUAMANIAN ECONOMY HAS BEEN REHABILITATED BY PAYMENT OF GUAMANIAN SETTLEMENTS, LAND ALLOCATIONS, AND RESTORATION OF CIVILIAN FACILITIES TO THE POINT WHERE THE PEOPLE HAVE THEIR GOVERNMENT ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS."<sup>5</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

THE STATED COMMITMENTS OF PROTECTING CHAMORRO REAL PROPERTY RESOURCES, PROVIDING REHABILITATION BY THE PAYMENT OF SETTLEMENTS, DEVELOPING A CHAMORRO DRIVEN ECONOMY, RESTORING CIVILIAN FACILITIES, AND PROVIDING SELF-GOVERNMENT ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS, WERE NEVER REALIZED. QUITE TO THE CONTRARY, THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTED POLICIES WHICH WOULD DIRECTLY RETARD THEIR RECOVERY, AS WELL AS EFFECTIVELY REPRESS PRIVATE SECTOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN GENERAL.

OF THE NUMEROUS RESTRICTIONS INTRODUCED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES ON THE NATIVE POPULATION DURING THE POST-WAR REOCCUPATION, THE MOST SEVERE WERE THE LIMITATIONS ON ENTRY TO GUAM, COMMERCE, DAY-TO-DAY ON-ISLAND TRAVEL, AND PERSONAL CONDUCT.

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<sup>5</sup> News Release by Navy Department, reported by United Press International, dateline Washington, D.C., December 19, 1948.

THESE POLICIES HAD SEVERAL SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF CONCRETE CONTROL, THE MOST SIGNIFICANT, FROM AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STANDPOINT, WAS THE PREVENTION OF NON-GUAMANIAN FROM ENTERING THE ISLAND TO DO BUSINESS.<sup>6</sup>

A SECOND METHOD OF ECONOMIC CONTROL WAS THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A "WAGE SCHEDULE", WHICH ALLOWED STATESIDERS SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER SALARIES THAN CHAMORROS FOR IDENTICAL WORK, WITH THE ADDED CONDITION THAT, "...ONCE A NATIVE TAKES A JOB HE CANNOT QUIT ON HIS OWN FREE WILL AND ABSENTEEISM IS PUNISHED BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT."<sup>7</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

A THIRD METHOD OF LIMITING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY WAS THE CONTINUED ENFORCEMENT OF NAVY RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE, LEASE AND ALIENATION OF REAL PROPERTY BY CIVILIANS. ADDITIONALLY, LANDOWNERS WHOSE PROPERTY HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES WERE ALLOWED ONLY LIMITED ACCESS AND USE OF THEIR PROPERTY, SUBJECT TO IMMEDIATE EVICTION WITHOUT COMPENSATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS.<sup>8</sup>

THESE RESTRICTIONS UPON A CIVILIAN COMMUNITY WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN TOLERATED IN THE UNITED STATES. DISTANCE AND REGULATORY ISOLATION BY THE NAVY SHIELDED THE NAVY'S CONDUCT FROM PUBLIC VIEW. ON GUAM, THE SPANISH AND JAPANESE HAD TAUGHT CHAMORROS WELL THAT "LAWS" ARE NOT TO BE CHALLENGED. THIS 'RESPECT' FOR THE LAW WAS FULLY APPRECIATED

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<sup>6</sup> Letter from Secretary of the Navy Andrews of January 29, 1948, pp. 1-2.

<sup>7</sup> General Order No. 14-44, December 21, 1944.

<sup>8</sup> Testimony of Frank D. Perez, Transcript, p. 52.

BY THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT AND FULLY USED TO THE NAVY'S  
ADVANTAGE.

"ALL CLASSES ARE DOCILE, STAND IN GREAT AWE OF THE LAW  
AND MANIFEST THE GREATEST RESPECT FOR ITS HUMBLEST  
OFFICER. NO THREAT OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE MAY MOVE A  
STUBBORN CHAMORRO, BUT A MENTION OF THE LAW WILL END  
ALL OPPOSITION AND MAKE HIM A WILLING PRISONER, IF NOT A  
DOER. . ."<sup>9</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

THE ULTIMATE EFFECTS OF ALL THE COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL  
AND ECONOMIC CONTROLS ON THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF GUAM  
WERE PROFOUND. COMPOUNDING THE IMPACT WAS THE COINCIDING  
TAKING OF GUAM'S BEST REAL PROPERTY RESOURCES

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION BEFORE A DEFACTO MILITARY  
COURT, AND WITHOUT BENEFIT OF A JURY OR LEGITIMATE APPEAL,  
EFFECTIVELY ASSURED COMPLETE NAVY CONTROL

THE TAKING OF 2/3 OF THE LAND ON GUAM EFFECTIVELY  
REDUCED THE REAL PROPERTY BASE. IN ADDITION TO TAKING HUGE  
AMOUNTS OF LAND, THE NAVAL ADMINISTRATION PREVENTED LAND  
FROM BEING SOLD, TRANSFERRED OR LEASED KEEPING LAND PRICES AT  
ROCK BOTTOM LEVELS ALLOWING FOR NO ECONOMIC MOVEMENT AS  
FAR AS REAL PROPERTY IS CONCERNED.

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<sup>9</sup> "Strategic Study of Guam ONI-99", Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Division of Naval  
Intelligence, February, 1944.

WITH THE EXECUTIVE REPEAL OF THE SECURITY CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS IN 1963, BEGAN THE IN-MIGRATION OF GUAM'S NON-INDIGENOUS CITIZENRY. LIFE ON GUAM WOULD BEGIN TO TAKE ON NEW DIRECTION AND MEANING WITH THE BEGINNINGS OF A SELF-DIRECTED ECONOMIC AGENDA. NONE-THE-LESS, THE NAVY'S INTRANSIGENCE TOWARDS RELINQUISHING CONTROL OF UNUTILIZED LANDS WOULD CONTINUE DUE TO THE NEED TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN 'COLD-WAR' CONTINGENCY SCENARIOS FOR "POTENTIAL" FUTURE USE.

THE RETARDATION OF GUAM'S ECONOMY, THE EXCESSIVE TAKING AND CONTINUED RETENTION, AND THE IN-MIGRATION OF NEW ISLAND RESIDENTS, COLLECTIVELY, CREATED THE VERY CIRCUMSTANCES WHEREBY EMPLOYMENT WITH THE NAVY WOULD CONTINUE TO BE THE MAJOR JOB/CAREER OPPORTUNITY AVAILABLE THROUGH THE 1960'S AND '70'S, ON INTO THE MID-1980'S. IT IS THESE SAME PEOPLE, AND, NOW, THEIR CHILDREN, WHO PURSUE CAREERS IN THE FACILITIES PROPOSED FOR CLOSURE UNDER BRAC '95.

THE 1980'S SAW GUAM'S PRIVATE SECTOR ECONOMY NOT ONLY TAKE HOLD, BUT TAKE OFF! TODAY, IN 1995, PRIVATE SECTOR REVENUES EXCEED ALL OTHER SOURCES. NONE-THE-LESS, THE REVENUE GENERATED FROM FEDERAL ACTIVITIES AND EMPLOYEES CONTINUES TO PROVIDE THE ECONOMIC STIMULUS REQUIRED TO BALANCE GUAM'S ECONOMY.

NOT ALL HAVE REJOICED IN THE SUCCESS ACHIEVED IN GUAM'S JOURNEY TOWARDS ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY BASED UPON A GUAM DRIVEN AGENDA. WITH THE APPROACH OF ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND THE ENDING OF THE 'COLD WAR', CAME A RENEWED

AND GREATLY INTENSIFIED PRIVATE SECTOR CALL FOR THE MILITARY TO LEGITIMATELY RE-EVALUATE LAND USE REQUIREMENTS.

THE INABILITY TO JUSTIFY NEEDS, BEYOND THE SCOPE OF A POTENTIAL WORST CASE CONTINGENCY SCENARIO, EVENTUALLY MOVED THE NAVY TO PREVAIL UPON OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES TO PROVIDE A MORE OBFUSCATED MEANS OF DEFACTO NAVY CONTROL. TOWARDS THIS END, WITH THE ACTIVE AID AND SUPPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE BEGAN TO PROFFER AN IMAGE OF 'ENVIRONMENTAL ENLIGHTMENT'.

AS IF BY ORIGINAL DESIGN, THE HISTORIC RETENTION OF VAST TRACTS OF UNUSED LAND IS TO NOW BE CREDITED FOR PROTECTING, AND, GIVE OR TAKE A FEW DOZEN FEDERAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES, PRESERVING IT IN ITS' NATURAL STATE. AS 'STEWARDS OF THE LAND' THEY ARE NOW DETERMINED TO CONTINUE THEIR MISSION OF PROTECTING GUAM'S ENVIRONMENT, ALBEIT, FROM THE PEOPLE OF GUAM; UNDER THE GUISE OF BEING FOR THE PEOPLE OF GUAM.

THE FEDERAL DESIGNATION OF GUAM'S NORTHWESTERN COASTLINE AS A MARINE PRESERVE, AND THE ADJACENT 22,000 ACRES AS A WILDLIFE REFUGE, WAS ENACTED IN SPITE OF STRONG OPPOSITION FROM GUAM'S POLITICAL LEADERS. IT WAS NOT THAT PRESERVATION IS OBJECTIONABLE, BUT RATHER, OUR BELIEF THAT SUCH A DETERMINATION IS RIGHTFULLY THE PREROGATIVE OF OUR PEOPLE. WE CANNOT SWALLOW THE OBFUSCATED OBJECTIVE OF LAND RETENTION; ESPECIALLY, WHEN SUCH INTENT IS SO THINLY CLOAKED WITHIN A REFUGE AGREEMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY PROVIDES FOR FUTURE MILITARY USE BASED UPON REQUIREMENTS PREMISED UPON A



SEEMINGLY NEVER ENDING, AND OBVIOUSLY NEVER USED, LIST OF CONTINGENCY SCENARIOS.

TODAY, IN 1995, WE AGAIN SEE AN ATTEMPT TO CLOAK CONTINUED RETENTION. THIS TIME UNDER QUESTIONABLE GUISE OF A COST EFFECTIVE MOTHBALLING SCENARIO. THIS PROPOSAL IS PORTRAYED AS AN EXPEDITIOUS MEANS TO ENSURE A TIMELY RESPONSE TO FUTURE CRISISES, AS YET PREDICTED BY STILL MORE CONTINGENCY SCENARIOS.

IF THERE IS ONE THING THE NAVY SHOULD HAVE LEARNED IN THEIR 96 YEARS ON GUAM, IT'S THAT OUR TROPICAL SALT-LADEN ENVIRONMENT IS HOSTILE TO ANYTHING 'MOTHBALLED'. A HIGH MAINTENANCE BUDGET, WILL PRESERVE NOTHING BUT RUST. THE NAVY'S PROPOSED 'LOOSE-LOOSE' SCENARIO, WILL LEAVE THEM WITHOUT READY ACCESS TO VIABLE ASSETS, AND, THE PEOPLE OF GUAM, WILL BE WITHOUT THE NECESSARY LAND RESOURCE REQUIRED TO BALANCE OUR ECONOMY.

WE SEE IT AS TRAGIC THAT OBSCURE NAVAL AGENDAS MAY AGAIN BE USED TO CAST ASIDE THE HOPES AND DREAMS OF OUR PEOPLE; AS OPPOSED TO OUR BECOMING PARTNERS IN A MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL CONTINGENCY SCENARIO. TODAY'S ACTIONS CANNOT HELP BUT DIRECTLY IMPACT EVERY ASPECT OF OUR POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

COMMISSIONERS, OUR TESTIMONY IS NOT A DEBATE ON THE GOOD OR BAD INTENT OF AMERICA'S CONDUCT RELATIVE TO THE PEOPLE OF GUAM. IT IS A HISTORY OF IT AND THE LINGERING EFFECT;

THE SEVERITY OF WHICH IS COMPOUNDED BY BRAC '95. REGARDLESS OF INTENT, FEDERAL AGENDAS ARE ONCE AGAIN UNDERMINING THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FOUNDATION OF OUR ISLAND COMMUNITY.

A PRECURSOR TO CHANGE IS *WILLINGNESS*. THOUGH CITATIONS OF LAW MAY PROVIDE IMPEDIMENTS, YOU NONE-THE-LESS POSSESS THE MEANS OF DISPENSING A SMALL MEASURE OF EQUITY. WHAT MAY BE PORTRAYED AS LEGAL OR ILLEGAL, POSSIBLE OR NOT POSSIBLE, IS NOT NECESSARILY REFLECTIVE OF WHAT IS EQUITABLE. THOUGH THE COMMISSION IS NOT A COURT TASKED WITH THE RETRIAL OF A DARK HISTORY, YOU NONE-THE-LESS HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENDER A JUST DECISION IN YOUR EXECUTION OF THE BRAC PROCESSES.

IT IS TO THE MANNER IN WHICH POLICY RELATIVE TO THE BRAC PROCESSES ARE TO BE EXECUTED THAT WE NOW FOCUS OUR CONCERNS. THE BRAC PROCESS REMAINS A PROCESS WHICH WAS NOT CREATED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADDRESSING GUAM'S UNIQUE SITUATION. THIS LEAVES BEGGING TWO QUESTIONS: 1). HAS THE NAVY FOLLOWED THE CRITERIA MANDATED BY LAW IN RECOMMENDING CLOSURE OF GUAM'S BASES?, AND 2). DO THE DISCRETIONARY POWERS OF THE BRAC COMMISSION ALLOW FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE APPLICATION OF DECISIONS WEIGHED ON THE SCALE OF JUSTICE AND MEASURED BY THE YARDSTICK OF 'AMERICAN FAIR PLAY'?

PLEASE SEE MY ORAL TESTIMONY FOR A SUMMATION OF THESE ARGUMENTS AND THE CONCLUSIONS TO BE DRAWN THEREFROM.

# Document Separator

**WRITTEN  
PRESENTATION BY**

**HONORABLE DON PARKINSON  
SPEAKER  
23RD GUAM LEGISLATURE  
AGANA, GUAM**

**TO**

**BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE COMMISSION  
APRIL 28, 1995  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

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INTRO

HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS, {for the record,} I AM SENATOR DON PARKINSON, SPEAKER OF THE 23RD GUAM LEGISLATURE. ALLOW ME TO BEGIN BY SINCERELY THANKING YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY ON BEHALF OF THE 23RD GUAM LEGISLATURE AND THE PEOPLE OF GUAM.

COMMISSIONERS, THE OBVIOUS INTENT OF THIS SECTION OF OUR TESTIMONY IS TO SENSITIZE YOU TO THE HISTORICAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PEOPLE OF GUAM. IT IS OUR CONTENTION THAT THESE CIRCUMSTANCES APPROPRIATELY WARRANT THAT HUMANE DISCRETION AND FLEXIBILITY BE EXERCISED IN THE BRAC COMMISSION'S FINAL DETERMINATION ON CLOSURE.

THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DREAMS OF OUR PEOPLE ARE BEING PURSUED UPON ONE OF THE MOST ECONOMICALLY VIABLE PIECES OF REAL ESTATE IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC. IT IS TO OUR GOOD FORTUNE THAT OUR REAL PROPERTY BASE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION HAS THE POTENTIAL OF PROVIDING THE FOUNDATION FOR GUAM'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE. UNFORTUNATELY, THEREIN LAYS THE PROBLEM.

INDEPENDENCE, ECONOMIC OR OTHERWISE, WHEN APPLIED TO THE VENUE OF A NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORY, IS INSTINCTIVELY TAKEN TO BE INIMICAL TO THE PRESERVATION OF THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE BUREAUCRATIC ZOO KEEPERS IN INTERIOR. IRONICALLY, THOUGH RARELY TAKEN SERIOUSLY, ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, OR IF YOU PREFER, ECONOMIC



SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND RESPONSIBILITY, IS THE TOUTED GOAL OF EVERY FEDERAL BUREAUCRAT AND POLITICIAN IN THE UNION.

OUR RATHER UNIQUE PROBLEM LAYS IN GUAM'S *STRATEGIC* GEOGRAPHIC<sup>1</sup> PLACEMENT UPON AN INTERNATIONAL CHESS BOARD, WITH MALLEABLE RULES DETERMINED BY INTERNATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS. CONSIDERED LESS IMPORTANT THAN A PAWN, THE OLYMPIAN AGENDAS OF THE FEDERAL PLAYERS REPEATEDLY UNDERMINE THE OPTIMAL REALIZATION OF OUR PEOPLES ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES.

UNFORTUNATELY, OUR VOCAL EFFORTS TO BECOME PLAYERS IN THE GAME HAVE BEEN PERCEIVED AS ANIMUS ANIMOSITY TOWARDS THE MILITARY SPECIFICALLY, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN GENERAL. COMMISSIONERS, WHAT YOU ARE OBSERVING ON GUAM IS NOT ANGER AGAINST AN ENEMY, BUT RATHER, THE VENTING OF OUR RAPIDLY RISING FRUSTRATION. WE ARE REPEATEDLY TOLD TO BE ECONOMICALLY SELF-SUFFICIENT, THEN ARE CUT OFF AT THE KNEES WHEN WE TRY. SIMPLY STATED, WE FIND OUR 96 YEAR STATUS AS AN INDENTURED PRIZE-OF-WAR UNACCEPTABLE.

IN FAIRNESS TO OUR PEOPLE, YOUR DELIBERATIONS SHOULD BE EXPANDED BEYOND THE TECHNICAL SCOPE OF DETERMINING THE DISPOSITION OF FEDERAL LAND AND ASSETS RELATIVE TO BRAC PROCESSES. OUR HISTORY, WHICH IS PART AND PARCEL TO TODAY'S ECONOMIC HANDICAP, MANDATES THAT ECONOMIC EQUITY BE A PART OF YOUR FINAL DETERMINATION. IN THIS LIGHT, I RESPECTFULLY

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<sup>1</sup> 13.4 deg. N. Lat. / 146.3 deg. E. Longitude.

SUBMIT THAT THE COMMISSION CANNOT DISASSOCIATE OR EXCLUDE THIS ARGUMENT AS NON-GERMANE.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE HISTORIC, RESIDUAL AND CURRENT IMPACT OF FEDERAL CONDUCT ON GUAM, AND ITS EFFECT UPON OUR PEOPLE, MUST BEGIN FROM TWO SEPARATE POINTS IN TIME - 1898 AND 1963. GUAM IN 1995, IS A COMMUNITY COMPRISED OF AN INDIGENOUS AND IMMIGRANT POPULATION. DUE IN GREAT PART TO THE HOSPITABLE PACIFIC NATURE OF THE CHAMORROS, OUR LIVES AND LIFESTYLES HAVE OVER THE YEARS BECOME INTERTWINED. FOR ALL OUR DIFFERENCES, WE HAVE BECOME A DYNAMIC COMMUNITY WORKING TOWARDS A COMMON FUTURE. NONE-THE-LESS, OUR EXPERIENCES UNDER FEDERAL POLICIES BEGIN 64 YEARS APART.

WITH TREATY OF PARIS, BEGAN THE TUMULTUOUS LEGAL AND CULTURAL JOURNEY OF A NATIVE ISLAND PEOPLE TOWARDS THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE. THOUGH NOT SIGNATORIES TO THE TREATY, CHAMORROS WOULD NONE-THE-LESS SPEND THE NEXT 96 YEARS SUBJECT TO ITS PROVISION THAT THEIR, ". . . CIVIL RIGHTS AND POLITICAL STATUS. . . SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE CONGRESS".<sup>2</sup> FOR WANT OF CONGRESSIONAL POLICY, HOWEVER, CHAMORROS FOUND THEMSELVES AS WARDS OF THE NAVY WHO, ". . . GOVERNED" THE PEOPLE OF GUAM MUCH AS THEY COMMANDED NAVAL VESSELS OR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS . . ." <sup>3</sup> NONE-THE-LESS, IT BECAME THE STATED GOAL OF THE NAVY WAS "TO GUIDE THEM FROM DISEASE-RIDDEN MEDIEVAL PEONAGE TO THE DIGNITY AND Demeanor OF A HEALTHY CITIZENRY. . .".<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Treaty of Paris, 1899.

<sup>3</sup> Roy E. James, Cmdr., USNR, "America's Pacific Dependencies", 1949, p. 79.

<sup>4</sup> "Report on Guam, 1898-1950", Chief of Naval Operations, 1951, a review of the Naval Government.

THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO ACCOMPLISH THIS ENDEAVOR, IS REFLECTED IN NUMEROUS REPORTS WHICH CONSISTENTLY FOUND THAT, *"THE AVERAGE CHAMORRO HAS VERY LITTLE IDEA OF ECONOMICS, OR THE VALUE OF MONEY. . ."*<sup>5</sup> AS A RESULT, THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF A MONEY ECONOMY WERE HARDLY UNDERSTOOD - IN SPITE OF 42 YEARS OF AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

THE PRE-WAR SITUATION OF PATERNALISTIC "WARDSHIP", FOLLOWED BY THE POST-WAR DESTRUCTION AND DISRUPTION, LED TO A DEEPENING DEPENDENCY OF THE CHAMORRO PEOPLE UPON THE FIDUCIARY 'GOOD WILL' OF THE UNITED STATES. IN RECOGNITION OF THE DEPENDENCY, IT WAS HELD IN 1948 THAT,

" . . . THE POLICY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IS TO PREVENT THE ENTRANCE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE GUAMANIAN ECONOMY HAS BEEN REHABILITATED BY PAYMENT OF GUAMANIAN SETTLEMENTS, LAND ALLOCATIONS, AND RESTORATION OF CIVILIAN FACILITIES TO THE POINT WHERE THE PEOPLE HAVE THEIR GOVERNMENT ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS."<sup>6</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

THE STATED COMMITMENTS OF PROTECTING CHAMORRO REAL PROPERTY RESOURCES, PROVIDING REHABILITATION BY THE PAYMENT OF SETTLEMENTS, DEVELOPING A CHAMORRO DRIVEN ECONOMY, RESTORING CIVILIAN FACILITIES, AND PROVIDING SELF-GOVERNMENT

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<sup>5</sup> Strategic Study of Guam ONI-99, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Division of Naval Intelligence, February, 1944, p. 294.

<sup>6</sup> News Release by Navy Department, reported by United Press International, dateline Washington, D.C., December 19, 1948, p. 294.

ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS, WERE NEVER REALIZED. QUITE TO THE CONTRARY, THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTED POLICIES WHICH WOULD DIRECTLY RETARD THEIR RECOVERY, AS WELL AS EFFECTIVELY REPRESS PRIVATE SECTOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN GENERAL.

OF THE NUMEROUS RESTRICTIONS INTRODUCED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES ON THE NATIVE POPULATION DURING THE POST-WAR REOCCUPATION, THE MOST SEVERE WERE THE LIMITATIONS ON ENTRY TO GUAM, COMMERCE, DAY-TO-DAY ON-ISLAND TRAVEL, AND PERSONAL CONDUCT.

THESE POLICIES HAD SEVERAL SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF CONCRETE CONTROL, THE MOST SIGNIFICANT, FROM AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STANDPOINT, WAS THE PREVENTION OF NON-GUAMANIAN FROM ENTERING THE ISLAND TO DO BUSINESS.<sup>7</sup>

A SECOND METHOD OF ECONOMIC CONTROL WAS THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A "WAGE SCHEDULE", WHICH ALLOWED STATESIDERS SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER SALARIES THAN CHAMORROS FOR IDENTICAL WORK, WITH THE ADDED CONDITION THAT, "...ONCE A NATIVE TAKES A JOB HE CANNOT QUIT ON HIS OWN FREE WILL AND ABSENTEEISM IS PUNISHED BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT."<sup>8</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

A THIRD METHOD OF LIMITING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY WAS THE CONTINUED ENFORCEMENT OF NAVY RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE, LEASE

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<sup>7</sup> Letter from Secretary of the Navy Andrews of January 29, 1948, pp. 1-2.

<sup>8</sup> General Order No. 14-44, December 21, 1944. Source: Thompson, Laura, "Guam & Its People", 1947 ed.; citing Roy E. James, USNR, "Military Government: Guam", Far Eastern Survey, Volume 15, Nov. 18, 1946, p. 275.

AND ALIENATION OF REAL PROPERTY BY CIVILIANS. ADDITIONALLY, LANDOWNERS WHOSE PROPERTY HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES WERE ALLOWED ONLY LIMITED ACCESS AND USE OF THEIR PROPERTY, SUBJECT TO IMMEDIATE EVICTION WITHOUT COMPENSATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS.<sup>9</sup>

THOUGH THESE RESTRICTIONS UPON A CIVILIAN COMMUNITY WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN TOLERATED IN THE UNITED STATES, DISTANCE AND REGULATORY ISOLATION EFFECTIVELY SHIELDED NAVY CONDUCT PUBLIC VIEW. ON GUAM, THE SPANISH AND JAPANESE HAD TAUGHT CHAMORROS WELL THAT "LAWS" ARE NOT TO BE CHALLENGED. THIS 'RESPECT' FOR THE LAW WAS FULLY APPRECIATED BY THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT:

"ALL CLASSES ARE DOCILE, STAND IN GREAT AWE OF THE LAW AND MANIFEST THE GREATEST RESPECT FOR ITS HUMBLEST OFFICER. NO THREAT OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE MAY MOVE A STUBBORN CHAMORRO, BUT A MENTION OF THE LAW WILL END ALL OPPOSITION AND MAKE HIM A WILLING PRISONER, IF NOT A DOER. . ."<sup>10</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

THE ULTIMATE EFFECTS OF ALL THE COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONTROLS ON THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF GUAM WERE PROFOUND. COMPOUNDING THE IMPACT WAS THE COINCIDING TAKING OF GUAM'S BEST REAL PROPERTY RESOURCES - WITHOUT JUST COMPENSATION.

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<sup>9</sup> Hearings on Organic Act of Guam, Sub-Committee on Public Lands, U.S. House of Representatives, November, 1949, Testimony of Frank D. Perez, Transcript, p. 52.

<sup>10</sup> "Strategic Study of Guam ONI-99", Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Division of Naval Intelligence, February, 1944, p. 287.

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION BEFORE A DE FACTO MILITARY COURT, SUBJECT TO LAWS WHICH, ARGUABLY, FACILITATED THE TAKING WHILE SIGNIFICANTLY MINIMIZING U.S. LIABILITIES, WITHOUT BENEFIT OF A JURY OR LEGITIMATE APPEAL, EFFECTIVELY DENIED CHAMORRO LANDOWNERS THE MOST BASIC OF RIGHTS DEEMED SACRED BY AMERICANS - WHICH CHAMORROS WERE NOT.

AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE TAKING IN EXCESS OF 2/3 OF THE ISLAND, THE AVAILABLE PRIVATE SECTOR REAL PROPERTY RESOURCE BASE WAS SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED. CONSISTENT WITH THE *LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND*, THE REMAINING PRIVATELY HELD LANDS SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED IN VALUE. AWARDS, WHEN PROVIDED, WERE BY NO MEANS ADEQUATE SINCE THE BENCHMARK PERIOD FOR FAIR MARKET VALUE WAS HELD TO 1941 - WELL PRIOR TO THE TIME OF TAKING. FURTHER, THESE ARBITRARY VALUATIONS WERE PREMISED UPON AN ARTIFICIALLY REPRESSED ECONOMY, THE REPRESSION OF WHICH CAN BE DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTED TO THE CONDUCT OF THE PARTY EXERCISING EMINENT DOMAIN.

THE INITIAL MILITARY LEASEHOLD TAKING OF THE 1940'S WERE CONVERTED TO TAKING IN FEE IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM IN THE EARLY 1950'S, WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION. THE ABILITY JUDICIALLY REVISIT THE TAKING CAME IN 1977, WITH THE STIPULATION THAT CLAIMANTS MUST PROVE THAT, "LESS THAN FAIR MARKET WAS PAID AS A RESULT OF (1) DURESS, UNFAIR INFLUENCE OR OTHER UNCONSCIONABLE ACTIONS OR (2) UNFAIR AND INEQUITABLE ACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES." <sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> U.S. P.L. 95-134 (Title II, Section 204) - (Omnibus Territories Act of 1977).

DURING THESE PROCEEDINGS, IT WAS THE OPINION OF THE COURT, BASED UPON INTENT PROVIDED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, THAT THE EXISTENCE OF SECURITY CLEARANCE RESTRICTIONS WERE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT DEMONSTRATION OF UNFAIR INFLUENCE OR INEQUITABLE ACTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES. ALTHOUGH A CLEAR DOMINANT/DEPENDENT RELATIONSHIP WAS DEMONSTRATED TO EXIST FROM 1898 THROUGH 1963, IT WAS, SUBSEQUENTLY, FURTHER OPINIONED, THAT, "A FIDUCIARY OR TRUST RELATIONSHIP DOES NOT EXIST BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE GUAMANIAN PEOPLE . . . [SINCE] ". . . GUAM WAS CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES BY SPAIN THROUGH THE TREATY OF PARIS. IT IS NOT A TREATY WITH THE GUAMANIAN PEOPLE."<sup>12</sup> SUBSEQUENTLY, IT WAS DECIDED BY THE COURT THAT FAIR MARKET VALUATIONS, AS WAS DETERMINED TO BE FAIR IN 1986, WERE TO BE HELD TO THE BENCHMARK YEAR OF 1953.

EVEN WHEN CUMULATIVELY CONSIDERED, COMPENSATION AWARDED TO DATE NEVER CLOSED THE GAP BETWEEN THE LAND LOST AND THE ABILITY TO REPLACE IT. THUS, THE PROFOUND AND LASTING EFFECTS REALIZED UNDERMINE THEIR 1995 ABILITY TO EQUITABLY PARTICIPATE IN GUAM'S ECONOMY.

WITH THE EXECUTIVE REPEAL OF THE SECURITY CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS IN 1963, BEGAN THE IN-MIGRATION OF GUAM'S NON-INDIGENOUS CITIZENRY. LIFE ON GUAM WOULD BEGIN TO TAKE ON NEW DIRECTION AND MEANING WITH THE BEGINNINGS OF A SELF-

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<sup>12</sup> In the Matter of Guam Land Cases Filed Under the Provisions of the Omnibus Territories Act of 1977 and which were Subject to Option 3 Elections, No. C-78-0044 MF ET AL; Response to Plaintiffs' Motion In Limine and Supporting Memorandum Regarding the Existence and Effect of the Fiduciary Relationship Between Guam and the United States (December 19, 1988).

DIRECTED ECONOMIC AGENDA. NONE-THE-LESS, THE NAVY'S INTRANSIGENCE TOWARDS RELINQUISHING CONTROL OF UN-UTILIZED LANDS WOULD CONTINUE DUE TO THE NEED TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN 'COLD-WAR' CONTINGENCY SCENARIOS FOR "POTENTIAL" FUTURE USE.

THE RETARDATION OF GUAM'S ECONOMY, AND THE EXCESSIVE LAND TAKING AND CONTINUED RETENTION WITHOUT JUSTE COMPENSATION, CUMULATIVELY CREATED THE VERY CIRCUMSTANCES WHEREBY EMPLOYMENT WITH THE NAVY WOULD CONTINUE TO BE THE MAJOR JOB/CAREER OPPORTUNITY AVAILABLE THROUGH THE 1960'S AND '70'S, ON INTO THE EARLY-1980'S. IT IS THESE VERY SAME PEOPLE, AND NOW THEIR CHILDREN, WHO PURSUE CAREERS IN THE FACILITIES PROPOSED FOR CLOSURE UNDER BRAC '95.

THE 1980'S SAW GUAM'S PRIVATE SECTOR ECONOMY NOT ONLY TAKE HOLD, BUT TAKE OFF! TODAY, IN 1995, PRIVATE SECTOR REVENUES EXCEED ALL OTHER SOURCES. NONE-THE-LESS, THE REVENUE GENERATED FROM FEDERAL ACTIVITIES AND EMPLOYEES CONTINUES TO PROVIDE THE ECONOMIC STIMULUS REQUIRED TO BALANCE GUAM'S ECONOMY.

UNFORTUNATELY, NOT ALL HAVE REJOICED IN THE SUCCESS ACHIEVED IN GUAM'S JOURNEY TOWARDS ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY BUILT UPON A LOCALLY DRIVEN AGENDA. WITH THE APPROACH OF ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND THE ENDING OF THE 'COLD WAR', CAME A RENEWED AND GREATLY INTENSIFIED PRIVATE SECTOR CALL FOR THE MILITARY TO LEGITIMATELY RE-EVALUATE LAND USE REQUIREMENTS.



THE INABILITY TO JUSTIFY NEEDS, BEYOND THE SCOPE OF A POTENTIAL WORST CASE CONTINGENCY SCENARIO, EVENTUALLY MOVED THE NAVY TO PREVAIL UPON OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES TO PROVIDE A MORE OBFUSCATED MEANS OF DE FACTO NAVY CONTROL. TOWARDS THIS END, WITH THE ACTIVE AID AND SUPPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE BEGAN TO PROFFER AN IMAGE OF 'ENVIRONMENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT'.

AS IF BY ORIGINAL DESIGN, THE HISTORIC RETENTION OF VAST TRACTS OF UNUSED LAND ARE TO NOW BE CREDITED FOR PROTECTING, AND, GIVE OR TAKE A FEW DOZEN FEDERAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES, PRESERVING IT IN ITS' NATURAL STATE. AS 'STEWARDS OF THE LAND' THEY ARE NOW DETERMINED TO CONTINUE THEIR MISSION OF PROTECTING GUAM'S ENVIRONMENT, ALBEIT, FROM THE ECONOMIC RAVAGES OF THE PEOPLE OF GUAM.

THE FEDERAL DESIGNATION OF GUAM'S NORTHWESTERN COASTLINE AS A MARINE PRESERVE, AND THE ADJACENT 22,000 ACRES AS A WILDLIFE REFUGE, WAS ENACTED IN SPITE OF STRONG OPPOSITION FROM GUAM'S POLITICAL LEADERS. IT WAS NOT THAT PRESERVATION IS OBJECTIONABLE, BUT RATHER, OUR BELIEF THAT SUCH A DETERMINATION IS RIGHTFULLY THE PREROGATIVE OF OUR PEOPLE. WE CANNOT SWALLOW THE OBFUSCATED OBJECTIVE OF LAND RETENTION; ESPECIALLY, WHEN SUCH INTENT IS SO THINLY CLOAKED WITHIN A REFUGE AGREEMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY PROVIDES FOR FUTURE MILITARY USE, AND MOST LIKELY BASED UPON REQUIREMENTS PREMISED UPON A SEEMINGLY NEVER ENDING, AND OBVIOUSLY RARELY- USED, LIST OF CONTINGENCY SCENARIOS.

DURING THE PAST FIFTY YEARS WE HAVE SEEN GUAM'S STRATEGIC VALUE DECLINE RELATIVE TO A POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT SLOWLY EVOLVING TOWARDS UNIVERSAL PEACE. AS RECENTLY AS THE LATE '70'S AND EARLY '80, GUAM HAD ONE OF THE HIGHEST PEACETIME BASE LOSS VALUES IN THE PACIFIC. THE QUESTION IS, HAS OUR VALUE TRULY DECLINED TO THE NAVY EQUIVALENT OF A BY-WAY GAS STATION WITH A TOWN AND COUNTRY STORE WHICH HAS BEEN BY-PASSED BY A NEW SUPER NEW HIGHWAY- I THINK NOT.

TODAY, IN 1995, WE AGAIN SEE AN ATTEMPT TO CLOAK CONTINUED RETENTION. THIS TIME UNDER QUESTIONABLE GUISE OF A COST EFFECTIVE MOTHBALLING SCENARIO. THIS PROPOSAL IS PORTRAYED AS AN EXPEDITIOUS MEANS TO ENSURE A TIMELY RESPONSE TO FUTURE CRISIS'S; AS PREDICTED BY STILL MORE CONTINGENCY SCENARIOS.

IF THERE IS ONE THING THE NAVY SHOULD HAVE LEARNED IN THEIR 96 YEARS ON GUAM, IT'S THAT OUR TROPICAL SALT-LADEN ENVIRONMENT IS HOSTILE TO ANYTHING 'MOTHBALLED'. FOR WANT OF A HIGH MAINTENANCE BUDGET, THEY WILL PRESERVE NOTHING BUT RUST. THE NAVY'S PROPOSED 'LOOSE-LOOSE' SCENARIO, WILL LEAVE THEM WITHOUT READY ACCESS TO VIABLE ASSETS, AND, THE PEOPLE OF GUAM, WITHOUT THE REVENUE REQUIRED TO BALANCE OUR ECONOMY.

WE SEE IT AS TRAGIC THAT OBSCURE NAVAL AGENDAS MAY AGAIN BE USED TO CAST ASIDE THE HOPES AND DREAMS OF OUR PEOPLE; AS OPPOSED TO OUR BECOMING PARTNERS IN A MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL CONTINGENCY SCENARIO. LACKING TRUST AND A SINCERE COMMUNITY SPIRIT OF COOPERATION, THE NAVY'S PROPOSED ACTION

CANNOT HELP BUT REND THE ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL FABRIC OF OUR COMMUNITY.

COMMISSIONERS, OUR TESTIMONY IS NOT A DEBATE ON THE GOOD OR BAD INTENT OF AMERICA'S CONDUCT RELATIVE TO THE PEOPLE OF GUAM. IT IS A HISTORY OF IT AND THE LINGERING EFFECT; THE SEVERITY OF WHICH IS COMPOUNDED BY BRAC '95. REGARDLESS OF INTENT, FEDERAL AGENDAS ARE ONCE AGAIN UNDERMINING THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FOUNDATION OF OUR ISLAND COMMUNITY.

A PRECURSOR TO CHANGE IS *WILLINGNESS*. THOUGH CITATIONS OF LAW MAY PROVIDE IMPEDIMENTS, YOU NONE-THE-LESS POSSESS THE MEANS OF DISPENSING A SMALL MEASURE OF EQUITY. WHAT MAY BE PORTRAYED AS LEGAL OR ILLEGAL, POSSIBLE OR NOT POSSIBLE, IS NOT NECESSARILY REFLECTIVE OF WHAT IS EQUITABLE. THOUGH THE COMMISSION IS NOT A COURT TASKED WITH THE RETRIAL OF A DARK HISTORY, YOU NONE-THE-LESS HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENDER A JUST DECISION IN YOUR EXECUTION OF THE BRAC PROCESSES.

IT IS TO THE MANNER IN WHICH POLICY RELATIVE TO THE BRAC PROCESSES ARE TO BE EXECUTED THAT WE NOW FOCUS OUR CONCERNS. THE BRAC PROCESS REMAINS A PROCESS WHICH WAS NOT CREATED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADDRESSING GUAM'S UNIQUE SITUATION. THIS LEAVES BEGGING TWO QUESTIONS: 1) DO THE DISCRETIONARY POWERS OF THE BRAC COMMISSION ALLOW FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE APPLICATION OF DECISIONS WEIGHED ON THE SCALE OF JUSTICE AND MEASURED BY THE YARDSTICK OF 'AMERICAN FAIR PLAY'; AND, 2) IF YES, IS THE COMMISSION WILLING TO FAVORABLY EXERCISE SUCH POWERS TO OUR JUST FAVOR?

COMMISSIONERS, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS ARE DRAWN IN GREAT PART FROM THE ATTACHED MEMORANDUM ENTITLED, MEMORANDUM OF CIRCUMSTANCES AND AUTHORITIES RELATING TO "ABNORMAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFLUENCES IN THE TERRITORY OF GUAM 1898 THROUGH AUGUST 23, 1963".<sup>13</sup> THE MEMORANDUM, WHICH WAS DEVELOPED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF THE GUAM LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION, TELLS THE HISTORY OF NATIVE CHAMORRO LANDOWNERS FROM THEIR SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND LEGAL PERSPECTIVE.

**I.**  
**THE PRE-WWII HISTORY OF AMERICA IN GUAM**  
**"DEPENDENCY; 1898-1944"**

FOR FOUR HUNDRED YEARS, GUAM HAS BEEN COVETED FOR ITS STRATEGICALLY DESIRABLE LOCATION IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC. HELPLESS TO DEFEND THEIR OWNERSHIP RIGHTS FROM THE INTERESTS OF WORLD POWERS, THE CHAMORRO PEOPLE HAVE SEEN A VARIETY OF GOVERNMENTAL REPRESENTATIVES COME AND GO. THE SPANISH CAME FIRST, ONLY TO BE DISPLACED BY THE AMERICANS WHO WERE IN TURN DISPLACED BY THE JAPANESE WHO WERE IN TURN DISPLACED BY THE AMERICANS.

AMERICA'S 'LEGAL' ACQUISITION OF GUAM AS A TERRITORY CAME WITH THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PARIS AND THE ENDING OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. NON-COMBATANTS CAUGHT BETWEEN WARRING WORLD POWERS, THE CHAMORRO PEOPLE WERE FORFEITED BY SPAIN AND ACCEPTED BY THE UNITED STATES AS A SPOIL OF WAR. THOUGH NOT SIGNATORIES TO THE TREATY, THEY

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<sup>13</sup> Memorandum of Circumstances and Authorities Relating to "Abnormal Socio-Economic Influences in the Territory of Guam 1898 Through August 23, 1963." GUAM LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION, John A. Bohn, Esq., August 12, 1981; as Edited & Revised, 1986/1988/1993, Ron E. Teehan.

WOULD NONE-THE-LESS SPEND THE NEXT 96 YEARS SUBJECT TO ITS PROVISION THAT, *"THE CIVIL RIGHTS AND POLITICAL STATUS OF THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF THE TERRITORY HEREBY CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE CONGRESS"*.<sup>14</sup>

CONTRARY TO THE TERMS OF THE TREATY, PRESIDENT MCKINLEY SET THE TONE FOR THE FIRST 51 YEARS OF ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY WITH ISSUANCE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 108A. IT PROVIDED THAT, *"THE ISLAND OF GUAM IN THE LADRONES IS HEREBY PLACED UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NAVY. THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WILL TAKE SUCH STEPS AS ARE NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO GIVE IT THE NECESSARY PROTECTION AND GOVERNMENT."*

FOR WANT OF CONGRESSIONAL POLICY RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT, THE NAVY DETERMINED THAT, *"IN THE ABSENCE OF CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION, THE DEPARTMENT CONSIDERS THAT IT HAS THE FULL POWER TO MAKE ANY NECESSARY REGULATION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND."*<sup>15</sup> THUS, BY DEFAULT, CHAMORROS BECAME 'WARDS OF THE NAVY'.

THE BROAD EXTENT OF NAVAL CONTROL WAS NOT MISSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLE COMMENTATORS OF THE PERIOD. ROY E. JAMES, FORMER COMMANDER, USNR, A TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED LAWYER WHO SERVED IN THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT STAFF ON GUAM DURING AND AFTER WORLD WAR II, AND WHO MADE A SPECIAL STUDY OF THE NATIVE POPULATION, OBSERVED: ". . . *THEY "GOVERNED" THE PEOPLE OF GUAM MUCH AS THEY COMMANDED NAVAL VESSELS OR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS . . . THE POPULATION AS A WHOLE WAS REGARDED AS A*

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<sup>14</sup> Treaty of Paris, 1899.

<sup>15</sup> Secretary of the Navy; ltr. to Congressman Julius Kahn. November 13, 1909.

'WARD OF THE NAVY' TO BE TREATED MUCH LIKE NAVAL ENLISTEDMEN." 16  
[EMPHASIS ADDED].

ANOTHER NOTED HISTORIAN AND FIRST HAND OBSERVER OF THE PERIOD, LAURA THOMPSON, FURTHER DESCRIBED THE EXTENT OF MILITARY RULE: "THUS IT CAME TO BE THAT [THE] AUTHORITY OF THE NAVAL GOVERNOR OVER THE NATIVE POPULATION WAS IN CERTAIN RESPECTS GREATER THAN THE COMPARABLE POWER OF ANY OTHER UNITED STATES OFFICIAL, EVEN THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF, FOR IN THE GOVERNOR RESTED THE HIGHEST CIVILIAN APPEAL TO JUSTICE." 17 [EMPHASIS ADDED].

THOUGH THEY MAY DISPUTE THE DEGREE, NAVAL AUTHORITIES HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE PRE-WAR NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM EXERCISED CONTINUOUS AND ABSOLUTE CONTROL OVER THE AFFAIRS OF GUAM:

"SINCE THE ISLAND OF GUAM BECAME AMERICAN TERRITORY . . . THE NATIVES OF GUAM OCCUPY [A] PECULIAR AND VERY CLOSE RELATIONSHIP TO THE NAVY AND HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED WARDS OF THE NAVY. SINCE THE ACQUISITION OF THE ISLAND BY THE UNITED STATES, THE INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND HAVE BEEN UNDER THE SPECIAL AND SOLE PROTECTION OF AN ADMINISTRATION BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT UNDER A NAVAL OFFICER DESIGNATED AS THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM." 18 [EMPHASIS ADDED].

NAVAL EXECUTIVE ORDER DIRECTED VIRTUALLY EVERY ASPECT OF CIVILIAN LIFE: FROM THE APPROVAL OR RESTRICTION OF LAND SALES - TO THE ACTUAL DETERMINATION OF MARKET PRICE AND THE

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16 Roy E. James, Cmdr., USNR, "America's Pacific Dependencies", 1949, p. 79.

17 Thompson, Laura "Guam & Its People", 1947, ed., p. 67.

18 House Report No. 1139, Meritorious Clams Act, 79th Congress, First Session, October 19, 1945, quoting letter from Acting Secretary of the Navy Hensel to the Speaker of the House, dated June 9th, 1945.

APPROVAL OR DENIAL OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ENDEAVORS. THOUGH SOME MAY REFER TO THESE AS POLICIES OF PATERNALISTIC CARE, THEY NONE-THE-LESS RESULTED IN THE FULL NAVY CONTROL OF GUAM'S CIVILIAN ECONOMY AND THE RESTRICTED USE OF REAL PROPERTY.

ONE OF THE INITIAL ORDERS OF GUAM'S FIRST MILITARY GOVERNOR, RICHARD P. LEARY, RESTRICTED THE SALE AND LEASING OF ANY PRIVATELY-OWNED LANDS AND REQUIRED THE EXPRESS CONSENT OF THE NAVAL GOVERNOR PRIOR TO DISPOSAL OF ANY REAL PROPERTY.<sup>19</sup> SUBSEQUENTLY, SALE OF LAND ON GUAM TO ALIENS, OR LEASING SUCH LAND FOR LONGER THAN A SPECIFIED PERIOD, WAS ALSO PROHIBITED.<sup>20</sup> THE NAVY PREMISED THEIR RIGHT TO ENACT SUCH PROHIBITIONS ON THE GROUNDS THAT "IN THE ABSENCE OF CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION, THE DEPARTMENT CONSIDERS THAT IT HAS THE FULL POWER TO MAKE ANY NECESSARY REGULATION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND."<sup>21</sup>

THE BASIC REALITY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE DURING THE PRE-WAR PERIOD ON GUAM AROSE FROM THE RELATIVE ISOLATION ON THE ISLAND. "THROUGHOUT THE AMERICAN PERIOD, THE ISLAND HAS NOT BEEN ON TRADE ROUTES OR LINES OF CALL, AND IT HAS LED A SHELTERED, OUT-OF-THE-WAY EXISTENCE DOMINATED BY UNITED STATES NAVAL CONSIDERATIONS".<sup>22</sup> "DURING THE PERIOD OF NAVAL

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<sup>19</sup> General Order No. 3, August 21, 1899 (see also: Guam Recorder, Issue No. 2, 1974, p. 50).

<sup>20</sup> Executive General Order No. 310, April 21, 1919.

<sup>21</sup> Letter by the Secretary of the Navy to Representative Julius Kahn, United States Congress, November 13, 1909.

<sup>22</sup> Office of Strategic Services Far Eastern Section, " Social-Political-Economic Survey of Guam", June 17, 1942, P. 2.

ADMINISTRATION, THE ROLE OF MILITARY IN GUAM WAS A PATERNALISTIC ONE . . . PRIOR TO, AND IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING WORLD-WAR II, THE NAVY TRANSPORTED PRACTICALLY ALL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TO AND FROM GUAM."<sup>23</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

BY THE ADVENT OF WORLD-WAR II AND WITH INCREASING DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAND THEREAFTER, THE ECONOMY OF GUAM STILL REMAINED CUT-OFF FROM THE INFLUENCE OF THE OUTSIDE WORLD. AS STATED IN THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM'S 1941 ANNUAL REPORT, ". . .THE AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAND AND ITS PEOPLE HAVE CONTINUED TO BE LITTLE AFFECTED BY POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD AT LARGE." <sup>24</sup>

EVEN AT THE TIME THE ORGANIC ACT WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION BOTH IN GUAM AND IN WASHINGTON, COMMENTATORS LOOKED BACK OVER THE PERIOD OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION AS "THE ERA OF EXTREME PATERNALISM".<sup>25</sup> THE NAVY ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE NATIVES OF GUAM IS SET FORTH IN ITS "REPORT ON GUAM, 1899-1950", SUBMITTED BY THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AS A REVIEW OF THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT UP TO THE TIME OF THE ORGANIC ACT:

"NO MASONS, NO CARPENTERS, NO PHYSICIANS AND NO TRAINED SCHOOL TEACHERS, THE FEW SCHOOLS MEDIEVAL AND THEIR SCANTY, RELIGION-DOMINATED CURRICULA;

A POPULATION ABUSED AND OPPRESSED OVER THE CENTURIES, SO DISEASE-INFESTED , SO ISOLATED FROM THE

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<sup>23</sup> (Stanford Research Institute, "Guam: Its Economy and Selected Development Opportunities," 1959).

<sup>24</sup> "Annual Report of the Governor of Guam", 1941.

<sup>25</sup> Michael Zenor, "United States Naval Government and Administration of Guam", August, 1949, p. 225.



WORLD , SO HAUNTED BY SUPERSTITIONS, THAT IT WAS A LISTLESS, AMBITIONLESS, UNORGANIZED MASS OF HUMANITY STIRRED ONLY BY THE HOPE FOR INDIVIDUAL SURVIVAL. THAT WAS WHAT WAS HANDED TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT 50 YEARS AGO... IT WAS A TASK NEW TO THE NAVY;... THE ASSIGNMENT WAS HANDED TO THE NAVY BECAUSE GUAM WAS TO BE PRIMARILY OF STRATEGIC VALUE TO THE PACIFIC EMPIRE, KEYSTONE OF THE MARITIME ARCH STRETCHING FROM THE NEWLY ACQUIRED TERRITORY OF HAWAII TO THE JUST-PURCHASED PHILIPPINE DOMAIN... THE CHALLENGE WAS...TO ACHIEVE A TRANSFORMATION IN THE BODIES AND MINDS OF THE PEOPLE. THE RESPONSIBILITY WAS TO GUIDE THEM FROM DISEASE-RIDDEN MEDIEVAL PEONAGE TO THE DIGNITY AND DEMEANOR OF A HEALTHY CITIZENRY....

WITH GUAM CONVERTED FROM A HAND-TO-MOUTH AGRARIAN CULTURE TO A WAGE ECONOMY, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN 90% OF THE FINANCIAL WELFARE-AND HENCE STANDARD OF LIVING-DEPENDED ON THE EXPENDITURES OF THE NAVY AND ITS PERSONNEL. THIS REMAINS UNHEALTHY FROM THE ECONOMIST'S POINT OF VIEW, ALTHOUGH UNDER IT THE GUAMANIAN PEOPLE HAVE RISEN FROM A STATE LITTLE BETTER THAN BARBARISM TO A COMMUNITY WHICH ACCEPTS NORMAL NECESSITIES OF LIFE..." <sup>26</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

NOTWITHSTANDING SUCH "ACCOMPLISHMENTS" CLAIMED BY THE NAVY, THERE HAS BEEN GREAT DOUBT EXPRESSED AS TO THE ACTUAL BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF THESE POLICIES UPON THE NATIVE POPULATION. THE ABILITY OF THE CHAMORRO PEOPLE TO TAKE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THEIR AFFAIRS REMAINED NON-EXISTENT. THE WARD-LIKE DEPENDENCY OF THE CHAMORRO PEOPLE WAS A FACT OF LIFE ON GUAM.

TO THEIR CREDIT, THE NAVY ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE OF BRINGING A NATIVE PACIFIC CULTURE INTO THE MODERN ECONOMIC

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<sup>26</sup> "Report on Guam, 1899-1950", Chief of Naval Operations, 1951, a review of the Naval Government, pp. 13 & 14.

WORLD. THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO ACCOMPLISH THIS ENDEAVOR,  
IS REFLECTED IN A 1944 NAVY REPORT WHICH STATED:

*"THE AVERAGE CHAMORRO HAS VERY LITTLE IDEA OF ECONOMICS,  
OR THE VALUE OF MONEY. THE PRICES HE CHARGES FOR ANYTHING  
HE WISHES TO PURCHASE ARE LARGELY DEPENDENT UPON WHAT HE  
THINKS [THE BUYER] WILL PAY" 27*

A PRIOR REPORT SHEDS SOME LIGHT ON AT LEAST ONE ASPECT AS  
TO PERHAPS WHY, IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO WWII, THE CHAMORRO  
PEOPLE HAD YET TO ATTAIN THE DESIRED LEVEL OF ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT. THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES CHARACTERIZED  
GUAM IN 1942 AS AN ISLAND "WITH A BASIC TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL  
ECONOMY THROWN SERIOUSLY OUT OF GEAR BY THE PRESENCE OF THE  
UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION . . . AND BY NAVAL STATION WORK  
PROJECTS WHICH HAVE SET WAGE STANDARDS OUT OF PROPORTION TO  
RETURNS FOR LABOR IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS"<sup>28</sup> AS A RESULT  
OF THIS POLICY OF ECONOMIC PATERNALISM, PARTICULARLY WITH  
REGARD TO THE PRICE OF LABOR AND THE USE OF LAND, THE  
FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF A MONEY ECONOMY WERE  
NEVERTHELESS HARDLY UNDERSTOOD BY THE MAJORITY OF NATIVE  
GUAMANIAN DURING THE PERIOD OF NAVAL GOVERNMENT  
ADMINISTRATION.

THOUGH THE PRE-WAR PERIOD OF AMERICA'S ADMINISTRATION  
DID IMPACT LAND USE PATTERNS, IT HAD LITTLE IMPACT ON THE  
AVAILABILITY OF LAND. THOUGH SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS MAY  
MADE BE CREDITED TO THE NAVY, SUCH AS THE INSTITUTION OF

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<sup>27</sup> Strategic Study of Guam ONI-99, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Division of Naval  
Intelligence, February, 1944, p. 294.

<sup>28</sup> "Social-Political-Economic Survey", Office of Strategic Services, Far Eastern Section, June 17,  
1942, p. 20.

MODERN SANITARY PRACTICES, LITTLE TRUE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE. CONSEQUENTLY, CHAMORROS REMAINED ESSENTIALLY AN AGRARIAN SOCIETY, IN SPITE OF 42 YEARS OF AMERICAN INFLUENCE AND THEIR STATED INTENT "TO GUIDE THEM FROM DISEASE-RIDDEN MEDIEVAL PEONAGE TO THE DIGNITY AND DEMEANOR OF A HEALTHY CITIZENRY".<sup>29</sup> JUST PRIOR TO WWII, THEIR CONTINUING DEPENDENCY WAS AGAIN REFLECTED IN A MEMORANDUM:

" . . . THEY ARE NOT SELF-SUPPORTING AND REQUIRE NOT ONLY FEDERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE BUT CAREFUL TRAINING AND SUPERVISION FROM THE PATERNAL ISLAND GOVERNMENT, . . ."<sup>30</sup>  
[EMPHASIS ADDED]

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<sup>29</sup> Report on Guam, 1899-1950", supra (see footnote #26).

<sup>30</sup> Secretary of the Navy, Claude A. Swanson, Letter to Senate Committee considering Bill 1450, 75th Congress, First Session, 1937.

## **II.** **WW II**

I WILL NOT DELVE INTO THE HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION OR THE ASSOCIATED PAIN AND SUFFERING INFLICTED UPON THE CHAMORRO PEOPLE. THE BRUTAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS PERIOD ARE WELL DOCUMENTED. SUFFICE TO SAY, CHAMORROS WERE ONCE AGAIN CAUGHT BETWEEN WARRING WORLD POWERS. IT WAS A PERIOD OF GREAT SUFFERING, DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

ONE CONSIDERATION, HOWEVER, RELATIVE TO THIS PERIOD, MUST BE PRESENTED. BY EVERY YARDSTICK OF EVALUATION WHICH MAY BE APPLIED, AND IN SPITE OF FORTY-TWO YEARS OF AMERICAN PATERNALISM, THE CHAMORRO PEOPLE ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY REMAINED A DEPENDENT 'NATIVE' PACIFIC PEOPLE. THE ASSOCIATED STRESS INFLICTED UPON THEM DURING THIS PERIOD, ONLY SERVED TO FURTHER COMPOUND THE EXTENT OF THEIR DEPENDENCY, THUS FURTHER RETARDING THEIR PROGRESS TOWARDS EVENTUAL ENTRY INTO AMERICAN SOCIETY AS VIABLE PARTICIPANTS.

**III.**  
**THE POST-WWII HISTORY OF AMERICA IN GUAM**  
**“DEPENDENCY CONTINUED; 1944 - 1963”**

**THE REOCCUPATION**

THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN EVENTUALLY LED TO THE VIOLENT REOCCUPATION OF GUAM BY AMERICAN FORCES ON JULY 21, 1944, AND THE "LIBERATION" OF THE CHAMORRO PEOPLE. THOUGH NOT TRULY A LIBERATION, AS WAS THE OCCASION WITH OTHER ISLANDS WHICH ARE NOW SELF-GOVERNING, IT NONE-THE-LESS CONTINUES TO BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

WITH THE REOCCUPATION CAME THE IMMEDIATE COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES DIRECTED TOWARDS PROSECUTING THE WAR WITH JAPAN. ENTIRE VILLAGES WERE RELOCATED AS U.S. NAVY ENGINEERS BEGAN TO RESHAPE VAST AREAS. GUAM'S WAR TORN LANDSCAPE WAS FURTHER ALTERED AS JUNGLES WERE CLEARED, HILLS BULLDOZED, AND RAVINES FILLED IN A MASSIVE EFFORT TO CONSTRUCT FORTIFICATIONS AND SUPPORT FACILITIES. AIRSTRIPS, ORIGINALLY BUILT BY THE JAPANESE USING CHAMORROS AS SLAVE LABORERS, WERE GREATLY EXPANDED. NEW AIRSTRIPS WERE BUILT AS NEEDED. THE VILLAGE OF SUMAY WAS COMPLETELY DESTROYED AND THE ADJACENT COASTLINE ALTERED TO FACILITATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL STATION, GUAM, AND ITS' ASSOCIATED NAVAL PORT FACILITY.

ANGERED BY THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, AND GRATEFUL FOR THEIR LIBERATION, CHAMORROS WERE MORE THAN WILLING TO ASSIST AMERICA IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. WITHOUT HESITATION THEY ENDORSED THE MILITARY'S USE OF THEIR LANDS; THE ONLY

CONDITION BEING, THAT IT EVENTUALLY BE RETURNED TO THE ORIGINAL OWNERS. THEY WERE EVEN WILLING TO ACCEPT WHAT THEY BELIEVED TO BE THEIR TEMPORARY RELOCATION TO OTHER AREAS OF GUAM WHERE THEIR PRESENCE WOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH MILITARY ACTIVITIES. THE POSTING OF NO TRESPASSING SIGNS UPON THEIR PROPERTY THREATENING DEATH WERE UNNECESSARY, IF NOT OUTRIGHT OFFENSIVE.

### POST-WAR TO COLD WAR.

VOWING NEVER AGAIN TO LOSE STRATEGIC CONTROL OF THE PACIFIC REGION, US MILITARY PLANNERS ENTERED WHAT BECAME KNOWN AS THE 'COLD WAR' ERA. STRATEGIC AGENDAS CALLED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT MODERN FACILITIES. WITH NO REGARD TO THE RIGHTS OF THE CHAMORROS, OR THE CONSTITUTION WHICH DID NOT PROTECT THEM, MILITARY PLANNERS EMBARKED UPON THEIR NEW MISSION. THE RETENTION OF HUGE TRACTS OF LAND WAS DEEMED CRITICAL TO THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE "PACIFIC BASES DEVELOPMENT PLAN" OF 1946.

FAMILIES HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM THEIR ANCESTRAL HOMELANDS DUE TO WARTIME REQUIREMENTS. BY 1946, CHAMORROS WERE BECOMING ANXIOUS OVER THE RETURN OF THEIR LANDS. UNABLE TO RETURN TO THEIR PREVIOUS WAY OF LIFE, DUE TO PHYSICAL CHANGES OR CURRENT UTILIZATION, THEY DESPERATELY DESIRED TO RE-ESTABLISH SOME SEMBLANCE OF STABILITY. THIS COINCIDED WITH THE RESURGENCE OF A PRE-WAR DESIRE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC SELF-GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS.

IGNORING THE POST-WAR OBJECTIONS OF LANDOWNERS, HUGE TRACTS OF LAND WERE ONCE AGAIN SUBJECTED TO THE BLADES OF

BULLDOZERS. OF FAR LESSER CONCERN THAN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERMANENT FACILITIES WAS THE ISSUE OF DUE PROCESS IN THE EXERCISE OF EMINENT DOMAIN.

POST WAR LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM & JUDICIAL DUE PROCESS.

THE ABILITY TO OBTAIN JUST COMPENSATION IN A TAKING IS DIRECTLY DEPENDENT UPON: 1) THE AVAILABILITY OF A FAIR MARKET OFFER; OR, 2) LEGITIMATE ACCESS TO JUDICIAL DUE PROCESS IN THE DETERMINATION OF A 'FAIR MARKET' VALUATION. IF YOU ARE A CIVILIAN LIVING IN A DEMOCRACY, ONE MIGHT EXPECT THIS WOULD TAKE PLACE BEFORE A CIVILIAN COURT OF LAW; WITH THE ABILITY TO APPEAL TO A HIGHER COURT. AGAIN ONE MIGHT REASONABLY EXPECT THAT THE APPEAL WOULD TAKE PLACE BEFORE A CIVILIAN COURT OF LAW. TO THE CONTRARY, IT WAS A MILITARY PROCESS WHEREIN *DUE PROCESS* TOOK A BACK SEAT TO *DUE HASTE* AS THE TAKING MOVED FORWARD MORE RAPIDLY THAN THE ACTUAL TAKING PROCESSES AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF 'FAIR MARKET' AWARDS.

THOUGH WELL VERSED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY WAS ILL EQUIPPED TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEMS INHERENT TO THE EXERCISE OF EMINENT DOMAIN. AS MAY BE OBSERVED IN NAVAL REPORTS AND CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS, THERE WAS A SERIOUS LACK OF COORDINATION BETWEEN CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MERITORIOUS CLAIMS ACT, THE LAND TRANSFER ACT, AND THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT, AND THE NAVY'S ACTUAL EXECUTION AND CONDUCT OF RELATED PROCEEDINGS. IN THE END, ALL EFFORTS FELL FAR SHORT OF BEING A LEGITIMATE MECHANISM FOR THE ADJUDICATION OF CHAMORRO LAND CLAIMS.

INHERENT TO THE PROCESS OF JUDICIAL REVIEW IS UNRESTRICTED ACCESS TO PROPER LEGAL REPRESENTATION. THE SEVERE DISPARITY BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND CIVILIAN REPRESENTATION WAS OBSERVED BY HISTORIAN LAURA THOMPSON:

"ALTHOUGH A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL-TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED TECHNICIANS ARE BEING SENT TO GUAM TO PURSUE THE INTERESTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, IT IS APPARENT THAT NONE HAVE BEEN IMPORTED TO HELP THE TWO OR THREE PARTIALLY-TRAINED GUAMANIAN ATTORNEYS ON THE ISLAND TO DEFEND THE NATIVE INTERESTS IN THE COMPENSATION AWARDS. UNLESS THIS IS DONE AND NATIVE INTERESTS ARE ALSO DEFENDED BY MAINLAND-TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED LAWYERS, IT CAN HARDLY BE CLAIMED WITH JUSTICE THAT THEIR PROPERTY RIGHTS ARE BEING UPHELD BY DUE PROCESS OF LAW." <sup>31</sup>

THE APPARENT INTENT OF NAVY RESTRICTIONS UPON ADMISSION TO THE GUAM BAR ARE NOTABLY EVIDENCED BY THE CASE OF FOUNTAIN D. DAWSON AND THE GROUNDS FOR THE REJECTION OF HIS REQUEST FOR ADMISSION:

"DAWSON IS A CLAIMS INVESTIGATOR FOR THE LAND AND CLAIMS COMMISSION. IT IS NEITHER NECESSARY NOR DESIRABLE THAT HE BE ADMITTED TO THE BAR OF GUAM. THE SENIOR MEMBER OF THE LAND AND CLAIMS COMMISSION (J.A. ROBERTS) WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE NAVAL GOVERNOR HAS DETERMINED UNDER NCPI 45-12.2 THAT PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AS A MEMBER OF THE BAR OF GUAM IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH EMPLOYMENT AS A CLAIMS INVESTIGATOR. THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH POLICY AS NECESSARY TO PREVENT OUTSIDE PRACTICE OF LAW ON GUAM TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION. EVEN ATTORNEYS WITH THE CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS ARE ADMITTED SPECIALLY FOR THAT PURPOSE ONLY."<sup>32</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

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<sup>31</sup> Thompson, Laura, "Guam & Its People, 1947 ed., p. 126.

<sup>32</sup> Restricted Cable No. 290140Z, Naval Governor of Guam C.A. Pownall to Judge Advocate General, December 29, 1948.



THE EXTENT OF NAVY CONTROL BECOMES EVEN MORE ONEROUS WHEN CONSIDERED AGAINST THE ADVANTAGE THUS REALIZED. IN 1947, THE LOCAL COURTS ESTABLISHED BY THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT WERE STAFFED BY OFFICERS AND MEN UNDER THE ISLAND COMMAND. ALL JUDGES EMPLOYED BY THE COURTS WERE PERSONALLY APPOINTED BY THE NAVAL GOVERNOR OF GUAM.<sup>33</sup> ACCORDINGLY, THE PRACTICAL RESULT IN ANY ACTION IN CONDEMNATION WAS THAT THE PLAINTIFF HAD UNDER ITS CONTROL THE VERY JUDICIAL SYSTEM WHICH IN THEORY DETERMINED FAIR COMPENSATION TO BE PAID TO DEFENDANT LANDOWNERS.

"...SINCE THERE WAS NO U.S. ATTORNEY HERE AND NO UNITED STATES COURT, THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM TOOK THE PLACE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN A NORMAL LAND TAKING AND ALL TAKINGS ARE THEREFORE IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR. . . ALL OF THE LAND WORK WAS DONE BY THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM THROUGH THE LAND AND CLAIMS COMMISSION."<sup>34</sup>

THE AFOREMENTIONED TESTIMONY GENERATES MORE CONCERNS THAN JUSTIFICATIONS WHEN CHANGES TO TITLE IV OF THE GUAM CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, WHICH WAS INTENDED TO ESTABLISH SPECIFIC PROCEDURES FOR ACTIONS IN CONDEMNATION BROUGHT BY THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT, ARE EXAMINED. ALTHOUGH DETAILED RULES WERE SET FORTH INDICATING HOW THE GOVERNMENT WAS TO PROCEED IN ITS CAPACITY AS PLAINTIFF (SECTION 1245), THE SUBSEQUENT PROVISION (SECTION 1246), ENTITLED "WHO MAY DEFEND. WHAT THE ANSWER MAY SHOW", WAS COMPLETELY OMITTED FROM THE TEXT. ASIDE FROM THE QUESTION OF THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS WITH REGARD TO THIS OMISSION, AS A PRACTICAL MATTER, ANY DEFENDANT LANDOWNER WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN

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<sup>33</sup> Guam Code of Civil Procedure, 1947, Section 156.

<sup>34</sup> Testimony of Governor Carlton Skinner, Naval Governor of Guam, Hearings before Sub-Committee of the Committee on Public Lands, U.S. House of Representatives, November 22, 1949, Transcript, p. 63.

INCLINED TO CONTEST THE QUESTION OF FAIR COMPENSATION RECEIVED NO GUIDANCE WHATSOEVER FROM THE CODE.<sup>35</sup>

WITHIN THE AFORESAID JUDICIAL CONTEXT, THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM, A NAVY OFFICER, BY EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 24-47 OF OCTOBER 12, 1947, CREATED A NEW COURT CALLED THE SUPERIOR COURT OF GUAM.

". . . THIS NEW ONE-JUDGE COURT WAS GIVEN EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF ALL CIVIL ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS TO WHICH THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT OR THE UNITED STATES WAS A PARTY. IT WAS GIVEN NO APPELLATE JURISDICTION AND 'APPEALS' FROM ITS DECISIONS COULD BE TAKEN ONLY DIRECTLY TO SECRETARY OF THE NAVY."<sup>36</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

"IN 1947, THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM APPOINTED A CIVILIAN LAWYER WITH PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES TO SERVE AS JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF GUAM, WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED FOR THE MORE EXPEDITIOUS TRIAL OF LAND ACQUISITION CASES TO WHICH THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT OR THE UNITED STATES WAS A PARTY."<sup>37</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

THE FIRST AND ONLY JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT WAS JUDGE JOHN C. FISCHER, APPOINTED BY THE NAVAL GOVERNOR TO PRESIDE OVER THE OPENING OF THE FIRST TERM ON OCTOBER 1, 1947. AS WAS STATED BY JUDGE FISCHER IN SUBSEQUENT HEARINGS HELD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON NOVEMBER 22, 1949, "THE SUPERIOR COURT IS A SPECIAL COURT INSTITUTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT CONSISTING OF ONE TRAINED, STATESIDE JUDGE, PRINCIPALLY TO TRY LAND CONDEMNATION CASES."<sup>38</sup> (EMPHASIS ADDED). THE JUDGE ALSO REVIEWED HIS EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN CONDEMNATION, "HAVING TRIED 2,400 CASES WITH THE COLUMBIA RIVER AUTHORITY--OREGON,

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<sup>35</sup> Guam Code of Civil Procedure, Section 1245 and Section 1246.

<sup>36</sup> James, Roy E., "America's Pacific Dependencies", 1949, p. 87.

<sup>37</sup> Naval Government of Guam, "Report to the United Nations", 1948, p. 9.

<sup>38</sup> Judge John C. Fischer: Transcript of Hearings, p. 75; Hearings on Organic Act of Guam, Subcommittee on Public Lands, U.S. House of Representatives, November, 1949

WASHINGTON, MONTANA, WYOMING AND IDAHO. . AS THE GOVERNMENT COUNSEL."<sup>39</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]. OF THE SUPERIOR COURT'S OBJECTIVES, JUDGE FISCHER STATED THAT THE MAJOR GOAL WAS:

"TO ADJUDICATE LAND CONDEMNATION AND EMINENT DOMAIN CASES AND THE FURTHERANCE OF THE LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES; . . . .APPEALS FROM ALL DECISION OF THE SUPERIOR COURT ARE MADE DIRECTLY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY..."<sup>40</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

IN ORDER TO 'STREAMLINE' THE TAKING IN 1946, THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT CHOSE TO USE A FLAT RATE SCHEDULE FOR LEASEHOLDS, BASED UPON A 1941 "APPRAISED VALUE", AS OPPOSED TO INDIVIDUALLY APPRAISING EACH PARCEL. AS WAS STATED IN A REVIEW OF CIVIL CASE NO. 15-47:

"IF THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO NEGOTIATE A LEASE ON EACH PARCEL OF LAND NECESSARY FOR THE BASE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK BECAUSE THE LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION DID NOT HAVE A STAFF OF APPRAISERS AND NEGOTIATORS UNTIL OCTOBER, 1946. LACK OF TITLE INFORMATION AND SURVEY DATA MADE IT IMPRACTICAL TO ATTEMPT TO LEASE THE PRIVATE LAND WITH STANDARD LEASES." <sup>41</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED].

THIS EXPEDITED LEASEHOLD PROCESS CONTINUED ON INTO 1950, BY WHICH TIME THE INITIAL RENTALS 'JUDGMENTS' CAME TO BE CONSIDERED AS FULL PAYMENT FOR TAKING IN FEE.<sup>42</sup> FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS WERE THE CONTROLLING FACTOR IN THE DETERMINATION OF JUSTE COMPENSATION, AS EVIDENCED IN THE

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<sup>39</sup> Transcript, *ibid.*, p. 79.

<sup>40</sup> Transcript, *ibid.*, p. 74-75.

<sup>41</sup> ComNavMar Memorandum, "Real Estate Appraisals for Loss of Use", February 17, 1947, p.8.

<sup>42</sup> Civil Case No. 3-48 (1948), Civil Case No. 1-49 (1949) & Civil Case No. 1-50 (1950).

TRANSCRIPT OF A PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LAND IN 1949:

"JUDGE FISCHER: THE ACQUISITION IN FEE OF 26,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR ARMED FORCES, TO BE PAID FOR FROM THE APPROPRIATION OF \$1,600,000 MADE AVAILABLE BY CONGRESS IN JULY, 1948, AVERAGES \$62.50 ACRE . . .

QUESTION: WOULD YOU TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE LOCATION, THE DESIRABILITY FOR RESIDENCE, DESIRABILITY FOR BUSINESS OR FOR AGRICULTURE?

JUDGE FISCHER: YES, OR ANY OTHER REASONABLE USE.

QUESTION: WOULD YOU ARRIVE AT WHAT YOU THINK IS A FAIR AND REASONABLE INCOME FROM SUCH PROPERTY, AND WOULD YOU ARRIVE AT ACTUAL VALUE?

JUDGE FISCHER: YES, AND THAT AVERAGE ON GUAM, AS I SAID ON THE FINAL ACQUISITION OF 26,000 ACRES, RUNS ABOUT \$62.50.

QUESTION: HOW DID YOU SAY YOU ARRIVE AT THOSE FIGURES?

JUDGE FISCHER: WELL, THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN JULY, 1948 APPROPRIATED \$1,600,000 UNDER PUBLIC LAW 594, TO BE DIVIDED AMONG THE 26,000 ACRES WHICH ARE TO BE TAKEN IN FEE BY THE ARMED FORCES - ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE - AND THE AVERAGE IS \$62.50."<sup>43</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

AS IS SUGGESTED BY THE FOREGOING, THE PRIMARY EMPHASIS, IF NOT THE SOLE DIRECTIVE, UNDERLYING THE EXISTENCE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT WAS EXPEDITED "PROCESSING" OF LAND CONDEMNATION CASES. THE NAVY DEPARTMENT PLACED HIGHEST PRIORITY UPON MAXIMIZING THE PRODUCTION OF THE COURT AND OBTAINING "STIPULATED JUDGMENTS" FROM THE GREATEST NUMBER OF LANDOWNERS IN THE LEAST AMOUNT OF TIME. THIS MAJOR EMPHASIS WAS REFLECTED IN JUDGE FISCHER'S REPORT TO THE NAVAL

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<sup>43</sup> Transcript; Hearings on Organic Act of Guam, Sub-Committee on Public Lands, U.S. House of Representatives, November, 1949.

GOVERNMENT, AS THE SUPERIOR COURT'S CONDEMNATION CASELOAD ACCELERATED DRAMATICALLY FROM 1947 TO 1949:

"THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT RESUME FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1947 INDICATED A HEAVY INCREASE OF NEARLY 300% IN LAND MATTERS HANDLED BY THE SUPERIOR COURT OVER THE INITIAL MONTH OF OCTOBER."<sup>44</sup>

"LAND MATTERS HANDLED BY THE SUPERIOR COURT IN DECEMBER ROSE 13% OVER THE PRECEDING MONTH OF NOVEMBER. INCLUDED IN THE MATTERS PRESENTED TO THE SUPERIOR COURT WERE AWARDS TO 82 LANDOWNERS AT AN AVERAGE OF \$588.25 PER DEFENDANT. IF THIS PACE IS TO BE EXPEDITIOUSLY HANDLED, AND IF THIS RATIO OF INCREASE IS CONTINUED, WHICH IT MUST BE IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH THE LAND PROGRAM WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME, ADDITIONAL HELP MUST BE FORTH-COMING."<sup>45</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

"THE RESUME OF MATTERS HANDLED BY THE SUPERIOR COURT SHOWS AN AVERAGE INCREASE FOR THE QUARTER OF 412% OVER THAT OF OCTOBER, 1947, WHICH IS TAKEN AS THE NORM. MAINTENANCE OF THIS AVERAGE MAKES CERTAIN THAT THE LAND PROGRAM ON GUAM CAN BE HANDLED WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME... HOWEVER, SUCH A COURT, ESPECIALLY WITH A PROJECTED INCREASE OF 1,000 PROBATE CASES NEXT YEAR. CLERICAL AND REPORTORIAL HELP IS BEING URGENTLY SOUGHT AND RECRUITED, BUT A DEARTH OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL FROM THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, FROM WHICH SOURCE THESE POSITIONS MUST BE FILLED, MAKES THIS PROBLEM DIFFICULT."<sup>46</sup>

"THIS QUARTER INCLUDED THE GREATEST NUMBER OF MATTERS EVER HANDLED BY THE SUPERIOR COURT (521)--AN AVERAGE INCREASE OF 430% FOR EACH MONTH IN THE QUARTER OVER THE AVERAGE OF LAST OCTOBER... THE HIGHEST AVERAGE BEING ATTAINED MONTHLY TO MAKE THE SUPERIOR COURT (WHICH AVERAGE MUST BE MAINTAINED TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE LAND PROGRAM ON GUAM WILL BE HANDLED WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME) DEPENDS UPON...AN ADEQUATE NEGOTIATING STAFF, COORDINATED WITH THE EFFORTS OF

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<sup>44</sup> Naval Government of Guam, Monthly Report, November, 1947, p. 4.

<sup>45</sup> Naval Government Monthly Report, December, 1947, p. 5.

<sup>46</sup> Naval Government Quarterly Report, January through March, 1948, p. 8.

SUFFICIENT LEGAL AND CLERICAL PERSONNEL IN THE LAND  
DIVISION OF THE LAND AND CLAIMS COMMISSION."<sup>47</sup>  
[EMPHASIS ADDED]

"THIS QUARTER'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS INCLUDED THE GREATEST NUMBER OF MATTERS HANDLED BY THE SUPERIOR COURT (1,047)--AN AVERAGE INCREASE OF 877% FOR EACH MONTH IN QUARTER OVER THE AVERAGE OF OCTOBER, 1947."<sup>48</sup>

"THIS QUARTER'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS INCLUDED THE GREATEST NUMBER OF MATTERS HANDLED BY THE SUPERIOR COURT (1,146)--AN AVERAGE INCREASE OF 920% FOR EACH MONTH IN THE QUARTER OVER THE AVERAGE OF OCTOBER, 1947... IT IS TO BE OBSERVED THAT THERE ARE 99 MORE MATTERS, OR AN AVERAGE OF 33 PER MONTH, HANDLED IN THE SUPERIOR COURT THIS QUARTER THAN IN THE PRECEDING QUARTER. AS STATED IN PREVIOUS REPORTS, THIS RATIO OF INCREASE MUST BE MAINTAINED AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE SIMPLIFIED IF THE LAND PROGRAM IS TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD.<sup>49</sup>" [EMPHASIS ADDED]

"IT IS TO BE OBSERVED THAT THE 920 MATTERS HANDLED IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OR AN AVERAGE OF 307 MATTERS PER MONTH, INCLUDED AWARDS OF \$102,575 IN THE SETTLEMENT OF LAND CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS FOR THE QUARTER. THE FIGURES INDICATE THAT PROGRAM BEING LAND CASES ARE NOW BEING SETTLED AND THE LAND PROGRAM BEING BROUGHT TO COMPLETION WITHIN AS SHORT A TIME AS POSSIBLE."<sup>50</sup>

"THIS QUARTER'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS INCLUDED 196 MORE MATTER HANDLED IN THE SUPERIOR COURT THIS QUARTER THAN THE 920 MATTERS HANDLED IN PRECEDING QUARTER. THIS IS AN AVERAGE MONTHLY INCREASE OF 20%... THE 1,116 MATTERS, CONSISTING OF APPEARANCES AND STIPULATIONS, JUDGMENTS, AND MOTIONS AND EX PARTE MATTERS, HANDLED IN THE SUPERIOR COURT AVERAGED 372 PER MONTH THE NECESSITY FOR MORE SURVEYS TO ACCELERATE THE LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM IS APPARENT. IT IS ALSO EVIDENT THAT THE ATTRITION AND DIMINUTION OF PERSONNEL IN THE LAND AND CLAIMS COMMISSION WILL RESULT IN A SLOWING DOWN OF THE

47 Naval Government Quarterly Report, April through June, 1948, p. 15.

48 Naval Government Quarterly Report, October through December, 1948, p 13.

49 Naval Government Quarterly Report, January through March 1949, p. 16-17.

50 Naval Government Quarterly Report, April through June, 1949, p. 15.

LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM ON GUAM. FURTHER, FINAL DECISION OF ALL LAND TO BE EXPROPRIATED BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IS STILL LACKING."<sup>51</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

IN THE FALL OF 1949 JUDGE FISCHER TRAVELED TO WASHINGTON, D.C., TO MEET WITH MILITARY OFFICIALS WITH REGARD TO THE PROGRESS OF THE LAND PROGRAM:

"CHIEF JUSTICE CONFERRED WITH THE SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON ON VARIOUS PHASES OF THE LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM ON GUAM IN WHICH THE COURT IS CONCERNED."<sup>52</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

PURSUANT TO THESE DISCUSSIONS, THE JUDGE WAS ABLE TO RETURN TO ISLAND AND ADVISE THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT THAT THE LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM, AT LEAST FROM THE COURT'S POINT OF VIEW, WAS "NEARING COMPLETION":

"IT IS ESTIMATED THAT WITH THE FILING OF SOME SIX ADDITIONAL FUNDAMENTAL CONDEMNATION SUITS IN THE BASE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, THE ENTIRE LAND TAKINGS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ARMED FORCES WILL HAVE BEEN LODGED IN THE COURT FOR FINAL DISPOSITION AND ADJUDICATION."<sup>53</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

WITHIN SIX (6) MONTHS, AND PRIOR TO THE CRITICAL DATE OF TRANSITION OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL FROM MILITARY TO CIVILIAN ON AUGUST 1, 1950 PURSUANT TO ORGANIC ACT OF GUAM, THE REMAINING CONDEMNATION SUITS REFERRED TO BY JUDGE FISCHER WERE FILED IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, THUS EFFECTIVELY VESTING TITLE TO THE VAST BULK OF MILITARY LAND HOLDINGS IN THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT. EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10178, ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT ON OCTOBER 30, 1950 AND ENTITLED "RESERVATION OF PROPERTY ON GUAM FOR THE USE OF THE UNITED STATES," SPECIALLY PROVIDED THAT ALL REAL PROPERTY CONDEMNED DURING THE

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<sup>51</sup> Naval Government Quarterly Report, July through September, 1949, 22.

<sup>52</sup> Naval Government Quarterly Report, October through December, 1949, p. 25.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid., p. 26.

EXISTENCE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT WAS TO CONTINUE UNDER THE OWNERSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PURSUANT TO A QUITCLAIM DEED EXECUTED BY THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM TO THE UNITED STATES AND DATED JULY 31, 1950, THE DAY BEFORE OFFICIAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIC ACT. THE EXECUTIVE ORDER CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING LIST OF CONDEMNED PROPERTIES:<sup>54</sup>

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Acres</u>
2-48	North Field	4,566.757
5-48	Mt. Santa Rosa Water Reservoir	9.372
6-48	Mt. Santa Rosa -Marbo Water Lines	5.990
7-48	Tumon Maui Well Site	5.990
2-49	Naval Ammunition Depot	4,803.000
3-49	Primary Transmission Line	44.651
4-49	Mt. Santa Rosa-Marbo Water Line	12.169
5-49	Apra Harbor Reservation	6,332.000
2-50	Acecorp Tunnel	6.450
3-50	Camp Dealy	35.391
4-50	Tumon Bay Recreation Area Utility Lines	0.637
5-50	Agana Springs	24.914
6-50	Asan Point Tank Farm	41.360
7-50	Asan Point Housing	85.032
8-50	Medical Center	137.393
9-50	Agafo Gumas	45.630
10-50	Naval Communication Station	4,798.682
11-50	Nimitz Beach	11.726
12-50	Command Center	800.443
13-50	Tarague Natural Wells	4,901.100
14-50	Agana Diesel Electric Generating Plant	5.945
15-50	Mt. Santa Rosa Haul Road	23.708
16-50	Northwest Air Force Base	4,562.107
18-50	Marbo Base Command Area	60.480
19-50	Loran Station, Cocos Island	21.695
20-50	Av-Gas Tank Farm #12	15.322
21-50	Proposed Boundary of NAS Agana, Hsng.	1,820.148
22-50	C.A.A. Site (Area #90)	37.519
23-50	Tumon Maui Well	3.575
24-50	Tumon Bay Recreation Area	49.277
25-50	Utility Easement from Rt. #1 to Rt. #6	0.208
26-50	Tumon Bay Recreation Area	65.300
27-50	Marbo Base Command	2,497.400
28-50	Mt. Tenjo VIIF Station Site	0.918
29-50	Sasa Valley Tank Farm	285.237
30-50	Sub Transmission System Piti Steam Plant	17.793
31-50	Route #1 (Marine Drive)	28.888
32-50	Sub Transmission System	94.000

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<sup>54</sup> Presidential Executive Order No. 10178.



33-50	Harmon Air Force Base	953.000
34-50	Radio Barrigada	2,922.000
35-50	AACS Radio Range (Area #30)	25.000
36-50	Water Line Apra Heights Reservoir to Fena Pump Station	37.000
37-50	Fena River Reservoir	2,185.00

THE QUESTIONABLE NAVY EXERCISE OF DUE PROCESS RECEIVED SOME ATTENTION, THOUGH NOT ENOUGH, FROM FRIENDS OF GUAM IN CONGRESS. REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM LEMKE, HAVING VISITED GUAM, MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS:

" . . . I WOULD SAY THAT THEY USED DURESS. THEY USED PERSUASION. THEY DO EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN TO MAKE A NAME FOR THEMSELVES TO BROW-BEAT THE OWNER DOWN . . . UNFORTUNATELY, PEOPLE REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT ARE ALWAYS OVERZEALOUS TO FIND FACTS FAVORABLE TO THE GOVERNMENT AND TO SUBMIT THEM AS JUST. IN OUR NATION, IT IS DETERMINED BY A JURY OF TWELVE. HERE UNFORTUNATELY, THE ONLY APPEAL IS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. IT IS THEREFORE A QUESTION OF WHETHER HE IS A DISINTERESTED PARTY. IN MY OPINION, HE IS NOT. "<sup>55</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

"NOW, AS TO ABUSES, I AM NOT GOING TO COMMENT ON THOSE. THE COMMITTEE FOUND IT TRUE ON GUAM THAT A ONE-MAN GOVERNMENT WOULD CHANGE HIS MIND OVERNIGHT, AND HIS DICTATES WERE LAW. THERE WERE PLENTY OF SIGNS OF ABUSE... FOR INSTANCE ON GUAM THE MILITARY TOOK THE LANDS OF THE PEOPLE AND FORGOT TO EVEN ASK THEM HOW MUCH THEY WANTED, OR TO PAY FOR IT....I WILL SAY FURTHER THAT SOME OF THE WITNESSES WERE AFRAID TO TESTIFY. WHEN WE ASKED THEM WHY, THEY SAID THEY WERE AFRAID OF REPRISALS."<sup>56</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

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<sup>55</sup> Repr. William Lemke; Hearings on Organic Act of Guam, Sub-Committee on Public Lands, U.S. House of Representatives, November, 1949, p. \_\_.

<sup>56</sup> Hearings before Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, 81st Congress, Second Session, on Legislation "Providing Civil Government for Guam," April 19, 1950. Statement of Representative Lemke, Transcript, p. 36-37

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION BEFORE A DE FACTO MILITARY COURT, SUBJECT TO LAWS WHICH, ARGUABLY, FACILITATED THE TAKING WHILE SIGNIFICANTLY MINIMIZING U.S. LIABILITIES, WITHOUT BENEFIT OF A JURY OR LEGITIMATE APPEAL, EFFECTIVELY DENIED CHAMORRO LANDOWNERS THE MOST BASIC OF RIGHTS DEEMED SACRED BY AMERICANS - WHICH CHAMORROS WERE NOT.

### CHAMORRO RESETTLEMENT.

THE PRE-WAR SITUATION OF PATERNALISTIC "WARDSHIP", FOLLOWED BY THE POST-WAR DESTRUCTION AND DISRUPTION, LED TO A DEEPENING DEPENDENCY OF THE CHAMORRO PEOPLE UPON THE FIDUCIARY 'GOOD WILL' OF THE UNITED STATES. THOUGH CLAIMS HAVE BEEN MADE THAT THE UNITED STATES ENACTED AGGRESSIVE PROGRAMS OF RESTORATION, THE VALIDITY OF THIS CLAIM FALLS SHORT UPON CLOSER EXAMINATION.

BY 1949, *"VERY LITTLE OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF AGAÑA HAD BEEN COMPLETED . . ."* THE ACTUAL PROGRESS MAY BE SUMMED UP IN THIS STATEMENT BY THE BISHOP OF GUAM: *"ONE DOES HEAR NOW AND AGAIN THAT THIS "REHABILITATION BUSINESS" IS RATHER LONG IN COMING, AND THE DRIBS AND DRABS THAT DO COME ALONG COME IN SOME PECULIAR WAYS. PROMISES ARE HEAPED UPON PROMISES AND DELIVERY IS ANOTHER THING . . . NO NEW PERMANENT BUILDINGS SEEM TO BE GOING UP. WHAT TEMPORARY STRUCTURES THERE ARE WILL SOON HAVE YIELDED TO THE RAVAGES OF TROPICAL CLIMATE."* <sup>57</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> UMATUNA SI YUUS, Catholic Church Bulletin, August 29, 1948, as reprinted in the Guam Echo, September 30, 1948, p. 3).

IN DIRECT CONTRADICTION TO THE 1948 OBSERVATION BY THE BISHOP OF GUAM, A 1946 REPORT BY THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT<sup>58</sup> CLAIMED, *"THE REHABILITATION OF GUAM HAS BEEN COMPLETED; HENCEFORTH, IT IS ONLY A MATTER OF IMPROVING ON WHAT NOW EXISTS."*

ANOTHER CONTRADICTION MAY BE FOUND IN A 1948 REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS<sup>59</sup> WHICH CLAIMED 58% OF THE LAND ON GUAM WAS PRIVATELY OWNED. NAVAL RECORDS, WHICH WERE NOT SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS, CLEARLY SHOW THAT LESS THAN 25% OF THE LAND REMAINED IN CIVILIAN HANDS AT THAT TIME:

*"MUCH DIFFICULTY IS BEING EXPERIENCED IN FINDING SUITABLE SITES FOR ADDITIONAL NATIVE VILLAGES, AS RESERVATIONS FOR MILITARY USE HAVE ALREADY APPROPRIATED 75% OF THE ISLAND, AND OTHER PLANNED MILITARY RESERVATIONS PRECLUDE CIVILIAN USE OF OTHER DESIRABLE AREAS."* <sup>60</sup>

UP UNTIL LATE 1949, IT HAD BEEN THE DESIRE OF MILITARY PLANNERS THAT APPROXIMATELY 80% OF THE ISLAND BE PERMANENTLY HELD FOR BASE DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINGENCY CONSIDERATIONS. BY THEIR OWN STATEMENTS IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS, THEY REALIZED FULL WELL THAT THE LANDS BEING ACQUIRED WERE IN FACT THE BEST GUAM HAD TO OFFER. UNRESTRICTED IN THEIR ABILITY TO SELECT LANDS NEEDED, AND NOT HAMPERED BY CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRICTIONS, THEY CHOSE THE BEST. LATER, WHEN HOLDINGS WERE FOUND TO BE UNJUSTIFIED AND EXCESSIVE, CONGRESS MANDATED IN THE ORGANIC ACT THAT THE

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<sup>58</sup> "Final Monthly Report for Island Command War Diary", 31 May 1946, p. 34.

<sup>59</sup> "Report on Guam, 1948", United States to the Secretary General, United Nations.

<sup>60</sup> Monthly Report for June, 1945, "Report for Island Command War Diary", 2 June, 1945, p.2.

NAVY DETERMINE ACTUAL REQUIREMENTS, AND THAT THE NON-RESERVED BALANCE BE RETURNED FOR CIVILIAN RESETTLEMENT AND PUBLIC USE. AS MAY BE OBSERVED TODAY, THEY NOT ONLY RETAINED MORE THAN THEY NEEDED, THEY RETAINED THE BEST OF THE BEST. THOUGH MOST OF THE LAND RETAINED WAS NEVER USED IN THE SUCCEEDING 45 YEARS. NO SINCERE EFFORT, PRIOR TO THE BRAC PROCESS, HAS EVER BEEN MADE TO REALISTICALLY DOWN-SIZE THE MILITARY'S HOLDING, WITH THE UNUSED LANDS BEING UNCONDITIONALLY RETURNED. UNFORTUNATELY, THE BRAC PROCESS, AS WELL, IS NOT UNCONDITIONAL. THOUGH THE TOTAL HOLDINGS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAVE VARIED OVER THE YEARS, THEY CURRENTLY COMPRISE AN AREA EQUAL TO APPROXIMATELY 1/3 OF THE ISLAND.

WITH THE ENACTMENT OF THE ORGANIC ACT CAME THE END OF NAVAL EFFORTS TOWARDS THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GUAM. NEVERTHELESS, THE RECONSTRUCTION WOULD SLOWLY CONTINUE WITH THE SPORADIC AID OF CONGRESS, AND THE DETERMINATION OF THE CHAMORRO PEOPLE IN THE FACE OF ADVERSITY. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE HOWEVER, THAT EVEN WITH THE ENACTMENT OF THE ORGANIC ACT, THE NAVY REINSTATED IT PRE-ORGANIC ACT RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY AND EXIT FROM GUAM, THEREBY CONTINUING THE EFFECTIVE CONCEALMENT OF UNITED STATES CONDUCT, AS WELL AS REPRESSING ANY OPEN-MARKET ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES WHICH WOULD HAVE HASTENED THE POST-WAR RECOVERY.

**IV.**  
**NAVAL GOVERNMENT CONTROL**  
**OF**  
**CIVILIAN COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY.**

**MILITARY CONTROL OF CIVILIAN CONDUCT.**

ONE OF THE MAJOR RESTRICTIONS ON THE NATIVE POPULATION DURING THE POST-WAR REOCCUPATION WAS THE SEVERE LIMITATION ON DAY-TO-DAY TRAVEL AND CONDUCT INTRODUCED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES. GUAMANIAN CIVILIANS WERE RESTRICTED TO LIVING IN DESIGNATED AREAS OF THE ISLAND, AND GOVERNMENTAL POLICY WAS TO MAINTAIN STRICT SEGREGATION BETWEEN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN POPULATIONS: "ALL NATIVE COMMUNITIES ARE OUT OF BOUNDS TO TROOPS, EXCEPT ON OFFICIAL DUTY, UNLESS PERMITS TO VISIT ARE OBTAINED."<sup>61</sup> FURTHER RESTRICTIONS WERE ISSUED BY THE NAVAL GOVERNOR POWNALL ON OCTOBER 30, 1946<sup>62</sup> :

"TO THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

ALL CIVILIANS WHO ARE NOT PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF GUAM ARE PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING INTO ANY GUAMANIAN HOME, VILLAGE, OR COMMUNITY WITHOUT COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS:

- (A) BETWEEN THE HOURS OF SUNRISE AND SIX O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING SUCH CIVILIANS MAY ENTER SUCH AREAS PROVIDED THAT THEY HAVE IN THEIR POSSESSION FOR DISPLAY TO PROPER AUTHORITIES A WRITTEN INVITATION FROM AN ADULT MEMBER OF THE FAMILY VISITED AND A WRITTEN PASS FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER OR CAMP COMMANDER OF SUCH CIVILIAN.

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<sup>61</sup> Monthly Report for May 1945, "Report for Island Command War Diary," 2 May 1945, p. 3.

<sup>62</sup> Executive Order No. 21-46

- (B) IN THE VILLAGES OR COMMUNITIES WHERE THERE ARE ESTABLISHED POLICE HEADQUARTERS, SUCH INVITATION AND PASS MUST BE PRESENTED AT THE TIME OF ENTERING AND LEAVING THE VILLAGE OR COMMUNITY. SUCH PASS AND INVITATION WILL BE DISPLAYED AT ANY TIME UPON THE REQUEST OF A MEMBER OF THE GUAM POLICE FORCE, A LOCAL COMMISSIONER OR A MILITARY POLICEMAN.
- (C) ALL CIVILIANS WHO ARE NOT PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF GUAM MUST HAVE A PASS ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHALL, ISLAND COMMAND, GUAM, TO ENTER ANY GUAMANIAN HOME, VILLAGE OR COMMUNITY BETWEEN THE HOURS OF SIX O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING AND ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.
- (D) NO CIVILIAN WHO IS NOT A PERMANENT RESIDENT OF GUAM SHALL ENTER INTO OR BE FOUND IN A GUAMANIAN HOME, VILLAGE OR COMMUNITY BETWEEN THE HOURS OF ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING AND SUNRISE OF THE FOLLOWING DAY WITHOUT THE WRITTEN AUTHORITY OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM COUNTERSIGNED BY THE PROVOST MARSHALL, ISLAND COMMAND, GUAM.
- (E) ALL AREAS SOUTH OF THE TALOFOFO RIVER ARE RESTRICTED AND NO CIVILIAN WHO IS NOT A PERMANENT RESIDENT OF GUAM IS PERMITTED IN SUCH AREAS EXCEPT ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS AND WITH A PASS ISSUED BY THE PROVOST MARSHALL, ISLAND COMMAND, GUAM, IN HIS POSSESSION FOR PROMPT DISPLAY TO PROPER AUTHORITIES."

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE ENFORCEMENT OF THESE NUMEROUS RESTRICTIONS, "ALL RESIDENTS OF GUAM OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE WERE REQUIRED TO POSSESS AT ALL TIME A 'CERTIFICATE OF IDENTIFICATION' WHICH WAS TO BE PRESENTED IN ALL MATTERS HAVING LEGAL SIGNIFICANCE."<sup>63</sup> FURTHER, ISLAND SECURITY

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<sup>63</sup> Zenor, Michael, "United States Naval Government & Administration of Guam", August, 1949, p. 16.

MEASURES WERE CAREFULLY COORDINATED THROUGH A DIRECTIVE<sup>64</sup> WHICH CONSOLIDATED THE EFFORTS OF THE PROVOST MARSHALL, GUAM POLICE, JOINT ARMY AND MARINE PATROLS AND COMNAVMAIR INTELLIGENCE FOR PURPOSES OF ENFORCING RESTRICTIONS. THE NET EFFECT OF THESE STRICT CONTROLS ON ALL CIVILIAN ACTIVITY WAS APPARENT NOT ONLY TO THE GUAMANIAN, ISOLATED IN THEIR DESIGNATED RESIDENTIAL AREAS, BUT ALSO TO THE RELATIVELY FEW CIVILIAN STATESIDERS WHO CAME TO THE ISLAND:

"THE STATESIDERS THAT I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH HAVE CONSTANTLY COMPLAINED TO ME ABOUT THE LACK OF FREEDOM THAT THEY FEEL ON THIS ISLAND. THEY FEEL CHOKED. THINGS ARE SO DIFFERENT FROM WHAT THEY ARE AT HOME-RESTRICTED AREAS, DO NOT ENTER, YOU CAN'T DO THIS AND YOU CAN'T DO THAT. EVERY LITTLE THING YOU WANT TO DO, YOU HAVE TO GET PERMISSION FROM TEN OR FIFTEEN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. THIS VERY CHOKING AIR OF RESTRICTION IS SOMETHING UNIQUE ON GUAM. THERE IS A FEELING THAT AN AMERICAN CITIZEN WHO COMES HERE HAS THAT IS SO PECULIAR, IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE UNTIL YOU HAVE LIVED THROUGH IT."<sup>65</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

RESTRICTIONS ON THE ISLAND WERE SO COMPREHENSIVE THAT THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT DID NOT EVEN FIND IT IMMEDIATELY NECESSARY TO RE-INSTITUTE THE "SECURITY CLEARANCE" PROGRAM ORIGINALLY CREATED IN 1941 BY EXECUTIVE ORDER <sup>66</sup> (DISCUSSED IN FURTHER DETAIL, INFRA). "CIVIL REGULATIONS WITH THE FORCE AND EFFECT OF LAW ON GUAM"<sup>67</sup>, ORIGINALLY PROMULGATED IN 1936 BY THE NAVAL GOVERNOR, SUSPENDED DURING THE JAPANESE

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<sup>64</sup> Commander, Naval Forces Marianas and Governor of Guam (Letter dated 17 February 1947, Serial No. 3286).

<sup>65</sup> Testimony of Frank D. Perez, Public Hearing before the Sub-Committee on Public Lands, United States House of Representatives, held in the Hall of Congress, Agana, Guam November 22, 1949, p. 41.

<sup>66</sup> Executive Order No. 8683 (1941).

<sup>67</sup> "Civil Regulations with the Force & Effect of Law on Guam."

OCCUPATION, AND REESTABLISHED AS OF JULY 21,, 1944, BY ADMIRAL NIMITZ, WERE REPRINTED IN 1947 WITH NO REFERENCE WHATSOEVER TO EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8683.

WITH GUAM REMAINING A HIGHLY STRATEGIC MILITARY COMPOUND DURING THESE POST-WAR YEARS, ALL CIVILIAN TRAVEL TO AND FROM THE ISLAND WAS AUTOMATICALLY AND CAREFULLY CONTROLLED BY THE NAVAL COMMAND:

"ALL DISPATCHES ORIGINATED BY THE NAVAL GOVERNOR OF GUAM AUTHORIZING ENTRY TO GUAM ARE CLEARED THROUGH COMMARIANAS F-20...COPIES OF GOVGUAM CLEARANCE DISPATCHES ARE SENT TO INTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT NAVGOVT PIO, AND CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT...REQUESTS TO REMAIN ON GUAM ARE CLEARED BY GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT PRIOR TO THE PERMIT LETTER ISSUED BY CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT. RETURN TRAVEL BONDS ARE REQUIRED."<sup>68</sup>

"WRITTEN CLEARANCE FROM EITHER CNO, CINCPACFLT, COMSOPAC, COMMARIANAS, COMNAVPHIL OR COMNAVWESPAC IS REQUIRED FOR CIVILIAN TRAVEL TO:

- A.) U.S. NAVAL ACTIVITIES OR NAVAL UNITS UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF CINCPACFLT.
- B.) AREAS UNDER NAVAL CIVIL OR ISLAND GOVERNMENT INCLUDING THE TRUST TERRITORY.
- C.) LOCALITIES IN THE PACIFIC COMMAND WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN OPENED TO UNRESTRICTED CIVILIAN TRAVEL.

ISSUANCE OF SUCH WRITTEN CLEARANCE WILL IN ALL CASES BE SUBJECT TO THE ADVANCE APPROVAL OF THE COMMANDER TO WHOSE AREA THE TRAVEL IS PROPOSED AND SUCH SCREENING OF APPLICANTS AS THE ISSUING AUTHORITY MAY DEEM ADVISABLE.

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<sup>68</sup> Undated 1948 Memorandum from Naval Governor of Guam to Civil Administrator on the subject of "Entry Guam, Clearance For".



IN ALL INSTANCES CNO AND CINCPACFLT WILL BE KEPT INFORMED ON CLEARANCE GRANTED."<sup>69</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED].

"UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE EXECUTIVE ORDERS WHICH CHARGED THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA AND THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, THE SECRETARY IS EMPOWERED TO DENY OR TO REVOKE THE RIGHT OF ENTRY INTO THE TERRITORY CONCERNED TO ANY PERSON WHOSE PRESENCE THEREIN IS DETRIMENTAL TO THE PUBLIC INTERESTS." <sup>70</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS SCREENING PROGRAM WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY REQUIRING EACH POTENTIAL VISITOR TO FILL OUT A DETAILED APPLICATION, TO BE SENT IN DUPLICATE TO THE NAVAL GOVERNOR OF GUAM AND THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, RESPECTIVELY. AS A PRACTICAL MATTER, ALL SUCH "APPLICATIONS" FORWARDED TO THE NAVAL GOVERNOR OF GUAM WERE TO BE APPROVED BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET: "IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF PACFLT RESTRICTED LTR 30L-46 DTD 30 DECEMBER 1946, CIVILIAN TRAVEL TO THE MARIANAS AREA IS CONTROLLED BY CINCPAC." <sup>71</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

A FURTHER MAJOR CONTROL PROGRAM DEVELOPED FOLLOWING RESUMPTION OF THE NAVAL CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN MAY, 1946, WHEN THE CIVILIAN ECONOMY OF THE ISLAND BEGAN TO SHOW THE IMPACT OF MASSIVE CONSTRUCTION AND INFLUX OF PERSONNEL. THIS EXPANSION, WHICH PRODUCED A SURGE IN DEMAND FOR LABOR,

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<sup>69</sup> Pacific Fleet Letter 10L-48, Headquarters of the Commander in Chief, February 16, 1948, on the subject of "Travel in the Pacific, Clearance For," p.2.

<sup>70</sup> Letter from Secretary of the Navy M.E. Andrews to the Naval Governor of Guam, et al., Serial no. 61, P.22, January 29, 1948, on the subjects of "Policy Governing Right of Entry Into...Areas Under Naval Jurisdiction." Paragraph 4.

<sup>71</sup> Letter from Naval Governor of Guam to Chief of Naval Operations, Serial No. 3260, September 10, 1947, p.1.

GOODS AND SERVICES, RESULTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NAVY POLICY OF CONTROLLING ALL ASPECTS OF THE ISLAND'S ECONOMY.

NAVAL GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF CIVILIAN COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY.

THE POLICY OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES ON GUAM WITH RESPECT TO THE ECONOMY DEVELOPED FROM CONCERNS EXPRESSED BY THE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

"IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT WITH GUAM AS A NAVAL AND AIR FORCE BASE, THE ECONOMY OF THE ISLAND MUST BE DEVELOPED, BY SOME METHOD, TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF SOME 50-75,000 U.S. MAINLAND SERVICE PERSONNEL, DEPENDENTS THEREOF, CIVIL SERVICE PERSONNEL, CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL, AND OTHER MAINLAND CIVILIANS TO BE STATIONED ON GUAM. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MUST BE GEARED TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THESE SERVICE AND SERVICE-CONNECTED PERSONNEL AND CANNOT BE GEARED TO THE FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL, OR BUSINESS ABILITY OF THE GUAMANIAN ENTREPRENEUR. THERE ARE INSUFFICIENT GUAMANIAN WHO HAVE EITHER THE PREREQUISITE ABILITY, EXPERIENCE, DESIRE, OR CAPITAL TO ENABLE THEM TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INCREASING OPPORTUNITIES BECOMING AVAILABLE IN THEIR ECONOMY, LET ALONE PARTICIPATE, EXCEPT IN LIMITED FIELDS, IN A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE-TYPE ECONOMY DESIGNED TO MEET MAINLAND PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS...DECISION BY HIGHER AUTHORITY AS TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THE REQUIREMENTS OF MAINLAND PERSONNEL ARE TO BE MET BEARING IN MIND THE LIMITATIONS OF THE GUAMANIAN AS TO NUMBER, TECHNICAL, FINANCIAL, AND ABILITY, SHOULD BE EXPEDITED."<sup>72</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

"DEVELOPMENT OF GUAM MAY MEAN THAT SOME 50 TO 70,000 U.S. MAINLAND SERVICE PERSONNEL (ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, ETC.), DEPENDENTS THEREOF, CIVIL SERVICE PERSONNEL, CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL, AND OTHER MAINLAND CIVILIANS, AS WELL AS 23,000 NATIVES, WILL BE RESIDING ON

<sup>72</sup> Monthly Report for April, 1946, "Report for Island Command War Diary." 1 April 1946, p. 14.

THE ISLAND. THE PROBLEM CONFRONTING MANY IS HOW AND BY WHOM ARE THE NEEDS FOR THE MATERIAL WELL-BEING OF THESE 100,000 PEOPLE TO BE MET? WILL THE ARMY AND NAVY DIRECTLY PROCURE AND SUPPLY ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR SERVICE AND SERVICE-CONNECTED PERSONNEL? WILL ANOTHER FEDERAL AGENCY SUCH AS THE U.S. COMMERCIAL CO. BE ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROGRAM? WILL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BE ASKED TO PERFORM THE FUNCTION? IF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IS NOT CONSIDERED COMPATIBLE WITH MILITARY SECURITY AND CONTROL, WILL BUSINESS BE RESTRICTED TO NATIVE GUAMANIAN WHO OBVIOUSLY CANNOT, BY VIRTUE OF NUMBERS, EXPERIENCE, CAPITAL, OR DESIRE, OPERATE A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE-TYPE ECONOMY DESIGNED TO MEET MAINLAND PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS? WILL U.S. MAINLAND SERVICEMEN BE PERMITTED TO BE DISCHARGED ON GUAM TO ESTABLISH BUSINESSES? WILL U.S. MAINLAND INDIVIDUALS OR CORPORATIONS BE PERMITTED TO ESTABLISH THEMSELVES ON GUAM? THIS BASIC QUESTION OF POLICY MUST BE SETTLED. A LONG DELAY MAY RESULT IN ADVERSE CRITICISM OF NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM. U.S. MAINLAND FIRMS BELIEVE THEY HAVE A RIGHT TO SEEK EXPANSION OF THEIR POST-WAR MARKETS WITHIN U.S. TERRITORY. U.S. SERVICEMEN BELIEVE THEY, AS U.S. CITIZENS, HAVE A RIGHT TO ENTER BUSINESS ON GUAM. ANY POLICY TO GUARD THE GUAMANIAN AGAINST FOREIGN EXPLOITATION MUST CONSIDER THE NEED TO GUARD GUAMANIAN AGAINST EXPLOITATION BY GUAMANIAN."<sup>73</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

THE RESULTING POLICY ADOPTED BY THE NAVY HAD SEVERAL SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF CONCRETE CONTROL, PROBABLY THE FOREMOST BEING THE PREVENTION OF NON-GUAMANIAN FROM ENTERING THE ISLAND TO DO BUSINESS. THIS EXCLUSION POLICY WAS ENFORCED MAINLY THROUGH THE BUSINESS LICENSE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT CODE OF GUAM, AS IT EXISTED AT THAT TIME, AND THROUGH REGULATIONS AND ORDERS ISSUED BY THE NAVAL GOVERNOR:

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<sup>73</sup> Monthly Report for May 1946, "Report for Island Command War Diary," 1 May 1946, p. 16.

"THE POLICY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE PROTECTION OF THE ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF LOCAL INHABITANTS OF GUAM IS SET FORTH IN CNO LTR SERIAL NO. 14P22 OF 15 JANUARY 1948...THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IS ALSO TO GRANT, WITHHOLD OR CANCEL PERMISSION TO ENGAGE IN ENTERPRISES THAT ARE DETRIMENTAL TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST OR INIMICAL TO THE INTEREST OF LOCAL INHABITANTS..THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY SHALL BE KEPT INFORMED OF ALL INSTANCES OF THE DENIAL OR REVOCATION OF RIGHT OF ENTRY AND OF ALL GRANTS, DENIALS OR REVOCATIONS OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LICENSES AND CONCESSIONS. THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING AND REASONS CONNECTED WITH DENIALS AND REVOCATIONS SHALL BE REPORTED IN DETAIL."<sup>74</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

"CAPT. JENNINGS, OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ISLAND GOVERNMENT, SAID APPLICATIONS FOR ENTERPRISES ON GUAM WOULD BE SCREENED CAREFULLY BY REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES POWNALL, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF GUAM...THE POLICY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IS TO PREVENT THE ENTRANCE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE GUAMANIAN ECONOMY HAS BEEN REHABILITATED BY PAYMENT OF GUAMANIAN SETTLEMENTS, LAND ALLOCATIONS, AND RESTORATION OF CIVILIAN FACILITIES TO THE POINT WHERE THE PEOPLE HAVE THEIR GOVERNMENT ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS."<sup>75</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

A SECOND METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE ECONOMIC SECTOR WAS THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A "WAGE SCHEDULE", WHICH ALLOWED STATESIDERS SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER SALARIES THAN NATIVES FOR IDENTICAL WORK:

"WHILE THERE IS PLENTY OF WORK AVAILABLE FOR THE GUAMANIAN, THE TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT, CONDITIONS OF WORK, WAGE RATES, NUMBER OF HOURS, DISTRIBUTION OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSINESSES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES, ETC., ARE COMPLETELY CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT...ONCE A NATIVE TAKES A JOB HE CANNOT QUIT

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<sup>74</sup> Letter from Secretary of the Navy Andrews of January 29, 1948, *supra*, pp. 1-2.

<sup>75</sup> News Release by Navy Department, reported by United Press International, dateline Washington, D.C., December 19, 1948.

ON HIS OWN FREE WILL AND ABSENTEEISM IS PUNISHED BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT. (GENERAL ORDER NO. 14-44, DECEMBER 21, 1944). THERE ARE THREE WAGE SCHEDULES FOR CIVILIANS FOR THE SAME KIND OF WORK ON THE ISLAND: ONE FOR GUAMANIAN, ONE FOR 'CONTINENTAL AMERICANS' HIRED ON GUAM, AND ONE FOR 'CONTINENTAL AMERICANS HIRED IN THE STATES.. WAGE SCHEDULES SHOWING ALL THREE CATEGORIES ARE NOT MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC. SOME IDEA OF THE DISCREPANCY CAN BE INFERRED FROM THE FACT THAT A GUAMANIAN AUTO MECHANIC GETS \$0.43 AN HOUR, A 'CONTINENTAL AMERICAN' HIRED ON GUAM GET \$1.42 AN HOUR, AND A 'CONTINENTAL AMERICAN' FROM THE STATES GETS \$1.72 AN HOUR. ALSO WHILE THE 'CONTINENTAL AMERICAN' WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GETS TIME AND A HALF FOR OVERTIME, SICK AND ANNUAL LEAVE WITH PAY, AND OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS, BESIDES TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM THE ISLAND, THE GUAMANIAN WORKS OVERTIME FOR THE REGULAR RATE AND GETS NO SICK LEAVE OR ANNUAL LEAVE WITH PAY." <sup>76</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

IN ITS 1946 "REPORT BY THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM TO UNITED NATIONS," THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES EXPLAINED THE FOREGOING "SCHEDULE" AS FOLLOWS: "THE INHABITANTS WERE TREATED IN ALL RESPECTS ON A BASIS OF EQUALITY WITH UNITED STATES CITIZENS, EXCEPT FOR THE MATTER OF WAGE SCALES, WHERE A DIFFERENTIATION EXISTS BASED ON THE RELATIVE STANDARD OF LIVING."<sup>77</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED] SIMILARLY, IN THE SAME YEAR THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM ISSUED A "MEMORANDUM TO THE GUAMANIAN PEOPLE" ON THE SUBJECT OF "WAGE SCALES AND ECONOMIC POLICY," WHICH INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

"THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT DESIRES TO AVOID INFLATIONARY REACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PREVALENT ELSEWHERE...IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE GUAMANIAN COST OF LIVING REFLECTS STATESIDE CONDITIONS AND IS FAR ABOVE THE

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<sup>76</sup> Thompson, *supra*, pp. 161-162; citing Roy E. James, USNR, "Military Government: Guam" *Far Eastern Survey*, Volume 15, No. 18, 1946, p. 275

<sup>77</sup> "Report on Guam, 1946", United States to the Secretary General, United Nations, p. 8.

NORMAL OR DESIRED LEVEL FOR THE ISLAND... THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE ITS DAY-BY-DAY JOB OF ECONOMIC SURVEY IN ITS ENTIRETY, AND WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INFORMED." <sup>78</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

A THIRD METHOD OF LIMITING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY WAS THE CONTINUED ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE AND ALIENATION OF REAL PROPERTY BY CIVILIANS:

"BY LAW, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE FOR ANY LANDOWNER TO ALIENATE LAND TO A NON-GUAMANIAN WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE NAVAL GOVERNOR. THIS IS PART OF THE U.S. POLICY OF 'GUAM FOR THE GUAMANIAN' WHICH IS INTENDED TO AVOID EXPLOITATION OF THE INHABITANTS BY OUTSIDERS." <sup>79</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

"TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY ON GUAM IS CAREFULLY CONTROLLED BY THE NAVAL GOVERNOR UNDER THE LAW...LEASE OF REAL PROPERTY TO [NON-GUAMANIAN] FOR ANY PERIOD EXCEEDING FIVE YEARS IS ALSO PROHIBITED." <sup>80</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

"I WOULD LIKE TO GO ON RECORD WITH A STATEMENT TO SUPPORT TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN A LANDOWNER AND A PERSON INTERESTED IN PURCHASING REAL PROPERTY. THERE MUST BE NO OBSTRUCTION AGAINST THE CULMINATION OF WHATEVER THESE TWO HAVE AGREED UPON. THE VALUE OF ANY COMMODITY SHOULD DEPEND UPON THE OWNER'S PRICE AND THE WILLINGNESS OF THE PURCHASER. IT WILL NOT PROTECT THE LOCAL ECONOMY IF OTHER PEOPLE INTERFERE IN THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES. AT PRESENT, THAT ECONOMY IS ABSOLUTELY AT VARIANCE WITH THE PRE-WAR ECONOMY. PRICES OF LAND SHOULD NEVER BE BASED ON PRE-WAR STANDARDS OR CONDITIONS. ALL COMMODITIES COST MORE NOW AND IF WE ARE TO ALLOW CONTROLLED PRICES FOR WHAT WE SELL WITHOUT A CORRESPONDING CONTROL ON PRICES OF WHAT WE BUY, THERE CAN BE NO WAY OF MAINTAINING A TRUE ECONOMIC BALANCE. THERE HAVE BEEN LAND PURCHASES

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<sup>78</sup> Naval Governor of Guam, "Memorandum to the Guamanian People", December 28, 1946, pp. 1-2).

<sup>79</sup> "Report on Guam", 1946, *supra*, p. 8.

<sup>80</sup> "Report on Guam, 1947", *supra*, p. 26.

WHICH WERE DISAPPROVED BECAUSE ALLEGEDLY EXORBITANT PRICES AGREED UPON. THERE HAVE BEEN LEASES WHERE THE PROSPECTIVE TENANT WANTED TO PAY AN EVEN HIGHER RENTAL, BUT THE ORIGINAL FIGURE WAS NOT APPROVED; IT IS THINGS LIKE THESE THAT CREATE A BLACK MARKET CONDITION."<sup>81</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

FURTHER, LANDOWNERS WHOSE PROPERTY HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES WERE ONLY ALLOWED USE AND ACCESS OF THEIR PROPERTY IF THEY WERE ABLE TO OBTAIN A TEMPORARY "REVOCABLE PERMIT" WHICH ALLOWED THEM LIMITED RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE MILITARY DECIDED TO TAKE PERMANENT POSSESSION THEREOF. THE INEVITABLE RESULT WAS THAT VERY FEW LANDOWNERS WERE INCLINED TO EXPEND TIME, EFFORT, OR MONEY FOR FARMING OR OTHER COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT IF THEY WERE SUBJECT TO IMMEDIATE EVICTION BY THE MILITARY WITHOUT COMPENSATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS:

"YOU MIGHT HAVE SEEN, GENTLEMEN, BY THIS TIME FLOURISHING LIVESTOCK AND FARMS ALL OVER THE ISLAND HAD ANY ACTION BEEN TAKEN TO PROTECT THE FARMERS AND DEED THEM THE LAND... THE ONLY THING WE CAN GET IS A TEMPORARY PERMIT TO INSTALL FACILITIES, THAT IS, BUILDINGS, FENCING, ETC., TO CARE FOR THE STOCK, WITH THE CONDITION THAT IN THE EVENT THAT PIECE OF LAND IS FINALLY CONDEMNED FOR THE GOVERNMENT USE, THAT YOU WILL NOT BE COMPENSATED FOR ALL IMPROVEMENTS MADE ON THE LAND...IT IS ONLY NATURAL FOR ANY INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS THE HEART, THE SOLE INTEREST IN THE SOIL, TO DIVERT FROM THAT PROFESSION TO FIND ANOTHER IN ORDER THAT HE MAY LIVE WITH HIS FAMILY. THERE ARE MANY OF US FARMERS WHO HAVE FORCED OURSELVES TO ACCEPT POSITIONS AND WORK FOR SOMEBODY ELSE, FOR THAT REASON ONLY."<sup>82</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

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<sup>81</sup> Statement of Francisco B. Leon Guerrero, member of Guam Congress, Session for May 1947; Transcript reproduced in Monthly Report of the Naval Government of Guam, June 1947, p. 22.

<sup>82</sup> Testimony of Frank D. Perez, *supra*, Transcript, p. 52.

THE ULTIMATE EFFECTS OF ALL THE COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONTROLS ON THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF GUAM, AS WELL-MEANING AS THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN, WERE INEVITABLY PROFOUND AND LASTING. LAURA THOMPSON DESCRIBED THIS ATMOSPHERE IN 1947 AS BEING AN EVEN MORE COMPLETE DOMINATION OF THE ISLAND BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES THAN EVEN EXISTED UNDER THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE PRE-WAR NAVAL GOVERNORS:

"JUDGING FROM PRESENT REALITY, THE TENDENCY OF GUAM SEEMS TO BE TOWARD STILL MORE MINUTE REGULATION OF THE PUBLIC AND PERSONAL LIVES OF GUAMANIAN THAN EVEN BEFORE. WHEREAS FORMERLY, ALTHOUGH PRICES IN THE NATIVE MARKET WERE CONTROLLED THERE WAS A DEGREE OF FLEXIBILITY IN THE ECONOMIC LIFE; NOW IT APPEARS THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS ATTEMPTING TO REGULATE COMPLETELY THE ECONOMY OF THE ISLAND. PUBLIC UTILITIES FORMERLY PRIVATELY OWNED, SUCH AS BUS TRANSPORTATION AND THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE, HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE GOVERNMENT; ALL NATIVE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, ARE GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZED AND LICENSED; ALL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ARE REGULATED; THE NATIVE IS TOLD EXACTLY WHERE, HOW, AND ACCORDING TO WHAT DESIGN TO REBUILD HIS HOME...AT PRESENT EVEN THE MOVEMENTS AND TRANSPORTATION OF THE NATIVE POPULATION, WHO WERE BOMBED OUT OF THEIR HOMES AND WHOSE HOMES WERE CONDEMNED, ARE ALSO CONTROLLED."<sup>83</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

AFTER FIFTY YEARS OF NAVY CONTROL, THEREFORE, IT APPEARED THAT THE NATIVES OF GUAM STILL HAD A LONG ROAD AHEAD BEFORE REALIZING THE NAVY'S PROFESSED GOAL OF "GUIDING THEM FROM DISEASE-RIDDEN MEDIEVAL PEONAGE TO THE DIGNITY AND Demeanor OF A SELF-RELIANT CITIZENRY IN THE MODERN WORLD," AND "EDUCATING THEM TO ACCEPT AND INTELLIGENTLY TO DISCHARGE THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENSHIP."<sup>84</sup>

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<sup>83</sup> Thompson, *supra*, pp. 161, 165, 166.

<sup>84</sup> Department of the Navy, "Report on Guam, 1899-1950," *supra*, pp. 3 and 22.



V.

PASSAGE OF ORGANIC ACT  
AND  
REINSTITUTION OF "ENTRY CLEARANCE" REQUIREMENTS

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8683.

IN JULY, 1950, THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS PASSED THE ORGANIC ACT OF GUAM (48 USC § 1421) WHICH TRANSFERRED RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS OF GUAM FROM THE NAVY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR. INCLUDED IN THIS ENACTMENT WAS A BILL OF RIGHTS AND AN AUTHORIZATION FOR THE CREATION OF A DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM, PATTERNED AFTER THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

"THE CLEAR CONGRESSIONAL INTENT OF THE ORGANIC ACT, AS REVEALED BY COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND NUMEROUS EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE AMONG SENATORS AND OTHERS, WAS TO GIVE THE UNITED STATES CITIZENS OF GUAM FULL CIVIL RIGHTS. [QUOTING STATEMENTS FROM S. REP. NO. 2109, 81ST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION P. 2 (1950) ]. THE INDICATIONS WERE THAT EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8683 WAS THEN DEAD AND FORGOTTEN. HOWEVER, THE NAVY RESURRECTED THE ORDER ON DECEMBER 4, 1950, THUS ENABLING IT TO RETAIN ITS LONG-ENJOYED POWER OVER THE CIVILIAN COMMUNITY."<sup>85</sup>  
[EMPHASIS ADDED]

"UNDER THE ORGANIC ACT ENACTED IN 1950, LOCAL GOVERNMENT WAS FORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS OF CONGRESS. A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE WAS PATTERNED AFTER THAT PROVIDED IN OUR NATIONAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS... WHEN THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT ASSUMED ITS FUNCTIONS, IT WAS GENERALLY THOUGHT THAT THE SECURITY PROGRAM WOULD BE DISCONTINUED. THIS WAS BASED UPON THE ASSUMPTION THAT IMPLICIT IN THE ORGANIC

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<sup>85</sup> W. Scott Barrett and Walter S. Ferenz, "Peacetime Martial Law on Guam", Vol. 48, No. 1, California Review, March, 1960, p. 5 (hereinafter referred to as "Barrett and Ferenz").

ACT IS THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO MOVE FREELY TO AND FROM THE TERRITORY OF GUAM, JUST AS THAT RIGHT HAS BEEN ACCEPTED AS A MATTER OF FACT IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES-HAWAII, ALASKA, PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS. NECESSARY RESTRICTIONS WOULD ONLY BE IMPOSED, IT WAS THOUGHT, UPON ENTRY INTO ACTUAL NAVAL OR MILITARY RESERVATIONS... HOWEVER, THE SECURITY PROGRAM WAS NOT DISCONTINUED; IN FACT, IT WAS INTENSIFIED."<sup>86</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

ASIDE FROM SOCIAL AND POLITICAL QUESTIONS RAISED WITH REGARD TO THE REINSTITUTION OF THE "SECURITY CLEARANCE" PROGRAM ON GUAM, MAJOR LEGAL QUESTIONS WERE ULTIMATELY RAISED WITH RESPECT TO NAVY'S AUTHORITY TO IMPLEMENT AN EXECUTIVE ORDER ORIGINALLY PROMULGATED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN 1941 UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES OF IMPENDING HOSTILITIES, THE TEXT OF WHICH READ AS FOLLOWS:

"THE TERRITORIAL WATERS BETWEEN THE HIGH WATER MARKS AND THE 3-MILE MARINE BOUNDARIES SURROUNDING THE ISLANDS OF ROSE, TUTUILA AND GUAM, IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN, ARE HEREBY ESTABLISHED AND RESERVED AS NAVAL DEFENSIVE SEA AREAS FOR PURPOSES OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,... AND THE AIRSPACE'S OVER THE SAID TERRITORIAL WATERS AND ISLANDS ARE HEREBY SET APART AND RESERVED AS NAVAL AIRSPACE RESERVATIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE..."<sup>87</sup>

IN ORDER TO ASSIST SUBSEQUENT ENFORCEMENT OF THE "SECURITY CLEARANCE" PROGRAM, THE NAVY PROCEEDED TO ADOPT REGULATIONS SUCH AS THE FOLLOWING, WHICH WAS NOT ISSUED TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC:

"COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS: ALL PERSONS, VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT ENTERING THE GUAM ISLAND

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<sup>86</sup> Stevens, Russell I., "Guam, Birth of a Territory", p. 93.

<sup>87</sup> Executive Order No. 8683.

NAVAL DEFENSIVE SECTOR AREA OR THE GUAM ISLAND AIRSPACE RESERVATION, WHETHER OR NOT VIOLATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8683... SHALL BE GOVERNED BY SUCH REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS UPON THEIR CONDUCT AND MOVEMENTS AS MAY BE ESTABLISHED BY THE COMMANDER, UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS, WHETHER BY GENERAL REGULATIONS OR BY SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN ANY CASE."<sup>88</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

BARRETT AND FERENZ SAW THE FOREGOING REGULATION AS CLEARLY PURPORTING TO ESTABLISH MARTIAL LAW ON GUAM: "CIVILIANS ARE UNDER MARTIAL LAW WHENEVER AN EXECUTIVE ORDER AUTHORIZES A MILITARY COMMANDER TO PRESCRIBE RULES OF ACTION AND MAKE LAW GOVERNING CIVILIAN IN MILITARY AREAS SET UP IN DOMESTIC TERRITORIES UPON THE SOLE STANDARD OF MILITARY NECESSITY (OCHIKUBO V. TONESTEEL, 60 F. SUPP. 916, 292 (S.D. CAL. 1945))."<sup>89</sup>

OF EQUAL SIGNIFICANCE WITH THE LEGAL AND POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE "SECURITY CLEARANCE" PROGRAM WAS THE ZEALOUS MANNER IN WHICH NAVAL AUTHORITIES PROCEEDED WITH IMPLEMENTATION.

"THE REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN VIGOROUSLY ENFORCED BY THE NAVY. ALL PERSONS DESIRING TO COME TO GUAM WHO ARE NOT WITHIN CERTAIN EXCLUDED CATEGORIES ARE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN A SECURITY CLEARANCE FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY OR HIS SUBORDINATES BEFORE THEY ARE PERMITTED TO ENTER. A PERSON COMING TO GUAM FOR THE FIRST TIME FILES THE APPLICATION DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY WITH THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS...APPLICATIONS ARE REQUIRED TO ITEMIZE IN DETAIL ALL PLACES OF RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS (OPNAV INSTRUCTION 5500. 11B, P. 22; 32 C.F.R. 761.3 (B) )."<sup>90</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

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<sup>88</sup> 32 C.F.R. § 761.21.

<sup>89</sup> Barrett and Ferenz, p. 2.

<sup>90</sup> Barrett and Ferenz, pp. 4 and 19.

"THE SECURITY PROGRAM REQUIRES EVERY PERSON PROPOSING ENTRY INTO GUAM TO SUBMIT AN APPLICATION TO THE NAVY FOR A SECURITY CLEARANCE. HIS RECORD IS CHECKED AND, IF HIS ENTRY HAS NAVAL APPROVAL, HE RECEIVES A SECURITY CLEARANCE WHICH MUST BE IN HIS POSSESSION UPON ARRIVAL. AIRLINES AND STEAMERLINES WILL NOT ISSUE TICKETS TO GUAM IN THE ABSENCE OF CLEARANCES. OFF-ISLANDERS MUST SUBMIT APPLICATIONS TO THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., CLEARANCE FOR OFF-ISLANDERS USUALLY REQUIRES SEVERAL WEEKS. THERE IS NO ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING ON ANY PHASE OF THE PROGRAM. DECISIONS OF CINCPACFLT AND CNO ARE FINAL. ALL REASONS FOR DENIAL ARE SECRET, AND ARE NOT IN ANY CASE DIVULGED TO THE APPLICANT."<sup>91</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

"ENFORCEMENT OF THE NAVAL SECURITY PROGRAM IS NOT DIFFICULT INASMUCH AS THE ONLY PERMISSIBLE WAYS TO ENTER GUAM ARE THROUGH NAVAL RESERVATIONS. APRA HARBOR IS THE ONLY SEA PORT, AND IT IS WITHIN THE CONFINES OF THE NAVAL STATION. PERSONS ENTERING GUAM BY WAY OF AIR CARRIER ARE REQUIRED TO LAND AT THE NAVAL AIR STATION. THERE ARE NO CIVILIAN AIRPORT FACILITIES ON GUAM. TO INSURE THAT PERSONS ENTERING GUAM HAVE THE REQUIRED ENTRY CLEARANCE DOCUMENTS, THE NAVY HAS ORDERED CIVILIAN TRANSPORTATION AGENCIES TO REQUIRE THESE DOCUMENTS BEFORE ALLOWING PROSPECTIVE PASSENGERS TO PURCHASE A TICKET. THIS IS TRUE OF BOTH OF THE AIRLINES AND THE STEADY SHIP LINES. THE CARRIERS HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE ORDERS OF THE NAVY, WHICH CONTENDS THAT THE CARRIERS ARE 'FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR RESTRICTING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PASSENGERS IN THEIR CUSTODY SO AS NOT TO PERMIT VIOLATION OF ENTRY CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS' (LETTER FROM REAR ADMIRAL W.B. AMMON, COMMANDER UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS, TO G. SELWYN, MANAGER, PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, SEPTEMBER 6, 1956)."<sup>92</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

WHILE THE DISCUSSION IN THIS MEMORANDUM WILL NOT REVIEW DETAIL THE NUMEROUS LEGAL ARGUMENTS RAISED AGAINST THE EXISTENCE THE "SECURITY CLEARANCE" PROGRAM PER SE, SOME

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<sup>91</sup> Stevens, *supra*, p. 94.

<sup>92</sup> Barrett and Ferenz, p. 6.

OF THE JUSTIFICATION SUGGESTED BY THE NAVY OVER THE DECADE, WHICH WERE MANY AND DIVERSE SIGNIFICANTLY INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING (CITED IN BARRETT AND FERENZ P. 11):

“1.) THE CLEARANCE PROGRAM WAS NECESSITATED BY THE KOREAN WAR”. THIS OF COURSE FAILS TO EXPLAIN THE CONTINUATION OF THE PROGRAM AFTER CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

2.) “CIVILIANS ONLY COME TO GUAM FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING AS MUCH MONEY AS POSSIBLE FROM THE SALARIES OF MILITARY AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES”. (LETTER FROM COMMANDER EDWARD L. BEACH, NAVAL AIDE TO THE PRESIDENT, TO F.L. MOYLAN, SEPTEMBER 20, 1956). PARTICULARLY AFTER THE PASSAGE OF ORGANIC ACT, THE PRESENCE ON GUAM OF CIVILIAN BUSINESSMEN WAS CLEARLY NOT INTENDED TO BE A CONCERN OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

3.) “GUAM IS AN IMPORTANT UNITED STATES NAVAL BASE, THUS WARRANTING THE MEASURES AUTHORIZED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8683”. (LETTER FROM SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR DOUGLAS MACKAY TO G.M. O'KEEFE, JUNE, JUNE 8, 1953). PEARL HARBOR IS ALSO A NAVAL DEFENSIVE SEA AREA, BUT NO CLEARANCE IS NECESSARY TO ENTER THE ISLAND OF OAHU, WHICH IS NO MORE THAN TWICE THE SIZE OF GUAM WITH ALMOST AS GREAT A PERCENTAGE OCCUPIED BY MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

4.) THE SECURITY CLEARANCE PROGRAM IS NECESSARY TO ENABLE THE NAVY TO ASSIST THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN KEEPING THE “RIFF RAFF” OUT OF GUAM<sup>93</sup>.” <sup>94</sup>

WHILE THE LATTER JUSTIFICATION CERTAINLY SUGGESTS SWEEPING SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS WITH RESPECT TO CONTROL OVER THE NATIVE POPULATION, ONE SPECIFIC RESULT WHICH WAS CLEARLY EVIDENT WAS THE ARBITRARY EXERCISE OF THE POWER TO FORCE

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<sup>93</sup> United States Naval Officer quoted in Bauer, “American Guam Off-Limits to Americans”, Portland Oregonian, August 4, 1957, p. 42.

<sup>94</sup> Barrett and Ferenz, p. 11.

REPATRIATION OF ALIENS, PARTICULARLY TO THE PHILIPPINES, WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY. ONE EXPLANATION FOR THE POLICY OF REVOKING AN ALIEN'S CLEARANCE GIVEN BY NAVAL SPOKESMEN WAS THAT THE NAVY FAVORED "KEEPING GUAM FOR THE GUAMANIAN," ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT WAS NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF GUAM TO ALLOW A BUILD-UP OF ALIENS QUALIFIED TO BECOME PERMANENT RESIDENTS.

" THE UNITED STATES NAVY 'DOES NOT FAVOR THE ENTRY' OF FILIPINOS TO GUAM 'FOR THE PURPOSE OF SETTLING PERMANENTLY' BECAUSE UNITED STATES NAVY POLICY IS 'TO KEEP GUAM FOR THE GUAMANIAN', REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM B. AMMON, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS, SAID. IN REPLY TO A QUESTION AS TO WHY THE NAVY FROWNS UPON ANY EFFORT OF FILIPINO TO SETTLE PERMANENTLY ON GUAM, HE SAID 'NAVY POLICY IS TO KEEP GUAM FOR GUAMANIAN. THEREFORE, IT DOES NOT LOOK WITH FAVOR ON THE ENTRY OF ANY FOREIGNER TO GUAM FOR THE PURPOSE OF SETTLING PERMANENTLY'. " (ABCEDE, "GUAM POLICY EXPLAINED," MANILA TIMES. OCTOBER 12, 1956, P.2, COL. 1).<sup>95</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

"DESPITE THE ENACTMENT OF THE ORGANIC ACT OF GUAM, ESTABLISHING CIVILIAN AUTHORITY, A UNITED STATES NAVY PAPER CURTAIN REMAINS TO THIS DAY. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE HAS BEEN INTENSIFYING EFFORTS TO FEND OFF FOREIGNERS AND UNWANTED AMERICANS." (ABCEDE, "FILIPINOS IN GUAM", MANILA SUNDAY CHRONICLE, JULY 26, 1959, P. 16, COL. 3).<sup>96</sup>

"IF A RETURN CLEARANCE IS DENIED, A RESIDENT APPLICANT MUST EITHER SELL OUT AND DEPART PERMANENTLY OR RESIGN HIMSELF TO AN INDEFINITE STAY IN GUAM. IF THE APPLICANT IS MARRIED TO AN ALIEN, THE ALIEN HUSBAND OR WIFE, AS THE CASE MAY BE, CANNOT OBTAIN RE-ENTRY CLEARANCE EVEN THOUGH THE CITIZEN SPOUSE CAN. THE ALIEN SPOUSE MUST DEPART PERMANENTLY OR STAY HOME WHILE THE CITIZEN SPOUSE IS GONE. AS IN THE CASE OF CITIZENS WHO HAVE BEEN DENIED RE-ENTRY, IF AN ALIEN DEPARTS GUAM, HE

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<sup>95</sup> Barrett and Ferez, p. 17.

<sup>96</sup> Barrett and Ferez, pp. 17 and 18.

CANNOT RETURN UNLESS HE HAS OBTAINED CLEARANCE. DENIAL IN SUCH INSTANCES IS PURSUANT TO NAVY POLICY, ...WHICH HAS NO RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, NOR ANY LAW OR REGULATION RELATING TO IMMIGRATION."<sup>97</sup>

REGARDLESS OF THE STATUS OF INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED, WHETHER THEY WERE MERELY ALIEN LABORERS OR FULL UNITED STATES CITIZENS, THE NAVY'S IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS "SECURITY CLEARANCE" PROGRAM RAISED AT THE VERY LEAST MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS RESPECTING DENIAL OF PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS; EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAW; RIGHT TO TRAVEL, AND EXCEEDING THE AUTHORITY OF AN EXECUTIVE ORDER PROBABLY VOID ON ITS FACE.<sup>98</sup> HOWEVER, TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF GUAM DURING THE 1950'S THESE ISSUES HAD RELATIVELY LITTLE IMMEDIATE IMPACT AS COMPARED TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DISRUPTION CAUSED BY THE NAVY'S ZEALOUS ENFORCEMENT OF "ENTRY CLEARANCE" REQUIREMENTS.

SOCIAL/ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SECURITY CLEARANCE PROGRAM,  
1950-1962.

AS PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED, IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING REOCCUPATION IN 1944 THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT ADOPTED A POLICY TO RESTRICT FREE ENTERPRISE ON GUAM, NOT ONLY WITH RESPECT TO PROHIBITING NON-GUAMANIAN FROM DOING BUSINESS ON THE ISLAND, BUT ALSO RESTRICTING THE DAY-TO-DAY COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY ALLOWED TO THE FEW GUAMANIAN ENTREPRENEURS.

"PRIOR TO AND IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE SECOND  
WORLD WAR THE ECONOMY DEPENDED UPON THE NAVY, IN

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<sup>97</sup> Stevens, *supra*, pp. 94-95.

<sup>98</sup> Barrett and Ferez (see generally), pp. 8 through 24.

WHICH WAS VESTED COMPLETE POWER AND SUPERVISION OVER THE AFFAIRS OF GUAM. THE NAVY DICTATED ALL ECONOMIC TERMS. IT BROUGHT ALL IMPORTS INTO THE ISLAND, AND TOOK ALL EXPORTS OUT. IT COMPLETELY CONTROLLED THE TRAVEL OF PERSONS TO AND FROM GUAM. DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL BUSINESS WAS DIRECTLY DEPENDENT UPON THE SANCTION AND APPROVAL OF THE NAVY. 'OUTSIDERS' WERE NOT ALLOWED TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS, AND FOLLOWING THE WAR UNTIL 1950, STATESIDERS WERE ALLOWED TO ESTABLISH BUSINESSES ONLY IF INTEREST THEREIN WERE OWNED BY GUAMANIAN. THERE WAS NO INCENTIVE FOR OUTSIDE CAPITAL TO COME TO GUAM, AND NO POSSIBILITY OF PROFITS FOR OUTSIDERS. LOCAL MERCHANTS WERE NURTURED AND ASSISTED BY THE NAVY, AND WERE ENABLED TO MAKE PROFITS ONLY BECAUSE THEY HAD THE BLESSING AND APPROVAL OF THE APPROPRIATE NAVAL OFFICIALS. THERE HAVE BEEN THOSE WHO CHALLENGED THE CONTENTION THAT GUAM SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO DEVELOP FREELY AS ANY TERRITORY. IT IS BETTER, THEY HAVE SAID, THAT GUAM SHOULD REMAIN NO MORE THAN A MILITARY BASE, TOTALLY DEPENDENT UPON THE STRONG ARM OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT."<sup>99</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

"THE NAVY DEPARTMENT DURING IT ADMINISTRATION OF GUAM HAS NEVER THOUGHT IN TERMS AN AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING. POSTWAR WAGES FOR GUAMANIAN HAVE PURPOSELY BEEN KEPT LOW IN ORDER THAT THE NATIVES WOULD NOT BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO A STANDARD OF LIVING WHICH WOULD NOT BE MAINTAINED OVER A PERIOD OF TIME."<sup>100</sup>

IN ADDITION TO THE NAVY'S HISTORY OF ECONOMIC CONTROL OVER THE ISLAND, THE EFFECTS OF WHICH CONTINUED EVEN AFTER THE ENACTMENT OF THE ORGANIC ACT, THE LACK OF SEPARATE AND COMPARABLE CIVILIAN FACILITIES IN SUCH AREAS AS TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES RESULTED IN AN EXTENSION OF DEPENDENCY UPON THE MILITARY BY THE NATIVE POPULATION DURING THE 1950'S:

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<sup>99</sup> Stevens, *supra*, p. 119-128.

<sup>100</sup> Zenor, Michael, "United States Naval Government & Administration of Guam," August, 1949, p. 223.



"THE FACTOR WHICH MILITATES AGAINST THE IDEA OF GUAM'S BEING A 'FREE PORT' IS THE STATUS OF GUAM'S ONLY HARBOR. APRA HARBOR IN ITS ENTIRETY, TOGETHER WITH ITS ENVIRONS, IS A MILITARY RESERVATION UNDER CONTROL OF THE NAVY. NOT ONLY IS AMERICAN TRAFFIC IN AND OUT OF THE HARBOR CLOSELY SCRUTINIZED AND REGULATED BY THE NAVY, BUT ALSO GUAM IS A CLOSED PORT WITH RESPECT TO VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT OF FOREIGN NATIONS...NEARLY ALL COMMERCIAL POWER ON GUAM IS SUPPLIED BY THE NAVY. HOWEVER, THE NAVY FEELS THAT A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF ITS PLANT CAPACITY MUST BE RESERVED FOR POTENTIAL MILITARY NEEDS, WITH THE RESULT THAT POWER FOR CIVILIAN USE IS RESTRICTED AND RATIONED. EVERY APPLICATION FOR POWER IS CAREFULLY SCREENED.<sup>101</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

IT WAS IN THE CONTEXT OF SUCH EXISTING RESTRICTIONS UPON COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY THAT THE SO-CALLED "SECURITY CLEARANCE" PROGRAM WAS INSTITUTED IN 1950, WITH THE RESULT THAT ESSENTIALLY IMPLICIT BURDENS UPON CIVILIAN BUSINESSMEN BECAME OUTRIGHT PROHIBITIONS:

"[UNDER THE SECURITY CLEARANCE PROGRAM] CITIZENS AND ALIENS ALIKE HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY AND PROPERTY [WITH OUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW]. JOSEPH SICILIANO, A LOCAL BUSINESSMAN, SOMEHOW INCURRED THE ENMITY OF THE NAVY AND HAS BEEN EXCLUDED FROM GUAM AND TOLD NEVER TO RETURN. THE ACTUAL REASONS ARE KNOWN TO NO ONE BUT THE NAVY. SICILIANO'S SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS INTERESTS IN GUAM HAVE DIMINISHED OR VANISHED DUE TO HIS PROLONGED ABSENCE."<sup>102</sup>

"SO LONG AS FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT IS PROHIBITED, NO SOUND BUSINESSMAN WILL INVEST A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY. THOUSANDS OF BUSINESSMEN PASS THROUGH GUAM EACH YEAR. THE TERRITORY HAS DEFINITE ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES, BUT THEY ARE NOT SEEN BY SUCH BUSINESSMEN. MANY OF THEM DO NOT LEARN OF THE POSSIBILITIES UNTIL ON THEIR WAY FROM

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<sup>101</sup> Stevens, *supra*, p. 123 and 128.

<sup>102</sup> Barrett and Ferenz, p. 24.

THE STATES DURING THE AIR APPROACH. IT IS THEN TOO LATE TO OBTAIN A SECURITY CLEARANCE, AND THE TRAVELERS MUST CONTINUE ON THEIR WAY. THERE HAVE BEEN MANY INSTANCES WHEN PROPOSED TRIPS TO GUAM WERE CANCELED BY BUSINESSMEN IN THE STATES WHEN THEY LEARNED OF THE DELAY AND THE INCONVENIENCE OCCASIONED BY THE SECURITY CLEARANCE PROGRAM."<sup>103</sup>

THE FACT THAT THE "SECURITY CLEARANCE" PROGRAM DETERRED MANY INDIVIDUAL BUSINESSMEN FROM INVESTING IN GUAM CANNOT BE DISPUTED; IN ADDITION, HOWEVER, IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE ECONOMY OF GUAM WAS BEING DIRECTLY HELD BACK AND REPRESSED DURING THE 1950'S AS A RESULT OF THESE DETERRENTS.

"[AS STATED IN S.REP. NO. 2109, 81ST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION (1950)] 'GIVEN A PERIOD OF PEACE, THE GROWTH OF GUAM AS A TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERCIAL CENTER FOR AMERICAN INTERESTS ON THE FAR EAST SEEMS ALMOST A FOREGONE CONCLUSION'...THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY ON GUAM, HOWEVER, IS AGREED THAT THE SECURITY CLEARANCE REQUIREMENT HAS SERIOUSLY HAMPERED GUAM'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PARTICULARLY AS TO TOURIST BUSINESS. THERE ARE NO PUBLIC HOTELS ON GUAM, ALTHOUGH THOUSANDS OF TOURISTS TRANSIT THE ISLAND ANNUALLY. NAVY RED TAPE DISCOURAGE STOPOVERS."<sup>104</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

"LONG-RANGE PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE IN THE ABSENCE OF A SOUND ECONOMIC PROGRAM ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND SO LONG AS THE PRESENT SECURITY PROGRAM IS CONTINUED...IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER A HOTEL WILL BE CONSTRUCTED SO LONG AS THE SECURITY CLEARANCE PROGRAM REMAINS IN EFFECT. IF AIR PASSENGERS WERE FREE TO STOP ON GUAM IN ROUTE TO THE ORIENT, A SUBSTANTIAL IMPETUS WOULD BE PROVIDED TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY."<sup>105</sup>

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<sup>103</sup> Stevens, *supra*, p. 126.

<sup>104</sup> Barrett and Ferenz, p. 4 and 5.

<sup>105</sup> Stevens, *supra*, p. 125.

"THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NAVY FOR A SPECIAL ENTRY AUTHORIZATION BEFORE ONE CAN VISIT THE ISLAND DOES NOT ENCOURAGE POTENTIAL VISITORS. INVESTMENT IN EXTENSIVE TOURIST FACILITIES ON THE ISLAND IS THEREFORE BELIEVED TO BE A POOR RISK UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES."<sup>106</sup>

WHETHER UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES THE CIVILIAN SECTOR COULD HAVE TAKEN ACTION CHALLENGING CONTINUATION OF SECURITY CLEARANCE RESTRICTIONS IS PROBLEMATICAL. CLEARLY, GEOGRAPHICAL REMOTENESS BETWEEN GUAM AND THE SOURCES OF AUTHORITY (DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY) AND JUDICIAL REVIEW (THE SUPREME COURT) IN WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS A PRACTICAL AND FINANCIAL BARRIER TO SUCH ACTION; ADDITIONALLY, THE TRADITION OF NOT CHALLENGING AN EXERCISE OF NAVAL AUTHORITY, BRIEFLY DISCUSSED, SUPRA, WAS SURELY A FACTOR. THAT GUAMANIAN WERE UNHAPPY WITH THE UNJUSTIFIED EXTENSION OF NAVY CONTROL OVER THE ISLAND BEYOND THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE ORGANIC ACT, WHICH WAS TO HAVE SYMBOLIZED THE ULTIMATE INDEPENDENCE OF GUAM FROM MILITARY DOMINATION, WAS NEVERTHELESS BEYOND QUESTION.

"A RESTLESS SPIRIT IS STIRRING IN AMERICA'S NEWEST TERRITORY. GUAM'S 34,000 NATIVE RESIDENTS WANT TO DEVELOP AN ECONOMY NOT ROOTED IN THE MILITARY. THE MOST WIDESPREAD GRIEVANCE IS THE TIGHT SECURITY CHECKS THE NAVY REQUIRES OF EVERY PERSON, INCLUDING UNITED STATES CITIZENS, ENTERING THE ISLAND. 'IT IS THE PRINCIPAL DETERRENT TO ESTABLISHING A SOUND ECONOMY.' SAYS THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. 'IT IS KEEPING OUT LEGITIMATE FREE ENTERPRISE. IT IS VIOLENTLY OPPOSED TO OUR PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY'."<sup>107</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

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<sup>106</sup> Stanford Research Institute, "Guam: Its Economy and Development Opportunities", 1959, p. 130.

<sup>107</sup> "Spirit Stirring on Guam", Baltimore Evening Sun, November 15, 1956, p. 6.

## CONCLUSION.

THE "SECURITY CLEARANCE" PROGRAM WAS CONTINUED ON GUAM BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT UNTIL AUGUST 23, 1962, NOTWITHSTANDING THE LIKELIHOOD OF ITS UNCONSTITUTIONALITY AND THE OBVIOUS SEVERE NEGATIVE IMPACT IT CONTINUED TO HAVE ON THE ISLAND, BOTH SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY. WHILE THE PROGRAM'S RAMIFICATIONS UPON THE LIVES OF THE NATIVE POPULATION DURING THE 1950'S WERE PROFOUND AND READILY APPARENT, QUESTIONS REMAINED UNANSWERED, EVEN AFTER 1962, AS TO THE NAVY'S MOTIVATIONS IN SUCH AN UNWARRANTED ATTEMPT TO EXTEND ITS HISTORICAL DOMINATION OVER GUAM, EVEN AFTER PASSAGE OF THE ORGANIC ACT. POSSIBLY FIVE DECADES OF ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY OVER NATIVE AFFAIRS MADE IMMEDIATE DIVESTMENT OF MILITARY PREROGATIVE DIFFICULT FOR THE NAVY TO ACCEPT. PROBABLY A BETTER EXPLANATION, HOWEVER, WAS SUGGESTED IN 1960 BY BARRETT AND FERENZ IN THE CONCLUSION OF "PEACETIME MARTIAL LAW ON GUAM".

"IN A SPEECH BEFORE THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION IN PORTLAND, OREGON, IN AUGUST, 1957, JUDGE J. FRANK MCLAUGHLIN OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF HAWAII SPOKE OUT AGAINST THE LEGALITY OF THE GUAM SECURITY CLEARANCE. HIS SPEECH WAS COMMENTED UPON IN AN EDITORIAL IN THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN:

'THERE WERE PROBABLY FEW LAWYERS IN JUDGE MCLAUGHLIN'S AUDIENCE WHO WOULD WANT TO UNDERTAKE TO JUSTIFY LEGALLY THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S HIGH HAND IN GUAM. THE SECURITY REGULATIONS ARE, ACCORDING TO THE NAVY, BASED ON AN ORDER ISSUED BY PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT...IT IS NOT CLEAR WHY GUAM SHOULD BE THE MOST STRINGENTLY GUARDED OF ALL U.S. TERRITORIES...[FOR] THE SCARS OF WAR HAVE DISAPPEARED FROM GUAM. BUT U.S. TOURISTS ARE NOT LIKELY SOON TO EXPLORE ITS CHARMS. THE U.S. NAVY

DOESN'T WANT TO BE BOTHERED. IN FACT, A NAVAL SPOKESMAN HAS BEEN HEARD TO TAKE CREDIT FOR KEEPING ALL SORTS OF "RIFFRAFF" OUT OF GUAM UNDER COVER OF THE SECURITY PROGRAM.'

ONE CAN ONLY CONCLUDE THAT THE UNITED STATES NAVY IS INTENTIONALLY ENFORCING THE NAVAL SECURITY CLEARANCE WHILE REALIZING AT THE SAME TIME THAT IT IS UNSUPPORTED BY STATUTE AND IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. THE WORDS OF JUDGE MCLAUGHLIN ARE AGAIN APPROPRIATE, THOUGH HE WAS COMMENTING UPON THE FACT THAT THE ARMY CONTINUED MARTIAL LAW ON HAWAII LONG AFTER IT WAS NECESSARY. HE SAID:

YES, "THEY DID IT." THEY DID IT INTENTIONALLY. THEY DID IT WITH DESIGN AFORETHOUGHT. THEY DID IT IN KNOWING DISREGARD OF THE CONSTITUTION. THEY DID IT BECAUSE HAWAII IS NOT A STATE. THEY DID IT BECAUSE THEY DID NOT HAVE FAITH THAT AMERICANISM TRANSCENDS RACE, CLASS AND CREED.'"<sup>108</sup>

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<sup>108</sup> Barrett and Ferenz, pp. 25-26.

**VI.**  
**HISTORY**  
**VS**  
**UNITED STATES COMMITMENTS**

THE ISSUES INHERENT TO THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF GUAM CANNOT BE REDUCED AND LIMITED TO THE PARAMETERS OF A 'COLONIAL BEAUTY CONTEST' OR A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AGAINST SITUATIONS ELSEWHERE.

SUCH RIGHTS MUST BE CONSIDERED AGAINST THE FRAMEWORK OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON DECOLONIZATION, AS OPPOSED TO THE CONSTRAINING FRAMEWORK OF COLONIAL STRUCTURES. THOUGH ADMITTEDLY A PHILOSOPHICAL ARGUMENT, AND NOT REFLECTIVE OF THE REAL WORLD, I OFFER THAT THE BASIC DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS OF A PEOPLE SHOULD NOT ONLY ACCRUE PROPORTIONALLY TO THEIR ABILITY TO FORCIBLY DEFEND THEM. IF AMERICA'S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CAN DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS, IS IT SO INCONCEIVABLE THAT CHAMORROS BE EXTENDED THE SAME CONSIDERATIONS AND PROTECTIONS; FOR THE SAME BASIC REASONS?

THE FIRST CLEAR STATEMENT OF POLICY BY THE NAVY RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF CHAMORRO LANDS, WAS MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY IN 1933:

"THE GENERAL POLICY OF THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT IS TO GUARD THEM FROM EXPLOITATION BY OUTSIDERS AND PROTECT THEIR LANDS." <sup>109</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

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<sup>109</sup> Secretary of the Navy, Claude A. Swanson, Letter to Senate Committee considering Bill 1450, 75th Congress, First Session, 1937.

THE UNITED STATES COMMITMENT IN 1946, PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 73 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, TO THE RIGHT AND EVENTUAL EXERCISE OF CHAMORRO SELF-DETERMINATION, AND PROMISED PROTECTIONS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD, MUST BE THE YARDSTICK FOR THE MEASURE OF WHAT IS DETERMINED TO BE AN EQUITABLE RESOLUTION OF GUAM'S LAND RIGHTS ISSUE:

"BY LAW, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE FOR ANY LANDOWNER TO ALIENATE LAND TO A NON-GUAMANIAN WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE NAVAL GOVERNOR. THIS IS PART OF THE U.S. POLICY OF 'GUAM FOR THE GUAMANIAN' WHICH IS INTENDED TO AVOID EXPLOITATION OF THE INHABITANTS BY OUTSIDERS."<sup>110</sup>  
[EMPHASIS ADDED]

"TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY ON GUAM IS CAREFULLY CONTROLLED BY THE NAVAL GOVERNOR UNDER THE LAW . . . LEASE OF REAL PROPERTY TO NON-GUAMANIAN FOR ANY PERIOD EXCEEDING FIVE YEARS IS ALSO PROHIBITED."<sup>111</sup>

"THE POLICY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE PROTECTION OF THE ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF LOCAL INHABITANTS OF GUAM IS SET FORTH IN CNO LTR SERIAL NO. 14P22 OF 15 JANUARY 1948 . . . THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IS ALSO TO GRANT, WITHHOLD, OR CANCEL PERMISSION TO ENGAGE IN ENTERPRISES THAT ARE DETRIMENTAL TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST OR INIMICAL TO THE INTEREST OF LOCAL INHABITANTS . . ."<sup>112</sup>  
[EMPHASIS ADDED]

". . . THE POLICY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IS TO PREVENT THE ENTRANCE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE GUAMANIAN ECONOMY HAS BEEN REHABILITATED BY PAYMENT OF GUAMANIAN SETTLEMENTS, LAND ALLOCATIONS, AND RESTORATION OF CIVILIAN FACILITIES TO THE POINT WHERE THE

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<sup>110</sup> "Report to United Nations", Department of the Navy, 1946, submitted pursuant to Charter obligation, Article 73.

<sup>111</sup> "Report to United Nations", Department of the Navy, 1947, submitted pursuant to Charter obligation, Article 73.

<sup>112</sup> Letter from Secretary of the Navy Andrews, January 29, 1948, pp. 1-2.

PEOPLE HAVE THEIR GOVERNMENT ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS."<sup>113</sup>  
[EMPHASIS ADDED].

THE STATED COMMITMENTS OF PROTECTING CHAMORRO REAL PROPERTY RESOURCES, PROVIDING REHABILITATION BY THE PAYMENT OF SETTLEMENTS, DEVELOPING A CHAMORRO DRIVEN ECONOMY, RESTORE CIVILIAN FACILITIES, AND PROVIDING SELF-GOVERNMENT ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS, WERE NEVER REALIZED. QUITE TO THE CONTRARY, THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTED POLICIES WHICH WOULD ACTUALLY RETARD RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE "WAGE SCALES AND ECONOMIC POLICY" MEMORANDUM. THIS POLICY ESTABLISHED A MULTIPLE LEVEL WAGE SCALE, FOR THE SAME ACTIVITIES, BUT DIFFERENTIATED ON THE BASIS OF RACE. THE NAVY JUSTIFIED THIS ACTION AS A MECHANISM FOR THE CONTROL OF INFLATION:

"THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT DESIRES TO AVOID INFLATIONARY REACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PREVALENT ELSEWHERE . . . IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE GUAMANIAN COST OF LIVING REFLECTS STATESIDE CONDITIONS AND IS FAR ABOVE NORMAL OR DESIRED LEVEL FOR THE ISLAND . . . THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE ITS DAY-TO-DAY JOB OF ECONOMIC SURVEY IN ITS ENTIRETY . . ."<sup>114</sup>

IRONICALLY, THIS SAME SITUATION OF ECONOMIC CONTROL WAS JUSTIFIED, BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE 1947 REPORT, AS A MECHANISM TO STABILIZE THE ECONOMY, PRESUMABLY, SO AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE EVENTUAL EXERCISE OF SELF-DETERMINATION - AN EXERCISE, ONE MIGHT ADD, WHICH THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND INTERIOR BITTERLY OPPOSE TODAY.

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<sup>113</sup> News Release by Navy Department, reported by United Press International, dateline Washington, D.C., December 19, 1948.

<sup>114</sup> Naval Governor of Guam, "Memorandum to the Guamanian People", December 28, 1946



CHAMORRO COMPLIANCE WITH THE "WAGE SCALES AND ECONOMIC POLICY" WAS ASSURED BY GENERAL ORDER NO. 14-44:

"WHILE THERE IS PLENTY OF WORK AVAILABLE FOR THE GUAMANIAN PEOPLE, THE TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT, CONDITIONS OF WORK, WAGE RATES, NUMBER OF HOURS, DISTRIBUTION OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSINESSES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES, ECT., ARE COMPLETELY CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT . . . ONCE A NATIVE TAKES A JOB HE CANNOT QUIT OF HIS OWN FREE WILL AND ABSENTEEISM IS PUNISHED BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT."<sup>115</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

THE SPANISH AND JAPANESE HAD MADE IT QUITE CLEAR THAT 'LAWS' ARE NOT TO BE CHALLENGED. THIS 'RESPECT' FOR THE LAW WAS FULLY APPRECIATED BY THE NAVAL GOVERNMENT:

"ALL CLASSES ARE DOCILE, STAND IN GREAT AWE OF THE LAW AND MANIFEST THE GREATEST RESPECT FOR ITS HUMBLEST OFFICER. NO THREAT OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE MAY MOVE A STUBBORN CHAMORRO, BUT A MENTION OF THE LAW WILL END ALL OPPOSITION AND MAKE HIM A WILLING PRISONER, IF NOT A DOER. THE GOVERNOR, OR "Y MAGALEJE", AS HE IS KNOWN, IS TO HIM THE PERSONIFICATION OF POWER."<sup>116</sup> [EMPHASIS ADDED]

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<sup>115</sup> (Thompson, Laura, citing Roy E. James, USNR, "Military Government: Guam", Far Eastern Survey, Volume 15, No. 18, 1946, p. 275.

<sup>116</sup> "Strategic Study of Guam ONI-99", Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Division of Naval Intelligence, February, 1944.

## VII. JUDICIAL DUE PROCESS REVISITED

### 1950 - 1995.

THE INITIAL MILITARY LEASEHOLD TAKING OF THE 1940'S WERE CONVERTED TO TAKING IN FEE IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM IN THE EARLY 1950'S, WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION. THE TAKINGS WERE JUDICIALLY REVISITED FROM 1977 THROUGH THE EARLY 1990'S, PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT CLAIMANTS MUST PROVE THAT, "LESS THAN FAIR MARKET WAS PAID AS A RESULT OF (1) DURESS, UNFAIR INFLUENCE OR OTHER UNCONSCIONABLE ACTIONS OR (2) UNFAIR AND INEQUITABLE ACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES."<sup>117</sup>

DURING THESE PROCEEDINGS, IT WAS THE COURT OPINION OF THE COURT, BASED UPON INTENT PROVIDED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, THAT THE SECURITY CLEARANCE RESTRICTIONS WERE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED A SUFFICIENT DEMONSTRATION OF UNFAIR INFLUENCE OR INEQUITABLE ACTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES. ALTHOUGH A CLEAR DOMINANT/DEPENDENT RELATIONSHIP WAS DEMONSTRATED TO HAVE EXISTED FROM 1898 THROUGH 1963<sup>118</sup>, IT WAS FURTHER OPINIONED, THAT, "A FIDUCIARY OR TRUST RELATIONSHIP DOES NOT EXIST BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE GUAMANIAN PEOPLE . . ." [SINCE] ". . . GUAM WAS CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES BY SPAIN THROUGH THE TREATY OF PARIS. IT IS NOT A TREATY WITH THE GUAMANIAN PEOPLE."<sup>119</sup> SUBSEQUENTLY, MARKET AWARDS

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<sup>117</sup> U.S. P.L.. 95-134 (Title II, Section 204)

<sup>118</sup> In the Matter of Guam Land cases Filed Under the Provisions of the Omnibus Territories Act of 1977 and which were Subject to Option 3 Elections, No. C-78-0044 MF ET AL.

<sup>119</sup> Response to Plaintiffs' Motion In Limine and supporting Memorandum Regarding the Existence and Effect of the Fiduciary Relationship between Guam and the United States (December 19, 1988); see also footnote 119.

DETERMINED FAIR IN 1986 WERE HELD TO THE BENCHMARK YEAR OF 1953.

EVEN WHEN CUMULATIVELY CONSIDERED, COMPENSATION AWARDED TO DATE NEVER CLOSED THE GAP BETWEEN THE LAND LOST AND THE ABILITY TO REPLACE IT. THUS, THE PROFOUND AND LASTING EFFECTS REALIZED UNDERMINE THEIR 1995 ABILITY TO EQUITABLY PARTICIPATE IN GUAM'S ECONOMY. THE INABILITY TO ACCOMPLISH THE REPLACEMENT OF LANDS TAKEN REMAINS TODAY AS THE LEADING CAUSE OF TENSIONS. THOUGH MOST FAMILIES WOULD PREFER THE DIRECT RETURN OF THEIR ORIGINAL LANDS, THE LEGITIMATE ABILITY TO REPLACE THEM WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE THE SEVERITY OF DISPLACEMENT WITHIN THEIR HOMELAND.

**IX**  
**CONCLUSION**

SOURCE: *"ABNORMAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFLUENCES"*

DID THE UNITED STATES HAVE A FIDUCIARY DUTY, OR OTHERWISE, TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF NATIVE CHAMORROS FROM WHOM REAL PROPERTY WAS ACQUIRED AFTER THE WAR AND, IF SO, CAN BREACH OF SUCH DUTY BE INFERRED FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTIONS DURING THIS PERIOD? IT IS DIFFICULT TODAY TO PROJECT THE FEELINGS OF GRATITUDE AND PATRIOTISM WHICH SPRUNG FROM THE WARTIME EMOTIONS PREVAILING SO INTENSELY DURING THE YEARS FOLLOWING LIBERATION FROM THE JAPANESE; HOWEVER, THE FACT THAT SUCH DEEP FEELINGS EXISTED DOES NOT NEGATE THE BASIC QUESTION WHICH HAS BEEN POSED, BOTH BY HISTORY AND BY EXPRESS LEGISLATIVE MANDATE FROM THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS: WERE THE NATIVES OF GUAM SUFFICIENTLY STRONG, INDEPENDENT AND WELL-ADVISED DURING THE LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM TO NEGOTIATE AND BARGAIN AT ARMS-LENGTH WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, OR WERE THEY AT THAT TIME PHYSICALLY, MENTALLY, ECONOMICALLY AND CULTURALLY IN A STATE OF DEPENDENCE UPON THE VERY GOVERNMENT SEEKING TO BECOME THEIR ADVERSARY IN A TRANSACTION OF MAJOR BUSINESS COMPLEXITY AND LEGAL SIGNIFICANCE?

IT IS SUBMITTED THAT THE LATTER CHARACTERIZATION IS FAR CLOSER TO THE TRUTH; THE ACTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES, AS WELL AS THE OMISSIONS, OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN PURSUING ITS LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM ON GUAM, FLEW IN THE FACE OF FIDUCIARY RESPONSIBILITY AND, BY ANY REASONABLE LEGAL STANDARD, INVOLVED AN EXERCISE OF "UNFAIR INFLUENCE". WHETHER SOME OF THESE FAILURES, SUCH AS DELAY IN

APPROPRIATIONS FROM WASHINGTON IN SUPPORT OF THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM, COULD BE CONSIDERED REASONABLY EXCUSED OR CHARACTERIZED AS UNAVOIDABLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE POST-WAR ERA, IS NOT RELEVANT TO THE NARROW QUESTION OF ASCERTAINING THE STATUS OF THE NATIVES OF GUAM AND THEIR RELATION TO THE GOVERNMENT. IT SHOULD PERHAPS BE NOTED NEVERTHELESS THAT OTHER METHODS AND PROCEDURES THAN THOSE ADOPTED MIGHT HAVE BEEN MORE PRODUCTIVE AND DESIRABLE: LARGER AND SPEEDIER REMEDIAL APPROPRIATIONS; AVAILABILITY OF EXPERT PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIVES IN ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS; GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY ON THE PART OF THE MILITARY IN JUSTIFYING ACQUISITIONS; AND A MORE CAREFUL AND REALISTICALLY-TIMED RESOLUTION OF THE CRUCIAL ISSUE OF LAND VALUATIONS.

VIEWING THIS PERIOD TODAY FROM THE ARMCHAIR OF HISTORY PRESENTS NUMEROUS INESCAPABLE CONCLUSIONS, MANY OF WHICH HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED IN THE COURSE OF THIS TESTIMONY. AT THE VERY LEAST, IT CAN BE SAID THAT THE ERA OF DOMINATION/DEPENDENCE EXEMPLIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES' ADMINISTRATION OF GUAM PRIOR TO THE REMOVAL OF MILITARY SECURITY RESTRICTIONS IN 1962, WAS ONE OF PROFOUND CONSEQUENCES.

RECALLING THE WORDS OF THE HOPKINS COMMITTEE FROM 1947 EFFECTIVELY ILLUSTRATES THE FOUNDATION OF ANY HISTORICAL JUDGMENT OF THESE EVENTS.:

"ON GUAM, THE WAR BROUGHT WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION, BUT OVER AND BEYOND THIS, IT BROUGHT DEATH

TO MANY, BRUTALITIES TO MORE, AND RUTHLESS OPPRESSION TO ALL, OVER A LONG PERIOD. NOW MONTHS AFTER CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES THE GUAMANIANs FIND THEMSELVES, BECAUSE OF THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF THEIR ISLAND, OUTNUMBERED IN POPULATION BY MILITARY FORCES OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINES. THEY ARE DISPOSSESSED OF HOMES AND LANDS WHICH HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR TAKEN FROM THEM, AND THEY ARE WITHOUT ADEQUATE UNDERSTANDING OF PROCESSES BY WHICH TO SECURE REPLACEMENT OF COMPENSATION.... THERE IS NO LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE PART OF THE NAVY AS TO WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE... ONLY SO CAN JUSTICE BE DONE TO A VALIANT GROUP OF AMERICANS WHO AT GREAT COST TO THEMSELVES REMAINED STEADFASTLY LOYAL DURING THE WAR, BUT MANY OF WHOM STILL LACK HOUSING TO REPLACE THAT DESTROYED BY OUR BOMBS AND SHELLS, OR STILL LACK LAND FOR SUBSISTENCE TO REPLACE THAT TAKEN FROM THEM FOR MILITARY USES. IT WOULD SEEM TO YOUR COMMITTEE THAT IN SO SPECIAL A CASE AS THIS OUR GOVERNMENT COULD WELL BE VERY GENEROUS IN METHOD OF DISTRIBUTING ITS RELIEF, AS WELL AS GENEROUS IN THE AMOUNT AWARDED. IT HAS BEEN NEITHER."<sup>120</sup>

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<sup>120</sup> Hopkins Committee, "Report on Civil Government of Guam & American Samoa", March 25, 1947, p. 15-16.

# Document Separator

**SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING  
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# CALIFORNIA

**275 Minutes**

## **SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES**

<b>1:10PM - 1:25PM</b>	<b>15 Minutes</b>	<b>Governor Pete Wilson</b>
<b>1:25PM - 1:35PM</b>	<b>10 Minutes</b>	<b>Senator Dianne Feinstein</b>
<b>1:35PM - 1:45PM</b>	<b>10 Minutes</b>	<b>Senator Barbara Boxer</b>
<b><u>Long Beach Naval Shipyard</u></b>		
<b>1:45PM - 1:50PM</b>	<b>5 Minutes</b>	<b>Mayor Beverly O'Neill, Long Beach, CA</b>
<b>1:50PM - 1:52PM</b>	<b>2 Minutes</b>	<b>Ms. Carmen Perez President, Long Beach Board of Harbor Commissioners</b>
<b>1:52PM - 2:00PM</b>	<b>8 Minutes</b>	<b>Congressman Steve Horn</b>
<b>2:00PM - 2:10PM</b>	<b>10 Minutes</b>	<b>Vice Admiral Peter Hekman, USN (Ret) Vice President, Syntek Technologies, Inc.</b>
<b>2:10PM - 2:20PM</b>	<b>10 Minutes</b>	<b>Dr. Robert Johnson Vice President, Syntek Technologies, Inc.</b>
<b>2:20PM - 2:27PM</b>	<b>7 Minutes</b>	<b>Mr. Bill Gurzi Chairman, Committee to Save Our Shipyard</b>
<b>2:27PM - 2:34PM</b>	<b>7 Minutes</b>	<b>Vice Admiral Peter Hekman, USN (Ret) Vice President, Syntek Technologies, Inc.</b>
<b>2:34PM - 2:41PM</b>	<b>7 Minutes</b>	<b>Dr. Robert Johnson Vice President, Syntek Technologies, Inc.</b>
<b>2:41PM - 2:44PM</b>	<b>3 Minutes</b>	<b>Congressman Steve Horn</b>
<b>2:44PM - 2:55PM</b>	<b>11 Minutes</b>	<b>Questions and Answers</b>

# CALIFORNIA

## CONTINUED

**2:55PM - 3:05PM**                    **10 Minutes**    **BREAK**

**Sierra Army Depot**

**3:05PM - 3:15PM**                    **10 Minutes**    **Mr. Jack Lensing**  
**Chairman, Committee to Retain Sierra**  
**Army Depot**

**3:15PM - 3:23PM**                    **8 Minutes**    **Mayor Jim Jesky, Susanville, CA**

**3:23PM - 3:31PM**                    **8 Minutes**    **Mr. Lyle Lough**  
**Lassen County Supervisor**

**3:31PM - 3:33PM**                    **2 Minutes**    **Mr. Jack Lensing**  
**Chairman, Committee to Retain Sierra**  
**Army Depot**

**Support Staff:**  
**Mr. John Murphy, Survivor's Group Consulting**  
**Mr. Robert Sorvaag, Director, Lassen County**  
**Community Development Department**

**3:33PM - 3:38PM**                    **5 Minutes**    **Mr. Mike DiGiordano, Staffmember,**  
**Congressman Herger**

**3:38PM - 3:40PM**                    **2 Minutes**    **Questions and Answers**

**NAVPERS R&D, Naval Health Research Center**  
**and NISE**

**3:40PM - 4:10PM**                    **30 Minutes**    **Councilman Harry Mathis (CAPT, USN Ret)**

**Ft. Hunter Liggett**

**4:10PM - 4:12PM**                    **2 Minutes**    **Congressman Sam Farr**

**4:12PM - 4:14PM**                    **2 Minutes**    **Col Red Walkley (Ret)**  
**Former Garrison Commander,**  
**Ft. Hunter Liggett**

# CALIFORNIA

## CONTINUED

### Ft. Hunter Liggett (cont.)

4:14PM - 4:21PM	7 Minutes	Dr. Marion Bryson Retired Director of TEC, Ft. Hunter Liggett
4:21PM - 4:25PM	4 Minutes	Mr. Ernest Seglie Office of the Secretary of Defense Scientific Advisor, Op Test & Eval
4:25PM - 4:28PM	3 Minutes	Col Red Walkley (Ret) Former Garrison Commander, Ft. Hunter Liggett
4:28PM - 4:35PM	7 Minutes	Supervisor Edith Johnsen Vice-Chair, Monterey County Board of Supervisors

### McClellan AFB

4:35PM - 4:40PM	5 Minutes	Congressman Vic Fazio
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### Southwest Test Complex

4:40PM - 4:45PM	5 Minutes	Mr. Jack Connell Executive Director, Indian Wells Valley 2000, Partnership for Progress
4:45PM - 4:55PM	10 Minutes	BREAK

### Onizuka & Moffett

4:55PM - 5:05PM	10 Minutes	Ms. Robin N. Parker Councilmember, Sunnyvale, CA
5:05PM - 5:20PM	15 Minutes	Mayor Barbara Waldman, Sunnyvale, CA Mayor Patricia Figueroa, Mountain View, CA
5:20PM - 5:35PM	15 Minutes	Mr. John Kitching President, Sunnyvale Ch. of Commerce
5:35PM - 5:50PM	15 Minutes	TBD
5:50PM - 6:05PM	15 Minutes	Congresswoman Anna Eshoo







## CALIFORNIA

### **Long Beach Naval Shipyard**

1. We understand that Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard has a carrier-capable graving dock. How does it compare to Dry-dock 1 at Long Beach?
2. How much work is the Supervisor of Shipbuilding overseeing in the Long Beach vicinity? What would be the effect of the closure of the shipyard on that workload?

### **Sierra Army Depot**

The Secretary of Defense has recommended closure of all Army ammunition storage depots classified as "Tier 3" except Sierra. Sierra is recommended for realignment to a depot activity, losing its conventional ammunition mission. It will continue to store non-ammunition items.

1. Elected officials have challenged Sierra's classification as a Tier 3 depot. What specific errors have been found?
2. Has the National Guard evaluated using Sierra's storage facilities? Do they have an interest in these facilities?

The estimated economic impact of this realignment is 7.4% of the Lassen County job base over 5 years. How does this compare with unemployment levels in the rest of California.

## Fort Hunter Liggett

The Army has recommended realigning Fort Hunter Liggett by relocating the Test and Experimentation Center to Fort Bliss, Texas and eliminating the Active Component garrison at the base. We have heard that the California National Guard is strongly interested in conducting future training and utilizing the maneuver areas, ranges, and some buildings there, but has no interest in operating the cantonment area.

1. How much of the existing staff at Fort Hunter Liggett are California National Guard or state employees, and how many would still work there after realignment is completed?
2. Has the California National Guard prepared a request for additional federal funding for future operations such as Range Control, maintenance, fire and safety, and similar requirements to support training?
3. What are the estimated additional annual costs to support the anticipated training?
4. If the realignment recommendation is approved and implemented, how many personnel are projected to be working or training at Fort Hunter Liggett on an average day?
5. Do you have any knowledge of any critically unique reasons why the Test and Experimentation Center can not perform most of its functions and missions at Fort Bliss and White Sands Missile Range?



## **McClellan Air Force Base**

1. The Air Force and DOD have recommended downsizing workloads at all five ALC's as a substitute for one or two depot closures. To achieve savings, depot work will be "reengineered" to free up excess space. In addition, depots will take a 15 percent reduction in personnel as a benefit of streamlined operations resulting from the "reengineered" workload. In your view, is it realistic to assume that a 15% savings through re-engineering is achievable? How will the 15 percent reduction make your operations more efficient and produce the savings cited by the Air Force?
2. The Air Force has significantly downsized the operations of its ALC's over the past several years. How is the proposed ALC downsize in place recommendation to the Commission any different than past Air Force downsizing actions?
3. In your view, would the existing infrastructure (i.e., buildings and equipment) be sufficient to support a significantly larger volume of work than the ALC's are now assigned?

## **Onizuka Air Station**

1. What effect would closure of Onizuka Air Station family housing units; the medical clinic; Morale, Welfare, and Recreation program facilities; and the Navy Exchange, which is sponsored by Onizuka Air Station, have on NASA and Moffett Federal Airfield's ability to provide base operations support to remaining DOD personnel?
2. If Onizuka Air Station closes its annex facilities at Moffett Federal Airfield, then what effect would that action have on NASA's attempts to attract other tenants and sustain the concept of a federal airfield?

## **Moffett Federal Airfield Air Guard Station**

The Air National Guard unit at Moffett Federal Airfield currently provides services that are necessary to support operation of the airfield. In turn, NASA reimburses the Guard for these services. If the Air National Guard unit relocates to McClellan AFB, NASA will have to replace those services if it wants to continue operation of the airfield.

1. How will the proposed relocation of the Air National Guard unit and the realignment of Onizuka affect NASA's ability to operate Moffett Federal Airfield?
2. Will NASA's cost to operate the airfield increase if the Guard unit relocates?

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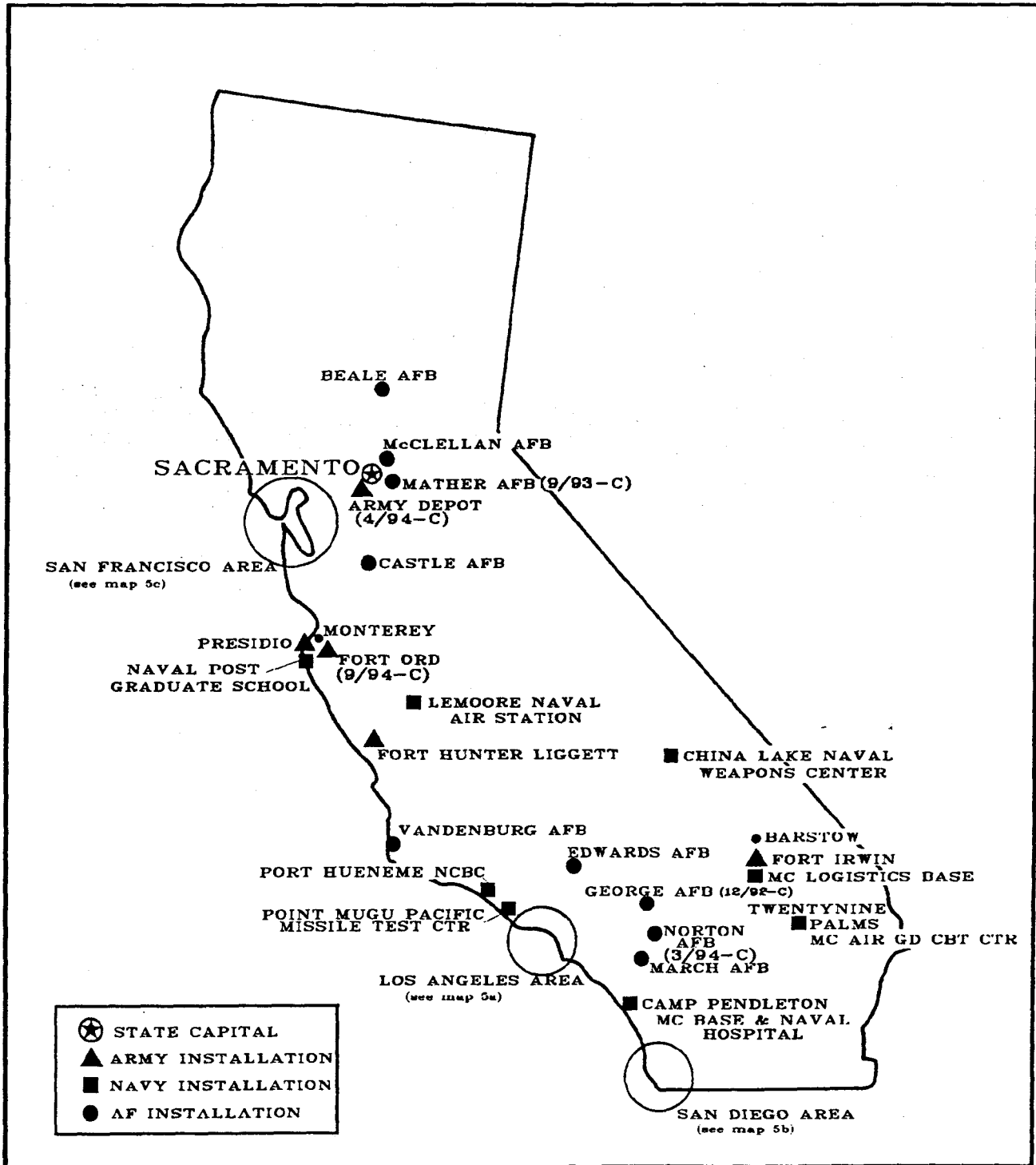
**SUPERVISOR OF SHIP BUILDING, CONVERSION AND REPAIR, LONG BEACH**

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendations

**STATE CLOSURE HISTORY**

# MAP NO. 5

## CALIFORNIA



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services  
Directorate for Information  
Operations and Reports

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# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Defense Contract Management District West (DCMDW) El Segundo, California

**Recommendation:** This is a redirect of the following BRAC 93 Commission recommendation: "Relocate the Defense Contract Management District, El Segundo, California, to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Los Angeles, California, or space obtained from exchange of land for space between the Navy and the Port Authority/City of Long Beach." The current recommendation is expanded to read: Relocate the DCMD, El Segundo, CA, (a) to Government property in the Los Angeles/Long Beach area, or, (b) to space obtained from exchange of land between the Navy and Port Authority/City of Long Beach, or (c) to a purchased office building, whichever is the most cost-effective for DoD.

**Justification:** The Defense Contract Management District West is currently located in GSA-leased administrative space in El Segundo, CA. The BRAC 93 Commission found it was cost effective for DCMD West to move from leased space to DoD-owned property. The Navy has been involved in exploratory discussions on behalf of DLA. However, the President's Five-Point Revitalization Plan, which affords communities the opportunity to obtain installations without substantial compensation, has significantly impacted the Navy's ability to consummate a land exchange at Long Beach with the Port Authority/City of Long Beach. The Long Beach Naval Shipyard, another option, has been placed on the BRAC 95 list for closure.

In order to attain the significant savings which will result by moving the organization into DoD space, the BRAC 93 recommendation is revised/expanded. This redirect eliminates the cost of a warehouse and reflects the requirement for reduced administrative space. This recommendation is consistent with the DCMC Concept of Operations and the DLA BRAC 95 Decision Rules.

**Return on Investment:** This is a redirect of a BRAC 93 recommendation. The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$10.3 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$10.9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$4.2 million with a return on investment expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$51.2 million.

**Impacts:** This recommendation will not result in a change in employment in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, California Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area because all affected jobs will remain in that area. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential

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# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Fort Hunter Liggett, California

**Recommendation:** Realign Fort Hunter Liggett by relocating the U.S. Army Test and Experimentation Center (TEC) missions and functions to Fort Bliss, Texas. Eliminate the Active Component mission. Retain minimum essential facilities and training area as an enclave to support the Reserve Components (RC).

**Justification:** Fort Hunter Liggett is low in military value compared to other major training area installations and has few Active Component tenants. Relocation of the Test and Experimentation Center optimizes the unique test capabilities afforded by Fort Bliss and White Sands Missile Range.

Fort Hunter Liggett's maneuver space is key to Reserve Component training requirements. Since it is a primary maneuver area for mechanized units in the western United States, retention of its unique training lands is essential.

**Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$12 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$5 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$64 million.

**Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 686 jobs (478 direct jobs and 208 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Salinas, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.3 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 0.32 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.



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# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, and Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California

**Recommendation:** Change the receiving sites for "squadrons and related activities at NAS Miramar" specified by the 1993 Commission (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-18) from "NAS Lemoore and NAS Fallon" to "other naval air stations, primarily NAS Oceana, Virginia, NAS North Island, California, and NAS Fallon, Nevada." Change the receiving sites for MCAS Tustin, California, specified by the 1993 Commission from "NAS North Island, NAS Miramar, or MCAS Camp Pendleton" to "other naval air stations, primarily MCAS New River, North Carolina; MCB Hawaii (MCAF Kaneohe Bay); MCAS Camp Pendleton, California; and NAS Miramar, California."

**Justification:** This recommendation furthers the restructuring initiatives of operational bases commenced in BRAC 93 and also recognizes that the FY 2001 Force Structure Plan further reduced force levels from those in the FY 1999 Force Structure Plan applicable to BRAC 93. These force level reductions required the Department of the Navy not only to eliminate additional excess capacity but to do so in a way that retained only the infrastructure necessary to support future force levels and did not impede operational flexibility for the deployment of that force. Full implementation of the BRAC 93 recommendations relating to operational air stations would require the construction of substantial new capacity at installations on both coasts, which only exacerbates the level of excess capacity in this subcategory of installations. Revising the receiving sites for assets from these installations in this and other air station recommendations eliminates the need for this construction of new capacity, such that the total savings are equivalent to the replacement plant value of an existing tactical aviation naval air station. Further, within the context of the FY 2001 Force Structure Plan, the mix of operational air stations and the assets they support resulting from these recommendations provides substantial operational flexibility. For instance, the single siting of F-14s at Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, fully utilizes that installation's capacity and avoids the need to provide support on both coasts for this aircraft series which is scheduled to leave the active inventory. This recommendation also permits the relocation of Marine Corps helicopter squadrons in the manner best able to meet operational imperatives.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$90.2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$293 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$6.9 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$346.8 million.

# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Since this action affects unexecuted relocations resulting from prior BRAC recommendations, it causes no net change in current employment in either the San Diego MSA or the Kings County, California economic areas. However, the anticipated 10.9% increase in the Kings County employment base and the anticipated 0.1% increase in the San Diego employment base will not occur.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** The relocation of Navy and Marine Corps aviation assets in this recommendation generally will have a positive impact on the environment, particularly on the air quality in the areas in which NAS Lemoore and MCAS Miramar are located. The introduction of additional aircraft and personnel to the Norfolk, Virginia, area is not expected to have an adverse impact on the air quality of this area in that the net effect of adding these aircraft and personnel, when compared to force structure reductions by FY 2001, is a reduction from FY 1990 levels. However, a conformity determination will be required that takes into account any impact these actions may have on the air quality of these areas. Further, the utility infrastructure at each receiving site has sufficient capacity to handle these additional personnel. There is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.

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# DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

## SUMMARY SHEET

### McCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

#### INSTALLATION MISSION

The Sacramento Air Logistics Center is the primary employer on McClellan Air Force Base. The center provides worldwide logistics management and depot maintenance for the F-4, F-22, F/EF-111, F-117, A-7 and A-10 aircraft. The center also provides depot maintenance work on surveillance and warning systems, ground communication and electronic equipment, and radar. Also located at McClellan are the 938th engineering Installation squadron, 4th Air Force and the 940th Air Refueling Wing.

#### DOD RECOMMENDATION:

- Realign McClellan Air Force Base. Relocate the 129th Rescue Group from Moffett Federal Airfield Guard Station, California. Relocate the 162nd Combat Communication Group and the 149th Combat Communication Squadron from North Highlands Air Guard Station, California.
- Downsize Sacramento Air Logistics Center. The 1 March BRAC recommendation to the Commission would have resulted in the consolidation of the following workload at Sacramento: (1) composites and plastics, (2) hydraulics, (3) instruments and displays, (4) electrical/mechanical support equipment, and (5) injection molding. Correspondence from the Air Force headquarters, in response to Commission staff questions, indicates that Sacramento will be transferring part of the following work to other centers: (1)airborne electronic automatic equipment software, (2) avionics, (3) sheetmetal repair, (4) sheetmetal manufacturing, (5) tubing manufacturing, (6) machine manufacturing, (7)plating, (8) electronic manufacturing, (9) electrical manufacturing and (10) foundry operations,

#### DOD JUSTIFICATION

- At Moffet Federal Airfield, the 129th Rescue Group provides manpower for the airfield's crash, fire and rescue, air traffic control, and security police service and pays a portion of the total associated costs. The 129th also pays a share of other base operation costs. These costs have risen significantly since NAS Moffett realigned to Moffett Federal Airfield, and can be avoided if the unit is moved to an active duty airfield.

- The relocation of the 162nd Combat Communication Group and the 149th Combat Communication Squadron will provide more cost-effective basing arrangements that presently exists by avoiding some of the costs associated with maintaining the installation.
- Reductions in force structure have resulted in excess depot capacity across Air Force depots. The recommended Air Logistic Center realignments will consolidate production lines and move workload to a minimum number of locations, allowing the reduction of personnel, infrastructure and other costs. The net effect of the realignments is to transfer approximately 3.5 million direct labor hours and to eliminate 37 production lines across the five depots. These actions will allow the Air Force to demolish or mothball facilities, or make them available for use by other agencies. These consolidations will reduce excess capacity, enhance efficiencies, and produce cost savings without the one-time costs associated with closing a depot. Air Force actions to reduce depot capacity will result in a reduction of real property infrastructure equal to 1.5 depots and a reduction in man-hour capacity equivalent to about two depots.

### ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- The cost benefit of the Air Force recommendation to downsize in place all five air logistics centers versus the joint cross service group proposal to close 2 air logistics centers. The joint cross service group proposed an alternative which suggested that the Sacramento and San Antonio center should be closed. Under the cross service scenario, Ogden ALC would likely gain additional personnel spaces.
- McClellan Air Force Base was ranked by the Air Force in the lowest base tier.

### COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

#### Cost Savings for ALC

The downsize in place strategy requires every ALC to be realigned. It requires downsizing of all ALCs and therefore requires that the entire strategy be executed to achieve Air Force-wide savings. Air Force wide savings from the downsize in place strategy are:

- |                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| • One-Time Cost:                    | \$ 183.0 million |
| • Net Savings During Implementation | \$ 138.7 million |
| • Annual Recurring Savings:         | \$ 89.0 million  |
| • Break-Even Year                   | 2 years          |
| • Net Present Value Over 20 years   | \$ 991.2 million |

In response to a request by Commission staff, the Air Force developed separate cost and savings data for each ALC included in the Air Force-wide downsize strategy. The cost and savings for the Sacramento center are:

- |                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| • One-Time Cost:                   | \$ 41,680 |
| • Net Costs During Implementation: | \$ 41,680 |

- Annual Recurring Costs \$ 253
- Break-Even Year: Never
- Net Present Value Over 20 years (Costs): \$ 44,305

**MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS**

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
<b>Baseline</b> (AFB)	2,774	8,882	0
Reductions	0	0	0
(ANG) Realignments	85	253	0
Total	0	0	0

**NOTE:** The Secretary's March 1, 1995 Base Closure and Realignment Report states that Sacramento Air Logistics Center would not be impacted by the downsize in place recommendation. Subsequent to release of the Secretary's report, the Air Force changed its manpower implication statistics several times. First the Air Force determined that the Sacramento Center would gain 14 civilian personnel authorizations, primarily due to the consolidation of foundry and composite consolidations at Sacramento. Upon further analysis, the Air Force determined that Sacramento would lose 118 positions under the downsize in place option, primarily because consolidation of foundry at Sacramento was no longer considered a viable option.

On April 11, 1995 the Air Force indicated that it will updated its BRAC recommendation to the Commission. The update of the original BRAC recommendation is the result of recently completed site surveys which suggest that the Sacramento center will be losing 118 civilian personnel authorizations. Supporting documentation and COBRAs has not yet been forwarded to the Commission.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- McClellan Air Force Base is on the National Priority List. The base is also located in an area of non attainment for air quality.

**REPRESENTATION**

Senators: Dianne Feinstein  
Barbara Boxer

Representatives: Vic Fazio  
Robert Matsui

Governor: Pete Wilson

## MILITARY ISSUES

- None at this time

## ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Gain (original BRAC recommendation) :134 civilians, 245 military
- Realignment (original BRAC recommendation) of workload into and out of Sacramento ALC is not anticipated to result in any employment losses.
  
- MSA Job Base: jobs
- Percentage: percent decrease/ increase
- Cumulative Economic Impact: percent decrease/ increase

## COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

In February 1995, Sacramento Community Officials stated to Commission staff that if McClellan were to close, there would be a cost of more than one billion dollars to perform a technical environmental clean-up. At the same meeting community officials raised the issue of cumulative economic impact. They stated McClellan had a half billion dollar payroll and they were concerned about the cumulative economic impact for the area if McClellan were to also close. The Sacramento Community Officials stated that McClellan's facility capacity and air emission reduction credits would permit McClellan to triple its workload.

Reese, Cross Service Team 04/19/95 11:00

# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Air Logistics Centers

**Recommendation:** Realign the Air Logistics Centers (ALC) at Hill AFB, Utah; Kelly AFB, Texas; McClellan AFB, California; Robins AFB, Georgia; and Tinker AFB, Oklahoma. Consolidate the followings workloads at the designated receiver locations:

<u>Commodity/Workload</u>	<u>Receiving Locations</u>
Composites and plastics	SM-ALC, McClellan AFB
Hydraulics	SM-ALC, McClellan AFB
Tubing manufacturing	WR-ALC, Robins AFB
Airborne electronic automatic equipment software	WR-ALC, Robins AFB, OC-ALC, Tinker AFB, OO-ALC, Hill AFB
Sheet metal repair and manufacturing	OO-ALC, Hill AFB, WR-ALC, Robins AFB
Machining manufacturing	OC-ALC, Tinker AFB, WR-ALC, Robins AFB
Foundry operations	SA-ALC, Kelly AFB, OO-ALC, Hill AFB
Instruments/displays	SM-ALC, McClellan AFB (some unique work remains at OO-ALC, Hill AFB and WR-ALC, Robins AFB)
Airborne electronics	WR-ALC, Robins AFB, OC-ALC, Tinker AFB, OO-ALC, Hill AFB
Electronic manufacturing (printed wire boards)	WR-ALC, Robins AFB
Electrical/mechanical support equipment	SM-ALC, McClellan AFB
Injection molding	SM-ALC, McClellan AFB
Industrial plant equipment software	SA-ALC, Kelly AFB
Plating	OC-ALC, Tinker AFB, OO-ALC, Hill AFB, SA-ALC, Kelly AFB, WR-ALC, Robins AFB

Move the required equipment and any required personnel to the receiving location. These actions will create or strengthen Technical Repair Centers at the receiving locations in the respective commodities. Minimal workload in each of the commodities may continue to be performed at the other ALCs as required.

## 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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**Justification:** Reductions in force structure have resulted in excess depot maintenance capacity across Air Force depots. The recommended realignments will consolidate production lines and move workload to a minimum number of locations, allowing the reduction of personnel, infrastructure, and other costs. The net effect of the realignments is to transfer approximately 3.5 million direct labor hours and to eliminate 37 product lines across the five depots. These actions will allow the Air Force to demolish or mothball facilities, or to make them available for use by other agencies. These consolidations will reduce excess capacity, enhance efficiencies, and produce substantial cost savings without the extraordinary one-time costs associated with closing a single depot.

This action is part of a broader Air Force effort to downsize, reduce depot capacity and infrastructure, and achieve cost savings in a financially prudent manner consistent with mission requirements. Programmed work reductions, downsizing through contracting or transfer to other Service depots, and the consolidation of workloads recommended above result in the reduction of real property infrastructure equal to 1.5 depots, and a reduction in manhour capacity equivalent to about two depots. The proposed moves also make available over 25 million cubic feet of space to the Defense Logistics Agency for storage and other purposes, plus space to accept part of the Defense Nuclear Agency and other displaced Air Force missions. This approach enhances the cost effectiveness of the overall Department of Defense's closure and realignment recommendations. The downsizing of all depots is consistent with DoD efforts to reduce excess maintenance capacity, reduce cost, improve efficiency of depot management, and increase contractor support for DoD requirements.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$183 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$138.7 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$89 million with a return on investment expected in two years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$991.2 million.

### TINKER

**Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,040 jobs (1,180 direct jobs and 1,860 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.5 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.3 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration of Tinker AFB will continue.

### ROBINS

**Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,168 jobs (534 direct jobs and 634 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Macon, Georgia Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.7 percent of the economic

## 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.7 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration of Robins AFB will continue.

### KELLY

**Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,446 jobs (555 direct jobs and 891 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Antonio, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations, including the relocation of some Air Force activities into the San Antonio area, and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.9 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration will continue.

### McCLELLAN and HILL

**Impacts:** The recommendations pertaining to consolidations of workloads at these two centers are not anticipated to result in employment losses or significant environmental impact.

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# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Moffett Federal Airfield Air Guard Station, California

**Recommendation:** Close Moffett Federal Airfield Air Guard Station. Relocate the 129th Rescue Group and associated aircraft to McClellan AFB, California.

**Justification:** At Moffett Federal Airfield, the 129th Rescue Group (RQG) provides manpower for the airfield's crash, fire and rescue, air traffic control, and security police services, and pays a portion of the total associated costs. The ANG also pays a share of other base operating support costs. These costs to the ANG have risen significantly since NAS Moffett realigned to Moffett Federal Airfield, and can be avoided if the unit is moved to an active duty airfield.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$15.2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$4.4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$4.8 million with a return on investment expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$50.1 million.

**Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 507 jobs (318 direct jobs and 189 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Jose, California Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.5 percent of employment in the economic area. Review of demographic data projects no negative impact on recruiting. This action will have minimal environmental impact.

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# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Naval Air Station, Alameda, California

**Recommendation:** Change the receiving sites specified by the 1993 Commission for the closure of Naval Air Station, Alameda, California (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-35) for "aircraft along with the dedicated personnel, equipment and support" and "reserve aviation assets" from "NAS North Island" and "NASA Ames/Moffett Field," respectively, to "other naval air stations, primarily the Naval Air Facility, Corpus Christi, Texas, to support the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence, Naval Station, Ingleside, Texas."

**Justification:** The decision to collocate all mine warfare assets, including air assets, at the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence at Naval Station, Ingleside, Texas, coupled with the lack of existing facilities at Naval Air Station, North Island, support this movement of mine warfare helicopter assets to Texas. With this collocation of assets, the Navy can conduct training and operations with the full spectrum of mine warfare assets from one location, significantly enhancing its mine warfare countermeasures capability. This action is also consistent with the Department's approach for other naval air stations of eliminating capacity by not building new capacity.

**Return on Investment:** The return on investment data below applies to the closure of NAS Meridian, the closure of NTTC Meridian, the realignment of NAS Corpus Christi to a NAF, and the NAS Alameda redirect. The total estimated one-time cost to implement these recommendations is \$83.4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$158.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$33.4 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$471.2 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Since this action affects unexecuted-relocations resulting from prior BRAC recommendations, it causes no net change in employment in the San Diego, California MSA economic area. However, the anticipated small increase in the employment base in this economic area will not occur.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** This redirection involves only the relocation of the mine warfare helicopter assets (both active and reserve aircraft) to the Naval Air Facility, Corpus Christi, Texas, in support of the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence at Naval Station, Ingleside, Texas, instead of to Naval Air Station, North Island, California. Therefore, this relocation will have a positive impact on the environment. The Corpus Christi area is in attainment for all of the major air pollutants, while the San Diego area is in severe non-attainment for ozone. The

## 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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addition of these assets to the Corpus Christi area is not expected to have an impact on the environment. However, if a conformity determination is required to assess the impact of this move on the local air quality, one will be performed. There are no adverse impacts on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historic resources occasioned by this recommendation.

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# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering West Coast Division, San Diego, California

**Recommendation:** Disestablish the In-Service Engineering West Coast Division (NISE West), San Diego, California, of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC), including the Taylor Street Special Use Area, and consolidate necessary functions and personnel with the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, RDT&E Division, either in the NCCOSC RDT&E Division spaces at Point Loma, California, or in current NISE West spaces in San Diego, California.

**Justification:** There is an overall reduction in operational forces and a sharp decline of the DON budget through FY 2001. Specific reductions for technical centers are difficult to determine, because these activities are supported through customer orders. However, the level of forces and the budget are reliable indicators of sharp declines in technical center workload through FY 2001, which leads to a recognition of excess capacity in these activities. This excess and the imbalance in force and resource levels dictate closure/realignment or consolidation of activities wherever practicable. This action permits the elimination of the command and support structure of the closing activity resulting in improved efficiency, reduced costs, and reduced excess capacity.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$1.8 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$19.3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$4.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$60 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 168 jobs (58 direct jobs and 110 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Diego, California MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 1.2 percent of employment in the economic area.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** The closure of NISE West San Diego will have no appreciable impact on the environment since all relocation of personnel will be within the local area and within the same air quality district. The gaining sites have sufficient space for rehabilitation and

## **1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications**

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adequate capacity in the utility infrastructure to handle this additional load. There is no impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.

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# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, California

**Recommendation:** Disestablish the Naval Health Research Center (NHRC), San Diego, California, and relocate necessary functions, personnel and equipment to the Bureau of Naval Personnel (BUPERS) at Memphis, Tennessee.

**Justification:** There is an overall reduction in operational forces and a sharp decline of the DON budget through FY 2001. Specific reductions for technical centers are difficult to determine, because these activities are supported through customer orders. However, the level of forces and the budget are reliable indicators of sharp declines in technical center workload through FY 2001, which leads to a recognition of excess capacity in these activities. This excess and the imbalance in force and resource levels dictate closure/realignment or consolidation of activities wherever practicable. This activity performs research and modelling and maintains databases in a number of personnel health and performance areas, and its consolidation with the Bureau of Naval Personnel not only reduces excess capacity but also aligns this activity with the DON's principal organization responsible for military personnel and the primary user of its products. The resulting synergy enhances the discharge of this responsibility while achieving necessary economies.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$6.2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$1.4 million with a return on investment expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$11.4 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 423 jobs (154 direct jobs and 269 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Diego, California MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 1.2 percent of employment in the economic area.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** The disestablishment of NHRC San Diego will have a positive impact on the environment in that this activity will be leaving an area that is in moderate non-attainment for carbon monoxide. The additional personnel being relocated to BUPERS Memphis represent a net decrease in personnel by FY 2001, and, accordingly, will not impact the environment at the receiving site, although a conformity determination may be required to assess

## **1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications**

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this impact. There is adequate capacity in the utility infrastructure at the receiving site to handle these relocating personnel. There is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.



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# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Naval Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego, California

**Recommendation:** Disestablish Naval Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego, California, and relocate its functions, and appropriate personnel, equipment, and support to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Memphis, Tennessee, and Naval Air Warfare Center, Training Systems Division, Orlando, Florida.

**Justification:** There is an overall reduction in operational forces and a sharp decline of the DON budget through FY 2001. Specific reductions for technical centers are difficult to determine, because these activities are supported through customer orders. However, the level of forces and the budget are reliable indicators of sharp declines in technical center workload through FY 2001, which leads to a recognition of excess capacity in these activities. This excess and the imbalance in force and resource levels dictate closure/realignment or consolidation of activities wherever practicable. Disestablishment of this technical center not only eliminates excess capacity but also collocates its functions with the primary user of its products. This recommendation permits the consolidation of appropriate functions at the new headquarters concentration for the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Memphis, Tennessee, and at the technical concentration for training systems and devices in Orlando, producing economies and efficiencies in the management of these functions.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$7.9 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$4.3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$1.9 million with a return on investment expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$14.9 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 611 jobs (219 direct jobs and 392 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Diego, California MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 1.2 percent of employment in the economic area.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** Disestablishing NPRDC San Diego will have a generally positive effect on the environment because it will be relocating personnel out of an area currently

## **1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications**

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in severe non-attainment for ozone. These personnel represent less than a 2 percent increase in the personnel at BUPERS Memphis, an area in moderate non-attainment for carbon monoxide, and thus will have a minimal impact on that region, although a conformity determination may be required to assess the impact on air quality from this action. Those personnel that are relocating to NAWCTSD Orlando, an area that is in attainment for carbon monoxide, represent less than a four percent increase in personnel and will not adversely affect that area. There will be no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.

# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Ship Repair Facility, Guam

**Recommendation:** Close the Naval Ship Repair Facility (SRF), Guam, except transfer appropriate assets, including the piers, the floating drydock, its typhoon basin anchorage, the recompression chamber, and the floating crane, to Naval Activities, Guam.

**Justification:** Despite substantial reductions in depot maintenance capability accomplished in prior base closure evolutions, as force levels continue to decline, there is additional excess capacity that needs to be eliminated. While operational and forward basing considerations require access to Guam, a fully functional ship repair facility is not required. The workload of SRF Guam can be entirely met by other Department of the Navy facilities. However, retention of the waterfront assets provides the DON with the ability to meet voyage repair and emergent requirements that may arise in the Western Pacific.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$8.4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$171.9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$37.8 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$529 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,321 jobs (663 direct jobs and 658 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Agana, Guam economic area, which is 2.0 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 10.6 percent of employment in the economic area. However, much of this impact involves the inclusion of Military Sealift Command mariners in the job loss statement, which does not reflect the temporary nature of their presence on Guam.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** The closure of the Ship Repair Facility Guam will have a generally positive impact on the environment because a significant industrial operation will be closed, including the removal of stationary emission sources associated with this operation. This will be a benefit to an already positive air quality situation on Guam. Further, this closure will not have an adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources.

# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam

**Recommendation:** Change the receiving site specified by the 1993 Commission (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-21) for "the aircraft, personnel, and associated equipment" from the closing Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam from "Andersen AFB, Guam" to "other naval or DoD air stations in the Continental United States and Hawaii."

**Justification:** Other BRAC 95 actions recommended the partial closure of Naval Activities, Guam, with retention of the waterfront assets, and the relocation of all of the vessels currently homeported at Naval Activities, Guam to Hawaii. Among the aircraft at Naval Activities, Guam is a squadron of helicopters performing logistics functions in support of these vessels. This redirect would collocate these helicopters with the vessels they support. Similarly, regarding the other aircraft at the closing Naval Air Station, the Fleet Commander-in-Chief desires operational synergies for his surveillance aircraft, which results in movement away from Guam. This redirect more centrally collocates those aircraft with similar assets in Hawaii and on the West Coast, while avoiding the new construction costs required in order to house these aircraft at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, consistent with the Department's approach of eliminating capacity by not building new capacity.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$43.8 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$213.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$21.7 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$418 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,641 jobs (1,272 direct jobs and 369 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Agana, Guam economic area, which is 2.5 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 10.6 percent of employment in the economic area. However, much of this impact involves the inclusion of MSC mariners in the job loss statement, which does not reflect the temporary nature of their presence on Guam.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** The Guam Air Pollution Control District is in attainment for carbon monoxide, ozone, and PM-10. Relocation of these aviation assets will remove a source of air emissions thus enhancing the air quality of Guam. Both NAS Whidbey Island and MCB/MCAF Hawaii are in an attainment area for carbon monoxide, ozone, and PM-10, and thus

## **1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications**

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this relocation will not require a conformity determination. NAS North Island, on the other hand, is in an area which is in moderate non-attainment for carbon monoxide and severe non-attainment for ozone. Thus, a conformity determination may be required to evaluate the impact on air quality. Plans to disestablish current active squadrons support the ability to obtain a conformity determination. Adequate utility support and undeveloped property for expansion exist at NAS North Island. Similarly, at NAS Whidbey Island, force downsizing over the next six years will be in excess of the additional personnel and aircraft from this action. There will be no adverse impact to threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.



# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Guam

**Recommendation:** Disestablish the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Guam.

**Justification:** Fleet and Industrial Supply Centers (FISC) are follower activities whose existence depends upon active fleet units in their homeport area. Prior and current BRAC actions closing both Naval Air Station, Guam and a portion of Naval Activities, Guam have significantly reduced this activity's customer base. The remaining workload can efficiently be handled by other activities on Guam or by other FISCs.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$18.4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$143 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$31.1 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$437.3 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 580 jobs (413 direct jobs and 167 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Agana, Guam economic area, which is 0.9 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 10.6 percent of employment in the economic area. However, much of this impact involves the inclusion of MSC mariners in the job loss statement, which does not reflect the temporary nature of their presence on Guam.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** The Guam Air Pollution Control District is in attainment for carbon monoxide, ozone, and PM-10. Closure of this activity will remove POV sources of air emissions, thus enhancing the air quality of Guam. A significant factor further contributing to an overall positive impact on the environment in Guam is the shutdown of fueling facilities at Guam, specifically at Sasa Valley and Tenjo. Not only does this action eliminate the need for continuous monitoring of fuel tanks but it also removes the potential for a fuel spill in an area that has been designated as part of the Guam National Wildlife Refuge. The elimination of military actions in areas occupied by the indigenous endangered species, the Common Moorhen, and in and near wetlands also will contribute positively to the environment in Guam.

# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Naval Activities, Guam

**Recommendation:** Realign Naval Activities Guam. Relocate all ammunition vessels and associated personnel and support to Naval Magazine, Lualualei, Hawaii. Relocate all other combat logistics force ships and associated personnel and support to Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Relocate Military Sealift Command personnel and Diego Garcia support functions to Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Disestablish the Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographic Center-WESTPAC, except for the Joint Typhoon Warning Center, which relocates to the Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographic Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Disestablish the Afloat Training Group-WESTPAC. All other Department of Defense activities that are presently on Guam may remain either as a tenant of Naval Activities, Guam or other appropriate naval activity. Retain waterfront assets for support, mobilization, and contingencies and to support the afloat tender.

**Justification:** Despite the large reduction in operational infrastructure accomplished during the 1993 round of base closure and realignment, since DON force structure experiences a reduction of over 10 percent by the year 2001, there continues to be additional excess capacity that must be eliminated. In evaluating operational bases, the goal was to retain only that infrastructure necessary to support the future force structure without impeding operational flexibility for deployment of that force. Shifting deployment patterns in the Pacific Fleet reduce the need for a fully functional naval station. Operational and forward basing considerations require access to Guam. However, since no combatant ships are homeported there, elimination of the naval station facilities which are not required to support mobilization and/or contingency operations allows removal of excess capacity while retaining this necessary access.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$93.1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$66.3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$42.5 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$474.3 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,359 jobs (2,421 direct jobs and 938 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Agana, Guam economic area, which is 5.0 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 10.6 percent of employment in the economic area. It should be recognized, however, that a major segment of these jobs is attributable to crews of the Military Sealift Command ships, whose presence on the island is sporadic in any given year.

## 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** The closure of a portion of Naval Activities, Guam will have a generally positive effect on the environment because of the elimination of permitted stationary sources of air emissions associated with naval operations. In addition, the removal of military activity in areas occupied by threatened/endangered species and wetlands contributes positively to the environment. Sufficient unrestricted land is available for expansion at each of the receiving sites, and adequate capacity exists in their environmental facilities (such as water treatment and wastewater treatment plants) to handle the increases in personnel attendant to this closure.

## **BASE VISIT REPORT**

**NAVAL ACTIVITIES, GUAM; SHIP REPAIR FACILITY, GUAM; FLEET AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER , GUAM AND NAVAL AIR STATION, AGANA GUAM**

**28 - 29 MARCH, 1995**

### **LEAD COMMISSIONER:**

Ms. Wendi Steele

### **ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER:**

Mr. Al Cornella

### **COMMISSION STAFF:**

Mr. Charlie Smith, Executive Director

Mr. Eric Lindenbaum, Navy Senior Analyst

Ms. Liz King, Counsel

Mr. John Earnhardt, Assistant Communications Director

Ms. Ziba Ayeen, Travel Assistant

### **LIST OF ATTENDEES:**

RADM Brewer (COMNAVMAR)

CAPT Etro (Commander Naval Pacific Metoc Center West)

CAPT Skirm (COMMPSRON Three)

CAPT Davis (Commander Fleet Industrial Supply Center, Guam)

CAPT Hope (Commander NAVACT, Guam)

CAPT Bermudes (Commander SRF, Guam)

CAPT Wieczynski (USCG) (Commander Fourteenth Coast Guard District)

CDR Blandford (Commander HC - 5 Helicopter Squadron)

CDR Eckert (COMNAVMAR N4)

## **BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:**

This geographically unique island is home to several naval commands which provide a wide range of military support. Foremost among these are the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Center (NCTAMS) Guam; Naval Ship Repair Facility (SRF) Guam; Naval Air Station (NAS) Agana, Guam; Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC) Guam; Naval Magazine (NAVMAG) Guam; Naval Activities (NAVACT) Guam, Naval Hospital Guam, and Naval Meteorology and Oceanographic Center (Western Pacific)/ Joint Typhoon Warning Center. While the names of the commands partially explain their mission, it is the fact they perform those missions at this particular location which gives the various commands their military value.

Specifically,

- NCTAMS provides up/down link relay station capabilities for Western Pacific and Indian Ocean satellites and the associated personnel support for those relays.
- SRF Guam, along with the submarine tender stationed in Guam, provides the Navy with the capability to perform voyage repair and meet emergent requirements that may arise in the Western Pacific. The primary work load of SRF Guam has been maintenance on ships homeported in Guam.
- NAS Agana, Guam was once a major base of maritime patrol aircraft, but a shift in operational requirements have removed the need for this type of aircraft in this region. Presently only a logistic helicopter squadron is based at NAS Agana, GUAM.
- FISC Guam is the supply center which is tied to supporting the Military Sealift Command (MSC) logistic vessels which presently are home based from Guam and for the other Naval activities located at Guam. This facility includes the Fuel Farm which houses operational and war reserve fuels.
- NAVMAG Guam (now part of Naval Activities, Guam) provides a forward stockpile of ordnance which is serviced by two MSC ammunition vessels.
- NAVACT, Guam (formerly Naval Station Guam) is the waterfront and general services which provide the support ships and the tender which are based out of Guam.
- Naval Hospital Guam provides medical support for DoD personnel and dependents in the Guam area.
- Naval Meteorology and Oceanographic Center (Western Pacific) and Joint Typhoon Warning Center is the support organization for providing weather (surface and sub-surface) predictions and storm warnings for all U. S. agencies in the western pacific.

### **DOD RECOMMENDATION:**

- Disestablish SRF Guam, (including the Fuel Farm) and retain access.
- Relocate helicopter squadron formerly stationed at NAS Agana to NAS Barbers Point, Hawaii. (Redirect of 1993 recommendation where helicopter squadron was sent to Andersen Air Force Base, Guam)
- Disestablish FISC Guam.
- Relocate MSC ammunition vessels, personnel and support from Guam to Weapons Station Lualualei, Hawaii.
- Relocate MSC personnel and units to Naval Station Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
- Disestablish Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographic Center except for Joint Typhoon Warning Center which relocates to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
- Disestablish Afloat Training Group Western Pacific.

### **DOD JUSTIFICATION:**

- Shifting deployment patterns in the Pacific Fleet reduce the need for a fully functional naval station.
- With reduction in work load and stationing of Guam homeported vessels elsewhere, a fully functional SRF in Guam no longer needed.
- FISC is a "follower" activity whose existence depends on the active fleet units in the homeport area. With their removal, FISC is longer required.
- Access will be maintained to the waterfront and other facilities in order to support future contingency operations.

### **MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:**

- Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Guam.
- Ship Repair Facility, Guam.
- Naval Activities, Guam (includes former Naval Magazine and Naval Station Guam.)
- Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographic Center and Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Guam.
- Commander Naval Forces Marianas Headquarters.
- Coast Guard Detachment, Guam.
- Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam.

Following Main facilities were viewed from the air and discussed with respective commanders and/or representatives:

- Naval Hospital, Guam.
- Andersen Air Force Base, Guam.
- Navy Computer and Telecommunications Center, Guam.

## KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

For **Naval Activities Guam** the following key issues were identified: (Note :Senator Forbes of the 23rd Guam Legislature requested the Naval Magazine on Guam be closed down. The request was co-signed by 11 other members of the legislature.)

- The **Naval Magazine** has several unique features not available at the Andersen Air Force Base magazine; these include:
  - New Tomahawk Cruise Missile storage facilities.
  - Wider magazine access doors for Navy Standard Missile storage.
  - Marine Mine Construction facilities.
  - Jungle training capability for large scale training evolutions (AAFB is limited to 100 participants due to environmental restrictions).
  - Shorter magazine to ship time by 50 minutes per load and will not have to transit downtown Agana with Ammo (If ammo were to be relocated at AAFB).
  - The NAVMAG area also includes the Pena Reservoir (the only reservoir on Guam) from which the Navy water distribution systems draws from. This is one of two water distribution systems on the island with the other being operated by GovGuam and being fed by natural springs. Security considerations and safety reasons have precluded the Navy's water system from being turned over to GovGuam.
- While not a direct NAVMAG issue, earthquake damage to the primary Tomahawk loading pier, Sierra, needs to be repaired if it is to be functional. Presently Kilo pier (the ammo handling pier) is used to load Tomahawk cruise missiles when the seas are not too rough. Approximately \$9 million is needed to fully fix Sierra pier and CINCPACFLT Adm. Zlatoper has stated the request for funds has been passed through his office with his endorsement. This money has been requested during previous budgets but has yet to be received.
- Finally under the NAVACT section, while funds for the repair of all piers damaged during the earthquake in Apra Harbor have been requested, according to CINCPACFLT with the limited funding environment other higher priority requirements will most likely preclude the repair of all of the piers. This combined with explosive arc limitations for both the tender and the Tomahawk loading pier (when in use) will complicate any reuse of the waterfront by any commercial concern.

**For the Naval Meteorology and Oceanographic Center (WESTPAC) and Joint Typhoon Warning Center the following key issues were raised:**

- While the Navy's BSEC capacity analysis "did not demonstrate sufficient excess capacity to warrant further evaluation of the Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Centers subcategory", despite being the busiest weather center in the world in terms of storms handled and area covered, the center on Guam was recommended to be disestablished and the Joint Typhoon Warning Center relocated to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
- Detachments in Bahrain, Japan and Guam would have to be increased in manning or established in order to maintain the present level of coverage and prediction. This would lead to the same number of bodies doing the same work but at different sites.
- Any fixed overhead costs saved by disestablishing the center would be minimal as the facility shares a common structure with Commander Naval Forces Marianas Headquarters, which is not being closed.
- The technology does not presently exist on Guam for the satellite signals to be forwarded off island for processing on the satellite footprints which are unique to Guam..

**For Fleet and Industrial Supply Center Guam the following key issues were raised:**

- Need for operation and retention of the Fuel Farm will exist regardless of actions taken on the recommendations. From Adm. Macke, the Department of the Navy will provide the suggested language for addressing the Fuel farm issue.
- Need (although a dramatically decreased) for both dry and cold warehouse storage area for the remaining Guam military missions will still exist if the recommendations are accepted. The majority of the storage is directly tied to support of the Military Sealift Command vessels which would leave under the DoD recommendation.
- Several other supply functions, presently conducted by FISC, will have to be absorbed by other activities (most likely Naval Activities Guam) if FISC is completely disestablished. A cost analysis of each function will be determined.
- The Department of the Navy offered conflicting interpretation of how the MSC vessel redirect would occur. CINCPACFLT said the additional time lag to resupply Diego Garcia would be a factor in decreasing the number of times it was serviced but overall no operational impact would occur. If the T-AFS assets were stretched too thin than a "worst case scenario" had a fourth T-AFS being re-activated at a cost of \$9 million to fill in the gaps. This "worst case scenario" is not the COBRA scenario so the cost of the additional T-AFS in not considered. USCINCPAC, on the other hand, said the T-AFS assets (supplies included) would not be sent to Hawaii but would be more forward deployed. This is not consistent with the COBRA or the DOD scenario but according to USCINCPAC, CJCS stated the funds necessary for this to happen would be made available.



For the **Fleet Industrial Supply Center, Guam** the following key points were raised:

- Significant excess capacity exists given the present work load.
- Departure of the MSC vessels under the present recommendations would further reduce their work load by over 50 percent.
- Repair/maintenance/upkeep work on remaining equipment and facilities which would remain under the present recommendations would have to be accomplished by some other facility if SRF Guam is disestablished. (Such as work on the floating dry dock, cranes, yard craft, all Army pre-positioned force vessels, and emergent voyage repairs on transiting naval vessels.)
- The diving recompression facility, which is the only one on island if the tender leaves due to force reduction changes, will decertify in 1996 and cannot be recertified without waiver due to its riveted (vice welded) construction.
- Part of the main sheet metal shop is enclosed within the ESQD arc of Polaris Point pier where the tender is moored.
- The SRF is the only training facility on island for training journeymen in electronics, electrical and metal trades. This creates the skilled labor force for SRF activities on island. If SRF is surged, workers would have to be brought in from other locations in the future. Also many of the workers, after working in the SRF, migrate over to the civilian side
- If the MSC vessels are homeported out of Hawaii, Title 10 will play an even bigger part in restricting repair work which can be conducted in Guam as it was reported Guam is considered an foreign port under Title 10.

For the **HC-5 helicopter squadron** redirect the following key issues were raised:

- The primary mission of the helicopter squadron is support of the MSC vessels recommended to relocate to Pearl Harbor and Laulaulei, Hawaii.
- If the relocated off island, there will be no aircraft to do the secondary missions of Search and Rescue for both civilian and military personnel, and no aircraft for special forces (SEAL) training.

See the following attachments for a full description of the facilities visited:

- COMNAVMARIANAS/USCINCPAC REP brief.
- Naval Pacific Metoc Center West/Joint Typhoon Warning Center brief.
- Military Sealift Command Western Pacific brief.
- U. S. Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam brief.
- Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Guam brief.
- U. S. Naval Activities, Guam brief.
- Helicopter Combat Support Squadron Five (HC-5) brief.
- Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District brief.

## **COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:**

Overall, the Government of Guam (GovGuam) and community feel if the FISC and SRF disestablish, reuse of the land and facilities by either GovGuam or commercial ventures is critical to the economic revitalization of Guam. They also believe this is the best way to maintain the facilities, instead of mothballing them, in order to provide access to them in the event of future contingencies.

Other specific concerns raised by the community (see regional hearing report for a more complete listing) include:

- Title 30 losses were not included in the economic impact study. Title 30 makes Guam unique in that U. S. servicemen stationed on Guam pay their federal taxes to Guam and not to the federal treasury.
- The BRAC process appears to turn over land faster than through the Guam Land Use Plan (GLUP) which has been slowed due to litigation.
- Title 10 restrictions (see above).

## **REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:**

- Develop a cost estimate and feasibility analysis of combining the magazines of AAFB and Naval Activities at AAFB.
- Investigate the implications of the Jones Act, Title 10 and third party lease contracts to foreign owned firms in relation to reuse of the facilities and land in Guam.
- Investigate the differences between GLUP proceedings for land turnover and BRAC turnover.
- Investigate Pearl Harbor's and Laulaulei's ability to absorb the growth of supplies from the MSC assets proposed for relocation from Guam.
- Investigate plans for the Tomahawk loading pier (Sierra) repairs from the earthquake damage.
- Investigate the difference between the Navy's claim there is no significant excess capacity in Meteorology centers yet the center in Guam was recommended for disestablishment.
- Obtain a cost breakout of the FISC functions which will be retained if the recommendations are approved.
- Investigate the need for retention of the officer housing at NAS, Agana.



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**SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING  
FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1995**

**STATE MAP**

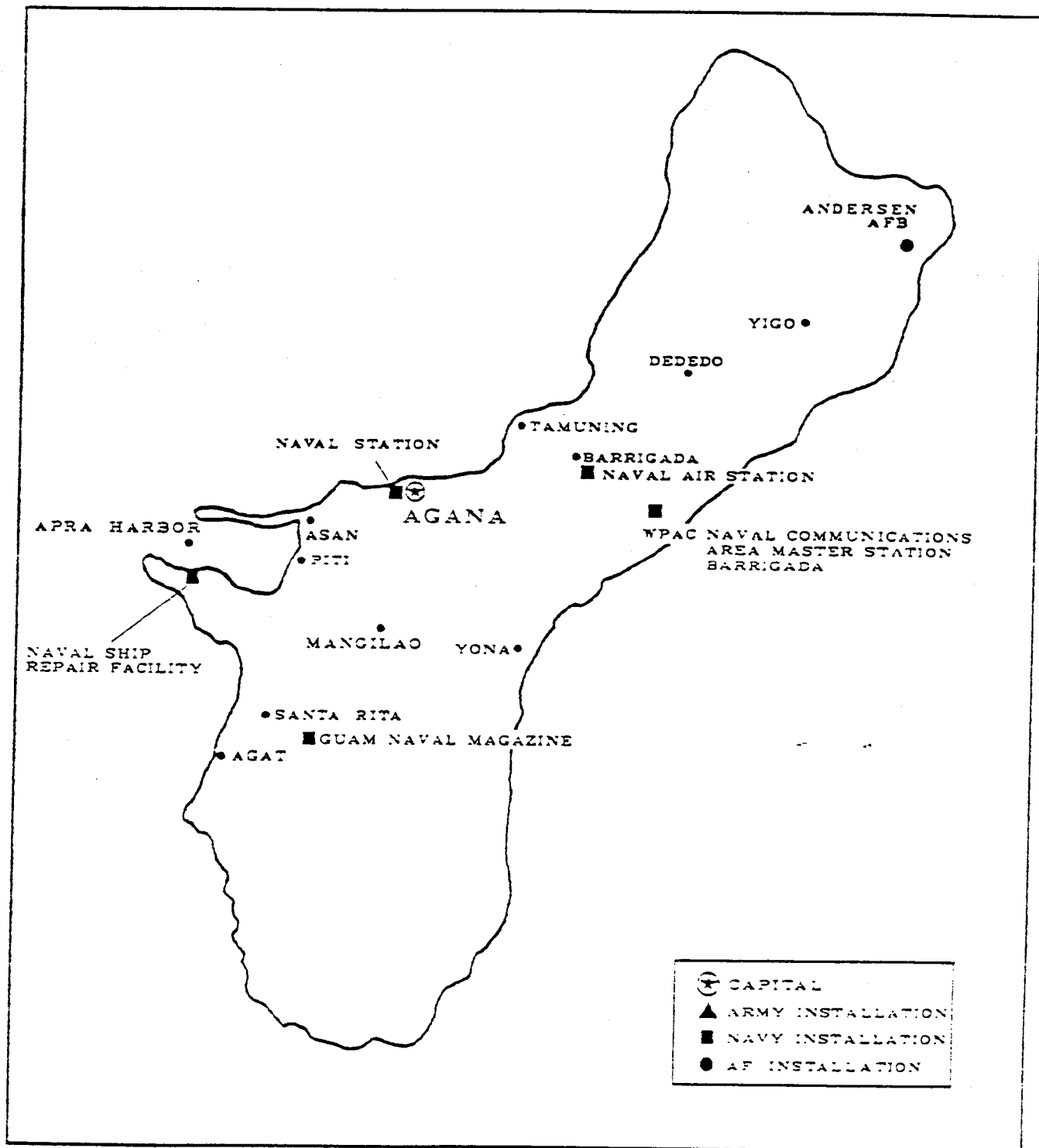
**NAVAL ACTIVITIES**

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendations
- Staff Visit Report

**STATE CLOSURE HISTORY**

# MAP NO. 52

## GUAM



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services  
Directorate for Information  
Operations and Reports

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# CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
A	AFRC, LOS ALAMITOS CAMP ROBERTS ANNEX FORT HUNTER LIGGETT FORT IRWIN FORT ORD	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	<p>1990 PRESS: Realign 7th Infantry Division (Light) to Fort Lewis, WA and close installation (Changed by Public Law 101-510)</p> <p>1991 DBCRC: Close (does not include Fort Hunter-Liggett); completed FY 94; pending disposal</p> <p>Realign 7th Infantry Division (Light) to Fort Lewis, WA (one brigade will move; other two will be inactivated); completed FY 93</p>
	HAMILTON ARMY AIRFIELD	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	<p>1988 DEFBRAC: Close and dispose of approximately 695 acres not needed by the Army Reserve; closed FY 94; pending disposal</p> <p>Realign 91st Division Aviation Detachment and 343rd Medical Detachment to leased space at a local airfield; units inactivated FY 94</p> <p>Realign Sixth Army Aviation Detachment to Fort Carson, CO (Changed to Fort Lewis, WA as part of reorganization of all fixed wing assets under the "Hub Concept"); completed FY 93</p>
	OAKLAND ARMY BASE					

## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY AND ANNEX	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNDN	<p>1993 DBCRC: Dispose of all facilities at the Presidio of Monterey Annex except the housing, commissary, child care facility, and post exchange required to support the Presidio of Monterey and the Naval Post Graduate School; Army legal opinion states that "...Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) is legally required to implement only that portion of the 1993 Commission's recommendation that directs the retention of the Presidio of Monterey."</p> <p>Consolidate base operations support with the Naval Post Graduate School by interservice support agreement; Army legal opinion states that "...Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) is legally required to implement only that portion of the 1993 Commission's recommendation that directs the retention of the Presidio of Monterey."</p> <p>Evaluate whether contracted base operations support will provide savings; Army legal opinion states that "...Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) is legally required to implement only that portion of the 1993 Commission's recommendation that directs the retention of the Presidio of Monterey."</p>



## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO	88/91/93	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	COMPLETE	REALGNDN	<p>1988 DEFBRAC: Close (Changed by 1993 Defense Base Closure Commission)</p> <p>Realign Headquarters, Sixth Army to Fort Carson, CO (Changed by 1993 Defense Base Closure Commission)</p> <p>Realign medical assets of Letterman Army Medical Center throughout the Army medical force structure; completed FY94</p> <p>Realign Letterman Army Institute of Research to Fort Detrick, MD (Changed by 1991 Defense Base Closure Commission)</p> <p>1991 DBCRC: Disestablish the Letterman Army Institute of Research; move trauma research to the U.S. Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX; collocate blood research with the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, MD; collocate laser bioeffects research with the Armstrong Laboratory, Brooks AFB, TX (Change to 1988 SECDEF Commission recommendation); completed FY 93</p> <p>1993 DBCRC: DoD recommendation to realign 6th Army Headquarters to NASA Ames instead of Fort Carson, CO changed to permit headquarters to remain at the Presidio of San Francisco (Change to 1988 SECDEF Commission recommendation)</p>
	RIVERBANK ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT					
	SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	<p>1990 PRESS: Close (Changed by Public Law 101-510)</p> <p>1991 DBCRC: Close, realign workload by competition, and retain approximately 50 acres for Reserve Component enclave; scheduled FY 93-95</p> <p>Realign Communications Systems Test Activity to Fort Lewis, WA; scheduled FY 95</p>
	SHARPE ARMY DEPOT					

## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	SIERRA ARMY DEPOT					
AF	BEALE AFB	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN UP	<p>1988 DEFBRAC: Directed movement of the 323rd Flying Training Wing from Closing Mather AFB to Beale AFB (See 1991 DBCRC).</p> <p>1991 DBCRC: Reversed 88 DEFBRAC decision and directed movement of 323rd FTW to Randolph AFB, TX rather than Beale AFB.</p> <p>1993 DBCRC: The 1991 OSD recommendation for Mather AFB, CA directed movement of the 940 Air Refueling Group (AFRES) with KC-135 aircraft to McClellan AFB, CA. The 1993 action is to move 940ARG to Beale AFB, CA to save \$21.2M in Mil.CON. This will include movement of 0 military and 243 civilian personnel.</p>
	CASTLE AFB	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-95	<p>1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Scheduled Sep 30, 1995) Transfer assigned B-52 to K.I.Sawyer AFB, MI. Transfer KC-135s to other Active or Reserve Component units. Transfer B-52 and KC-135 Combat Crew Trng Missions to Fairchild AFB, WA.</p> <p>1993 DBCRC: Redirects movement of Castle's B-52 Combat Crew Training mission from Fairchild AFB, WA to Barksdale AFB, LA. Also redirects KC-135 training from Fairchild to Altus AFB, OK. Projected savings if \$19.2M. Movement of personnel to Altus: 668 Mil and 38 Civ.</p>

## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	EDWARDS AFB	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	<p>1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given.</p> <p>1991 DBCRC: Directed consolidation of the 4950th Test Wing from Wright-Patterson AFB, OH with the Air Force Flight Test Center at Edwards AFB as a result of the transfer of the 160th Air Refueling Group and the 970th Tactical Airlift Group to Wright-Patterson AFB from the Closing Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, OH.</p> <p>1993 DBCRC: As a note, the ANG refueling missions were retained at Rickenbacker.</p>
	FRESNO AIR TERMINAL AGS					
	GEORGE AFB	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE12-92	<p>1988 DEFBRAC: Directed Closure. (Completed December 15, 1992). Directed transfer of 35th Tactical Trng Wg and 37th Tactical Fighter Wg (F-4EE/G) to Mountain Home AFB, ID. Move the 27th Tactical Air Support Squadron (OV-10) to Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ.</p>
	LOS ANGELES AFB	90	PRESS	CANCELED	CLOSE	<p>1990 Press Release: Recommended Closure. Action not followed through in either 1991 Defense Report or 1991 DBCRC.</p>

## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	MARCH AFB	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	RELGNDN	<p>1988 DEFBRAC: Directed move of The Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA) from Closing Norton AFB, CA to March AFB (See 1991 DBCRC). Directed the transfer of three squadrons of the 63rd Military Airlift Wing and the 445th Military Airlift Wing (AFRes) from Closing Norton AFB, CA to March AFB. Remaining squadron goes to McChord AFB, WA. Gives option of moving Air Force Audio Visual Service Center from Closing Norton FB to March AFB or retaining at Norton AFB. Recommends retaining Norton AFB family housing for personnel assigned to March AFB.</p> <p>1991 DBCRC: Directs realignment of the 45 Air Force Audit Agency manpower authorizations from Closing Norton AFB, CA to National Capitol Region (Show at Bolling AFB for purpose of this report) to support alignment of AFAA into Secretariat. Supports transfer of remaining 139 AFAA manpower authorizations to March AFB.</p> <p>1993 DBCRC: Directs inactivation of 22ARW. KC-10 active and reserve associate squadrons &amp; aircraft relocate to Travis AFB, CA. SW Air Defense Sector remains in cantonment pending outcome of North American Air Defense (NORAD) study and possible transfer to ANG. 445AW (AFRES), 452ARW (AFRES), 163RG (ANG), AF Audit Agency, and Media Center will remain and base reverts to a reserve base. Cost to realign is \$134.8M for ROI of 2 years. Net Personnel changes: 3222 Mil Out and 174 Civ In.</p>

## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	MATHER AFB	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/9-93	<p>1988 DEFBRAC: Directed Closure including hospital (See 1991 DBCRC).( Completed Sep 30, 1993.) Transfers the 323rd Flying Training Wing to Beale AFB, CA. Transfers the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRes) to McClellan AFB, CA if the local authorities do not elect to operate Mather as an airport.</p> <p>1991 DBCRC: Directs realignment of the 940th Air Refueling Group to McClellan AFB. Retains the 323rd Flying Training Wing Hospital as an annex to McClellan AFB.</p> <p>1993 DBCRC: Redirects 940th Air Refueling Group movement from McClellan AFB, CA to Beale AFB, CA to save \$21.2M in MILCON.</p>

## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	MCCLELLAN AFB	88/90/91/93	BRAC/PR/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNDN	<p>1988 DEFBRAC: Directs transfer of the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRes) from Closing Mather AFB, CA to McClellan AFB, CA if local authorities do not elect to use Mather as an airport (See 1991 DBCRC).</p> <p>1990 Press release indicated realignment. No specifics given.</p> <p>1991 DBCRC: Directs transfer of the 940th Air Refueling Group from Closing Mather AFB, CA to McClellan AFB. Directs retention of the Mather hospital as an annex to McClellan AFB. See 1988 DEFBRAC.</p> <p>1993 DBCRC: Redirects movement of 940th Air Refueling Group, that was scheduled to go from Mather AFB to McClellan as a result of 1991 DBCRC, to Beale AFB, CA. The unit will temporarily move to and operate out of temporary facilities at McClellan until Beale facilities are ready. Projected savings of \$21.2M in MILCON.</p> <p>NOTE: AF recommended closure to OSD. OSD did not forward AF closure recommendation due to cumulative economic impact. DBCRC added for consideration on 24 March but did not recommend closure.</p>

NORTH HIGHLANDS AGS

## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NORTON AFB	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/3-94	<p>1988 DEFBRAC:                      Directed Closure. (Completed March 31, 1994).                      Complex issues involved.                      Transfers three squadrons of the 63rd Military Airlift Wing and the 445th Military Airlift Wing (AFRes) (C-141, C-21, and C-12) to March AFB, CA.                      Transfers the remaining squadron (C-141) to McChord AFB, WA.                      The Air Force Inspection and Safety Center transfers to Kirtland AFB, NM.                      The Air Force Audit Agency transfers to March AFB, CA (See March AFB for 1991 DBCRC change-45 of 184 manpower authorizations moved to National Capitol Region, rest to March AFB).                      DBCRC gives option of moving Air Force Audio Visual Service Center to March AFB or retaining at Norton AFB. Recommends Ballistic Missile Office remain at Norton AFB and recommends retaining Norton AFB military family housing for personnel assigned to March AFB.</p>
	ONIZUKA AFB					
	ONTARIO IAP AGS					
	TRAVIS AFB	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP	<p>1993 OSD Recommendation:                      Establish Travis AFB as the West Coast Mobility Base. Transfer of KC-10 aircraft and active and reserve associate squadrons from March AFB, CA realignment to Travis AFB, CA. Personnel movement into Travis: 774 Mil and 112 Civ.</p>
	VAN NUYS AGS					
	VAN NUYS AIRPORT AGS					
	VANDENBERG AFB					
D	DEFENSE CONTRACTING DISTRICT WEST	93	DBCRC	COMPLETE	REJECT	<p>1993 DBCRC:                      Reject DoD recommendation to close DCMD West, El Segundo, CA, and relocate its mission to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, CA. Close DCMD West and relocate its mission to either Long Beach Naval Shipyard or other space in Long Beach.</p>
	DEFENSE DEPOT TRACY					

## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT OAKLAND	93	DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Accept DoD recommendation. Close DDOC and relocate its mission to other DDDs.
MC	MC AIR GD CBT CTR 29 PALMS					
	MC MOUNTAIN WARFARE TNG CTR, BRIDGEPOR					
	MC RECRUIT DEPOT SAN DIEGO					
	MCAS CAMP PENDLETON					
	MCAS EL TORO	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC RECOMMENDATION: Recommended closure of MCAS El Toro, CA and relocation of its aircraft along with their personnel, equipment, and support to NAS Miramar, CA and MCAS Camp Pendleton, CA.
	MCAS TUSTIN	91/93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing MCAS Tustin, retention of family housing and personnel support facilities, and relocation of air groups to MCAGCC Twentynine Palms or Camp Pendleton. The Commission also directed consideration of a fair market exchange of land and facilities at Tustin for new facilities at the receiving base.  1993 DBCRC: Recommended changing the 1991 recommendation and relocating air groups to NAS North Island, NAS Miramar, or MCAS Camp Pendleton.
	MCB CAMP PENDLETON					
	MCLB BARSTOW					
N	FLEET ASW TRAINING CENTER, PACIFIC					
	FLEET COMBAT TRAINING CENTER, PACIFIC					
	FLT COMBAT DIRECTION SOFTWARE SPT, SAN DI	91	DBCRC	COMPLETED	REALIGNDN	1991 DBCRC: The DBCRC recommended realignment as part of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, RDT&E Directorate.



## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

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SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	HUNTER'S POINT ANNEX, SAN FRANCISCO	88/91/93	DBCRC	CLOSED	CLOSE	<p>1988 DEFBRAC: BRAC 1 stopped construction of the strategic homeport but retained the use of the drydock for ship repair. Construction planned for ships to be homeported at Hunter's Point will be done at new homeports, including Pearl Harbor, Long Beach, and San Diego.</p> <p>1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing the facility and outleasing the entire property. SUPSHIPS will remain as a tenant on the property.</p> <p>1993 DBCRC: Permitted disposal of Hunter's Point Annex in any lawful manner, including outleasing.</p>
	INTEGRATED COMBAT SYS TEST FAC SAN DIEGO	91	DBCRC	CLOSED	CLOSE	<p>1991 DBCRC: The DBCRC recommended closure as part of the Naval Surface Warfare Center Combat &amp; Weapons Systems ISE Directorate.</p>
	LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD	90	PRESS	CANCELLED	CLOSE	<p>1990 PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed Long Beach Naval Shipyard as a closure in his 1990 press release.</p>
	MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	<p>1993 DBCRC: Closed shipyard and relocated Combat Systems Tech Schools Command to Dam Neck, VA. Relocated one submarine to NSB Bangor, WA. Family housing to be retained to support NWS Concord.</p>
	NAS ALAMEDA	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	<p>1993 DBCRC: Closed the NAS and relocated aircraft and their logistics support to NAS North Island, CA. Ships to be relocated to San Diego/Bangor/Puget Sound/Everett. Reserve aviation assets to be relocated at NASA Ames/Moffett Field, CA; NAS Whidbey Island, WA; NAS Willow Grove, PA.</p>
	NAS LEMOORE					
	NAS MIRAMAR	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN	<p>1993 DBCRC: Relocated fixed wing aircraft from MCAS El Toro and rotary wing aircraft from 29 Palms to NAS Miramar. Squadrons and related activities originally located at Miramar will be relocated primarily to NAS Lemoore, CA and NAS Fallon, NV.</p>

## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAS MOFFETT FIELD	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	<p>1990 PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed NAS Moffett Field as a closure in his 1990 press release.</p> <p>1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing the facility and transferring assigned P-3 aircraft to NAS Jacksonville, Brunswick and Barbers Point. The Commission also suggested that the base remain in federal use by other agencies, such as NASA.</p>
	NAS NORTH ISLAND					
	NAV CIV ENG LAB PORT HUENEME	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	<p>1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of NCEL and realignment of needed functions personnel, equipment, and support at the Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, CA.</p>
	NAV CONST BN CTR PORT HUENEME	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	<p>1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of the Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, CA.</p>
	NAV FAC ENG CMD WESTERN DIVISION	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN	<p>1993 DBCRC: Recommended realignment of the NAVFAC Western Engineering Field Div and retention of needed personnel, equipment, and support as a BRAC Engineering Field Activity to handle environmental matters arising from 1993 BRAC closures in the geographical area.</p>
	NAV MEDCOM NW REG					
	NAV SUB BASE, SAN DIEGO					
	NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO	90	PRESS	CANCELLED	CLOSE	<p>1990 PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed NAF El Centro as a closure in his 1990 press release.</p>
	NAVAL AMPHIB BASE CORONADO					
	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT ALAMEDA	90/93	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	<p>1990 PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed NADEP Alameda as a closure in his 1990 press release.</p> <p>1993 DBCRC: Directed closure of NADEP Alameda and relocation of repair capability to other depots to include the private sector.</p>

## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT NORTH ISLAND					
	NAVAL COMM STATION SAN DIEGO					
	NAVAL COMM STATION STOCKTON					
	NAVAL HOSPITAL CAMP PENDLETON					
	NAVAL HOSPITAL LONG BEACH	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing NAVHOSP Long Beach.
	NAVAL HOSPITAL OAKLAND	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of the Naval Hospital Oakland, CA and relocation of certain personnel to other Naval Hospitals.
	NAVAL HOSPITAL SAN DIEGO					
	NAVAL OCEAN SYSTEMS CENTER					
	NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL					
	NAVAL SPACE SYSTEMS ACTIVITY LOS ANGELES	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1991 DBCRC: Recommended closure as part of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, RDT&E Directorate.
	NAVAL STATION LONG BEACH	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing NAVSTA Long Beach and transferring land and ship support functions to Long Beach Naval Shipyard.
	NAVAL STATION MARE ISLAND					
	NAVAL STATION SAN DIEGO					
	NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER OAKLAND	90/93	PRESS/DBCRC	CANCELLED	CLOSE	1990 PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed NSC Oakland as a closure in his 1990 press release.  1993 DBCRC: Directed that NSC Oakland remain open despite OSD's original recommendation to close the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center.
	NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER SAN DIEGO					
	NAVAL TRAINING CENTER SAN DIEGO	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of NTC San Diego and relocation of certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes, IL.

## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER CHINA LAKE	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNDN	1991 DBCRC: Recommended realignment as part of the Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division.
	NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CONCORD					
	NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH					
	NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER SAN DIEGO					
	NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER SAN FRANCISCO	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	DIESTAB	1993 DBCRC: Disestablished PWC San Francisco due to excess capacity. Due to other Navy closures its principal customer base (e.g., NAS Alameda) has been eliminated.
	NESEC SAN DIEGO	91/93	DBCRC	CLOSED	REALIGN	1991 DBCRC: Directed the closure of NESECs San Diego and Vallejo, Ca with relocation of staff and associated equipment to Point Loma, CA to form the Naval Command, Control, and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC).  1993 DBCRC: Changed the receiving location of NESEC San Diego and NESEC Vallejo to Air Force Plant #19 (San Diego, CA) in lieu of new construction at Point Loma, Ca.
	NESEC VALLEJO	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1991 DBCRC: Recommended closure as part of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, West Coast ISE Directorate.
	NRC PACIFIC GROVE	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of the Naval Reserve Center Pacific Grove, CA because its capacity is in excess of projected requirements.
	PACIFIC MISSILE TEST CENTER, POINT MUGU	91	DBCRC	COMPLETED	REALIGNDN	1991 DBCRC: Recommended realignment as part of the Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division.
	PERA (SURFACE) PACIFIC SAN FRANCISCO	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	DIESTAB	1993 DBCRC: Disestablish and relocate functions to SUPSHIP San Diego, CA.

## CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN HAWAII

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
A	FORT DERUSSY					
	FORT SHAFTER					
	HELEMANO RADIO STATION					
	KAPALAMA MILITARY RESERVATION	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	PART CLOSE	1988 DEFBRAC: Close Phase III; completed FY 93
	KUNIA FIELD STATION					
	POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA					
	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS					
	TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER					
AF	HICKAM AFB					
	KOKEE AFS					
	WHEELER AFB					
MC	MCB HAWAII, KANEHOE BAY					
N	NAS BARBERS POINT	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of NAS Barbers Point and relocation of aircraft, personnel, and support equipment to MCAS Kaneohe Bay, HI and NAS Whidbey Island, WA.
	NAV COMM AREA MASTER STATION EPAC					
	NAVAL MAGAZINE LUALUALEI					
	NAVAL OCEAN SYS CTR DET KANEHOE	91	DBCRC	CLOSED	CLOSE	1991 DBCRC: The DBCRC recommended closure as part of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, RDT&E Directorate.
	NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR					
	NAVAL SUB BASE PEARL HARBOR					



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# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Naval Recruiting District, San Diego, California

**Recommendation:** Change the receiving site for the Naval Recruiting District, San Diego, California, specified by the 1993 Commission (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-39) from "Naval Air Station North Island" to "other government-owned space in San Diego, California."

**Justification:** The North Island site is somewhat isolated and not necessarily conducive to the discharge of a recruiting mission. Moving this activity to government-owned space in a more central and accessible location enhances its operations. Additionally, with the additional assets being placed in NAS North Island in this round of closures and realignments, there is a need for the space previously allocated to this activity.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0.3 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$0.1 million. There are no annual recurring savings after implementation, and a return on investment is expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$89 thousand.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** This recommendation will not result in a change in employment in the San Diego, California MSA economic area because all affected jobs will remain in that economic area.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** The relocation of this activity within its local area generally will have a positive impact on the environment because new facilities will not have to be constructed at NAS North Island. Also, there is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.



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# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California

**Recommendation:** Close the Naval Shipyard Long Beach, California, except retain the sonar dome government-owned, contractor-operated facility and those family housing units needed to fulfill Department of the Navy requirements, particularly those at Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, California. Relocate necessary personnel to other naval activities as appropriate, primarily Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach and naval activities in the San Diego, California, area.

**Justification:** Despite substantial reductions in depot maintenance capability accomplished in prior base closure evolutions, as force levels continue to decline, there is additional excess capacity that needs to be eliminated. Force structure reductions by the year 2001 eliminate the requirement for the Department of the Navy to retain this facility, including its large-deck drydocking capability. As a result of BRAC 91, the adjoining Naval Station Long Beach was closed, and some of its assets were transferred to the naval shipyard for "ship support functions." Of those transferred assets, only those housing units required to fulfill Department of the Navy requirements in the local commuting area will be retained after closure of the naval shipyard.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$74.5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$725.6 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$130.6 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$1,948.6 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 13,261 jobs (4,029 direct jobs and 9,232 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, California PMSA economic area, which is 0.3 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.4 percent of employment in the economic area.

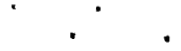
**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** The closure of Long Beach Naval Shipyard will have a positive impact on the local environment. The removal of a major industrial activity from an area that is in non-attainment for carbon monoxide, ozone, and PM-10 will be of substantial benefit to the air quality of this area. Similarly, the workload and small numbers of personnel being relocated to

## **1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications**

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other activities are not expected to adversely impact the environment of geographic areas in which those activities are located. There are no adverse impacts to threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.



# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Naval Training Centers

**Recommendation:** Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-38) concerning the closure of Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, by deleting all references to Service School Command from the list of major tenants. Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-39) concerning the closure of Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, by deleting all references to Service School Command, including Service School Command (Electronic Warfare) and Service School Command (Surface), from the list of major tenants.

**Justification:** Service School Command is a major component command reporting directly to the Commanding Officer, Naval Training Center, and, as such, is not a tenant of the Naval Training Center. Its relocation and that of its component courses can and should be accomplished in a manner "consistent with training requirements," as specified by the 1993 Commission recommendation language for the major elements of the Naval Training Centers. For instance, while the command structure of the Service School Command at Naval Training Center, Orlando Florida, is relocating to the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, the Torpedoman "C" School can be relocated to available facilities at the Naval Underwater Weapons Center, Keyport, Washington, and thus be adjacent to the facility that supports the type of weapon that is the subject of the training. Similarly, since the Integrated Voice Communication School at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, uses contract instructors, placing it at Fleet Training Center, San Diego, necessitates only the local movement of equipment at a savings in the cost otherwise to be incurred to move such equipment to the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois. Likewise, the relocation of the Messman "A" School at Naval Training Center, San Diego, to Lackland Air Force Base results in consolidation of the same type of training for all services at one location, consistent with Department goals, and avoids military construction costs at Naval Air Station, Pensacola.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$5.9 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$24.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.2 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$25.8 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Since this action affects unexecuted relocations resulting from prior BRAC recommendations, it causes no net change in employment in either the Lake County, Illinois, or the Pensacola, Florida MSA economic areas. However, the anticipated 0.1 percent increase in the Lake County employment base and the anticipated 0.1 percent increase in Pensacola, Florida the employment base will not occur.

## 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** The relocation of individual schools will have a minimal impact on the environment. Each is a tenant command and not a property owner. Each of the receiving sites was reviewed for impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, and cultural/historic resources, and no adverse impact was found. None of these schools are expected to have an adverse impact on the air quality of the areas to which it is relocating. The receiving sites have adequate capacity in their utility infrastructure to handle the additional personnel relocated by this recommendation.



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## **1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications**

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### **North Highlands Air Guard Station, California**

**Recommendation:** Close North Highlands Air Guard Station (AGS) and relocate the 162nd Combat Communications Group (CCG) and the 149th Combat Communications Squadron (CCS) to McClellan AFB, California.

**Justification:** Relocation of the 162nd CCG and 149th CCS onto McClellan AFB will provide a more cost-effective basing arrangement than presently exists by avoiding some of the costs associated with maintaining the installation. Because of the very short distance from the unit's present location in North Highlands to McClellan AFB, most of the personnel will remain with the unit.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$1.3 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$0.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.2 million with a return on investment expected in eight years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$1.5 million.

**Impacts:** This recommendation will not result in a change in the employment in the Sacramento, California Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area because all affected jobs will remain in that economic area. Review of demographic data projects no negative impact on recruiting. This action will have minimal environmental impact.





# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Onizuka Air Station, California

**Recommendation:** Realign Onizuka AS. The 750th Space Group will inactivate and its functions will relocate to Falcon AFB, Colorado. Detachment 2, Space and Missile Systems Center (AFMC) will relocate to Falcon AFB, Colorado. Some tenants will remain in existing facilities. All activities and facilities associated with the 750th Space Group including family housing and the clinic will close.

**Justification:** The Air Force has one more satellite control installation than is needed to support projected future Air Force satellite control requirements consistent with the Department of Defense (DoD) Force Structure Plan. When all eight criteria are applied to the bases in the Satellite Control subcategory, Onizuka AS ranked lower than the other base in the subcategory. Among other factors, Falcon AFB has superior protection against current and future electronic encroachment, reduced risks associated with security and mission-disrupting contingencies, and significantly higher closure costs.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$124.2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$125.7 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$30.3 million with a return on investment expected in eight years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$181.6 million.

**Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2,969 jobs (1,875 direct jobs and 1,094 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Jose, California, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.3 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.5 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration of Onizuka AS will continue.



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# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Ontario International Airport Air Guard Station, California

**Recommendation:** Close Ontario International Airport Air Guard Station (AGS) and relocate the 148th Combat Communications Squadron (CCS) and the 210th Weather Flight to March ARB, California.

**Justification:** Relocation of the 148th CCS and the 210th Weather Flight onto March ARB will provide a more cost-effective basing arrangement by avoiding some of the costs associated with maintaining the installation. Because of the short distance from the unit's present location on Ontario International Airport AGS, most of the personnel will remain with the unit.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0.8 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$0.3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.1 million with a return on investment expected in eight years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$0.9 million.

**Impacts:** This recommendation will not result in a change in the employment in the Riverside-San Bernardino, California Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area because all affected jobs will remain in the economic area. Review of demographic data projects no negative impact on recruiting. Environmental impact from this action is minimal.



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# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Reserve Centers/Commands

### Recommendation:

Close the following Naval Reserve Centers:

Stockton, California  
Pomona, California  
Santa Ana, Irvine, California  
Laredo, Texas  
Sheboygan, Wisconsin  
Cadillac, Michigan  
Staten Island, New York  
Huntsville, Alabama

Close the following Naval Air Reserve Center:

Olathe, Kansas

Close the following Naval Reserve Readiness Commands:

Region Seven - Charleston, South Carolina  
Region Ten - New Orleans, Louisiana

**Justification:** Existing capacity in support of the Reserve component continues to be in excess of the force structure requirements for the year 2001. These Reserve Centers scored low in military value, among other things, because there were a fewer number of drilling reservists than the number of billets available (suggesting a lesser demographic pool from which to recruit sailors), or because there was a poor use of facilities (for instance, only one drill weekend per month). Readiness Command (REDCOM) 7 has management responsibility for the fewest number of Reserve Centers of the thirteen REDCOMs, while REDCOM 10 has management responsibility for the fewest number of Selected Reservists. In 1994, nearly three-fourths of the authorized SELRES billets at REDCOM 10 were unfilled, suggesting a demographic shortfall. In addition, both REDCOMs have high ratios of active duty personnel when compared to SELRES supported. The declining Reserve force structure necessitates more effective utilization of resources and therefore justifies closing these two REDCOMs. In arriving at the recommendation to close these Reserve Centers/Commands, specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was either an alternate location available to accommodate the affected Reserve population or demographic support for purpose of force recruiting in the areas to which units were being relocated. This specific analysis, verified by the COBRA analysis, supports these closures.

## 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Stockton is \$45 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.4 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5.4 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Pomona is \$48 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5.1 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Santa Ana is \$41 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.5 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$8.1 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRF Laredo is \$27 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$3.8 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Sheboygan is \$31 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$4.1 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Cadillac is \$46 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Staten Island is \$43 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$4.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.6 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$9.8 million.

## 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Huntsville is \$51 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2.6 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.5 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$7.2 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NARCEN Olathe is \$0.2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3.9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.7 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$10.9 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRRC Charleston is \$0.5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$14.4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$2.7 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$39.9 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRRC New Orleans is \$0.6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$6 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$1.9 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$23.8 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Stockton could result in a maximum potential reduction of 10 jobs (7 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Stockton-Lodi, California MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 0.6 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Pomona could result in a maximum potential reduction of 15 jobs (10 direct jobs and 5 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, California PMSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.4 percent of employment in the economic area.

## 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Santa Ana could result in a maximum potential reduction of 21 jobs (14 direct jobs and 7 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Orange County, California PMSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 1.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRF Laredo could result in a maximum potential reduction of 8 jobs (6 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Laredo, Texas MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Sheboygan could result in a maximum potential reduction of 8 jobs (6 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Sheboygan, Wisconsin MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Cadillac could result in a maximum potential reduction of 10 jobs (8 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Wexford County, Michigan economic area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Staten Island could result in a maximum potential reduction of 21 jobs (14 direct jobs and 7 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the New York, New York PMSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Huntsville could result in a maximum potential reduction of 26 jobs (19 direct jobs and 7 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Madison County, Alabama economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 2.7 percent of employment in the economic area.



## 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NARCEN Olathe could result in a maximum potential reduction of 22 jobs (14 direct jobs and 8 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRRC Charleston could result in a maximum potential reduction of 67 jobs (46 direct jobs and 21 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Charleston-North Charleston, South Carolina MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 8.4 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRRC New Orleans could result in a maximum potential reduction of 73 jobs (47 direct jobs and 26 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the New Orleans, Louisiana MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to less than 0.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** The closure of these Reserve Centers and Readiness Commands generally will have a positive impact on the environment since, with the exception of REDCOM 10, they concern closures with no attendant realignments of personnel or functions. In the case of REDCOM 10, the movement of less than 10 military personnel to REDCOM 11, Dallas, Texas, is not of such a size as to impact the environment. Further, there is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.



1 2 3



# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, California

**Recommendation:** Close Rio Vista Army Reserve Center.

**Justification:** Rio Vista Army Reserve Center consists of approximately 28 acres. It formerly supported an Army Reserve watercraft unit. Since Reserve Components no longer use Rio Vista Reserve Center, it is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Rio Vista will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 28 acres.

**Return on Investment:** There is no one-time cost to implement this recommendation. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.1 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$2 million.

**Impacts:** This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Vallejo-Fairfield-NAPA, CA Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving sites.



# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Sierra Army Depot, California

**Recommendation:** Realign Sierra Army Depot by eliminating the conventional ammunition mission and reducing it to a depot activity. Retain an enclave for the Operational Project Stock mission and the static storage of ores.

**Justification:** This recommendation is supported by the Army's long range operational assessment. The Army has adopted a "tiered" ammunition depot concept to reduce infrastructure, eliminate static non-required ammunition stocks, decrease manpower requirements, increase efficiencies and permit the Army to manage a smaller stockpile. The tiered depot concept reduces the number of active storage sites and makes efficiencies possible:

(1) Tier 1 - Active Core Depots. These installations will support a normal/full-up activity level with a stockage configuration of primarily required stocks and minimal non-required stocks requiring demilitarization. Normal activity includes daily receipts/issues of training stocks, storage of war reserve stocks required in contingency operations and additional war reserve stocks to augment lower level tier installation power projection capabilities. Installations at this activity level will receive requisite levels of storage support, surveillance, inventory, maintenance and demilitarization.

(2) Tier 2 - Cadre Depots. These installations normally will perform static storage of follow-on war reserve requirements. Daily activity will be minimal for receipts/issues. Workload will focus on maintenance, surveillance, inventory and demilitarization operations. These installations will have minimal staffs unless a contingency arises.

(3) Tier 3 - Caretaker Depots. Installations designated as Tier 3 will have minimal staffs and store stocks no longer required until demilitarized or relocated. The Army plans to eliminate stocks at these sites no later than year 2001. Sierra Army Depot is a Tier 3 Depot.

Complete closure is not possible, since Sierra is the Center of Technical Excellence for Operational Project Stocks. This mission entails the management, processing and maintenance of: Force Provider (550-man tent city), Inland Petroleum Distribution System; and Water Support System. It also stores such stocks as Clam Shelters (mobile maintenance tents), bridging, and landing mats for helicopters. The cost of relocating the Operational Project Stocks is prohibitively expensive. Therefore, the Army will retain minimum essential facilities for storage.

**Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$14 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$55 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$29 million with an immediate



# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, USN, Long Beach, California

**Recommendation:** Disestablish the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, USN, Long Beach, California. Relocate certain functions, personnel and equipment to Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, USN, San Diego, California.

**Justification:** Because of reductions in the FY 2001 Force Structure Plan and resource levels, naval requirements for private sector shipbuilding, conversion, modernization and repair are expected to decrease significantly. The combined capacity of the current thirteen SUPSHIP activities meaningfully exceeds the DON requirement over that Force Structure Plan. Additionally, with the closure of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, the future requirement for this work in this region is anticipated to be quite nominal. The predicted workload can be efficiently absorbed by SUPSHIP San Diego.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this action is \$0.3 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$0.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$3.3 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 30 jobs (19 direct jobs and 11 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, California PMSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.4 percent of employment in the economic area.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

**Environmental Impact:** SUPSHIP Long Beach is a tenant activity and as such does not control or manage real property. Its complete closure will have no appreciable environmental impacts, including impacts on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources. Despite the classification of San Diego, California, as a non-attainment area for ozone, the transfer of a small number of personnel from SUPSHIP Long Beach to San Diego will not adversely impact the air quality of that area.





# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii

**Recommendation:** Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission regarding items excepted from the closure of Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii (1993 Commission, at page 1-19) from "Retain the family housing as needed for multi-service use" to "Retain the family housing as needed for multi-service use, including the following family housing support facilities: commissary facilities, Public Works Center compound with its sanitary landfill, and beach recreational areas, known as Nimitz Beach and White Plains Beach."

**Justification:** While specific mention was made of retention of family housing in the BRAC 93 recommendation relating to NAS Barbers Point, certain aspects conducive to supporting personnel in family housing were not specifically mentioned, which is required for their retention. Quality of life interests require either that these facilities be retained or that new ones be built to provide these services. Another advantage of retaining these facilities to support multi-service use is the avoidance of the costs of closing the existing landfill and either developing another one on other property on the island of Oahu or incurring the costs of shipping waste to a site off-island.

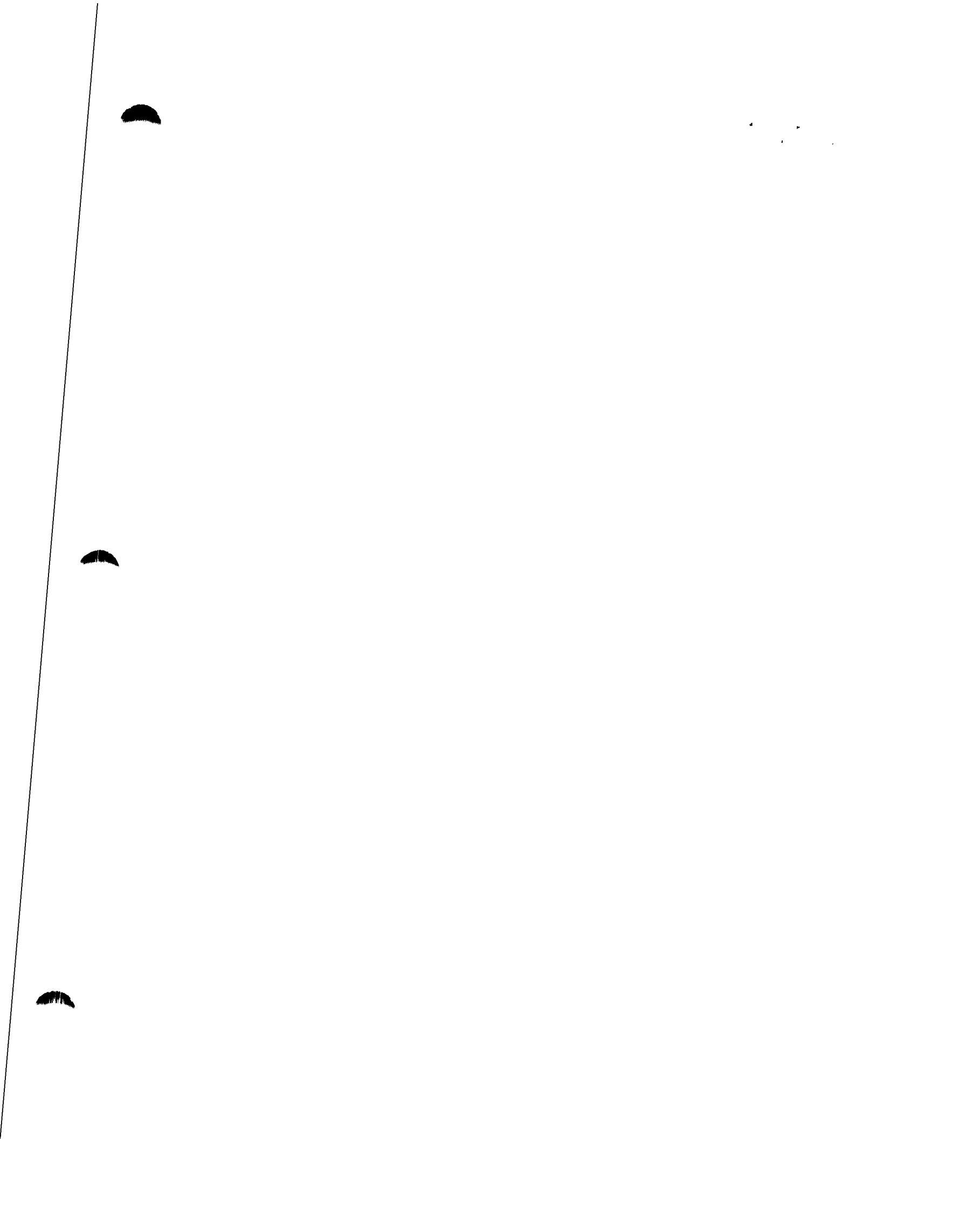
**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$37 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$17.6 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.1 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$18.4 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Honolulu, Hawaii MSA economic area.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no community infrastructure impact since there are no receiving installations for this recommendation.

**Environmental Impact:** The importance of this recommendation from the perspective of environmental impact is the retention of the existing landfill. Without this recommendation, the landfill would have to be closed and capped, and, until a replacement site is established, waste water treatment sludge, for instance, would have to be exported off-island for disposal. Further, by avoiding the need for new construction of facilities for the public works center compound and the commissary, this recommendation will eliminate any air emissions occasioned by such new construction and the need to use scarce real property resources to replace these facilities. Also, there is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.





11



# CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN GUAM

21-Mar-95

SVC INSTALLATION NAME ACTION YEAR ACTION SOURCE ACTION STATUS ACTION SUMMARY ACTION DETAIL

AF

ANDERSEN AFB 93 DBCRC ONGOING NAVY+UP  
 1993 DBCRC  
 Directed Closure of NAS Agana, GU and movement of aircraft, personnel and associated equipment to Andersen Navy housing at NAS Agana to be retained to support Navy personnel who relocate to Andersen. Net gain of Navy personnel is 1920 Mil and 321 Civ.

N

NAS AGANA 93 DBCRC ONGOING CLOSE  
 1993 DBCRC  
 Directed the closure of NAS Agana and movement of aircraft, personnel, and associated equipment to Andersen, AFB, Guam. NAS housing is to be retained to support personnel who have relocated to Andersen AFB.

NAV COMM AREA MASTER STA, WPAC  
 NAVAL MAGAZINE, GUAM  
 NAVAL SHIP REPAIR FAC, GUAM  
 NAVAL STATION, GUAM



## GUAM

### **Guam Installations**

1. The Department of Defense has been attempting to return lands on Guam since 1977 but the transfer has been held up in the courts. Could you please explain what is hindering the transfer of the lands?

2. The request by 12 of your local Senators for the consolidation of the Naval Magazine at Andersen Air Force Base would force all ammunition shipments to be trucked through downtown Agana. Do you have another alternative or is this acceptable?

11





# **ALASKA**

**20 Minutes**

## **SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES**

**7:25PM - 7:32PM**

**7 Minutes    Senator Ted Stevens**

**7:32PM - 7:45PM**

**13 Minutes    Mr. Leland Clune  
Delta/Greely Community Coalition**

## ALASKA

### **Fort Greely (Realignment)/Fort Wainwright (Gainer)**

The Army has recommended realigning Fort Greely by relocating the Cold Region Test Activity and Northern Warfare Training Center to Fort Wainwright, which would result in only 18 military and 55 civilian jobs remaining at Fort Greely. The potential employment loss would be more serious than at other bases due to the severe lack of alternative employment opportunities within 100 miles.

1. Can most Cold Region Test Activity missions and Northern Warfare Training Center missions be accomplished at Fort Wainwright? (The Army has stated it could “safari” some testing or training events to Fort Greely if required, and that was one reason they plan to retain the training areas there.)
2. In response to Senator Steven’s request, the Army re-analyzed its Fort Greely realignment recommendation and has stated that Fort Wainwright has the excess capacity in every area to accept the soldiers and civilians transferring from Fort Greely without the need for any major new construction. They acknowledge that if suggested construction estimates are used in the COBRA model, the “1-Time Cost” increases from \$22.7 million to \$75.2 million and the “Return on Investment” increases from 1 year to 4 years, but that even if increased MILCON requirements represent valid costs, they would not alter their recommendation to realign Fort Greely.

Do you have any certified data that would definitively dispute this position?

3. Given the excess capacity existing at Fort Greely, is there anything so absolutely unique to the installation that, in your view, should be brought to the attention of the Commission for further study and review?
4. If the realignment recommendation for Fort Greely is approved and implemented, what is the impact on the school system in Delta Junction?
5. What impacts from such a decision are foreseen for your community as a whole?

# **ALASKA TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**SAN FRANCISCO, CA REGIONAL HEARING  
FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1995**

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- DoD Recommendations

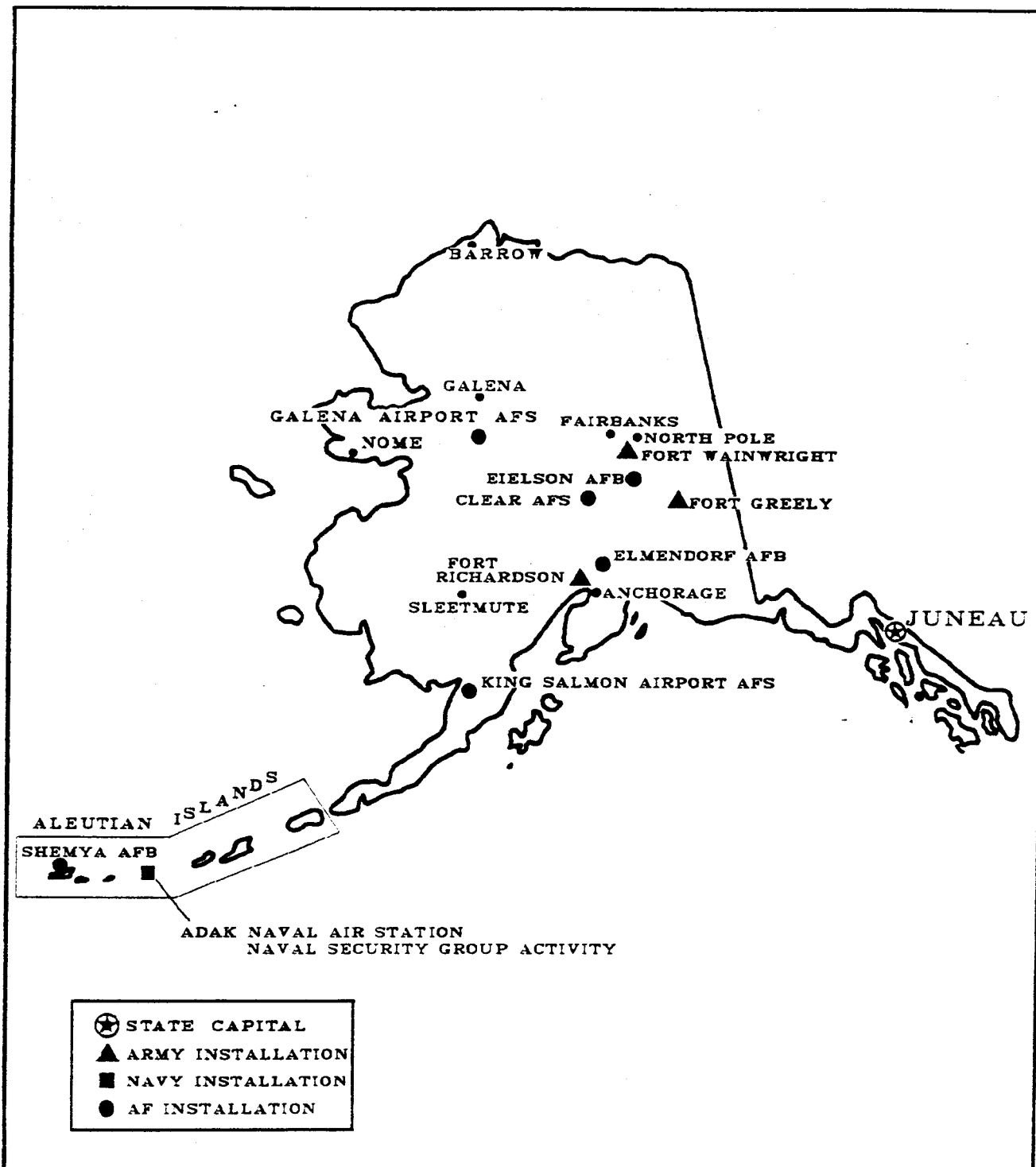
## **NAVAL AIR FACILITY ADAK**

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendations

## **STATE CLOSURE HISTORY**

# MAP NO. 2

## ALASKA



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services  
Directorate for Information  
Operations and Reports



# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Fort Greely, Alaska

**Recommendation:** Realign Fort Greely by relocating the Cold Region Test Activity (CRTA) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) to Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

**Justification:** Fort Greely currently supports two tenant activities (CRTA and NWTC) and manages training areas for maneuver and range firing. Over 662,000 acres of range and training areas are used by both the Army and the Air Force. These valuable training lands will be retained.

The Army has recently reduced the NWTC by over half its original size and transferred oversight responsibilities to the U.S. Army, Pacific. The garrison staff will reduce in size and continue to support the important testing and training missions. The Army intends to use Fort Wainwright as the base of operations (107 miles away) for these activities, and "safari" them to Fort Greely, as necessary. This allows the Army to reduce its presence at Fort Greely, reduce excess capacity and perform essential missions at a much lower cost. The Army intends to retain facilities at Bolio Lake (for CRTA), Black Rapids (for NWTC), Allen Army Airfield, and minimal necessary garrison facilities to maintain the installation for contingency missions.

**Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$23 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$43 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$19 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$225 million.

**Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 969 jobs (724 direct jobs and 245 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK, which represents 36.3 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.



# 1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

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## Naval Air Facility, Adak, Alaska

**Recommendation:** Close Naval Air Facility, Adak, Alaska.

**Justification:** Despite the large reduction in operational infrastructure accomplished during the 1993 round of base closure and realignment, since DON force structure experiences a reduction of over 10 percent by the year 2001, there continues to be additional excess capacity that must be eliminated. In evaluating operational bases, the goal was to retain only that infrastructure necessary to support the future force structure without impeding operational flexibility for deployment of that force. In the case of Naval Air Facility, Adak, Alaska, the Navy's anti-submarine warfare surveillance mission no longer requires these facilities to base or support its aircraft. Closure of this activity reduces excess capacity by eliminating unnecessary capabilities and can be accomplished with no loss in mission effectiveness.

**Return on Investment:** The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$9.4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$108 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$26 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$354.8 million.

### Impacts:

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 894 jobs (678 direct jobs and 216 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Aleutians West Census Area economic area, which is 10.4 percent of economic area employment. However, the geography of the Aleutian Islands localizes economic effects, and no loss is anticipated from the closure of NAF Adak beyond the direct job loss.

**Community Infrastructure Impact:** There is no community infrastructure impact since there are no receiving installations for this recommendation.

**Environmental Impact:** The closure of Naval Air Facility, Adak will have a positive effect on the environment in that, even though NAF Adak is in an attainment area for carbon monoxide, ozone, and PM-10, a source of ozone will be removed, further improving already favorable air quality. In an area with few air emission sources present, cessation of air emissions from this facility will enhance the natural state of the western Alaska region. Also, there is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.





# CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN ALASKA

05-Apr-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
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**A**

FORT GREELY

FORT RICHARDSON

FORT WAINWRIGHT

**AF**

ANCHORAGE IAP AGS

CLEAR AFS

EIELSON AFB

ELMENDORF AFB

GALENA AIRPORT AFS

KING SALMON AIRPORT

KULIS AGB

SHEMYA AFB

**N**

NAS ADAK

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY

12



1-2



# Document Separator

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION HEARING 4/28/95

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE  
 AND REALIGNMENT  
 COMMISSION  
 ----- ooo -----  
 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, REGIONAL HEARING  
 FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1995  
 1:00 P.M.  
 WESTIN HOTEL  
 1 Old Bayshore Highway  
 Millbrae, CA 94030  
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 Reported By: FRANCINE R. DAIS, C.S.R. #8855

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6	Commissioner Rebecca Cox
7	Commissioner Ben Montoya
8	Commissioner Wendi Steele
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1 base.

2 In addition to the base visits, the commission

3 is conducting a total of 11 regional hearings of

4 which today's is the 9th. The main purpose of the

5 regional hearings is to give members of the

6 communities affected by these closure recommendations

7 a chance to express their views. We consider this

8 interaction with the community to be one of the most

9 important and valuable parts of our review of the

10 Secretary's recommendations.

11 Let me assure you that all of our

12 commissioners and staff are well aware of the huge

13 implications of base closure on local communities.

14 We are committed to openness in this process, and we

15 are committed to fairness. All the material we

16 gather, all the information we get from the

17 Department of Defense, all of our correspondence is

18 open to the public.

19 We're faced with an unpleasant and a painful

20 task, which we intend to carry out as sensitively as

21 we can. Again, the kind of assistance we've received

22 here is very greatly appreciated.

23 Now, let me tell you how we will proceed here

24 today, and in all of our regional hearings. The

25 commission has assigned a block of time to each state

1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Good afternoon, ladies and

2 gentlemen, and welcome to this Regional Hearing of

3 the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

4 My name is Alan Dixon. I'm chairman of the

5 commission charged with the task of evaluating the

6 recommendations of the Secretary of Defense regarding

7 the closure and realignment of military installations

8 in the United States.

9 Also here with us today are my colleagues.

10 Commissioner Al Cornella, shortly Commissioner

11 Rebecca Cox will arrive, Commissioner Ben Montoya,

12 and Commissioner Wendi Steele.

13 First, let me thank all the military and

14 civilian personnel who have assisted us so capably

15 during our visits to the many bases represented at

16 this hearing.

17 We've spent many days looking at the

18 installations that are on the Secretary's list and

19 asking questions that will help us make our

20 decisions. The cooperation we've received has been

21 exemplary, and we thank you very much.

22 The main purpose of the base visits we've

23 conducted is to allow us to see the installation

24 firsthand and to address with military personnel the

25 all-important question of the military value of the

1 affected by the base closure list. The overall

2 amount of time was determined by the number of

3 installations on the list and the amount of job loss.

4 The time limits will be enforced strictly.

5 We notified the appropriate elected officials

6 of this procedure, and we left it up to them working

7 with the local communities to determine how to fill

8 the block of time.

9 This afternoon, it's our intention to listen

10 to testimony from the great State of California for a

11 total of 275 minutes.

12 And at the end of the California presentation,

13 we've set aside a period of 30 minutes for public

14 comment, at which members of the California public

15 may speak. We've provided a sign-up sheet for this

16 portion of the hearing and hope that anyone who

17 wishes to speak has already signed up.

18 We would ask that those of you speaking at

19 that time to please limit yourself to 2 minutes.

20 After the public comment, at what should be

21 about 6:50 p.m. we will hear a 30-minute presentation

22 from Guam, followed by a 20-minute presentation from

23 the State of Alaska. Those presentations will

24 conclude these hearings.

25 Let me also say that the Base Closure Law has

1 been amended since 1993 to require that anyone giving  
2 testimony before the commission must do so under  
3 oath. And so I'll be swearing in witnesses, and that  
4 will include individuals who speak in the public  
5 comment portion of the hearing.

6 With that, I believe we are ready to begin.

7 -- oOo --  
8  
9

1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: And I'm constrained to ask  
2 you fine folks to raise and -- rise and raise your  
3 right hand, please. Senators and Mr. Grissom, if you  
4 will please.

5 Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the  
6 testimony you are about to give to the Defense Base  
7 Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the  
8 truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

9 SPEAKERS: I do.

10 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much. And,  
11 Mr. Grissom, I believe my schedule shows that you are  
12 to go first. Mr. Lee Grissom, Director of Planning  
13 and Research for the Governor's Office.

14 MR. GRISSOM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Members  
15 of the Commission. Welcome to California. And thank  
16 you for coming to see firsthand the military bases  
17 under consideration for closure and realignment in  
18 this state. Governor Wilson is sorry that he  
19 couldn't join you today. Those of you that saw him  
20 in Long Beach yesterday will recall that his voice is  
21 still recovering from minor throat surgery. So he  
22 would not be able to present testimony.

23 But, Mr. Chairman, in particular he asked me  
24 to extend to you his greetings. He remembers you as  
25 a colleague, and a close colleague. during the years

1  
2 I. CALIFORNIA

3 Mr. Lee Grissom

4 Senator Dianne Feinstein 23

5 Senator Barbara Boxer 33  
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1 in the U.S. Senate

2 I'm honored to speak on behalf of California  
3 today.

4 Having served for 8 years on the Senate Armed  
5 Services Committee, Governor Wilson shares your deep  
6 commitment to a strong, but frugal, national defense.  
7 He supported the enabling legislation as a member of  
8 the United States Senate that set up the commission,  
9 and he continues to share its goals.

10 But we do have serious concerns about the  
11 cumulative effect that base closing is having upon  
12 both California's economy and upon America's national  
13 security. Michael Boscan, who's a professor at the  
14 University of Stanford just down the road, has  
15 written recently that except for reunified Germany,  
16 California is the one parcel west of the former Iron  
17 Curtain most affected by the end of the cold war.

18 That affect has been in a number of different  
19 ways. Certainly as the arsenal for America in wars  
20 both hot and cold, it was seen in the development of  
21 the aerospace and weapon systems.

22 In 1988 we had 378 thousand people involved in  
23 those 2 sectors of our economy. When 1994 ended, we  
24 were barely able to find 180 thousand that were still  
25 involved. Most of those losses occurred in the



1 southern parts of the state, and the total multiplier  
 2 is about 520 thousand jobs, most of which occurred  
 3 since 1990.  
 4 But what I want to -- now, I'm sure that you  
 5 receive that kind of testimony from many governors in  
 6 the states that you visit. But, believe me,  
 7 Californians know how difficult the task is that's  
 8 before you.  
 9 Today I would like to convey to you that the  
 10 pain that has been inflicted upon California by the  
 11 first 4 rounds of base closing isn't just greater  
 12 than in any of the other states, it's of an entirely  
 13 different order of magnitude. To understand how bad  
 14 it is, consider the conventional wisdom that  
 15 California was spared in the latest round of  
 16 recommended base closures.  
 17 That's true. Job losses aren't nearly as  
 18 large as they were in previous rounds. But when you  
 19 total the jobs lost from this round of  
 20 recommendations, which includes both the bases newly  
 21 recommended for closure, plus recommended adjustments  
 22 to previous decisions, California loses more jobs  
 23 than any other state in the nation, even more than  
 24 Texas, which was widely assumed to be the hardest  
 25 hit. That makes this the fourth round of base

1 closings in which California has been the Number 1  
 2 the nation in job losses.  
 3 If base closings have had an economic impact  
 4 on other states, it has created a disproportionate  
 5 California. 4 times our fair share.  
 6 In 1991 California had only 15 percent of the  
 7 nation's defense personnel. When cumulative jobs  
 8 losses from the first 4 rounds were totaled, if  
 9 current DOD recommendations are in fact accepted,  
 10 approximately 60 percent of all the military and  
 11 civilian personnel reductions in the nation will have  
 12 been absorbed by California.  
 13 An extensive analysis of the job loss provided  
 14 in the red covered books that we have distributed to  
 15 you shows an estimated cumulative job loss of about  
 16 215 thousand California jobs and 7 billion 250  
 17 million dollars in economic impact.  
 18 That's equivalent to wiping out more than half  
 19 the jobs in the City of San Francisco. It's not that  
 20 Californians aren't willing to do our part as we  
 21 restructure our military and move into a new era.  
 22 We've answered the call before, and I can assure you  
 23 that we will answer that call again.  
 24 We only ask that you understand how deep the  
 25 job loss is that we've already absorbed as you

1 consider this latest realignment.  
 2 I also want you to understand that the  
 3 economic impact of bases being closed in California  
 4 has been exacerbated by the delay and the expense of  
 5 converting bases to new uses once they're targeted  
 6 for closure. I'm sure you understand how eager we  
 7 are to get those closed bases back into productive  
 8 use.  
 9 That's why Governor Wilson established the  
 10 California Military Base Reuse Task Force, which was  
 11 chaired by Susan Golding, the Mayor of San Diego, to  
 12 identify obstacles and to recommend remedies to  
 13 conversion.  
 14 We have made progress, eliminating both  
 15 federal and state regulatory barriers to the rapid  
 16 conversion, and we have in fact implemented over  
 17 60 percent of that task force's far reaching  
 18 recommendations. Among these was the enactment last  
 19 year of a historic reform to the McKinney Homeless  
 20 Assistance Act as it applies to military bases.  
 21 Nonetheless, the base reuse process continues  
 22 to be overly contentious, to take too long, and to  
 23 jeopardize valuable reuse opportunities.  
 24 And the federal government continues to fall  
 25 short in its responsibility to clean up years of

1 toxic waste on military bases  
 2 Until it means that responsibility, the  
 3 governor believes that the federal government should  
 4 retreat from closing any additional bases in  
 5 California.  
 6 That said, for this commission, the economic  
 7 consequences of base closings are secondary to the  
 8 military consequences, and that's exactly as it  
 9 should be. So I'd like to spend a moment on the  
 10 military consequences of California's base closings.  
 11 Few dispute the growing importance of the  
 12 Pacific Rim to America's economic and security  
 13 interests.  
 14 By the year 2,000, Pacific trade is predicted  
 15 to be double the volume of Atlantic trade, and more  
 16 ominously, the world's 7 -- 7 largest armies all are  
 17 on the Pacific Rim. Yet closing 22 military  
 18 installations in California contributes to a  
 19 dangerous perception of U.S. disengagement from Asia.  
 20 Even U.S. allies are now questioning our nation's  
 21 ability to project needed force into the Pacific.  
 22 These disturbing trends can only encourage  
 23 growing Asian nations to accelerate the ongoing  
 24 Pacific arms race.  
 25 For 50 years, credible American military

1 presence in the region has been the guarantor of the  
 2 Pacific economic miracle, which has benefited every  
 3 consumer and worker in America. Now the rush to  
 4 downsize our military jeopardizes America's  
 5 leadership role in the Pacific.

6 I don't mean to question the Pentagon's  
 7 military judgment. Our concern is that the Pentagon  
 8 is being forced to make decisions that put security  
 9 considerations second to budget considerations.

10 They're being asked to meet dangerously low  
 11 budget targets set by the White House seeking the  
 12 path of least resistance in a deficit reduction. The  
 13 recent independent review of U.S. military readiness,  
 14 conducted by four distinguished, retired senior  
 15 officers at the request of Senator John McCain  
 16 reached disturbing conclusions about our nation's  
 17 ability to project military force.

18 It found that current force projections are  
 19 insufficient to meet the stated objective of fighting  
 20 and winning 2 nearly simultaneous regional conflicts.

21 And earlier this year, the general accounting  
 22 office found that the Pentagon's 5-year defense  
 23 program was underfunded by tens of billions of  
 24 dollars.

25 Now, I know that it's not your job to set

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1 national defense policy or change the factors that  
 2 establish force structure, but certainly in reaching  
 3 your decisions you must acknowledge the shortcomings  
 4 exposed by this report. If they are validated in the  
 5 Defense Department's Roles and Missions studies due  
 6 next month, the question we will then be asking is  
 7 have we just closed the bases needed to support vital  
 8 military assets?

9 For example, consider the recommendation to  
 10 extensively realign Onizuka. The Air Force contends  
 11 that it has one more satellite control installation  
 12 than it needs to support future requirements. But  
 13 given the expansion of the space mission, it's  
 14 plausible to assume that the subsequent Roles and  
 15 Missions report will enhance this mission, and that  
 16 the Air Force will be given an expanded if not the  
 17 entire military space mission for all services.

18 If so, U.S. taxpayers will have to bear the  
 19 burden of replacing Onizuka at a far greater cost  
 20 than the purported savings from this recommended  
 21 closure. The Roles and Missions report will also  
 22 likely respond to the need for continued stability  
 23 and security in the Pacific.

24 With previous Navy and Air Force withdrawals  
 25 from the Pacific and the current recommendations to

18

1 close the military air base on Guam, the seaborne and  
 2 airborne forces in the Pacific will need basing on  
 3 the West Coast of North America.

4 This concern coupled with fewer foreign bases  
 5 strengthens the need for Pacific Coast installations,  
 6 especially here in California where the military  
 7 benefits from the synergy of a strong military  
 8 infrastructure. The Southwest Complex proposal for  
 9 consolidating laboratories and test and evaluation  
 10 facilities, for example, would benefit from such a  
 11 synergy, and would do so on an interservice basis.  
 12 something this commission has repeatedly -- has  
 13 repeatedly encouraged.

14 At the BRAC '93 hearings, strong arguments  
 15 were presented to retain the superb Navy  
 16 infrastructure at Alameda, based on concerns that the  
 17 cost of replacement of that facility and its  
 18 constrained operational capability.

19 Two years later, news of rising costs and  
 20 operational problems have in fact surfaced. I raise  
 21 this issue not to reopen the previous decision on  
 22 Alameda, but to encourage the commission to seriously  
 23 consider concerns that will be presented today on  
 24 behalf of Long Beach Naval Shipyard.

25 While Long Beach and Alameda are far different

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1 facilities, the costs and operational capability  
 2 concerns are similar and argue persuasively that Long  
 3 Beach consistently -- consistently the most efficient  
 4 public shipyard in the nation should not be closed.

5 (Clapping.)

6 Regarding the decision to realign the Sierra  
 7 Army Depot, you'll hear strong evidence that this --  
 8 that its closure solves a nonexistent problem. I had  
 9 the opportunity on Tuesday with Commissioner Steele  
 10 to be at that facility and was there and witnessed  
 11 when she set off 14 different pits, each of which  
 12 contained 16 bombs, and each of those 16 bombs was  
 13 750 pounds. I'm not sure about you, Commissioner,  
 14 but the 4th of July will never be the same to me  
 15 again.

16 COMMISSIONER STEELE: I agree with you.

17 MR. GRISSOM: Because of an underfunded demil  
 18 program, as they call it, demilitarization program,  
 19 the need to return ammunition from Europe and the  
 20 Pacific, and the extensive ammunition already in  
 21 storage that's needed to sustain high rates of  
 22 expenditure in war time, it's likely that in fact  
 23 there is no excess ammunition storage space.

24 Finally, let me raise a concern about the  
 25 reports that McClellan Air Force Base may be

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1 considered for closure despite the Pentagon's  
2 recommendations.  
3 The BRAC '93's directive to interservice the  
4 depots was unsuccessful not, in our opinion, because  
5 of the lack of merit, but because of the lack of  
6 resolve. Nevertheless, the end result was the  
7 recommendation to downsize the Air Force depots in  
8 place.

9 This recommendation has raised many questions  
10 and many concerns on the part of the commissioners,  
11 and they're valid. It may in fact tempt you to  
12 undertake your own review of the Air Force depots.

13 The governor would urge you to resist that  
14 inclination and to hold firm to the original  
15 recommendation for interservicing, with the  
16 additional directive -- with the additional directive  
17 to DOD that if interservicing can't be accomplished,  
18 commercialization of depots should be considered, and  
19 that the Pentagon be required to report back to  
20 Congress on its progress by a certain date.

21 In closing, let me say simply that  
22 Californians certainly understand the necessity to  
23 restructure our military and to meet changing times.  
24 But from bitter experience, we also know the dangers  
25 to our nation when we slice too deeply and too

1 Senior Senator from California, Senator Dianne  
2 Feinstein.  
3 SENATOR FEINSTEIN: Thank you. Thank you very  
4 much, Mr. Chairman.

5 (Clapping.)  
6 Thank you. It's good to see you here. I  
7 don't think the audience knows this, but I have  
8 inherited Senator Dixon's offices in Room 331 Hart,  
9 and I'm very pleased to see you here and the rest of  
10 the commission for a very difficult task. No  
11 question about it. I think it's very difficult to be  
12 a hero and do this work.

13 And if I may, I'd like to distribute to you  
14 some packages which perhaps you can follow along and  
15 tell you what I would like to do. I would like to  
16 make a few general comments, and then speak about  
17 2 bases, namely Long Beach and Sierra.

18 I know my colleague Senator Boxer is going to  
19 talk about Onizuka, and I'd like to speak just very  
20 briefly before I begin about the process.

21 Mr. Chairman, as Mr. Grissom stated,  
22 California has been pummeled by base closures in  
23 round after round. Much of the earlier closures have  
24 in my view proved wrong and shortsighted. The  
25 closure of Alameda Naval Air Station, frankly, is a

1 quickly into the bone of our national security.  
2 We've already seen 22 bases targeted for  
3 closure in our state. Before you make any more, the  
4 Governor would urge you to consider the  
5 strategic military consequences.

6 And, finally, please give California  
7 communities already suffering from base closures the  
8 opportunity to quickly convert -- to quickly convert  
9 to alternative uses before any more bases are closed.

10 We thank you very much for taking the time to  
11 visit California. I've enjoyed being with several of  
12 you at several different sites throughout the state.  
13 We know that your task is difficult. We know that it  
14 is thankless. But we also know that you will conduct  
15 it with compassion and with prudence.

16 Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and members  
17 of the commission.

18 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, we thank you,  
19 Mr. Grissom, and we're indebted to you for that fine  
20 presentation, and I know you'll express my  
21 appreciation to your distinguished Governor, an old  
22 and warm friend.

23 MR. GRISSOM: Thank you.

24 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Grissom.  
25 We're delighted to have with us a distinguished

1 burr under my saddle. I believe it is neither cost  
2 effective, nor do I believe its military value is  
3 improved.

4 I've written a letter to the commission  
5 earlier asking that you relook at that, and I have  
6 incorporated some documentation in my report.

7 I'm aware that the last round MILCON was not  
8 considered, and as you know, if you include the 190  
9 million dollars of military construction that it  
10 takes to complete a 60 percent completed Everett, you  
11 will see that it is not cost effective to close  
12 Alameda, and I've asked that the commission relook at  
13 that.

14 I've also incorporated a statement on  
15 McClellan and a letter that some of us, Senator Boxer  
16 and I, as well as Senator Bennett, Senator Hatch, and  
17 Senator DiConcini last year sent to Mr. Perry,  
18 Dr. Perry on the subject of a Southwest Military  
19 Complex. Mr. Grissom mentioned it in his remarks,  
20 and it makes a great deal of sense. And I think the  
21 day of interservicing certainly has come.

22 Mr. Chairman, base closures economically have  
23 turned out to be of tremendous economic impact in  
24 California.

25 22 major bases have been closed to date.

1 California has lost 88 thousand military and civilian  
2 jobs. The 7 bases of this round will bring about an  
3 additional 31 thousand direct and indirect jobs. If  
4 you look at this map -- these are net personnel  
5 losses -- you will see that California actually is  
6 doing 59 percent of the net job loss in the United  
7 States from military base closure. That's why I ask  
8 today that no base be closed in California.

9 I believe is responsible for our slowness  
10 in recovery from the recession. I believe we have  
11 not yet felt the true impact of closures, and I will  
12 refer to that more in a moment.

13 I want to touch just for a moment on the  
14 problems. To date there are major problems in the  
15 closed bases with utility conveyances. There's major  
16 problems on 2 bases with cherrypicking by the  
17 military, particularly Mather and Marsh. There are  
18 difference of appraisals whereby the military  
19 appraisals are far above the community appraisals.

20 To date I know out of the 22 bases that have  
21 been closed in California, only 3 which have solid  
22 plans that are being successfully implemented.  
23 That's the Sacramento Army Depot, Norton Air Force  
24 Base, and Fort Ord.

25 And I think the issue of utility conveyances

1 which was supposed to have been straightened out has  
2 not been. The issue of appraisals, you have to  
3 consider this fact. The state is in deficit. Many  
4 communities are in deficit. The federal government  
5 is in deficit, and if the military appraisal is too  
6 high, you're not going to be able effectively to  
7 develop these bases.

8 I would like to comment, if I might, on base  
9 closures costs. The BRAC '88 clean-up costs were  
10 originally estimated at 126 million in 1990. By  
11 1994, the cost had quadrupled to 598 million.

12 The cost to clean up bases from BRAC '91 were  
13 originally estimated at 389 million. Now these costs  
14 have risen to 1.3 billion.

15 Clean-up costs for BRAC '93 were originally  
16 estimated at 230 million in 1990. By 1994, these  
17 costs have risen more than 5-fold to 1.4 billion  
18 dollars.

19 The cost to clean up and close California's  
20 bases for the first 3 rounds alone is nearly 3 and a  
21 half billion dollars. That's up from the 745 million  
22 that was originally estimated and budgeted.

23 California bases alone could absorb all of the funds  
24 appropriated for clean-up in all the BRAC accounts  
25 from fiscal year 1990 to 1995.

1 And the total cost to clean up bases  
2 nationwide during this base closure round is  
3 estimated at nearly 1 billion, and these are just  
4 initial estimates. If history is any indication,  
5 these costs will increase 2, 3, 4, and perhaps 5  
6 times.

7 Let me now speak about Long Beach Naval  
8 Shipyard. To borrow a line from someone at the  
9 community briefing yesterday in Long Beach, you know  
10 it is spring if the base closure commissioners are  
11 visiting Long Beach Naval Shipyard.

12 (Clapping.)

13 In 1993, the base closure commission addressed  
14 the issue whether to close the yard, and the  
15 commission recognized the vital role that Long Beach  
16 plays in the support of the Pacific Fleet and kept it  
17 open. Once again, it's being slated for closure.  
18 Once again, I and others will state to you that Long  
19 Beach should not be closed.

20 I wonder what's changed between 1993 and 1995  
21 that now makes Long Beach expendable. It seems to  
22 me very little has changed. In fact, the Navy did  
23 not include the yard on its '93 list. It was added  
24 by the commission, because the Navy considered the  
25 base vital to its mission.

1 Let me cite some facts. 13 thousand jobs --  
2 13 thousand, and 750 million in annual economic  
3 activity will be lost if Long Beach closes. I might  
4 tell you from the recession the 6 counties that  
5 suffered the biggest job loss and where our economy  
6 still struggles to come back in California are the 6  
7 big Southern California counties. And Long Beach  
8 Naval Shipyard plays a major economic role for the  
9 Los Angeles/Long Beach area.

10 70 percent of the Pacific Fleet including  
11 3 aircraft carriers will be home ported in San Diego.  
12 Because of the repair work on these carriers could be  
13 done at Long Beach, the proposed closure will create  
14 increases in ship steaming time from San Diego to  
15 Puget Sound. Puget Sound is 1133 nautical miles, and  
16 Pearl is located 2600 nautical miles away, while Long  
17 Beach is located a mere 81 nautical miles from where  
18 the vast majority of the Pacific Fleet will soon be  
19 stationed.

20 Additionally, if a ship is repaired at Puget  
21 Sound, and the family of sailors remain in San Diego,  
22 this closure creates major quality of life problems  
23 for Navy personnel.

24 Here are 2 points I believe are critical.  
25 One, the dry dock capability at Long Beach is vital

1 to support the Pacific Fleet. The Navy did not  
 2 include Long Beach on the closure list in '93 because  
 3 it considered the capacity of Dry Dock Number 1  
 4 essential. Again, I ask what is changed between '93  
 5 and '95?

6 Because of Dry Dock Number 1, Long Beach is  
 7 the only yard in the West Coast that's capable of  
 8 doing work on every class of ship in the fleet. Any  
 9 concept of mothballing Dry Dock Number 1 is not  
 10 feasible, as has been demonstrated at other yards.

11 Two, Long Beach is the most cost effective  
 12 shipyard of the 8 operated by the Navy so far. It is  
 13 only 1 of the 8 Navy shipyards that operates in the  
 14 black with annual retained earnings, and in just the  
 15 last 6 fiscal years it's been consistently under  
 16 budget, and 102 point 7 million dollars has been  
 17 returned to the Navy budget.

18 In fact, Long Beach is so effective that it  
 19 currently has 200 employees on loan to Pearl because  
 20 Pearl has been unable to handle its workload. Thus  
 21 by closing --

22 (Clapping.)

23 Thus by closing Long Beach, you would be  
 24 transferring work from a productive and cost  
 25 effective yard to yards that lose money for the Navy

1 and the taxpayer and consistently run behind  
 2 schedule.

3 Former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff  
 4 Colin Powell may have provided the best defense of  
 5 Long Beach when he in 1991 said, and I quote,  
 6 "Closure of Long Beach Naval Shipyard would seriously  
 7 degrade the dry dock capability for all large ships  
 8 in the Southern California area. Alternatives in  
 9 Hawaii and Washington simply could not provide the  
 10 services found at Long Beach," end quote.

11 Mr. Chairman, if there are plans to  
 12 alternatively use that dry dock, I think the  
 13 community, the United States senators and the  
 14 governor should know about them. If there is  
 15 something hidden in this agenda, I think we should  
 16 know about it up front before these decisions are  
 17 made. Now, if I might --

18 (Clapping.)

19 -- quickly, and I recognize my time is running  
 20 out, and I'm going to just synthesize, and then  
 21 Senator Boxer I'm sure has many comments.

22 Let me just make a few brief comments on  
 23 Sierra's realignment, because I think it appears  
 24 minor on the surface.

25 Not only will 800 jobs be lost, and that's a

1 major problem for us, and Lassen County has an  
 2 unemployment rate of 14 percent. It will be  
 3 economically devastated as a result of this, but I  
 4 wonder about the military sense in closing it,  
 5 because Sierra currently performs more than  
 6 30 percent of the demolition of excess ammunition  
 7 stocks, the largest capacity in the Army system.  
 8 It's the sole manager for conventional ammunition  
 9 demolition. In '96 that figure is predicted to climb  
 10 over 40 percent.

11 Sierra is the most cost effective  
 12 demilitarization installation in the country. It has  
 13 the largest capacity for demolition. It's increased  
 14 -- the increased costs of disposal will have to be  
 15 borne by all of the services, diluting the intended  
 16 savings sought by realigning Sierra.

17 My staff learned on the base visit early this  
 18 week that there is a current ammunition backlog of  
 19 415 thousand tons, a dangerous backlog which will  
 20 take more than 10 years to eliminate.

21 If Sierra loses its ammunition demolition  
 22 mission, there will be further delays in the already  
 23 backlogged demolition arena, especially with excess  
 24 ammunition coming back from overseas locations. The  
 25 Navy will have nowhere to dispose of its poseidon

1 rocket motors, which is necessary for the United  
 2 States to comply with the START II Treaty. No other  
 3 depot is capable. Nor do I know of any alternative  
 4 for the disposal of the poseidon motors at any time  
 5 other than Sierra.

6 So Sierra's demilitarization mission earns a 2  
 7 and a half million dollar profit. It provides  
 8 critical services to the Air Force and Navy, and it  
 9 posts the lowest demilitarization costs in the entire  
 10 system. The direct hourly rate at Sierra for  
 11 demolition is 43 dollars and 53 cents per person. It  
 12 also has the lowest per hour per ton cost in the FY95  
 13 depot system for shipping, receiving, and ammunition  
 14 storage.

15 Mr. Chairman, I know my time has run out, and  
 16 I will close my remarks at this time with this  
 17 comment: Last year Senator Trent Lott and I put  
 18 forward a resolution to postpone the BRAC 95 round.  
 19 It lost. The BRAC 95 round is taking place.

20 I earnestly ask you to look at the fact that  
 21 no state has done the number of military base  
 22 closures that California has. No state has borne the  
 23 bulk of military base closures in the United States  
 24 as California has. I believe enough is enough.

25 California should be spared from this round of

1 base closures. I thank you for your attention  
 2 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, we want to thank the  
 3 distinguished senior senator.  
 4 I'm delighted to have an old friend, a  
 5 distinguished senator, my former neighbor when she  
 6 was a member of the House, and now a great member of  
 7 the United States Senate. We're pleased to have  
 8 Senator Boxer.  
 9 SENATOR BOXER: Thank you very much. It is  
 10 really good to be with you, Mr. Chairman, and I hope  
 11 you will be guided by wisdom, and I want to say to  
 12 all the people out here who came a very long distance  
 13 that I'm really glad that you are here. This is your  
 14 country, and this is your future, and you should be  
 15 involved, and that is very important. So welcome to  
 16 all of you as well.  
 17 I'm really delighted to be here with Senator  
 18 Feinstein and the representative of Governor Wilson.  
 19 I think this shows how important this issue is to our  
 20 state.  
 21 Mr. Chairman, in an effort to stay within my  
 22 time frame, and I will do so, I would ask unanimous  
 23 consent that my entire statement be placed in the  
 24 record, and I'm going to try to summarize that within  
 25 the time frame.

1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Senator, it will be placed in  
 2 the record, as will the distinguished senior  
 3 senator's remarks, and it will not take from your  
 4 time with my interruption.  
 5 SENATOR BOXER: Thank you very much.  
 6 Mr. Chairman, I think you've heard it loud and clear.  
 7 California has been deeply hurt by base closures.  
 8 Senator Feinstein went over the job loss. It is huge  
 9 by any count. It is more than our fair share.  
 10 Clearly we are down to about 17 percent of the  
 11 defense dollar, and we are way in excess in terms of  
 12 personnel loss.  
 13 What you have before you is a picture of how  
 14 many bases have been closed already, Mr. Chairman and  
 15 Members of the Commission. Those in red are the ones  
 16 that have been closed. Those in black are the ones  
 17 before you in this round. It is extraordinary. It  
 18 is difficult. It is painful, and it is far too much  
 19 for our state.  
 20 I am here to fight for my state, but I want to  
 21 tell you that I think the facts are on our side, and  
 22 I want to go into that. I'm going to talk today  
 23 about Long Beach. I'm going to talk about Onizuka  
 24 and Sierra, and I'm going to mention a few other  
 25 bases as well.

1 You already know that our economy here is in a  
 2 precarious position, and, Mr. Chairman, I know that  
 3 that isn't the only thing you're going to look at.  
 4 You do have to look at cumulative economic impact.  
 5 We're here to say on that criteria alone not one more  
 6 base should be closed. I feel that very, very  
 7 strongly. On that criteria alone.  
 8 But on the criteria of national security  
 9 interests, I think you will hear from us, and you've  
 10 already heard from 2 out of the 3 of us, that there  
 11 are some serious questions about those bases that are  
 12 on your list, and I'm going to talk again about a few  
 13 of them.  
 14 You know about the loss of jobs and what it  
 15 means to Long Beach and Los Angeles. Senator  
 16 Feinstein has been quite eloquent on the point. She  
 17 also made a point that I want to underscore.  
 18 Long Beach is strategically located only  
 19 80 miles from the San Diego Megaport, home to nearly  
 20 70 percent of the Pacific Surface Fleet. If Long  
 21 Beach is closed, the nearest public shipyard would be  
 22 Bremerton, Washington, 3 days steaming time from San  
 23 Diego.  
 24 I spent years on the House Armed Services  
 25 Committee, Mr. Chairman, and I know you've spent

1 proud years yourself on the committee and the senate  
 2 I think common sense will tell you that this makes no  
 3 sense, that repair facilities should be near major  
 4 fleet concentrations.  
 5 Now, Long Beach already has lost 10 thousand  
 6 jobs as a result of the closure of the naval station  
 7 in '91. To add another 10 thousand jobs, and some  
 8 say it's even more than that, would be devastating to  
 9 this community.  
 10 Mr. Chairman, I want to underscore for you one  
 11 more point that Senator Feinstein made, and I'm  
 12 repeating it because I think it is critical. I was  
 13 in that room when the vote came down on Long Beach  
 14 just 2 short years ago. I stood there, and I  
 15 listened, and my breath was being held. And there  
 16 was a message that came forth from that commission at  
 17 that time, and what was the message?  
 18 UNKNOWN MALE: Save Long Beach.  
 19 SENATOR BOXER: Shape up your act, they said  
 20 to Long Beach, turn it around, make that facility  
 21 work. And, Mr. Chairman, that's exactly what  
 22 happened.  
 23 This Long Beach Naval Shipyard is the most  
 24 profitable shipyard. It is the only profitable  
 25 shipyard in the entire country. Does it make any

1 sense --  
 2 (Clapping.)  
 3 I mean, the question that you have to ask  
 4 yourself as chairman of this commission is what kind  
 5 of message does that send forward not only to these  
 6 workers, the people who turned it around, who have  
 7 become so efficient, turning a profit for the Navy,  
 8 but to the whole country, to our kids. When we say  
 9 to them, "You know, if you get your act together, and  
 10 you shape up, you'll be rewarded."  
 11 I think it would be a tragedy to close Long  
 12 Beach, just a tragedy on many, many counts. We need  
 13 it, and they did what they were supposed to do. They  
 14 rolled up their sleeves, and they should be rewarded,  
 15 not punished.  
 16 Today you're going to hear from them. They're  
 17 going to come up with some more very creative and  
 18 alternatives ideas. I hope you will take those ideas  
 19 to heart.  
 20 Turning to Onizuka Air Force Base, I feel very  
 21 strongly about this as well. I visited Long Beach.  
 22 I visited Onizuka. I met with the people there, and  
 23 I do believe I understand what they do, although a  
 24 lot of it is very highly classified. But I have to  
 25 tell you, again, it doesn't seem to add up to close

1 this and consolidate these facilities at Falcon Air  
 2 Force Base in Colorado.  
 3 In my view, satellite control is one of the  
 4 few areas where limited, redundant capabilities are  
 5 in our national security interests. If the  
 6 department's recommendations are enacted and only one  
 7 site is used for satellite control, a single failure  
 8 could leave us unable to control scores of orbiting  
 9 military satellites.  
 10 Imagine that type of situation, one computer  
 11 error, one natural disaster, and, Mr. Chairman, one  
 12 terrorist attack could separate us from our  
 13 satellites for hours or even days.  
 14 Again, it's common sense to keep Onizuka open,  
 15 and it is essential to also consider the incredible  
 16 expertise surrounding Onizuka.  
 17 I met with the people, the private contractors  
 18 who work there. What the military will have to do if  
 19 this is closed and transferred over to Colorado is  
 20 begin a very costly training program for our military  
 21 in that state. We have the skills here. Why would  
 22 we undertake that kind of expense? I think it would  
 23 be a huge mistake.  
 24 I won't go into economic impact except to tell  
 25 you it will be great in this area. You can see what

1 kind of hit we have taken in the north as well as in  
 2 the south. This is going to add thousands and  
 3 thousands of unemployed.  
 4 Now, last, in detail I want to discuss the  
 5 proposed realignment of the Sierra Army Depot. This  
 6 is a mistake. I think that Senator Feinstein has  
 7 made the case with some very important technical  
 8 arguments, but I have to say that the Army studied  
 9 this and rated it Tier 3, the lowest rating.  
 10 I hope you will look, and I know you will look  
 11 at the source document, the tiering study, when  
 12 evaluating the recommendation to realign this depot.  
 13 In rating the depot as a Tier 3 facility, the Army  
 14 minimized or ignored the fact that the base is  
 15 traversed by 2 major railroads that link it directly  
 16 to nearby seaports.  
 17 Additionally, Sierra is the only depot with a  
 18 C-5 capable landing strip, which is essential to  
 19 mobilizing ammunition stocks.  
 20 We know the economic impact in this rural  
 21 Lassen County community. This is the biggest  
 22 employer, and we know it will be absolutely  
 23 devastated. Unemployment is already 11 point 5  
 24 percent there. And we think that it would go to 20  
 25 percent if this closing took place. So we think we

1 have a case on economic impact and on national  
 2 security interests.  
 3 Mr. Chairman, I've left within my 10 minutes  
 4 I just want to alert you to the fact that you're  
 5 going to hear from some of the best and the brightest  
 6 from our state, including Congressman Sam Farr,  
 7 representatives of the Monterey community, who will  
 8 testify about Fort Hunter Liggett.  
 9 Councilman Harry Mathis will lead a discussion  
 10 about the DOD's recommendation to disestablish the  
 11 San Diego Naval Health Research Center. Very  
 12 important issues will be raised there.  
 13 And Congressman Vic Fazio, who has worked so  
 14 hard to save McClellan Air Force Base, and I want to  
 15 say here, please, please, we have had President  
 16 Clinton at McClellan no less than 4 times. This is  
 17 another case of an Air Force Base that is really  
 18 working toward the future. We should leave it off  
 19 the list.  
 20 So I hope you will take all of our  
 21 California's testimony very, very, seriously. As a  
 22 matter of fact, I know that you will. Mr. Chairman,  
 23 I wish all of the commissioners Godspeed. I hope you  
 24 will be wise, and I hope you will realize that we in  
 25 California have done far more than our fair share.

1 We are only asking for fairness. Thank you very  
 2 much.  
 3 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, we thank you, Senator.  
 4 (Clapping.)  
 5 I want to thank you, Mr. Grissom. Thank you  
 6 so much, Senator Feinstein, Senator Boxer. Excellent  
 7 presentations. We're indebted to you. Thank you  
 8 very much.

9 -- oOo --

1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Ladies and gentlemen, we  
 2 thank you all for being here. Now as I understand  
 3 it, you will allocate your own time. You have 70  
 4 minutes to be divided between those in your group,  
 5 and a timer is in front of you on your table over  
 6 there, and we're delighted to have all of you here,  
 7 and under the existing law I must request that you  
 8 all to stand and raise your right hand, everybody  
 9 that's going to testify. Thank you very much.  
 10 Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the  
 11 testimony you are about to give to the Defense Base  
 12 Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the  
 13 truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?  
 14 SPEAKERS: I do.  
 15 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very, very much.  
 16 You may proceed.  
 17 MAYOR O'NEILL: Good afternoon,  
 18 Mr. Commissioner and Distinguished Members of the  
 19 Commission.  
 20 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Delighted to see you.  
 21 MAYOR O'NEILL: I'm Beverly O'Neill, and  
 22 I'm --  
 23 (Clapping.)  
 24 Thank you. I'm going to carry you around with  
 25 me.

1  
 2 2. LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD  
 3 Mayor Beverly O'Neill 87  
 4 Ms. Carmen Perez 94  
 5 Congressman Steve Horn 8  
 6 Vice Admiral Peter Hekman 59  
 7 Dr. Robert Johnson 70  
 8 Mr. Bill Gurzi 76  
 9 Vice Admiral Peter Hekman 83  
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 11 Congressman Steve Horn 92  
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1 And I'm proud to be the mayor of the City of  
 2 Long Beach. I'm sorry to meet with you under these  
 3 circumstances, but I hope that those commissioners  
 4 who had an opportunity to tour our shipyard yesterday  
 5 have a better understanding and appreciation of why  
 6 we are so proud of its capabilities and achievements.  
 7 We thank you for the opportunity of being here  
 8 and presenting our case for the continuance of the  
 9 naval shipyard.  
 10 We are not here to whine and ring our hands.  
 11 We are not here just to complain about the projected  
 12 loss to our economy of 757 million and the loss of  
 13 over 10 thousand jobs.  
 14 We are here to let you know we are only 1 of 2  
 15 shipyards capable of handling the Navy's biggest  
 16 vessels. We were only -- the only shipyard located  
 17 near 70 percent of the Pacific Fleet. The next  
 18 closest shipyard is at Bremerton, Washington, about 3  
 19 sailing days away.  
 20 We are on the only submarine sonar dome  
 21 manufacturing facility in the nation.  
 22 We are the Navy's most efficient shipyard, and  
 23 the only shipyard to show an annual profit.  
 24 We are the only shipyard with a deep harbor  
 25 and a direct access to the open ocean.



1 We are here to state that the closure of the  
 2 Long Beach shipyard would have the least impact on  
 3 the excess capacity of all the remaining yards. We  
 4 are a shipyard with 60 percent minority work force.  
 5 We are the only shipyard with the largest dry docking  
 6 facilities that would take over 700 million to  
 7 replicate.

8 We were the only Naval shipyard positions for  
 9 military and strategic value so that all ships are  
 10 not in one location.

11 And we are a shipyard within 81 nautical miles  
 12 of San Diego, which means that our home port  
 13 boundaries are closer by two-thirds than the miles  
 14 between Portsmouth and Norfolk. Today we will be  
 15 outlining a step by step process to defend the  
 16 shipyard, and we've had some eloquent statements  
 17 already by our senators.

18 We feel confident after studying all the data  
 19 that has been made available that we can present  
 20 arguments to you on a technical basis and offer  
 21 compelling justification for revisiting the  
 22 recommendation to close the Long Beach Naval  
 23 Shipyard.

24 In addition to presenting you with the  
 25 material which we strongly feel refutes the Navy's

1 recommendation to close, we will also be recommending  
 2 alternative scenarios that we feel the BRAC  
 3 commission should examine.

4 The Defense Department's representative  
 5 to the BRAC commission stated that the closure of the  
 6 shipyard could result in a maximum reduction of  
 7 13,261 jobs in a 5-county Southern California  
 8 metropolitan area. This represents just three-tenths  
 9 of one percent of the total area employment in  
 10 5 counties. But by blending the number of job losses  
 11 in the primary metropolitan statistical area which  
 12 covers 5 counties, the DOD has greatly mitigated the  
 13 actual economic impact that would occur in the Long  
 14 Beach area or the County of Los Angeles.

15 I think that economic impact has to be put  
 16 into a proper perspective, and I'd like to just say a  
 17 few words about what has happened before now.

18 In 1991 the closure of the Long Beach Naval  
 19 station and the hospital cost over 16,000 Navy  
 20 personnel and an additional 1,000 civilian jobs. The  
 21 total direct and indirect economic losses from that  
 22 decision exceed one billion dollars.

23 If the recommendation to close the shipyard is  
 24 allowed to stand, we will lose an additional 6,600  
 25 civilian jobs, either associated directly with the

1 shipyard or with shipyard based tenant commands. And  
 2 these jobs generate another 3,500 secondary jobs  
 3 within the immediate area surrounding Long Beach, not  
 4 in communities located in other counties 60 to 100  
 5 miles from the shipyard. The total economic impact  
 6 of the shipyard are estimated to be over 750 million  
 7 dollars.

8 Now, the DOD may feel that 27 thousand jobs  
 9 and almost 2 billion dollars in combined economic  
 10 impact are not significant to one area, but we do.  
 11 The good people in Long Beach who elected me mayor  
 12 last year expect me to address the issues that affect  
 13 them, and this issue affects them very much. It does  
 14 not affect communities 2 hours away. I was astounded  
 15 to learn that if all the civilian job losses from the  
 16 previous BRAC rounds were added to those proposed for  
 17 1995, the City of Long Beach would not only lead all  
 18 cities in California and the nation, but would also  
 19 lead 46 states as well, trailing only Virginia,  
 20 Pennsylvania, and Texas in addition to California.  
 21 This is ridiculous.

22 The cumulative effect on one area either in  
 23 the city or even one county was not taken into  
 24 consideration. I don't need to recount to you all of  
 25 Southern California's disasters in recent years. And

1 We certainly understand the need to downsize the  
 2 military infrastructure in our country to meet the  
 3 realities of the 21st century, but why -- why must  
 4 the city of Long Beach carry the burden. 44  
 5 thousand citizens of Long Beach would also like to  
 6 know that answer.

7 There are a number of military and technical  
 8 reasons for the shipyard to continue serving the  
 9 Navy, as it has done so so uncommonly well for so  
 10 many years, but I'll let the experts here discuss  
 11 those issues with you.

12 But before I finish, I must mention one very  
 13 vital element of the shipyard. And that is Dry Dock  
 14 Number 1. Four of you saw it yesterday, and you were  
 15 told how important it has been and continues to be to  
 16 the operations of the Pacific Fleet. And as you  
 17 heard, to duplicate it would cost over 700 million.  
 18 You heard that it is the largest dry dock south of  
 19 Puget Sound, and that it would dry-dock every class  
 20 of ship within the Pacific Fleet. But if the  
 21 recommendation stands to close the shipyard, the dry  
 22 dock also closes.

23 I appreciate your indulgence in my  
 24 presentation. We have many speakers that will offer  
 25 very technical and compelling reasons why we were

1 here today, but before I do, I would like to take  
 2 just one minute to recognize the shipyard workers and  
 3 their families who have traveled 500 miles since work  
 4 yesterday to be with us on this day. Would you just  
 5 please stand.

6 (Clapping.)

7 Thank you very much. And now at this time, I  
 8 would like to introduce the president of the Board of  
 9 Harbor Commissioners, Carmen Perez.

10 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Beverly O'Neill,  
 11 and we're delighted to have Ms. Perez here.

12 (Clapping.)

13 MS. PEREZ: Thank you, Madame Mayor. Good  
 14 afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. As the mayor  
 15 indicated, I am president of the Long Beach Board of  
 16 Harbor Commissioners.

17 The Port of Long Beach, long viewed as one of  
 18 the most modern and efficient ports of the world, has  
 19 recently become the Number 1 container port in the  
 20 United States. Believe me, we in Long Beach are all  
 21 very proud of this accomplishment, and we look  
 22 forward to the ports continued success in the future.

23 However, the reason that I'm here today is not  
 24 to tell you about what a great port we have. Rather,  
 25 I'm here to personally assure you, ladies and

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1 gentlemen, that contrary to what you may have heard,  
 2 the Port of Long Beach supports the city's efforts  
 3 100 percent.

4 (Clapping.)

5 We support the city's effort to maintain the  
 6 Long Beach Naval Shipyard. The Port of Long Beach  
 7 does not under any circumstances, ladies and  
 8 gentlemen, just after the shipyard as some have  
 9 suggested. May I reiterate, the Port of Long Beach  
 10 simply does not want to see the shipyard close  
 11 period.

12 (Clapping.)

13 As a matter of fact, several years ago, in  
 14 cooperation with the Navy, the port conducted a study  
 15 to determine the feasibility of consolidating  
 16 shipyard support facilities now in the former naval  
 17 station site to more convenient shipyard sites.

18 The port then offered to pay the 100 million  
 19 dollars cost for achieving that consolidation,  
 20 100 million dollars worth of completely new and  
 21 modern facility at no cost to the federal government.  
 22 No one has ever explained to me why the Navy never  
 23 responded to that offer.

24 May I also add that if the shipyard has any  
 25 commercial, port-related appeal, it is due in large

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1 part because the shipyard is located in a deep water  
 2 port with immediate access to the open sea. And that  
 3 feature, along with many others, ladies and  
 4 gentlemen, should be the reason the base closure  
 5 commission finds the shipyard too critical in  
 6 military value to consider its closure.

7 The Long Beach Naval Shipyard is a resource  
 8 that should not be dismissed without a great deal of  
 9 careful consideration, particularly given what we  
 10 know about the efficiency of this facility and the  
 11 future work flow demands of the Navy between now and  
 12 the year 2,000.

13 The Long Beach Naval Shipyard is good for our  
 14 community. The Long Beach Naval Shipyard is good for  
 15 the nation.

16 Thank you for your attention, ladies and  
 17 gentlemen, and I hope you will look long and hard at  
 18 the Navy's ill-conceived recommendations to close the  
 19 Long Beach Naval Shipyard.

20 (Clapping.)

21 At this time it is my pleasure and honor to  
 22 introduce a good friend and outstanding  
 23 representative of our community, Congressman Steve  
 24 Horn of the 38th Congressional District. Thank you.

25 CONGRESSMAN HORN: Thank you very much,

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1 Carmen.

2 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Delighted to have the  
 3 distinguished congressman here. Glad to have you  
 4 here, Congressman.

5 CONGRESSMAN HORN: Mr. Chairman and  
 6 Commissioners -- first, Mr. Chairman, let me say to  
 7 your colleagues, I am most grateful to them for  
 8 taking the time to visit Long Beach. I think it was  
 9 very useful. They've met a number of my colleagues  
 10 in congress, and I stand here today representing the  
 11 14 members from 4 counties that have worked actively  
 12 since January 1993 on helping this shipyard advance  
 13 and trying to deal with the supercilious arguments in  
 14 some cases that have sought to close it.

15 I want to submit, and my staff will do that to  
 16 your staff, for the record the comments of  
 17 Congresswoman Jane Harmon who deeply regrets she  
 18 could not be here today, but who was with the  
 19 commissioners part of yesterday.

20 I have a very simple message to bring to you  
 21 today. First, the process which led to the  
 22 recommendations to close Long Beach was deeply  
 23 flawed. The Navy's BRAC process was specifically  
 24 designed to protect nuclear capacity while without  
 25 justification contradicting what the Navy said in

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1 1931 and 1993 that the Navy regarded Long Beach and  
 2 its large dry dock as critical to the defense needs  
 3 of the nation.  
 4 Second, there are better alternatives to the  
 5 closure of Long Beach that make more sense and  
 6 improve on the goals of saving money, reducing excess  
 7 capacity, yet preserving the critical irreplaceable  
 8 infrastructure, Dry Dock 1 among them. These  
 9 alternatives were ignored for no good reason. We're  
 10 not here just to protest the recommendation to close  
 11 the Long Beach Naval shipyard. We're here to say  
 12 that the Navy could have done better and made a  
 13 recommendation that would fit the real needs of the  
 14 Navy in the difficult years ahead. The next 3  
 15 speakers will present the details on this message.  
 16 The quick overview is the supposedly analytical  
 17 process was one really contrived to support a  
 18 predetermined end.  
 19 First, the Navy generated a military value  
 20 ranking for the shipyards that directly refutes what  
 21 was established in 1991 and 1993 when Long Beach was  
 22 ranked a very strong third in military value of all  
 23 then existing shipyards. One gets a little bit  
 24 suspicious when Long Beach suddenly slides downward  
 25 in the military value rankings from the past years.

1 The Navy claims that it used certified data,  
 2 but in many instances the data are simply wrong.  
 3 Answers were changed, such as our capacity  
 4 utilization figures. In places, the matrix questions  
 5 were raised. As you heard yesterday, one question  
 6 rewards a shipyard for having spent more than 200  
 7 million dollars in capital improvements, thus  
 8 penalizing a smaller and the most modern shipyard  
 9 such as Long Beach. That is nonsensical.  
 10 Second, this contrived set of military value  
 11 ranking was put into a configuration model where the  
 12 assumptions of that model were guaranteed a certain  
 13 result.  
 14 Third, after the model was run, the Navy  
 15 rejected one of the suggested closures when it did  
 16 not like the answer. Namely, close Portsmouth. The  
 17 Navy claims Portsmouth has a unique ability to repair  
 18 attack submarines, even while that supposedly unique  
 19 capability is being duplicated elsewhere in both the  
 20 public and the private shipyards. In brief, the Navy  
 21 is not telling you the truth regarding Portsmouth.  
 22 Fourth, the Navy's alleged cost savings for  
 23 closing Long Beach are false. The supposed savings  
 24 if the work were performed in the private sector are  
 25 substantially illusionary. Moreover, the Navy has

1 been using the annual cost savings made by Long Beach  
 2 to cover up the losses at other public shipyards.  
 3 Should Long Beach close, the man-day rates at  
 4 the remaining public shipyards will rise  
 5 considerably. The fact is this: The Navy wanted to  
 6 protect its nuclear capable shipyards from the  
 7 beginning, despite the admitted and recognized excess  
 8 nuclear capacity, and thus the Navy designed its  
 9 military value weightings and its configuration model  
 10 to generate an outcome that satisfied such an  
 11 objective.  
 12 When the Navy could not quite achieve that  
 13 end, it declined to recommend for closure a shipyard  
 14 of lower military value than Long Beach, ignoring the  
 15 fact that the closure of Portsmouth would generate  
 16 greater cost savings to the Navy and the taxpayers  
 17 than the closing of Long Beach. Portsmouth performs  
 18 a type of work, nuclear, of which the Navy admits it  
 19 has the most excess.  
 20 Ironically, the Navy suggested closing its two  
 21 smallest facilities, Long Beach and Guam, both of  
 22 which are nonnuclear. These two facilities have the  
 23 least repair capacity when the purported goal was to  
 24 close as much excess capacity as possible.

I must mention the general accounting office

1 report regarding the Department of Defense process on  
 2 BRAC. I realize the GAO has stated, quote, "The  
 3 Navy's process and recommendations were sound,"  
 4 unquote. However, it is not an analysis. Read  
 5 Chapter 6, and you will see what I mean. There is no  
 6 critical element in it. It is merely a descriptive  
 7 overview of the Navy's process. This report  
 8 represents superficial work, and it shows.  
 9 The GAO did not ask:  
 10 What changed in the construction of the  
 11 military value matrix to alter Long Beach's  
 12 consistent ranking as the Number 3 naval shipyard?  
 13 Why did the need for Dry Dock Number 1  
 14 disappear when the number of large dock ships in the  
 15 Navy's fleet is not declining?  
 16 Finally, why did the Navy so blatantly ignore  
 17 the recommendations of the Joint Cross-Service Group?  
 18 None of these issues were addressed by the  
 19 general accounting office.  
 20 The next important point is to demonstrate  
 21 that the Navy conveniently overlooked about Long  
 22 Beach issues that present compelling reasons why Long  
 23 Beach is still needed, why it should be kept open,  
 24 and why we believe the Navy substantially deviated  
 25 from the requirements of the law in formulating its

1 closure recommendations. Let me run through them.  
 2 First, the tampering with the military value  
 3 reweighting and thus reranking done by the Navy.  
 4 Second, the Navy's clear need for Dry Dock  
 5 Number 1.  
 6 Third, the Navy's method of looking at  
 7 capacity on a nationwide basis rather than on a  
 8 regional Pacific Fleet-Atlantic Fleet basis. The  
 9 Navy ignores the operational realities that almost  
 10 70 percent of the Pacific Fleet is located in San  
 11 Diego.  
 12 Meanwhile, Long Beach's dry docks show heavy  
 13 utilization into the year 2,000.  
 14 Fourth, the capacity measures used by the Navy  
 15 also overstate the need for nuclear capable yards.  
 16 The work package of a nuclear vessel, as we will  
 17 discuss later, is 80 percent conventional. And thus  
 18 a nonnuclear capable shipyard could do the vast  
 19 majority of these work packages.  
 20 Fifth, the Navy did not include the  
 21 possibility of emergencies in its capacity analysis.  
 22 The Navy has left no margin for error on dry dock  
 23 utilization in the case of hostilities.  
 24 Sixth, where would the work schedule for Long  
 25 Beach go? The San Diego private yards do not have

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1 the capacity or the capability to do the full range  
 2 of repairs on the full range of ships that are in the  
 3 Pacific Fleet. And, thus, those private yards will  
 4 not produce the anticipated cost savings. In fact,  
 5 without Long Beach as a yardstick, the Navy will be  
 6 gouged by change orders from less equipped private  
 7 yards.  
 8 Seventh, and finally, the Navy team ignored  
 9 the recommendations of the Joint Cross-Service Group,  
 10 whose first recommendation was to close Pearl Harbor  
 11 and Portsmouth. Clearly, the commission needs to be  
 12 placed before it for closure both Pearl Harbor and  
 13 Portsmouth for consideration certainly in relation to  
 14 Long Beach.  
 15 One of the major issues that needs a thorough  
 16 examination by the commission is the problem of where  
 17 the base closure process is in relation to the  
 18 evolving concepts of depot repair. Namely, the  
 19 Regional Maintenance Center Concept.  
 20 The BRAC process with its statutory deadlines  
 21 results in a BRAC process being behind the curb of  
 22 depot maintenance concepts. These issues were either  
 23 not analyzed or not properly considered by the Navy.  
 24 Long Beach should be included in the regional  
 25 maintenance concept. Pearl Harbor should be

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1 realigned. This proposal saves money, cuts capacity,  
 2 preserves Dry Dock Number 1, retains the unique  
 3 capabilities of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard.  
 4 I now want to turn the presentation over to  
 5 Vice Admiral Peter Hekman, who retired in 1991 after  
 6 commanding the Naval Sea Systems Command, where he  
 7 supervised the operation and maintenance of all naval  
 8 shipyards as well as the contracting with the private  
 9 sector yards concerning ship repair and new  
 10 construction. He's a recognized expert on the  
 11 operation and maintenance of nuclear power plants as  
 12 well as on private and public shipyards and their  
 13 capabilities. Admiral Hekman.  
 14 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much,  
 15 Congressman.  
 16 (Clapping.)  
 17 Thank you for those useful remarks,  
 18 Congressman. We're delighted to have Admiral Hekman  
 19 here.  
 20 VICE ADMIRAL HEKMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.  
 21 Is this on?  
 22 CONGRESSMAN HORN: Is it working?  
 23 VICE ADMIRAL HEKMAN: Can you hear it?  
 24 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Yes.  
 25 VICE ADMIRAL HEKMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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1 I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you and  
 2 the members of the commission today. My associate  
 3 Dr. Johnson and I intend to discuss the 4 areas  
 4 shown. I will discuss areas 1 and 3. He will  
 5 discuss areas 2 and 4. Dr. Johnson and I are  
 6 colleagues, and Dr. Johnson also worked almost  
 7 3 decades in the Naval Sea Systems Command and was in  
 8 charge of the facility's arena when he retired.  
 9 In -- we certainly need to downsize, but we  
 10 need to do it sensibly. When England was slashing  
 11 its fleet and dock yards and closing its stock yards  
 12 prior to the Falkland's war, then Prime Minister  
 13 Margaret Thatcher stood up in the parliament and made  
 14 a statement, and I've never forgotten it. She said,  
 15 "I wish to remind all that the first responsibility  
 16 of government is defense of the realm. Any country  
 17 which pounds its swords into plow shares will  
 18 invariably end up plowing its fields for those who  
 19 kept their swords."  
 20 (Clapping.)  
 21 Now, that occurred -- that speech occurred  
 22 just 6 months before the Falkland Island's war. Now,  
 23 certainly Argentina got the message.  
 24 The -- as I said we have to downsize, but the  
 25 Navy made a major change in direction in 1995 as

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1 compared to 1991, in which I participated, and in  
 2 1993. The 1991 and 1993 rounds were conducted under  
 3 the philosophy that shipyard closure had to be based  
 4 first on strategic and military value, and then if  
 5 not needed under that criteria, then capacity could  
 6 enter the process.

7 In 1991 and 1993, the Navy consistently  
 8 insisted that we keep a minimum of 6 carrier capable  
 9 dry docks, and we did. Long Beach was considered in  
 10 that process, and third in military value only I say  
 11 behind the 2 major yards of Puget Sound and at  
 12 Norfolk.

13 The Navy further stated that Long Beach was  
 14 vital to the support of the Navy's major fleet  
 15 concentrations in San Diego. The Joint Chiefs of  
 16 Staff agreed with the Navy's position and rationale  
 17 in this matter. General Colin Powell's statement is  
 18 well known and has been cited earlier.

19 In taking this position, the position of  
 20 keeping the docks open, the Navy was conforming to  
 21 the law as set forth in Title 10, U.S. Code, Article  
 22 2464, which is shown here, the section of the code  
 23 which I was personally responsible for 3 years to  
 24 maintain, as commander of the Navy Sea Systems  
 25 Command.

1 There was little doubt in my mind in the  
 2 bottom 3 lines about maintenance of facilities for  
 3 utilization in war and mobilization in emergencies  
 4 was primary. To my knowledge, that law has not been  
 5 changed.

6 So what has changed I think may be even a  
 7 better question, and Senator Feinstein also mentioned  
 8 it, why has a change occurred in this direction?  
 9 It's obvious the Navy has abandoned the military  
 10 value as the prime criteria for shipyard closure  
 11 considerations in exchange apparently for a  
 12 peace-time capacity consideration.

13 It is also apparent from the Navy's recent  
 14 actions aside from BRAC that the Navy prefers the  
 15 building of expensive new maintenance and base  
 16 support facilities, for example, in San Diego, rather  
 17 than using existing facilities that are more than  
 18 adequate in Long Beach.

19 Furthermore, the Navy's 1995 proposal appears  
 20 to ignore the Title 10 U.S. Code, as I said. The  
 21 Navy recommendations changed the military value line  
 22 as has been mentioned.

23 And you can see that line up there for 1993  
 24 and 1995. The 1991 line-up had a couple of other  
 25 yards in it, but basically wasn't any different as

1 far as Long Beach was concerned.

2 Now, nothing has really changed between 1993  
 3 and 1995, at least in my opinion, that would change  
 4 the Long Beach military value, and I've seen nothing  
 5 in the numbers that would change my mind. With the  
 6 reduction in submarine force by nearly one-half from  
 7 the 87 and planned 100 to less than 50. And in the  
 8 view -- in view of Portsmouth and Pearl Harbor's  
 9 limited capabilities and the high costs, and I'm  
 10 eminently familiar with the quote, I am somewhat  
 11 surprised by the Navy's analysis, although I have not  
 12 had the time to go through all the numbers  
 13 personally.

14 The Navy's recommendation to close Long Beach  
 15 and the 2 carrier capable dry docks in Philadelphia  
 16 leaves only 3 carrier and large amphibious ship  
 17 capable dry docks available in the entire continental  
 18 United States, and that includes the civilian dock at  
 19 Newport News.

20 The Navy stated rationale is based upon recent  
 21 size of the Navy changes, but the Navy analysis is  
 22 apparently based upon gross numbers, because the  
 23 number of very large ships, the carriers and the  
 24 major amphibious ships, remains constant, as you can  
 25 see in this graph. The lower line is the Pacific

1 Fleet. The upper is the all Navy line for these very  
 2 large ships, actually goes up over time.

3 These are the very ships that require the Long  
 4 beach dry dock. The number of submarines is falling  
 5 rapidly, as I said, and the SSN-688 class maintenance  
 6 cycle has been extended to 120 months from the  
 7 original 60, then 80, and now 120.

8 Yet the Navy is recommending retention of all  
 9 nuclear capability. Selectively, the Navy considers  
 10 the private sector in its capacity analysis. It  
 11 avoids consideration of the private sector for  
 12 submarine and nuclear repair capability. Yet it  
 13 considers such capacity when counting dry docks and  
 14 when counting surface ship repair capacity, and also  
 15 in home porting decisions such as exists in the San  
 16 Diego example.

17 The Navy contends that private capacity is  
 18 outside the BRAC rules. Mr. Nimfakos I believe  
 19 testified to that, although he did not quantify it.  
 20 Yet the Newport News carrier dock was certainly  
 21 counted.

22 What was not counted is the fact that Newport  
 23 News could accept 3 in my opinion possibly up to  
 24 4 submarine nuclear refueling overhauls  
 25 simultaneously and at equal or lower costs that the

1 Navy yards. Portsmouth can do one at a time. Yet  
 2 Portsmouth is considered by the Navy to be vital for  
 3 this function.  
 4 The change in military values between 1993 and  
 5 1995 make Portsmouth and Long Beach about the same,  
 6 and it I believe is not supported by a rational view  
 7 of the facts or the data.  
 8 The Navy's revision of the 1993 military  
 9 values is clearly based on considerations other than  
 10 objective evaluation and analysis, and I believe  
 11 represents a substantial deviation from the BRAC  
 12 criteria and also from adherence to Title 10.  
 13 It moreover ignores real program ship  
 14 maintenance requirements, and it ignores the Pacific  
 15 Fleet commander's own input on the absolute necessity  
 16 to retain the Long Beach dry docking capabilities.  
 17 I have a letter that I quote from, a letter by  
 18 that commander, and I'll give you just a moment to  
 19 read it. I point out that that was very recent.  
 20 The Navy assumed Puget Sound -- I'm sorry.  
 21 Would you go back. Thank you.  
 22 The Navy assumed Puget Sound could accept all  
 23 carrier and large amphibious ship dry dockings as  
 24 well as the submarine work it's doing now. The Navy  
 25 assumed that the private sector capacity could accept

1 all San Diego area nonnuclear work. The Navy assumed  
 2 that a 270 million dollar military construction  
 3 requirement for North Island facilitization would be  
 4 approved by the Congress. And there are other  
 5 assumptions that I have found. In the interests of  
 6 time, I won't go through them all.  
 7 Problems have already risen with the Navy's  
 8 assumptions, however, at the Navy scheduling  
 9 conference which went on this week, for example. And  
 10 on the graph you can see what is being discussed and  
 11 what some of the decisions are. Please note that all  
 12 6 of the items cited here, the major ship overhauls,  
 13 until this week were scheduled for Long Beach. They  
 14 all require the dock.  
 15 KITTY HAWK (CVN-63) to Puget Sound in '97.  
 16 There are significant work load issues as well as the  
 17 delay of the ship and probably the delay of its  
 18 deployment.  
 19 CONSTELLATION (CV-64) scheduled to Pearl  
 20 Harbor in '98. It will not fit in any dock in Pearl  
 21 Harbor. It simply will not fit. They can put other  
 22 ships in that large dock, just barely, but  
 23 CONSTELLATION is 18 feet wider, has larger sponsons,  
 24 and it simply will not go in when you block the ship.  
 25 So there have to be changes made in that solution.

1 The amphibious carriers, the LHAs and LHDs,  
 2 which are very large ships as well, the LHD5  
 3 PELLALLOO, no solution. LHD2 ESSEX, no solution.  
 4 LHA1 to Puget, it will go in the dock in the period  
 5 that they have scheduled, however, the work load  
 6 issue is a major problem. Those are just 5 examples.  
 7 The Puget Sound dock will essentially be  
 8 totally committed and not available for emergency  
 9 work. For years, the Navy authorities have  
 10 recognized docking problems that would exist if Long  
 11 Beach were to be closed. I commissioned the study  
 12 looking at the machinists at AFDV8 when I was  
 13 commander of Naval Sea Systems Command. The studies  
 14 show without doubt that that dry dock cannot accept  
 15 the large amphibious ships. That was the purpose of  
 16 study.  
 17 The study also showed the ones that we did  
 18 that we needed the Long Beach dock both for work and  
 19 for strategic value. The Navy has assumed the Pearl  
 20 Harbor dry dock, Dry Dock 4 could handle carriers.  
 21 However, it could not handle CONSTELLATION at all.  
 22 There is no room in the dock. When you put another  
 23 carrier in the dock, the overhang -- you would have  
 24 to remove all the cranes from the crane tracks before  
 25 you put the ship in. And you would be so close on

1 the bow and stern that you would not be able to work  
 2 inside the dock with any cranes, and you could not  
 3 remove the shafting from the ships, and you could not  
 4 remove or properly use the propellers. It's that  
 5 close.  
 6 The dock is not certified for such work. A  
 7 great deal of dredging would be required from the  
 8 main channel into the area of the dry dock. It is  
 9 simply not a solution without a great deal of  
 10 trouble. The military construction package that I  
 11 generated several years ago for the improvement for  
 12 that dock for nuclear carriers was priced out at  
 13 250 million dollars, and it was not approved.  
 14 The contingency docking in the Atlantic is  
 15 unsatisfactory as well with the abandonment of  
 16 Philadelphia docks. The Navy says their decision --  
 17 in their decision says Portsmouth is necessary. I  
 18 don't believe that's true. The facts will show that.  
 19 That we must do nuclear work in nuclear  
 20 facilities, that's not true either. We have been  
 21 doing nuclear work in nonnuclear facilities ever  
 22 since we've had nuclear ships. We simply send  
 23 nuclear qualified people to do that part of the work  
 24 package that deals with the reactor plant.  
 25 The Navy says that quality of life requires,

1 and I use their word, that San Diego ships not be  
 2 sent to Long Beach for availabilities. That's a  
 3 policy of the Pacific Fleet. It is inconsistent with  
 4 any other Navy policy. It is not enforced in any  
 5 other area, and in my opinion is a -- is a  
 6 questionable policy when it comes to utilizing your  
 7 intrinsic availability of your infrastructure.

8 The Navy decision, then, in my opinion fails  
 9 on military value criteria, and it fails in capacity  
 10 criteria.

11 I read a statement recently in Forbes, 27  
 12 March edition by former Secretary of Defense Caspar  
 13 Weinberger, and I quote it here, "Political watchers  
 14 were immediately struck by the fact that while Long  
 15 Beach, which has long been regarded as one of the  
 16 most cost effective and efficient naval shipyards of  
 17 the country is to be closed, the Portsmouth New  
 18 Hampshire shipyard, which has always finished last on  
 19 every list of cost effectiveness is to remain open."  
 20 end quote.

21 In some personal correspondence between Former  
 22 Secretary Weinberger and myself, dated as late as  
 23 April 20th, he expressed his regret that he could not  
 24 speak out in defense of his article, because he's on  
 25 travel. He's in Japan today. But he did write to

1 me, and I quote, that he is delighted that the Navy's  
 2 decision will be reviewed, and this is a direct  
 3 quote. "So we can find out what it is that has  
 4 changed the Navy's mind so completely. It's not  
 5 important, perhaps the commission can be persuaded  
 6 to keep Long Beach open." end quote.

7 Thank you, sir.

8 (Clapping.)

9 I will now be followed by Dr. Johnson.

10 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much, Admiral  
 11 Hekman. We're delighted to have you, Dr. Johnson.

12 DR. JOHNSON: Thank you very much,  
 13 Mr. Chairman. Is this on?

14 CHAIRMAN DIXON: It is, sir. Speaking  
 15 directly into it helps a great deal.

16 DR. JOHNSON: I'm going to discuss the subject  
 17 of excess nuclear capacity versus uncertainty. I'd  
 18 like to quote from the Navy's report, page 1-4. "The  
 19 major driver in the determination of future shipyard  
 20 requirements is that the size and nature of the  
 21 future fleet is particularly indefinite. This is  
 22 true with the attack submarine fleet comprised  
 23 principally of SSN-688 class submarines. The  
 24 national and political pressures are increasingly  
 25 impacting the introduction of a replacement

1 submarine.

2 So the decision whether to defuel or to refuel  
 3 the SSN-688 fleet, particularly in view of the  
 4 relative youth of this class, is commensurately  
 5 imprecise.

6 Further, only one yard, Portsmouth, currently  
 7 supports all SSN-688 requirements. Accordingly, the  
 8 BCEG determined that the naval shipyard Portsmouth  
 9 should be removed from consideration for closure  
 10 because of its unique role as the center of  
 11 excellence for the SSN-688 class submarine.

12 Well, first of all, I'd like to mention that  
 13 Portsmouth is not unique. The Navy plans to perform  
 14 refueling overhauls of SSN-688s at Norfolk Naval  
 15 Shipyard and Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. And in  
 16 fact, the first one was performed at Mare Island  
 17 Naval Shipyard.

18 The Navy plans refueling trident submarines at  
 19 Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. The Electric Boat  
 20 Division of General Dynamics is the planning yard for  
 21 the SSN-688s and Newport News and Electric Boat could  
 22 also perform these refueling overhauls if necessary.

23 What about this uncertainty? It can be  
 24 removed. The SSN new construction rate during the  
 25 Future Years' Defense Plan is at one-half per year.

1 The SSN-23 in '96 and the new attack SSN in '98 and  
 2 double zero.

3 Beyond the Future Years' Defense Plan, the  
 4 Navy hopes to build at the rate of 2 per year. The  
 5 work to replace 2 per year can be calculated. If we  
 6 assume that 2 SSN-688 refueling overhauls need to be  
 7 done per year, we can figure out the work load  
 8 associated.

9 First of all, their scrapping would be  
 10 eliminated. Therefore, their refueling would not be  
 11 performed, and their cutoff would not be performed.  
 12 The 960 thousand man hours represents that work for  
 13 2 submarines.

14 The work added to do a refueling overhaul is  
 15 somewhat variable depending on the overhaul package,  
 16 but on average 2 submarine's refueling overhaul  
 17 packages would be about 6 point 4 million man hours.  
 18 Therefore, the net required increase in capacity  
 19 would be 5 point 44 million man hours.

20 These are the BCEG numbers converted from  
 21 direct labor -- thousands of direct labor man years  
 22 to millions of man hours for consistency with the  
 23 previous charge. The total nuclear capacity numbers  
 24 from the BCEG converted are 20 point 8 million man  
 25 hours of predicted work load, 33 point 28 maximum

1 potential capacity, leaving an excess to nuclear  
 2 capacity of 12 point 48 million.  
 3 If we subtract 2 refueling overhauls from that  
 4 excess capacity, assuming we had to add to the work  
 5 load of 5 point 44 million from the last view graph,  
 6 we see an excess nuclear capacity of about 7 million  
 7 man hours. And, incidentally, nuclear capacity is  
 8 much more expensive to maintain than nonnuclear  
 9 capacity.  
 10 I compare this excess nuclear capacity with  
 11 the total nuclear capacity of the Pearl Harbor and  
 12 the Portsmouth Naval Shipyards based on the fiscal  
 13 year '99 maximum potential capacity BCEG numbers,  
 14 which are as shown 6 point 6 million and 7 point 4  
 15 million.  
 16 The bottom line is that either yard's nuclear  
 17 capacity could be eliminated, and the Navy could  
 18 execute the BCEG plan work load plus 2 additional  
 19 SSN-688 refueling overhauls.  
 20 Let's now look at what has happened since the  
 21 data submissions. There was a fleet planning  
 22 conference last fall, and there's one going on this  
 23 week. Norfolk Naval Shipyard was already light as  
 24 they entered the fall in fiscal -- in years 1998 and  
 25 1999. We understand that the CV-66 and the CGN-40 at

1 Norfolk are now being delayed. Delaying the CGN-40,  
 2 of course, creates more excess nuclear capacity.  
 3 At Long Beach, the CV-63 and CV-64 would have  
 4 to be moved, associated with closing of the yard, and  
 5 Admiral Hekman has already discussed that, but that  
 6 will at least cause dry dock scheduling conflicts at  
 7 Puget Sound, which will result in work load  
 8 bottlenecks at a very minimum.  
 9 And the LHA's appear to be unsolved, at least  
 10 on the West Coast. Maybe they could haul them around  
 11 to the East Coast and do them at Norfolk.  
 12 The Navy is proposing additional nuclear  
 13 capacity at San Diego and Mayforth. Furthermore, the  
 14 Navy avoids consideration of Electric Boat and  
 15 Newport News nuclear capacity.  
 16 The 688 operating cycle was extended to 120  
 17 months between docking selective restricted  
 18 availabilities last December. That is December of  
 19 '94. The impact that is having is that Portsmouth is  
 20 losing 2 in '96, gains 1 in '97, Pearl Harbor is  
 21 losing 2 in '96 and 2 more in '97.  
 22 Furthermore, Portsmouth has no SSN-668 fueling  
 23 overhauls scheduled for '97 and '98 in our  
 24 understanding. The Navy is apparently planning to  
 25 move work scheduled to the private sector, both

1 nuclear and nonnuclear to Portsmouth Naval Shipyard  
 2 to compensate for this.  
 3 Portsmouth has not done surface ship work in  
 4 decades. It does not possess the skills and  
 5 processes. Surface ship work would be either  
 6 expensive and/or poor quality.  
 7 Portsmouth's Dry Dock Number 2 is tied up with  
 8 submarine work. The smallest Navy surface battalion  
 9 is the FFG-7, Class Friggett.  
 10 Dry Dock Number 1 at Portsmouth is not long  
 11 enough for an FFG-7. Dry Dock Number 3 at Portsmouth  
 12 is long enough for an FFG-7, but all the FFG-7s will  
 13 be out of commission about the year 2005.  
 14 It is unclear what surface ship work  
 15 Portsmouth will do over the long haul that would  
 16 merit the investment in new skills and processings in  
 17 the short term.  
 18 Hence, excess nuclear capacity has increased  
 19 since date of submission.  
 20 To summarize, there is excess nuclear capacity  
 21 equal to the total nuclear capacity at either Pearl  
 22 Harbor Naval Shipyard or Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.  
 23 This is the same conclusion that the Joint  
 24 Cross-Service working group came to.  
 25 The Spring Fleet Planning Conference is

1 reducing the work load further. Norfolk is  
 2 apparently getting excess nuclear capacity as a  
 3 result of these changes from the conference. Puget  
 4 has large dry dock conflicts.  
 5 I conclude that the Navy's BRAC conclusions  
 6 run counter to its own data and analysis, and that  
 7 the commission should add Pearl Harbor and Portsmouth  
 8 to the list, reanalyze Pearl Harbor, Portsmouth, and  
 9 Long Beach, and reconsider the Navy's  
 10 recommendations.  
 11 Thank you.  
 12 (Clapping.)  
 13 MR. GURZI: Members of the Commission and  
 14 staff, my name is Bill Gurzi. I'm here as Chairman  
 15 of the Southern California Committee to Save our  
 16 Shipyard.  
 17 Before I begin my presentation, I just want to  
 18 offer the apologies of Harbor Commission President  
 19 Carmen Perez. She had a flight to catch and was not  
 20 able to stay for the rest of the hearing. She offers  
 21 her apologies.  
 22 The Save our Shipyard Committee has monitored  
 23 the base closure activities since long before the  
 24 first BRAC round in 1988. Since 1990, we have even  
 25 monitored the communications of the private sector,



1 and their paper trail leads us to one inescapable  
2 conclusion, and that is that the only beneficiaries  
3 from the closure of Long Beach Naval Shipyard would  
4 be the private sector in San Diego, not the Navy, not  
5 the Department of Defense.

6 So before any proper decision can be reached  
7 on the fate of Long Beach, the private sectors  
8 capability within the home port will have to be very  
9 carefully evaluated.

10 After all, as history has shown very  
11 painfully, once a shipyard is closed, it is closed  
12 forever. So did the Navy properly quantify private  
13 sector capabilities before recommending closure?  
14 According to testimony which your BCEG member Charles  
15 Nemfakos, their capability was looked at, but never  
16 quantified.

17 Before we let Mr. Nemfakos off the list -- off  
18 the hook too quickly, I'd like to defer to paperwork  
19 which he submitted to the previous BRAC commission in  
20 1993. On this very same subject, he stated,  
21 "Principal dependency, not transient dependency or  
22 occasional dependency, but principal dependency on  
23 the private sector to accomplish work load and to  
24 respond to unplanned emergent and urgent repair puts  
25 fleet readiness at risk."

1 Association has charged publicly that unless Long  
2 Beach closes, they will be forced -- their member  
3 yards will be forced out of business, but over the  
4 last 5 years that claim has been defied.

5 Now, 5 years later, Long Beach Naval Shipyard  
6 has reduced its work force by over 1,000 men and  
7 women, while employment at San Diego's private sector  
8 yards has actually increased 7 percent since January  
9 of 1994.

10 The committee has reviewed the reports and  
11 position statements offered over the past BRAC rounds  
12 by the Board of San Diego Ship Repair Association.  
13 And their claims have changed very little since 1991.  
14 Ironically, they claim today, and accurately I would  
15 add, that the man-day rate at Long Beach Naval  
16 Shipyard is about twice that of their yards. The  
17 man-day rate is the cost of one man or woman working  
18 one 8-hour shift.

19 They state, and we will not argue, that the  
20 cost of a man day at Long Beach is nearly twice what  
21 it is at a San Diego yard.

22 And they also state, again accurately, that  
23 our employees, about 300 of which are sitting in this  
24 room, earn nearly half again as much hourly as their  
25 employees do. We won't argue that. They have a

1 Would the fleet be at risk if Long Beach Naval  
2 Shipyard closes? Well, it only takes one look at  
3 this chart to understand how inadequate the private  
4 sector's dry docking capabilities are compared to  
5 Long Beach, and in particular Long Beach's Dry Dock  
6 Number 1.

7 Of these 8 ship classifications, which  
8 represent the largest hulls in the Pacific Fleet, 6  
9 cannot be dry docked in San Diego, but all 8 can be  
10 easily accommodated at Long Beach Naval Shipyard's  
11 Dry Dock Number 1.

12 (Clapping.)

13 The Navy and the private sector in San Diego  
14 rely upon Long Beach for dry-docking of big ships.  
15 We know that. But Long Beach's Dry Dock Number 1 is  
16 also designated as the West Coast emergency dry dock  
17 for all 100 surface ships of the Pacific Fleet, and  
18 our Numbers 2 and 3 dry docks can handle the majority  
19 of these ships as well. Our work force is Strike 3.

20 There's is not. And it's available to the Navy  
21 around the clock. Long Beach Naval Shipyard is the  
22 only West Coast resource for these very important  
23 services: Sonar dome installation and maintenance,  
24 gyrocompass testing, and rotor post repair.

25 Since 1990, the Port of San Diego Ship Repair

1 lower man-day rate. They have a lower pay scale.

2 But what they fail to answer is the question  
3 how do they explain the fact that on identical ships  
4 and identical ship repair packages repair costs in  
5 the private sector at San Diego come out as much or  
6 even more than they do at Long Beach Naval Shipyard.

7 This chart represents one -- one overhaul --  
8 one set of overhaul packages for one classification  
9 of ships. These are guided missile cruisers. These  
10 are the only classification of ships that I could get  
11 data from the Navy without a subpoena. Otherwise I'd  
12 have more classifications to show you.

13 These are identical work packages. They were  
14 performed both in Long Beach and in San Diego. Note  
15 that the average cost per ship at the very bottom  
16 line, which you probably can't see. The average --  
17 and, Mike, you may want to slide that up, because  
18 those bottom numbers are very important.

19 The average cost per ship at San Diego is  
20 about equal, a little bit higher than the average at  
21 Long Beach Naval Shipyard. But note, too, that when  
22 Long Beach implemented its now copied program of cost  
23 cutting starting in 1988, the next year, 1989, the  
24 cost of that overhaul actually declined.

25 Yet from 1989, the right column, to 1992, all

1 the way at the bottom, in the private sector the  
 2 final cost steadily rose.  
 3 Now, again this table represents only one ship  
 4 classification, but it goes to support the general  
 5 accounting offices claim back in 1990 that findings  
 6 of -- that early claims of cost savings in the  
 7 private sector cannot be substantiated.  
 8 Yet, the Navy took the private sector's  
 9 man-day rate and used that to arrive at their  
 10 unfortunately bogus claim of 1 point 9 billion  
 11 dollars in savings over 20 years by closing Long  
 12 Beach Naval Shipyard and transferring those people's  
 13 work loads down to San Diego.  
 14 In further irony, San Diego claims they can  
 15 provide all the capability that the Navy needs. But  
 16 as that first chart on dry docking clearly showed,  
 17 17 percent of the Pacific Fleet, or nearly 52 percent  
 18 of the biggest ships in the Pacific absolutely cannot  
 19 be dry docked in San Diego. But they'll fit like a  
 20 very small hand in a very big glove at Long Beach's  
 21 Dry Dock Number 1.  
 22 (Clapping.)  
 23 And as to their equally bold claim that they  
 24 can provide considerably more military value to the  
 25 Navy than does Long Beach Naval Shipyard, well, so

1 far no private sector data has been submitted to the  
 2 DOD for certification.  
 3 As we speak, ladies and gentlemen, Long Beach  
 4 Naval Shipyard personnel are in San Diego. They are  
 5 in Pearl Harbor. They are at Norfolk, and those of  
 6 you that were at Long Beach yesterday know that a  
 7 Tiger Team is now being dispatched to Philadelphia to  
 8 work on ships that are currently undergoing repairs  
 9 there.  
 10 There is no substitute for excellence, and San  
 11 Diego's private sector is no substitute individually  
 12 or collectively for the men and women and their  
 13 skills at Long Beach Naval Shipyard.  
 14 (Clapping.)  
 15 The great tragedy scripted by the Navy's  
 16 recommendation to close Long Beach is that without  
 17 this last remaining conventional shipyard, there will  
 18 be no strike-free work force to unconditionally  
 19 support the Pacific Fleet.  
 20 There will be no performance benchmark to  
 21 check the private sectors recurring cost overruns.  
 22 And as you heard yesterday if you were in Long Beach,  
 23 by Shirley Morhesa representing the Federal Manager's  
 24 Association, the GAO themselves stated that those  
 25 cost overruns are a problem.

1 The private sector and not the Navy will  
 2 determine repair scheduling and repair priorities.  
 3 Further, private sector business failures,  
 4 unfortunately like those at Todd Shipyards and Tecoma  
 5 Boat, will reduce repair capability below tolerable  
 6 levels on this coast.  
 7 A uniquely skilled work force already in place  
 8 today at Long Beach will be lost forever. And then  
 9 who will the Navy send to San Diego to supplement  
 10 their limited capabilities.  
 11 (Clapping.)  
 12 On the East Coast -- on the East Coast,  
 13 private sector capabilities actually complement the  
 14 public sector. But here on the West Coast, it's a  
 15 totally different picture.  
 16 Surrendering control of the San Diego fleet to  
 17 the San Diego private shipyards would be an  
 18 irresponsible and unfortunately irreversible act by  
 19 the Navy.  
 20 Thank you.  
 21 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much,  
 22 Mr. Gurzi.  
 23 VICE ADMIRAL HEKMAN: For most of this century  
 24 Long Beach has served as a major home port for Navy  
 25 ships. And I'm going to cut through this in the

1 interest of time, but right now one of the major  
 2 issues in the Navy centers around nuclear carrier  
 3 home porting, and carrier and very large ship  
 4 maintenance and docking. We mentioned some of that  
 5 before.  
 6 The Navy Pacific solution is to home port 3  
 7 nuclear carriers in San Diego commencing with the  
 8 first in October of 1988. And the Navy contends that  
 9 that's a less costly option than placing the ships in  
 10 Long Beach.  
 11 The Navy also says that Long Beach could not  
 12 be facilitated until the year 2003. Finally, the  
 13 Navy contends that the Long Beach facility is  
 14 necessary even before the North Island facility is  
 15 necessary, even if Long Beach were to be used for a  
 16 home port.  
 17 There's been a great deal of study on this  
 18 subject back in 1985 when the Naval Facilities  
 19 Engineering Command under then Aryo Montoya's office  
 20 here on the West Coast looked at a report by the firm  
 21 of Lee and Row of Pasadena, California. It's a very  
 22 comprehensive report, updated as late as December  
 23 1994.  
 24 And it said home porting of nuclear carriers  
 25 at Long Beach is feasible and with little work at a

1 cost of between 7 to 25 million dollars. It assumes  
 2 the naval station is open. There's a more recent  
 3 March 1995 study by the commander of the Naval Air  
 4 Force Pacific Fleet, and the GAO review of the same.

5 That sort of prices out the Long Beach option  
 6 at about 700 million dollars and about 500 million in  
 7 total for the San Diego option. I guess somewhere  
 8 there's a middle ground between these 2.

9 In my professional reading of both, I come  
 10 much closer to the Lee and Row report that was  
 11 commissioned earlier.

12 The Navy's report has a lot of things that it  
 13 doesn't consider. For example, ship recurring  
 14 maintenance costs, comparison of local assets outside  
 15 the facilities. It assumes regular maintenance and  
 16 repair can be accomplished in San Diego by building a  
 17 270 million dollar complex by local private  
 18 contractors by about 900 per diem nuclear workers  
 19 from Puget Sound, although they did not do a cost  
 20 comparison on that with Long Beach.

21 It assumes many costly shipyard improvements  
 22 that have to made, which is not what the Lee and Row  
 23 report says, nor do I believe that to be true.

24 It assumes that the North Island facilities  
 25 would be required anyway in order to offload aircraft

1 says that within a three-quarter hour commute during  
 2 rush traffic here, there are 27 thousand civilian  
 3 units that are both affordable and meet the highest  
 4 of Navy standards.

5 That rental purchase costs in San Diego are  
 6 far less than they are here at Long Beach. The GAO  
 7 takes the counter position and points out that that  
 8 is not true by a significant 30 percent differential.

9 The GAO points out the Navy did not mention  
 10 the 6 thousand unit shortage in San Diego or the  
 11 two-year waiting time to get in.

12 The GAO questioned the reasonableness of Navy  
 13 base support estimates. They said 167 million in San  
 14 Diego, and 224 million in Long Beach. The GAO only  
 15 pulled a few things out, like saying 86 million too  
 16 high for parking, admin, dental, dining, and VOQ, 5  
 17 items, which the GAO said shouldn't exceed 4 million.

18 The GAO also believes that the Navy's  
 19 estimates for dredging in Long Beach are  
 20 significantly overstated, and perhaps by as much as  
 21 67 million dollars.

22 GAO questioned the estimates for upgrading the  
 23 shipyard versus the cost of building the new  
 24 maintenance facilities in San Diego, and then showed  
 25 some examples that weren't covered, but the basic

1 and for transient berthing.

2 It bases its study on 3 carriers in home port  
 3 at the same time, which is highly unlikely, but then  
 4 it also analyzes all options zeroed down to 3 or up  
 5 to 3, and comes up with the same basic conclusion,  
 6 that it is always better to go with San Diego.

7 The general accounting office conducted a  
 8 review of this study. It's only a partial review.  
 9 It's continuing, but they have issued an interim  
 10 report, which is dated the 21st of April of this  
 11 year. And the review contains some significant  
 12 findings.

13 And I don't have time to give you a complete  
 14 discussion of what the GAO report does say, the  
 15 interim report. I'll cover a few of the items in  
 16 order to demonstrate that the GAO views with  
 17 skepticism many of the Navy's assumptions, and  
 18 certainly with a great deal of scepticism a  
 19 significant amount of the data. A few of the  
 20 comments are here.

21 The Navy says you got to build 1708 new  
 22 housing units, for example, at a cost of 258 million  
 23 dollars. The GAO says none are needed. The Navy  
 24 says that there are only 6 thousand civilian units  
 25 that meet Navy specs for purchase or rent. The GAO

1 question is yet unanswered.

2 GAO discussion of the Navy's position leads  
 3 the reader to the conclusion that it's primarily  
 4 based on a desire to operate out of North Island, and  
 5 I can understand that. It's a nice place. I've been  
 6 home ported there as well, but I've also been home  
 7 ported in Long Beach, and I found it equally as nice  
 8 a home to live.

9 San Diego, they claim has all of the things  
 10 shown, which is true. The GAO challenged the  
 11 adjacent airfield. San Diego said that the report  
 12 said they needed to offload aircraft there. The GAO  
 13 found through a Navy review that that occurred about  
 14 once every 3 years, and that they don't have that  
 15 urgency at other ports.

16 And a number of other issues that were brought  
 17 up. The bottom line really being CVN's carriers are  
 18 maintenance intensive. I was a chief engineer for  
 19 nuclear carrier for 4 years, and I can certainly  
 20 attest to the fact that it was home 52 days in that  
 21 time.

22 It's more advantageous, at least in my mind,  
 23 to bring ships to the facility than it is to go out  
 24 and try to build a facility and then bring ships to  
 25 the one that you build. You certainly ought to use

1 what you've got.  
 2 (Clapping.)  
 3 So I propose that in addition to the shipyard  
 4 issue, the home porting issue, the advantages of the  
 5 home port be kept in mind by the commission as they  
 6 go through their very difficult task of analyzing  
 7 this particular area.  
 8 There are enormous advantages in keeping the  
 9 Long Beach Shipyard open and in using it as a home  
 10 port, and they're just quickly summarized here.  
 11 I just think that a reevaluation is essential.  
 12 And now again I'll be followed by Dr. Johnson, who  
 13 will talk about some possible realignment  
 14 possibilities for this coast other than the proposal  
 15 of the Navy.  
 16 DR. JOHNSON: Thank you. I will be very  
 17 brief. We believe that restructuring is necessary  
 18 because of the plummeting work of the Navy depot work  
 19 load in the ship area, that command and excess  
 20 overhead at Pearl Harbor and Long Beach should be  
 21 eliminated, and that consideration should be given to  
 22 home porting carriers at Long Beach, and also that  
 23 Long Beach be considered part of the San Diego home  
 24 port.  
 25 I will only discuss specifically structuring

1 options. I have no strong preference among them.  
 2 Nor do I see major cost differences between them.  
 3 The Navy should make the final choice on the context  
 4 of an overall ship depot maintenance strategy.  
 5 I have some concerns with their cost estimates  
 6 of savings I'd like to submit for the record.  
 7 There are 2 basic alternatives, and in the  
 8 first alternative there are 2 options. You could  
 9 place Pearl Harbor and Long Beach under the technical  
 10 and management control of the Puget Sound Naval  
 11 Shipyard. Within that, the 2 options are to make  
 12 them ship repair facilities.  
 13 The second option would be to make them  
 14 detachments of Puget Sound.  
 15 The first option is SRS, the repair  
 16 facilities. They would report to the fleet  
 17 maintenance officer, Pacific. He would in turn  
 18 delegate management and technical authority to the  
 19 commanding officer at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.  
 20 Right now, the fleet maintenance officer Pacific is  
 21 already the commanding officer of Puget's homeless  
 22 sole customer.  
 23 The second option would be as detachments.  
 24 This would allow the commander officer at Puget to  
 25 optimize the use of all 3 sets of facilities to

1 satisfy the Pacific Fleet requirements. This would  
 2 be completely consistent with the proposed business  
 3 operating center concept that the Navy is  
 4 investigating for the shipyards.  
 5 This Option 2 would be the most  
 6 straightforward chain of command, but in practice it  
 7 in fact is not very much different from Option 1.  
 8 Alternative 2 would be to assign Pearl Harbor  
 9 Naval Shipyard and Long Beach Naval Shipyard to the  
 10 regional maintenance centers at Pearl Harbor and San  
 11 Diego. As part of the regional maintenance centers,  
 12 they would report again to the fleet maintenance  
 13 officer Pacific.  
 14 That is why I'm saying that it's all very  
 15 similar. The Navy needs to figure out if the -- what  
 16 would be the optimal strategy as far as an overall  
 17 maintenance strategy.  
 18 In addition, I believe you should consider  
 19 home porting 2 or 3 CVs, CVNs at Long Beach.  
 20 Continuing to maintain a home port infrastructure at  
 21 Long Beach is much less expensive than building  
 22 maintenance facilities at San Diego. This is a  
 23 sensible quality of life improvement for the sailors.  
 24 Thank you very much.  
 25 (Clapping.)

1 VICE ADMIRAL HEKMAN: Thank you very much,  
 2 Dr. Johnson. I failed to say about Dr. Johnson that  
 3 in his distinguished civilian service in the Navy, he  
 4 won the meritorious civilian service award twice, and  
 5 the superior civilian service award twice.  
 6 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Excellent.  
 7 CONGRESSMAN HORN: Let me just briefly wrap it  
 8 up. You've seen a number of us repeat the simple  
 9 truth that the study of the Navy is deeply flawed.  
 10 It was contrived to generate a predetermined set of  
 11 answers. You've heard from 2 experts, Admiral Hekman  
 12 and Dr. Johnson, who know the Navy from the inside as  
 13 well as can observe things objectively without, who  
 14 understand the differences between the capabilities  
 15 of private and public yards.  
 16 What we see in all of this is not only that  
 17 they violate the basic law that guides this  
 18 commission, the commission who is so ably  
 19 administered, they have deviated from the possesses  
 20 set down in the law. And beyond that, they deviated  
 21 from basic common sense, and I can't believe they  
 22 don't know it.  
 23 There is greater excess nuclear capacity than  
 24 there is nonnuclear. Everyone knows that. The Navy  
 25 set out to do something about it. And in their sort

1 of magical way, like naval assignments of people  
 2 skilled in logistics to be a cook, which was true in  
 3 the second world war, they have decided to cancel the  
 4 nonnuclear yards to get at nuclear capacity. I'd  
 5 find that rather ironic if it wasn't so pitiful.

6 But we have suggested to you a win-win  
 7 situation, which Dr. Johnson and Admiral Hekman have  
 8 just elaborated, and that is realigning both Pearl  
 9 Harbor and Long Beach including the Long Beach Naval  
 10 Shipyard in the Regional Maintenance Center Concept,  
 11 and that keeps the industrial capabilities of Long  
 12 Beach and its quality work force available to the  
 13 Navy.

14 In terms of the realignment decision, it's  
 15 going to obviously save dollars. In terms of where  
 16 the nuclear carriers should go, several top experts  
 17 in the Navy have told me that you can do it at Long  
 18 Beach through what the study said about 7 to 25  
 19 million, that no dredging charges are made to the  
 20 federal government at Long Beach. They are in San  
 21 Diego.

22 They are talking about somewhere between 500  
 23 million and 750 million, and a number of people that  
 24 have looked at the San Diego situation says that will  
 25 easily go to 1 billion.

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1 The fact of life is we should think not only  
 2 about the defense budget being effectively used, but  
 3 we should think about the American taxpayer's dollars  
 4 being picked.

5 The Long Beach Naval Shipyard is a critical  
 6 asset. It's at the southern part of the major  
 7 intermodal project in the nation, which is the  
 8 20-mile Alameda corridor that is merging 3 railroad  
 9 lines so they can go dockside at the Port of L.A.,  
 10 the Port of Long Beach, the major port complex in  
 11 America.

12 And that will also help delivering inventory  
 13 in a timely cost effective way to the naval shipyard,  
 14 and moving supplies and objects to be repaired in the  
 15 depot maintenance concept easily in and out of that  
 16 shipyard.

17 I want to thank each of the commissioners for  
 18 being here today. Welcome to California. We're  
 19 sorry it's under such sad, tension ridden  
 20 circumstances. We hope you'll come back and enjoy  
 21 both Northern and Southern California, and we  
 22 appreciate your patience and attentiveness.

23 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, sir.  
 24 (Clapping.)

25 Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to have one

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1 question from Commissioner Cox. Then we're going to  
 2 take a break until 3:05, when we'll hear from the  
 3 folks talking about the Sierra Army Depot.  
 4 Commissioner Cox?

5 COMMISSIONER COX: I think, Admiral Hekman,  
 6 you would be the appropriate person, but anyone.  
 7 When we went through this in 1993, they outlined some  
 8 of the very same difficulties you all raised with  
 9 replacing the dry dock capacity at Long Beach. At  
 10 the time there was some thought that we would be able  
 11 to use a portable dry dock or floating dry dock I  
 12 believe out of Subic Bay. You mentioned a little bit  
 13 yesterday, but I wonder if you could give us a quick  
 14 answer on your thoughts on whether that's an option?

15 VICE ADMIRAL HEKMAN: I did a study in 1990  
 16 when I was commander of the Naval Sea Systems Command  
 17 of the dock in Subic Bay. It's called the machinist,  
 18 or it's now in mothballs in Hawaii. That dock was  
 19 looked at by the Navy at that time by myself for the  
 20 large amphibious ships.

21 The study was it showed that the dock could  
 22 not take these ships. Then we looked at could we  
 23 improve the dock in order to take the ships. With a  
 24 significant amount of money, probably in the  
 25 neighborhood of 75 to 100 million dollars, we would

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1 -- we would have to put over 8 thousand tons of  
 2 additional material into the dock to give it the  
 3 strength that it needed. It being designed at 25  
 4 thousand tons, and the ship in its very lightest  
 5 condition is 25 thousand 700 tons.

6 With that 700-ton difference, there was a high  
 7 risk capability with adding 8 thousand tons of  
 8 material to strengthen the dock to bring it to the  
 9 specifications. It no longer had the lift capacity  
 10 in order to lift the ship. So we abandoned that.

11 That was recently looked at again, and a study  
 12 came out in San Diego which said that it was possible  
 13 to do. But that study used a commercial design lift  
 14 capacity of 31 thousand tons.

15 So in order to settle the argument, a recent  
 16 look was made by a company in Massachusetts that  
 17 certifies the Navy docks. I forget the name.  
 18 Crandall Dry Dock Engineering Company. It's a very  
 19 reputable firm, been doing it for almost a century.  
 20 Their bottom line was that, yes, if you didn't use  
 21 military specifications, it was possible to do. But  
 22 with military specifications, it was definitely not  
 23 possible to do, and their recommendation was to  
 24 excess the dock and sell it to the commercial sector  
 25 where there is a market.

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1 COMMISSIONER COX: Thank you.  
2 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Admiral Hekman.  
3 We will be back in session promptly at 3:05.  
4 (Recess was taken.)  
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1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Would you fine folks please  
2 stand and raise your right hand. Do you solemnly  
3 swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to  
4 give to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment  
5 Commission shall be the truth, the whole truth, and  
6 nothing but the truth?

7 SPEAKERS: I do.  
8 CHAIRMAN DIXON: I understand that each of you  
9 has been assigned a certain number of minutes, and  
10 we'll proceed on that basis. You have your timer  
11 over there.

12 MR. LENSING: Thank you.  
13 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Lensing,  
14 we're delighted to have you, Chairman of the  
15 Committee to Retain Sierra Army Depot, Mr. Jack  
16 Lensing.

17 MR. LENSING: Good afternoon. My name is Jack  
18 Lensing, Chairman of the Committee to Retain Sierra  
19 Army Depot, and past president of the Lassen County  
20 Chamber of Commerce. I'm pleased to have Lyle Lough,  
21 Lassen County Supervisor, and James Jeskey, Mayor of  
22 the city of Susanville, speaking with me this  
23 morning.

24 The materials we have provided and this  
25 presentation will point out the capabilities that

1  
2 3. SIERRA ARMY DEPOT  
3 Mr. Jack Lensing 99  
4 Mayor Jim Jesky 109  
5 Mr. Lyle Lough 114  
6 Mr. Mike DiGiordano 119  
7 Mr. Jay Brandenburger 122  
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1 Sierra possesses which were not adequately assessed  
2 in the Army's deliberations.

3 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Stop the clock. Close the  
4 doors. Get the people outside. Start the clock.

5 MR. LENSING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The  
6 materials we have provided and the presentation will  
7 point out the capabilities Sierra possesses, which  
8 were not adequately assessed in the Army's  
9 deliberation.

10 Also, we'll address why the projected one-time  
11 costs are estimated to be too low and estimated  
12 manpower and recurring savings are too high.

13 These 2 elements alone combine to make  
14 Sierra's realignment a bad business decision.

15 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Mr. Lensing, stop. What's  
16 going on out here? Get that out of here. Now,  
17 Mr. Lensing, I'm going to have order for you or we're  
18 going to have a fight.

19 MR. LENSING: I would certainly appreciate you  
20 as an ally.

21 CHAIRMAN DIXON: You're going to have to come  
22 with me. You're a lot bigger guy.

23 MR. LENSING: We'll do it.

24 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Now, have you -- we have not  
25 interrupted his time. Are you comfortable, or would

1 you like to start over?  
 2 MR. LENSING: Whatever's the --  
 3 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Your pleasure, Mr. Lensing.  
 4 MR. LENSING: We'll just continue on if you  
 5 don't mind. Most of this is written testimony.  
 6 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Lensing.  
 7 MR. LENSING: And I'd like to reinforce it.  
 8 CHAIRMAN DIXON: I apologize to you, sir.  
 9 MR. LENSING: Thank you. There are many more  
 10 failings to the Army's BRAC 95 process and  
 11 methodologies. It is these areas we'll spend most of  
 12 our time highlighting. We hope that by the end of  
 13 the presentation you'll agree that Sierra's location,  
 14 efficiencies, and capabilities, make it the perfect  
 15 fit for America's Army and the nation.  
 16 As we studied the process that put Sierra on  
 17 the block, we came to realize the Army failed to  
 18 credit Sierra properly for its many strengths, some  
 19 unique or shared by only a couple of installations.  
 20 At the same time, the Army failed to ensure  
 21 its work was completed using accurate data and  
 22 following logical constructs throughout their  
 23 analyses. We'll address these 2 areas in detail.  
 24 Putting the bottom line up front, we believe  
 25 Sierra should not be downsized. In fact, we think

1 its many attributes demand an expansion of both the  
 2 operation project stocks and the ammunition storage  
 3 missions. By the time the Army adds back the  
 4 personnel necessary to support the operation project  
 5 stocks mission, the potential to leverage an accepted  
 6 business principle -- the economy of scale -- should  
 7 provide sufficient incentive to increase, not reduce  
 8 the mission.  
 9 These are some of the specific strengths  
 10 Sierra has to offer: warfighting commanders, joint  
 11 planners and taxpayers alike. I'd like you to note  
 12 the Army's guidance shown at the top of the slide.  
 13 The essence of affordably projecting America's  
 14 military power is represented on the slide. Lowest  
 15 costs, best location, an on-site airfield capable of  
 16 handling the largest of our Air Force's aircraft,  
 17 and a demil capability that will do 31 percent of all  
 18 the Department of Defense's work this year. Add the  
 19 two main lines for the major east-west railroads, an  
 20 unlimited ability to expand the operation, and an  
 21 ideal climate to store the rapidly growing munitions  
 22 stockpile of all services, and it's clear Sierra is a  
 23 world-class power projection platform.  
 24 Therefore, it should be carefully protected in  
 25 the national interest, not thrown away by

1 questionable, short-term expediciencies.  
 2 We're not going to dwell on each of the  
 3 strengths, but do want to underscore the magnitude of  
 4 differences between Sierra and other depots in 2  
 5 areas: cost and demil capability.  
 6 As you can see, Sierra is over 10 dollars per  
 7 hour cheaper than its closest competitor. Also with  
 8 the savings of 10 dollars per ton, the taxpayer will  
 9 save a tidy amount, over half a million, on Sierra's  
 10 fiscal year '95 demil program. When an installation  
 11 costing so much less than the average is removed from  
 12 the system, the only way the expenses can go is up.  
 13 Moreover, look at the enormous capacity for  
 14 demil that Sierra has, 35 times greater than the next  
 15 most capable. Let me repeat that. 35 times greater.  
 16 We've included two charts in your materials  
 17 showing what this really means. The amount of  
 18 material which can be demiled in one day at Sierra  
 19 will take from 35 to 1400 days to complete at other  
 20 installations. These two charts should highlight the  
 21 need for keeping this capability.  
 22 Finally, Sierra has been a key contributor to  
 23 the Navy's ability to meet international treaty  
 24 obligations. We do not know of any other facility  
 25 that can meet their needs.

1 Now, turning to the next major area, problems  
 2 with the Army's process for ammo storage facilities.  
 3 The Army's process was specifically criticized in the  
 4 GAO report for the accuracy of some data used in the  
 5 military value analysis for ammo storage  
 6 installations. In their review, they validated  
 7 existence of some data inaccuracies. We believe  
 8 these problems are significant factors for Sierra.  
 9 Additionally, we believe there are other major  
 10 weaknesses not identified by the GAO. The errors  
 11 range from those associated with incorrect  
 12 classification of installations, the failure to  
 13 resolve questions raised by conflicting studies, the  
 14 use of bad data, garbage in-garbage out COBRA  
 15 analysis, and basing the military value analysis on a  
 16 seriously flawed, subordinate study.  
 17 The first problem is that the Army used a  
 18 mission area, munitions storage, to characterize the  
 19 function of the entire installation and its work  
 20 force. Obviously, this stemmed from a lack of  
 21 appreciation for what actually takes place at Sierra  
 22 and led the analysts to make bad assumptions.  
 23 These assumptions, as reflected in the COBRA  
 24 analysis, led the Army's leadership to believe the  
 25 costs are lower and the savings higher than possible.

1 We'll address the magnitude of these errors later.  
 2 Before we leave this slide, it's important to  
 3 note the OPS stock mission is one which has been  
 4 increasing. Currently, Sierra maintains 5 of the 16  
 5 OPS stock items in the Army inventory.  
 6 As the Army's center of technical excellence  
 7 for OPS stocks, it's reasonable to expect much of the  
 8 material moved as a result of BRAC transitions would  
 9 come this way.  
 10 Also, as our Army transitions to a conus based  
 11 force and returns with its equipment, the requirement  
 12 will grow. This indicates Sierra will continue to be  
 13 a vital piece of the Army well into the future. We  
 14 think it's more effective to spread the costs of  
 15 keeping the gates open across a larger, not a  
 16 smaller, operation.  
 17 One of the studies referenced in the Army's  
 18 documentation is called the Wholesale Ammunition  
 19 Stockpile Program or WASP. It was completed with  
 20 participation from each of the services and took a  
 21 comprehensive look at the current and future  
 22 stockpile management funding dilemma. It's focus,  
 23 concern that, quote, "degradation in stockpile  
 24 safety, readiness, and quality was occurring based  
 25 upon the reduced level at which essential stockpile

1 readiness functions were being accomplished," end  
 2 quote.  
 3 As you can see, both the WASP and the Army's  
 4 BRAC staff addressed similar issues.  
 5 However, we're at a loss to understand how  
 6 these two analyses can come to such diametrically  
 7 opposed conclusions. Based on Savanna's regional  
 8 hearings, we understand your staff is wrestling with  
 9 the storage capacity question, so we're not going to  
 10 delve into this further at this time.  
 11 Now, here are some points which scream for  
 12 attention. The data used in 6 of 17 areas was wrong,  
 13 simply, irrefutably incorrect in 35 percent of the  
 14 cases. In fact, the situation was so bad that the  
 15 GAO raised it in both their report and testimony to  
 16 you. The quotation is from their report, but we feel  
 17 sure you have a better appreciation for this area  
 18 than words can convey.  
 19 We've included a matrix which identifies the  
 20 errors for Sierra. It also shows how, if the correct  
 21 data is used, Sierra's ranking moves from Number 7 up  
 22 to Number 3.  
 23 Of special note is that the Army contributed  
 24 to the problem by departing from their procedures in  
 25 previous BRAC rounds. Unlike BRAC '91 and '93, the

1 Department of the Army made no efforts to reconcile  
 2 differences between what they chose to use and the  
 3 data submitted by the installation.  
 4 Had they done so, there would either have been  
 5 neither -- no bad data used or no opportunities for  
 6 communities to raise the question. Because they did  
 7 not, we are, and believe the GAO's report supports  
 8 the assertion.  
 9 The first attribute measured in the Army's  
 10 analysis was about 57 thousand square feet in area.  
 11 This resulted when Sierra incorrectly used the  
 12 category definitions provided. The fact remains,  
 13 however, that the numbers used in the Army's analysis  
 14 was wrong. It would seem the process of data  
 15 collection, certification, and validation should have  
 16 caught this mistake.  
 17 Perhaps if the Department of the Army had  
 18 taken some efforts to reconcile apparent errors with  
 19 the installation, bad data would not be found in  
 20 sufficient amount to warrant the GAO's comments.  
 21 In this case, the difference between the  
 22 figures represented a significant tonnage of munition  
 23 storage capacity.  
 24 This charts reflects the difference between  
 25 including the Reno, Nevada, area and the economic

1 area of Sierra for BRAC 95. Obviously, adding the  
 2 Reno area has a dramatic effect of Sierra resource  
 3 pool for assessing available work force. We believe  
 4 that based on using the determination of economic  
 5 areas, guidance from DOD policy memorandum 3, that  
 6 the Reno area should have been included in Sierra's  
 7 economic area. It was during BRAC '93.  
 8 In fairness, we have to acknowledge the  
 9 efforts DOD made to ensure consistency of data  
 10 measurement across installations.  
 11 However, although consistency can be a virtue,  
 12 too rigid an approach distorts, not clarifies, the  
 13 analysis.  
 14 One final example of data errors. Sierra  
 15 reported 2 numbers for the cost of using a landfill.  
 16 The higher applies to an off-site base, and the lower  
 17 to the on-site location. They also indicated they  
 18 used the on-site at 37 dollars. However, the Army  
 19 analysis used the 110 dollar figure, which led to an  
 20 indication of possible out-year problems, which is  
 21 incorrect.  
 22 Again, reconciliation would have prevented  
 23 this.  
 24 There are other additional errors in this  
 25 attribute area. Instead of walking through each one,



1 we've provided a chart showing some of the  
2 differences between what Sierra reported and the  
3 Department of Army BRAC staff used. In all cases --  
4 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Mr. Lensing, are you going to  
5 conclude, sir, shortly? Thank you.

6 MR. LENSING: In all cases, Sierra has  
7 validated their original input. In some cases, the  
8 value is even higher than originally submitted.

9 One final point before leaving the issue of  
10 BRAC data accuracy. There may be even more errors  
11 than what we've noted. The reason I say this is the  
12 difficulty we've had in obtaining the certified data  
13 used in the analysis.

14 In fact, we understood that even the depot  
15 staff has fully not received a copy of the data  
16 actually used by the Army in the analysis.

17 We had expected the Department of the Army to  
18 be much more responsive to requests for information  
19 about the process. After all, it's supposed to be an  
20 open one. It doesn't appear the Army shares that  
21 view.

22 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Lensing.  
23 We'll have to hear from Mayor Jim Jesky now. Thank  
24 you very much. Mayor Jim Jesky.

25 MAYOR JESKY: Thank you. Here we see the  
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1 impact of bad data on the input of the COBRA model.  
2 First, the costs. The Army failed to acknowledge the  
3 expense of moving ammunition that won't be destroyed.  
4 This is the good stuff. It will cost between 38 and  
5 91 million dollars, depending on where it's moved.

6 Also, there are dollars associated with  
7 demiling of Sierra Army Depot current inventory.  
8 Even if completed at Sierra, with the attendant cost  
9 savings, it's still 19 million. These are two of the  
10 larger areas overlooked.

11 The personnel savings are particularly  
12 troubling, because the Army's recommendation fails to  
13 leave enough people in place to do the job necessary.  
14 A detailed look at how this occurred is in your  
15 materials.

16 In a nutshell, the Army has shorted the depot  
17 about 280 people. This error will reduce the steady  
18 state savings about approximately 34 percent per  
19 year. That's 5 point million, give or take, and is a  
20 substantial piece of even Bill Gates' personal income  
21 taxes.

22 Errors in the data are not unique to Sierra  
23 Army Depot. This chart shows the munitions storage  
24 capacity credited to 5 locations in both BRAC '93 and  
25 '95. It would seem to us that this kind of asset

1 would be relatively fixed. We really don't  
2 understand how this kind of capacity could change so  
3 much.

4 Sierra had the smallest change, with an  
5 increase of about 7 point 8 percent. The next lowest  
6 was at 30 percent, while Tooele grew an amazing 114  
7 percent between the 2 BRACs. This kind of gross  
8 inconsistency should certainly warrant the  
9 commission's scrutiny prior to accepting the Army's  
10 recommendation.

11 We also identify problems with the Army's BRAC  
12 process. For example, the Army's report states  
13 ammunition storage facilities support the operational  
14 requirement of power projections. The BRAC analysis  
15 failed to use any meaningful measures of merit to  
16 assess the ability to project power.

17 First, they only evaluated distances to  
18 airfields, ports, railheads, and interstate highways.  
19 They did not measure the ability to prepare, load, or  
20 deliver munitions to any of these transportation  
21 nodes.

22 We'll skip the next bullet and address the  
23 issue of outload capacity later.

24 Second, they ignored the cost differences  
25 between installations. They penalized cost effective

1 depots and rewarded the more expensive ones.

2 Finally, no weight was given to the efficiency  
3 of moving the munitions. Certainly, Sierra Army  
4 Depot's 2 main rail lines can feed material to the  
5 western ports faster than other installations without  
6 such direct access.

7 Also, their onsite airfield allows tremendous  
8 responsibility, responsiveness for time critical  
9 items.

10 Another criticism of the Army's BRAC process  
11 is that the munition storage function was based on a  
12 subordinate product called the Tier Depo Analysis.  
13 It also has large problems. The decision to insert  
14 its results in the BRAC process introduced fatal  
15 errors into the Army's analysis.

16 For example, only 4 of the tiering studies  
17 measures were even addressed in the BRAC matrix. As  
18 previously mentioned, those 4 measures of merit were  
19 looked at about as superficially as possible.

20 More importantly, the data used in the tiering  
21 study does not appear to have been certified in  
22 accordance with the law, DOD policy, or the Army's  
23 process. If this is correct, and we believe it is,  
24 the Army based its BRAC recommendations on  
25 noncertified data in violation of Public Law 101-510,

1 as amended.  
 2 Finally, and almost as importantly, the data  
 3 used was not correct.  
 4 This is representation of the Army's process  
 5 for ammo storage installations as shown in their  
 6 report. We're not going to belabor this point. We  
 7 want to emphasize the role of the military value  
 8 assessment as quoted at the top of the slide. In the  
 9 Army's process, quote, "The MVA provides the basis  
 10 for identifying BRAC study candidates," unquote.  
 11 This did not happen with the ammo storage facilities.  
 12 Although 2 installations not addressed by the  
 13 tiering study were included as BRAC study candidates,  
 14 they were subsequently eliminated from closure  
 15 realignment consideration based on their chemical  
 16 munitions demil capabilities. Essentially,  
 17 installations with capable -- with chemical demil  
 18 capabilities were categorically excluded.  
 19 The next slide shows how the integration of  
 20 the tiering study results and the BRAC analysis fails  
 21 to comply with the Army process.  
 22 Since the operational blueprint for this  
 23 category specifically directs the elimination of Tier  
 24 3 installations, no other Tier 1 or 2 facilities were  
 25 ever at risk. As previously stated, the tiering

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1 study, not the installation assessment, nor the  
 2 military value analysis, determined which  
 3 installations were Tier 1, 2, or 3.  
 4 Therefore the operational blueprint demanded  
 5 the BRAC study candidates include all installations  
 6 classified by the tiering study as Tier 3 and ignore  
 7 the remainder. In short, the purpose of the Army's  
 8 BRAC '95 process, as it related to munitions storage  
 9 installations, was to eliminate facilities already  
 10 set up for closure or realignment by another study.  
 11 The Tier 3 installations never had a chance.  
 12 They went directly from being identified by one bad  
 13 analysis to being selected for closure or realignment  
 14 by another.  
 15 And, again, we'd like to point out that the  
 16 certified data the Army collected for BRAC was an  
 17 input to the installation assessment process. When  
 18 the Tier 3 installations bypassed the process, the  
 19 certification chain was broken.  
 20 Oh, yes, and the data was inaccurate.  
 21 MR. LOUGH: I'll be taking it up from here.  
 22 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Jesky, and  
 23 we're delighted to have you Mr. Lough.  
 24 MR. LOUGH: Thank you. Regarding this next  
 25 slide, a few other errors in the tier analysis

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1 resulted from no or too little credit being given for  
 2 significant functions. The demil capacity areas  
 3 should have been obvious to the Army staff since it's  
 4 well known that Sierra has the most capability in the  
 5 Army.  
 6 However, the worst thing about the tier  
 7 analysis is that even when the leadership  
 8 acknowledged that the data used was wrong, they made  
 9 light of it. They seemed more concerned about  
 10 protecting their process than having used inaccurate  
 11 data to base their decisions on.  
 12 However much General Holmes wished his data  
 13 was accurate, correct, and valid, it wasn't. The  
 14 example of demil capacity points that out fairly  
 15 directly. So if the demil values were incorrect, how  
 16 much more of the data was in error. Shouldn't the  
 17 discovery of a mistake in data assumed to be so pure  
 18 have triggered some sort of review? We think so, but  
 19 it didn't.  
 20 Instead the Army stood on a pat statement to  
 21 the effect that there was no need for audit. It was  
 22 this flawed data that drove the tier placements, and  
 23 that's what drove the BRAC recommendations.  
 24 A few minutes ago we mentioned outload  
 25 capability. This is synonymous with power

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1 projection, an element as defined in the tier depot  
 2 analysis. Power projection was the most important  
 3 attribute in the tier study, but the Army emphasized  
 4 the wrong elements.  
 5 We believe the presence of very expensive  
 6 infrastructure shown on the slide as physical  
 7 constraints is much more important than the number of  
 8 forklifts or trucks on a station. Equipment, people,  
 9 and vehicles can be obtained or redistributed with a  
 10 little leadership initiative.  
 11 It's pretty hard to build a major rail line,  
 12 and air fields are very expensive. Yet, this is what  
 13 the Army did. They weighted the activities, those  
 14 things dependent on people, equipment, and other such  
 15 stuff heavily, while they gave little weight to the  
 16 lack of these physical constraints.  
 17 Now, just a couple of quick comments about the  
 18 economic impact the Army's recommendation will have  
 19 on our County. Over 22 percent of our jobs would be  
 20 affected. It will effectively double unemployment,  
 21 and it will put about 5 years worth of housing stock  
 22 on the market in a relatively short time.  
 23 Devastating is the only word we could find to capture  
 24 the effect.  
 25 Moreover, while the DOD and administration

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1 have good intentions for helping communities reuse  
 2 those facilities, there's not much prospect for reuse  
 3 on Sierra. It's an extremely remote installation,  
 4 which is just the kind of place we used to want to  
 5 keep our ammunition.  
 6 We don't see any realistic chance in the  
 7 foreseeable future at least for having a viable reuse  
 8 for the installation if the Army's recommendation  
 9 stands.  
 10 And we have included more detailed information  
 11 in your binders.  
 12 To wrap this up, we believe the real strengths  
 13 of Sierra are largely things which cannot be  
 14 replicated in any other place.  
 15 First, Sierra is extraordinarily well-served  
 16 by transportation systems, and there are no better  
 17 climatic conditions for munitions storage.  
 18 Second, Sierra is solid environmentally. They  
 19 are about to receive a 10-year permitting by CAL EPA  
 20 to operate their OBOD facility. There should be no  
 21 question of the viability of Sierra's  
 22 demilitarization program.  
 23 The testing on environmental effects of open  
 24 burn/open detonation demil being done at Dugway  
 25 Proving Grounds is further positive proof.

1 And third, the remoteness of Sierra and the  
 2 county's mile-wide public safety zone further  
 3 protects it from encroachment.  
 4 When you add the fourth largest storage,  
 5 lowest costs, and highest demil capacity, we believe  
 6 you have a world class power projection platform.  
 7 However, the retention of such a valuable  
 8 national asset has been put at risk by conflicting  
 9 studies, bad data, flawed analysis, and results  
 10 oriented exercises. As taxpayers, we can't afford to  
 11 sacrifice the advantages of Sierra on the alter of  
 12 such poor staff work.  
 13 As we said at the beginning, the Sierra Army  
 14 Depot matches the Army guidance to retain affordable,  
 15 world-class power projection platforms. We  
 16 understand the need to close inefficient and  
 17 out-moded installations. But closure of such an  
 18 efficient profit center to maintain more costly  
 19 alternatives is not only arguable, it defies common  
 20 sense.  
 21 Sierra Army Depot truly is the perfect fit for  
 22 America's Army and the nation. We urge you to  
 23 reverse the Army's recommendation for realignment  
 24 and, if the opportunity presents itself, expand the  
 25 munitions mission or add new missions.

1 Now, I'd like to thank you for the opportunity  
 2 to present our views. I know that you'll review this  
 3 material carefully, and we appreciate the difficult  
 4 task before you.  
 5 Finally, I'd like to say one other thing.  
 6 Jack didn't mention it, but none of us are  
 7 professional speakers or retired military. We are  
 8 businessmen, though, and we know a bad decision when  
 9 we see one. I've reached my last page, and it's  
 10 blank, which is how my mind just went.  
 11 CHAIRMAN DIXON: I thank you, Mr. Lough. A  
 12 very good presentation  
 13 MR. LENSING: At this time with the Chairman's  
 14 permission, we'd like to turn the floor over to Mike  
 15 DiGiordano, Field Rep for Congressman Herger.  
 16 CHAIRMAN DIXON: We're delighted to have him  
 17 here representing the distinguished congressman.  
 18 MR. DIGIORDANO: Thank you, Chairman Dixon,  
 19 for the opportunity to testify on behalf of Sierra  
 20 Army Depot. I'm here today to offer a written  
 21 statement from the Honorable Wally Herger, who  
 22 represents California's 2nd Congressional District,  
 23 which includes Lassen County and Sierra Army Depot.  
 24 Congressman Herger had the pleasure of touring  
 25 Sierra Army Depot Tuesday with Commissioner Steele,

1 and expresses his gratitude for her diligence and  
 2 professionalism. Her first-hand knowledge and  
 3 insight will be valuable as you examine the case for  
 4 Sierra Army Depot.  
 5 The Congressman's statement, which is at Tab B  
 6 in your package, specifically addresses military  
 7 value, cost versus savings, and the economic impact  
 8 of a major realignment at the Sierra Army Depot. I  
 9 would respectfully request that this statement be  
 10 entered into the official record as part of the  
 11 testimony for this regional hearings.  
 12 CHAIRMAN DIXON: And it will be admitted into  
 13 the record. The entire document will be admitted.  
 14 MR. DIGIORDANO: I would like to take a few  
 15 moments of your time to reiterate our concern  
 16 regarding the data used as criteria for rating or  
 17 ranking bases during the Army's evaluation process.  
 18 Since the tiering study process first began,  
 19 there have been problems with the accuracy of the  
 20 information used. As we question findings, more  
 21 evidence came to light which cast shadows on already  
 22 suspicious figures. The more we challenged the  
 23 process, the more disturbed we became that black and  
 24 white numbers, complicated formulas, and a subjective  
 25 or indefinite weighting system are glossing over

1 the facts which makes the Sierra Army Depot the ideal  
 2 location for an ammunition stockpile.  
 3 We are still troubled with the projected  
 4 shortfall of ammunition storage capability. This  
 5 closure and realignment process will further reduce  
 6 that capacity by some 5 million square feet.  
 7 We are also apprehensive about the loss of the  
 8 best and most cost effective demilitarization  
 9 function within the Department of the Army. Loss of  
 10 Sierra Army Depot's demil mission will have a  
 11 significant impact on certain types of munitions and  
 12 rocket motor demolition required by the Reduction and  
 13 Limitation of Strategic Arms talks, commonly referred  
 14 to as START I and START II treaties.  
 15 Furthermore, there is concern that extra costs  
 16 associated with transportation, shipping, demil and  
 17 storage are not being considered in the return on  
 18 investment formula. Between added personnel and the  
 19 cost increase required to have other installations  
 20 handle Sierra Army Depot's mission, there appears to  
 21 be a substantial cost outlay and no cost savings.  
 22 The military value of Sierra Army Depot is  
 23 strategic, and the documentation presented supports  
 24 that conclusion. With the most ideal location, the  
 25 most efficient labor costs, the finest transportation

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1 capabilities, the greatest demilitarization capacity,  
 2 and the fourth largest storage volume overall, it is  
 3 a model for military preparedness and excellence.  
 4 Your support in bringing this information to  
 5 the forefront is greatly appreciated.  
 6 Thank you.  
 7 CHAIRMAN DIXON: We thank you very much,  
 8 Mr. DiGiordano.  
 9 MR. LENSING: The last speaker we have,  
 10 Mr. Chairman, is Jay Brandenburger, representing a  
 11 number of the workers at Sierra Army Depot and  
 12 rounding out the community approach.  
 13 CHAIRMAN DIXON: We're delighted to have  
 14 Mr. Brandenburger.  
 15 MR. BRANDENBURGER: Good afternoon. My name  
 16 is Jay Brandenburger. I'm a union steward and a work  
 17 leader at Sierra.  
 18 According to the WASP review, there is no ammo  
 19 storage left in the system. We will be forced to  
 20 store more and more ammo outside. It's going to cost  
 21 us 100 million dollars to move our ammo to other  
 22 depots. So why are we moving our stocks further  
 23 inland to more costly depots only to ship it further  
 24 to port? This makes no sense and borders on waste,  
 25 fraud, and abuse.

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1 I thought the BRAC was supposed to save money,  
 2 not spend more. Sierra has the best demil operation  
 3 in the country. Our open burn/open detonation is the  
 4 biggest and the best. Also, the Army has over 400  
 5 thousand tons of ammo that needs to be demiled.  
 6 It may -- it looks like somebody tried real  
 7 hard to manipulate the numbers. Demil is our  
 8 strongest mission at Sierra. Over 60 percent of our  
 9 ammo workload. BRAC doesn't give us any credit for  
 10 this or for having the best rates.  
 11 The numbers between the 2 studies aren't even  
 12 consistent. How can you measure the same things and  
 13 get different results?  
 14 Our special weapons mission is going away, and  
 15 we're losing 350 military personnel. If BRAC '95  
 16 wants some real savings, why don't they claim these  
 17 savings. They should stick to the special weapons  
 18 reductions and leave the critical ammunition alone.  
 19 All this decision does is take out the best  
 20 and the cheapest demil operation in the Army, and for  
 21 what? Nothing will be saved and the effect on the  
 22 local economy will be disastrous.  
 23 There is no way to reuse value to our ammo  
 24 area. I thought the object of BRAC was to save the  
 25 taxpayer money.

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1 The bottom line is that the Department of  
 2 Defense doesn't have all the facts on Sierra Army  
 3 Depot. The sad thing is that if we have to live with  
 4 this decision, it will have a negative impact on our  
 5 national defense as it will reduce our overall  
 6 capabilities. I urge you to get all the real facts  
 7 and vote to keep the ammo mission at Sierra Army  
 8 Depot.  
 9 Thank you.  
 10 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Brandenburger.  
 11 I want to thank you all on behalf of the commission  
 12 for that fine presentation for Sierra Army Depot.  
 13 We're indebted to you. Thank you very much.  
 14 (Clapping.)

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2 4. NAVAL PERSONNEL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, NAVAL  
HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER, AND NAVAL IN SERVICE  
3 ENGINEERING (NISE), SAN DIEGO  
4 Harry Mathis 126  
5 Questions and Answers 144  
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1 There's a little stirring. Could we have quiet in  
2 the room, please, for the distinguished Councilman  
3 from San Diego. Councilman Mathis, please, we have  
4 not taken from your time, go right ahead now.  
5 COUNCILMAN MATHIS: Thank you, sir. As you  
6 mentioned, I am a retired Navy captain. I served on  
7 active duty for 28 years, so I have somewhat of a  
8 perspective from the military side, which I can  
9 relate to much of the testimony that you've heard  
10 today.  
11 My career did include service in the Pentagon  
12 as well as command of a nuclear submarine at two  
13 shore bases, the submarine base of Pearl Harbor and  
14 the Naval Training Center at Orlando, Florida.  
15 As we begin our discussions concerning base  
16 closures in San Diego, we are not unmindful that the  
17 San Diego region will benefit from the Department of  
18 Defense's 1995 base closure and realignment  
19 recommendations. We appreciate that. We're proud of  
20 our price to the Navy and pleased that the Navy has  
21 selected San Diego for the West Coast Naval Megaport.  
22 We realize that we're very fortunate, but we also  
23 recognize that we have a community that's very Navy  
24 supportive, and over the many years has had very  
25 close ties with the Navy across a complete spectrum

1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: We're going to hear from San  
2 Diego now. The distinguished Councilman from San  
3 Diego, Mr. Harry Mathis. Is he here?  
4 Mr. Mathis, I understand that you will be the  
5 only person testifying; is that true, sir?  
6 COUNCILMAN MATHIS: Yes, sir, that is correct.  
7 CHAIRPERSON DIXON: I'm obligated, sir, to ask  
8 you to raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear  
9 or affirm that the testimony you are about to give  
10 before the Defense Base Closure and Realignment  
11 Commission shall be the truth, the whole truth, and  
12 nothing but the truth?  
13 COUNCILMAN MATHIS: I do.  
14 CHAIRMAN DIXON: We're indebted to you in  
15 coming here today, Councilman Mathis. We understand  
16 you are also a retired captain for the US Navy.  
17 COUNCILMAN MATHIS: Yes, sir, that's correct.  
18 Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the  
19 Commission. I'm Harry Mathis, I have the honor to  
20 represent the First Council District in the city of  
21 San Diego, and I thank you and the commission for the  
22 opportunity to be here today to address you on issues  
23 important to the city of San Diego.  
24 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Captain Mathis, if you'll  
25 wait just a moment. You have a little extra minute.

1 of their workload capabilities.  
2 We welcome the new missions and neighbors to  
3 our community and pledge our continuing support to  
4 facilitate their move to San Diego.  
5 While the principal focus of BRAC tends to be  
6 on base closings, the realignment of activities can  
7 be extremely important as well. They deserve your  
8 close attention.  
9 Cumulative -- cumulatively they can have a  
10 significant effect on the long range efficiency and  
11 effectiveness of the services, which is all the more  
12 critical to downsize.  
13 Short-term savings and ill-advised moves could  
14 cost us dearly in the future, and I know you all  
15 recognize that.  
16 My remarks will begin by addressing two  
17 important naval activities which have been identified  
18 in the BRAC '95 process as candidates for relocation  
19 from the San Diego area. The Naval Health Research  
20 Center or NHRC, and the Navy Personnel Research and  
21 Development Center or NPRDC. When we get into this  
22 acronyms and alphabet soup, it may help if you just  
23 remember that when you hear an H, it's for health,  
24 and P for personnel.  
25 In both these case the recommendation is to

1 move the activity, not eliminate it. In other words,  
2 the need for its function is not challenged, and  
3 there are presumably savings and efficiencies to be  
4 gained by the move.

5 There are no significant potential savings in  
6 eliminating long-term overhead costs, unless  
7 something is cozy, and that's not the case here.  
8 Here we have a situation where activities are  
9 vacating existing spaces and requiring expenditures  
10 to move and provide replacement space. We think that  
11 if you're going to move a function, not eliminate it,  
12 the significant costs associated with the move must  
13 be more than offset by future cost savings, and at  
14 the very least sustain if not improving the mission  
15 capability.

16 The mission in both these cases is also  
17 affected by certain critical intangibles, including  
18 product quality.

19 In addition, personnel considerations are  
20 unavoidable. Because of the potential loss of  
21 significant numbers of highly skilled specialists who  
22 may simply decide not to relocate from San Diego, and  
23 I can tell you parenthetically that there are  
24 probably reasons that someone might not want to move  
25 from San Diego to Memphis, but I will tell you that

1 Memphis is a nice place, but coming from San Diego, I  
2 pick San Diego as a better place to live. Sorry,  
3 but.

4 With respect to the Naval Health Research  
5 Center or NHRC, the Department of Defense  
6 recommendation is to move this activity to Memphis,  
7 Tennessee and place it under BUPERS.

8 Now, in our mind that represents a substantial  
9 deviation from the military value criteria. This  
10 center was established from San Diego specifically  
11 because of its proximity to the fleet. To perform  
12 its mission it must have ready access to the men and  
13 women who comprise our naval forces.

14 To move it to an inland administrative site,  
15 which constitutes a headquarters element, ignores the  
16 nature of the work performed by this organization and  
17 the source material for its work.

18 This is not a process unit which takes inputs  
19 from elsewhere and evaluates them. Rather, this unit  
20 develops the information upon which it relies for  
21 assessments, evaluations and recommendations. Let me  
22 explain.

23 NHRC's mission is to support fleet readiness  
24 through research, development, testing, and  
25 evaluation on the biomedical and psychological

1 aspects of Navy and Marine Corps personnel health and  
2 performance. NHRC's mission clearly identifies it as  
3 a medical field operation, which can only carry out  
4 its function in close conjunction with its customers.  
5 The fleet and marine corps personnel in their  
6 environmental -- in their operational environment.

7 Let me emphasize that. We're talking about in  
8 their operational environment. To move NHRC to  
9 Memphis and become an appendage of a purely  
10 administrative command like BUPERS, to which  
11 incidentally it does not report, remote from sailors  
12 and marines is illogical and raises serious questions  
13 with respect to any projected savings. The NHRC  
14 mission is not expungeable. It can't be performed  
15 just anywhere. The NHRC should be retained in San  
16 Diego to enable it to carry out its mission.

17 Ironically, the Navy recommendation to BRAC  
18 comes at the time when a mission is under way by the  
19 Department of Defense to consolidate military medical  
20 R and D activities under the Armed Forces Medical  
21 Research and Development Agency.

22 Under this plan, which is presented up there,  
23 I hope you can see that all right, the recommendation  
24 really was to disestablish NHRC as a Navy command and  
25 reestablish it under a joint agency as Armed Forces

1 Medical Research Unit 3 to retain customer linked  
2 medical R and D capabilities in San Diego.

3 This new joint agency is an ODS Joint Service  
4 consolidation of which this commission has relatively  
5 few examples. The Navy recommendation before you  
6 goes into the exact wrong direction in our opinion.  
7 Our review of the BCEG minutes reflects that the BCEG  
8 did not consider this Joint Services, consolidation,  
9 a consideration which certainly we believe would have  
10 influenced their recommendation.

11 The military medical significance of San Diego  
12 as the largest Navy and Marine Corps concentration is  
13 further underscored in the Department of Defense  
14 consolidation proposal, which recommends that San  
15 Diego become the headquarters for the Armed Forces  
16 Military Medical Operations Division. These concepts  
17 are clearly at odds with the Navy recommendation now  
18 before you to move this medical activity to Memphis  
19 and place it under BUPERS, an unrelated activity. In  
20 the Armed Forces consolidation recommendation, the  
21 Department of Defense agreed that the medical mission  
22 of NHRC is indeed customer linked and should be  
23 retained in the field.

24 We think it's clear that these functions  
25 require whole relocation with the fleet. Otherwise,

1 any savings would be more than offset by travel costs  
 2 from an institutionally isolated site far from where  
 3 sailors and marines perform their duties.

4 The removal of medical professionals from the  
 5 military medical customer to a remote personnel  
 6 command can only have an adverse effect on the cost  
 7 and quality of mission performance of this small but  
 8 important organization. It's no accident that this  
 9 medical unit is currently in San Diego. There is no  
 10 site better suited than San Diego, with virtually  
 11 every element of Navy and Marine Corps warfare  
 12 capability present.

13 In addition to the operational setting which  
 14 San Diego provides, there is also an extensive  
 15 synergistic effect afforded by the presence of first  
 16 rate institutions of higher learning, leading medical  
 17 research facilities, and a world-renowned biomedical  
 18 industry in San Diego.

19 In fact, our NHRC doctors are integrated into  
 20 the faculties of 2 of San Diego's universities. The  
 21 opportunities resulting from the richness of the  
 22 academic and medical research environment of San  
 23 Diego greatly enhances the effectiveness of NHRC and the  
 24 accomplishments of its Navy. The significance of  
 25 this enhancement is not reflected in the COBRA

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1 program.

2 Let's focus briefly on some of their work, and  
 3 you can see it on this slide. They have been looking  
 4 at pre- and post-Gulf War blood samples and research.  
 5 If we look at the nature and diagnosis of the Gulf  
 6 War syndrome, it's very critical. Vital element in  
 7 the research associated with sexually transmitted  
 8 disease defenses aboard ship, hypothermia, soft  
 9 tissue injuries were mentioned, and other military  
 10 unique or prevalent injuries and illnesses.

11 They work with the operational forces and  
 12 train -- they work with operational forces where they  
 13 work and train in collaboration with world-class  
 14 local community institutions.

15 Perhaps the most incomprehensible aspect of  
 16 this proposal is that there is an estimate if you  
 17 look at the COBRA projections of over a 20-year net  
 18 present value of savings of 11 point 4 million  
 19 dollars. That's about 600 thousand dollars a year  
 20 over 20 years.

21 We think that when you get down to that point,  
 22 that you're really -- it could swing either way and  
 23 could result in more costs rather than more savings.

24 The NHRC is relied upon by the entire  
 25 Department of Defense because of the high quality and

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1 resourcefulness of its work, which is a direct result  
 2 of its proximity to its test subjects.

3 That work is geographically sensitive, and  
 4 this recommendation to move it is geographically  
 5 wrong.

6 We recommend that you support the Joint  
 7 Service consolidation decision.

8 I'll now turn to the Navy Personnel Research  
 9 and Development Center or NPRDC.

10 The proposal before you is to close the San  
 11 Diego facility and relocate the personnel research  
 12 function to the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Memphis,  
 13 and the training function to the Naval Air Warfare  
 14 Center in Orlando, Florida.

15 We question the advisability of splitting this  
 16 activity, which has worked well as a coordinated unit  
 17 for more than 20 years. In plain language, the NPRDC  
 18 evaluates how we attract the best recruits, train  
 19 them effectively, mold them into a cohesive unit,  
 20 retain them on active duty, and develop their skills  
 21 to capitalize our investment.

22 The effective integration of women and  
 23 minorities is but one area in which this organization  
 24 has worked. Merely bringing diverse sailors and  
 25 marines together in the military services isn't good

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1 enough. We need them to perform as a cohesive,  
 2 coordinated, combat ready fighting force. Such a  
 3 force is not created by accident, and the NPRDC is a  
 4 research and development element in the Navy to  
 5 evaluate our selection and training criteria,  
 6 determine their effectiveness, and recommend the  
 7 techniques, training and leadership changes which  
 8 will ensure that we obtain the highest military  
 9 benefits from our most important resource, the men  
 10 and women of the Navy.

11 In 1973 the Navy made a thoughtful and  
 12 rational decision to create a single research center  
 13 in San Diego to significantly improve the conduct of  
 14 R and D on equal related issues of manpower,  
 15 personnel, and training.

16 It shows San Diego as an unparalleled applied  
 17 research center, bringing its researchers to a single  
 18 site within commuting distance of virtually every  
 19 type of fleet unit in the shore facility.

20 Additionally, San Diego provided a rich site  
 21 for academic support and broad related R and D  
 22 endeavors and resources. This decision was made in a  
 23 setting in which mission considerations and cost  
 24 could be considered without the duress which exists  
 25 today. For more than 20 years the wisdom in that

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1 decision has been amply validated.

2 In choosing San Diego, the Navy ensured that  
3 NPRDC could focus on long-term R and D efforts, and  
4 that San Diego provided them the necessary autonomy  
5 to perform objective research unimpeded by the  
6 diversions of headquarters short-term priorities.  
7 And this is an important point.

8 We note that NPRDC operates like an  
9 independent business within the Navy. It's funded by  
10 each research project, and receives no operating  
11 budget funds. Thus, it's the customer designing the  
12 research services who pays the freight.

13 The funds received are a function of NPRDC's  
14 ability to perform high quality research and produce  
15 useful high impact products at reasonable cost.

16 One must question, then, how the costly move  
17 of this activity thousands of miles away from its  
18 very customer and research source could contribute  
19 favorably to the cost and quality of the services it  
20 provides.

21 This is especially relevant under a  
22 questionable proposal which will take a minimum of 4  
23 years to pay back, but in fact will make the services  
24 of NPRDC more costly and less desirable.

25 This is a common sense consideration which

1 must not be abandoned by strict reliance on the COBRA  
2 data, which is only as good as its input.

3 I urge you to direct your staff to examine the  
4 data that calls for NHRC and NPRDC and the COBRA  
5 input supplied by the Navy.

6 For example, and as you can see up here in  
7 comparing the costs, the first column is the cost  
8 based on projections for fiscal year '96 for this  
9 activity in San Diego.

10 The second column there as you can see is  
11 basically the cost in Tennessee and Florida for the  
12 same activity. You got to ask yourself what is the  
13 credibility of indicating the cost savings on the  
14 right-hand column when the cost of running the whole  
15 operation basically is less than the cost of the  
16 telephone bill from San Diego, if I'm reading that  
17 correctly.

18 No one is questioning the need for NPRDC and  
19 its products. As a former Navy captain and  
20 commanding officer, and I was at Orlando and had the  
21 Recruit Training Center under me as well as the  
22 Schools Command, let me assure you that the relevance  
23 of NPRDC is greater at times like these. Because as  
24 we downsize the force, we need to have a more  
25 affordable, more capable personnel force than ever

1 before to fill in the gaps.

2 This is a unique and high quality team. 80  
3 percent of the personnel research staff hold advanced  
4 degrees with an average tenure of over 15 years.  
5 Their substantial experience in the field of immense  
6 value to manpower and personnel training, in our view  
7 is unmatched.

8 With a modest annual budget of 27 million,  
9 their programs have had substantial impact, affecting  
10 470 thousand active duty personnel and 25 billion  
11 dollars a year in personnel and training costs.

12 Should the decision be made to move, the  
13 organizational effectiveness would be both decimated  
14 and devastated by the loss of those deciding not to  
15 relocate, and we have informal information that  
16 indicates that should relocation be approved,  
17 substantial numbers of these research folks will in  
18 fact decide to stay in San Diego.

19 In citing the cases both NHRC and NPRDC, I  
20 pointed out that the potential savings involved and  
21 the justifications used by the service have a hollow  
22 ring, and I think it's created pretty much by the  
23 pressure of the BRAC process.

24 There are some impacts on the local community.  
25 I avoided referencing those because I think they're

1 far less relevant than the military value. These  
2 activities provide their vital services in the most  
3 cost effective way.

4 The evidence demonstrates that these  
5 activities should remain in the field where they  
6 belong, in close proximity to their customers in  
7 order to retain the clarity and relevance of their  
8 work.

9 Today more than ever decisions must be made in  
10 the public interest which serve a cost effective  
11 quality of the results, not a cosmetic reorganization  
12 with imaginary questionable cost benefits.

13 In our mind there is no reasonable  
14 justification for these moves when the results cannot  
15 be depended on for either a cost saving or mission  
16 enhancement basis.

17 I want to again emphasize that the relocation  
18 of these two activities are not like base closings.  
19 Indeed, the projected long-term savings of the  
20 proposed relocation do not hold up with significant  
21 factors. And, again, it's because they actually have  
22 space. They're moving from that space. New space  
23 has to be created for them. And so there really  
24 isn't any significant overhead cost savings involved  
25 here.



1 I urge the commission to recognize these  
2 fundamentals and retain these activities at San Diego  
3 where they can continue to do their best work in the  
4 most cost effective manner.

5 Mr. Chairman, I heard some testimony this  
6 morning that dealt with San Diego, and I think I  
7 would be remiss if I didn't comment on some of  
8 the things that you heard, because we're very proud  
9 of San Diego's capability, certainly in the private  
10 shipyard area.

11 We think that we do have a significant  
12 shipyard capability. I looked at some of the figures  
13 that were presented, which would indicate for  
14 instance that these shipyards are overpriced, and I  
15 would ask you to examine those figures closely,  
16 because the numbers may say one thing, but the actual  
17 circumstances behind the number I think you'll see  
18 will say something entirely different.

19 Those numbers were based on an assumption, for  
20 instance, that the package was the same from ship to  
21 ship. I note from my own experience that that's not  
22 the case. Over a 5-year period, you never have the  
23 same package. There are always reasons why some  
24 costs are higher than others depending on the work  
25 that has to be done on the ship. Sometimes it has to

1 do with unfinished work from the building activity.  
2 Some of these new ships come in, they need actually  
3 to be finished, because they come out of the yard  
4 with significant work that has yet to be done.

5 So I would ask you to look at those closely  
6 and recognize that that was incomplete. I know that  
7 when you draw your conclusions as to the capability  
8 of San Diego shipyards, you will recognize and view  
9 that according to a careful appraisal of figures that  
10 I think give you a very balanced view.

11 Carrier home porting was mentioned, and that's  
12 a very critical issue to San Diego. I think it's  
13 very important to recognize it, and I'm going to kind  
14 of personalize this a little from my own perspective,  
15 and try to put you in the picture of the quality of  
16 life issue, and I can sure you that the commuting  
17 back and forth between the Los Angeles area and San  
18 Diego is a significant quality of life issue. In  
19 terms of the mileage, it's probably the most  
20 stressful miles you can drive anywhere in this  
21 country, and I think that when you're driving in the  
22 morning peak and evening peak as a commuter from the  
23 San Diego area to a ship, that you have to take that  
24 into account.

25 The other thing that I'd like to say is that I

1 want to make sure everybody understands that we in no  
2 way are here to impugn the capability of the Long  
3 Beach Naval Shipyard. That is for you to decide  
4 based on the evidence. We're very sympathetic to  
5 their situation.

6 All we want to do is make sure the facts as  
7 stated about the city of San Diego and the facilities  
8 there are correctly stated, and we stand by them, and  
9 we know that when you look at the facts, you'll make  
10 the right decision relative to San Diego.

11 So, again, I want to thank you for your  
12 patience. We are very proud of our relationship with  
13 the Navy, and we're very proud to be a megaport.

14 We recognize that as base closures have  
15 occurred, San Diego can be seen as somewhat as the  
16 beneficiary of many of those consolidations, but  
17 that's for a good reason. Good business sense makes  
18 it very clear that as you consolidate facilities, the  
19 overall cost of the naval operation is well served  
20 when you consolidate the facilities in a megaport  
21 like San Diego, and we think really that's going to  
22 serve the Navy future very well. And we know that  
23 you have a good understanding of that, so thank you  
24 very much, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to talk  
25 to you today.

1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, Councilman Mathis, we  
2 thank you, and we thank you for your even-handedness.  
3 We appreciate that very much. Are there any  
4 questions from my colleagues? Admiral Montoya?

5 ADMIRAL MONTOYA: I have one, Mr. Chairman.  
6 It's been a long time since I was all over San Diego  
7 some years ago, and I remember --

8 COUNCILMAN MATHIS: Nice to see you again,  
9 Admiral.

10 ADMIRAL MONTOYA: Good to see you, too. I'm  
11 not sure which of the facilities, but you were a  
12 substandard facilities when Captain Jack Renard was a  
13 skipper of -- I don't remember which one he had. I  
14 think he had the Personnel Research and Development  
15 Center at one time. What is the condition of the  
16 facilities in which these commands are in now? They  
17 were wooden structures on pretty poor foundations as  
18 I remember.

19 COUNCILMAN MATHIS: Let me --

20 ADMIRAL MONTOYA: 12 years ago.

21 COUNCILMAN MATHIS: Let me talk to one of my  
22 technical advisers here, and I'll give you a straight  
23 answer.

24 I'm informed that they're in the same  
25 location, but those facilities have been upgraded,

1 and they are now not considered substandard.  
 2 ADMIRAL MONTOYA: There's no military  
 3 construction foreseen at the current location then as  
 4 far as you know, Councilman?  
 5 COUNCILMAN MATHIS: Not that I'm aware of,  
 6 sir.  
 7 ADMIRAL MONTOYA: Thank you.  
 8 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Are there any further  
 9 questions of the distinguished councilman? We thank  
 10 you very much, Councilman Mathis, and we thank your  
 11 colleagues. We appreciate it.  
 12 COUNCILMAN MATHIS: Thank you, sir.  
 13 CHAIRMAN DIXON: We are next going to hear  
 14 from the folks from Fort Hunter Liggett. We're going  
 15 to take a 5-minute break while they assemble up here.  
 16 So you can take your time coming up here, folks.  
 17 (Recess was taken.)  
 18 -- oOo --  
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 2 5. FORT HUNTER LIGGETT  
 3 Congressman Farr 147  
 4 Colonel Red Walkley 149  
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1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Congressman Farr, we show  
 2 Fort Hunter Liggett is assigned 25 minutes, and then  
 3 it would appear that you folks have made your own  
 4 assignments of time. Is that the way you want to  
 5 proceed?  
 6 CONGRESSMAN FARR: Yes, sir.  
 7 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Then we're delighted to have  
 8 you, Congressman Sam Farr on behalf of Fort Hunter  
 9 Liggett.  
 10 CONGRESSMAN FARR: Thank you very much,  
 11 Chairman Dixon. I want to note for the record that  
 12 Dr. --  
 13 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Oh, pardon me. Stop the  
 14 clock. I'm sorry. I apologize, Congressman. I am  
 15 required to ask you all to stand and raise your right  
 16 hand under the law. I forget this about once a day.  
 17 Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the  
 18 testimony you are about to give before the Defense  
 19 Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the  
 20 truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?  
 21 SPEAKERS: I do.  
 22 CHAIRMAN BOXER: I apologize, Congressman, for  
 23 that interruption. Congressman Farr.  
 24 CONGRESSMAN FARR: Mr. Chairman, I hope you  
 25 didn't pose that with our one minutes on the floor of

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1 the house.  
 2 I would like to note for the record that  
 3 Dr. Seglie will not be on the time. I will allocate  
 4 his time to Dr. Marion Bryson.  
 5 I'm Congressman Sam Farr, and I want to thank  
 6 you, Mr. Chairman, for being here and allowing us  
 7 this quick report on behalf of Fort Hunter Liggett.  
 8 And I'd like also like to thank the commission for  
 9 allowing Commissioner Wendi Steele to visit us, and I  
 10 have to admit that her questions were right on  
 11 target.  
 12 This is my third BRAC appearance for Monterey  
 13 County since 1991. In brief, I'm going to try to do  
 14 2 things quickly.  
 15 First of all I want to make an observation;  
 16 and second, is I want to introduce to you a panel of  
 17 people in the know.  
 18 First, my observation is that the  
 19 recommendation that you have been given is  
 20 fundamentally flawed in the analysis that led to the  
 21 Army's recommendation to transfer the testing and  
 22 experimentation command to Fort Bliss, Texas.  
 23 Fort Hunter Liggett has the best, realistic  
 24 terrain for training and testing in the United  
 25 States. It's 162 thousand acres plus, in an isolated

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1 area. The data call seems to have based the analysis  
2 of the training area on the training area, not on the  
3 data of testing and experimentation functions.

4 Testing and evaluation depends on 3 things.  
5 It's essential. They're a unit. They depend on  
6 terrain. We have real life terrain there, on  
7 technology, and on equipment. You can move all of  
8 the equipment at some cost. You can move some of the  
9 technicians at cost, but you cannot move the terrain,  
10 the loss of value.

11 Our panel of distinguished experts, and first  
12 I want to introduce to you our highly decorated green  
13 beret and infantry combat veteran, who served as  
14 Garrison commander at Fort Hunter Liggett, as well as  
15 operation officer, as well as executive officer of  
16 the Army's experimentation battalion. Colonel R.D.  
17 Red Walkley.

18 COLONEL WALKLEY: Thank you, sir. Ladies and  
19 gentlemen, the -- the real value of Fort Hunter  
20 Liggett is terrain, and one of the major things that  
21 I want to bring up real quick like here is that the  
22 terrain at Fort Hunter Liggett is used primarily for  
23 training because it is a major training area.

24 Now, the use of terrain in training and  
25 training of people are the only 2 things that are

1 really important, because training allows the leaders  
2 to go out and learn how to do the things they have to  
3 do when they go to combat, and it allows the soldiers  
4 to go out and train on those things. It reduces  
5 their probability of involuntarily donating blood at  
6 a later time.

7 The terrain value of Fort Hunter Liggett is so  
8 great because you can actually simulate almost any  
9 part of the world you want to in some degree by using  
10 this area. And as such, it seems that that same  
11 terrain would be where you would want to test your  
12 equipment that you're going to give them soldiers to  
13 take with them to go fight.

14 And that's -- that's kind of where we want to  
15 start this out. We want to really point out that  
16 terrain, and we want to move that into the things  
17 that soldiers need to survive on the battlefield  
18 ought to be tested in the same terrain that they  
19 train in.

20 And I'll be followed by Dr. Marion Bryson, who  
21 spent 18, 19 years at Fort Hunter Liggett as the  
22 number 1 VA civilian in testing.

23 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Colonel Walkley.  
24 We're delighted to have Dr. Bryson.

25 CONGRESSMAN FARR: Let me just introduce

1 Dr. Bryson, the top civilian for the past 23 years in  
2 the Department of Army's operational and test fields,  
3 and he's the former director of Test Com. He's now  
4 retired, and he is here today as a real expert on  
5 this issue of testing and evaluation.

6 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, we're delighted to have  
7 you, Dr. Bryson.

8 DR. BRYSON: Thank you. Congressman Farr,  
9 ladies and gentlemen of the commission, it's a  
10 pleasure to be here with you and to talk a little bit  
11 about something that's been near and dear to my heart  
12 for many, many years. I went to Sea Deck, which is  
13 now TEC, in 1972 and have been associated with it  
14 ever since my retirement last year.

15 First of all, I would like to tell you a  
16 little bit about operational testing and its  
17 difference from developmental testing.

18 The major purpose of operational testing is to  
19 create the environment in which the piece of  
20 equipment will be used, and that it be used by the  
21 people who will use it when it's in infantry. We  
22 don't care how fast it will go or how hard it will  
23 shoot. We want to know if it's effective and  
24 suitable when the soldier takes it into combat.

25 So a very key issue in operational testing is

1 creating that environment in which it will be  
2 operated. Now, obviously we can't do combat in the  
3 experiment. We can't shoot real bullets. So we have  
4 an instrumentation suite which we use to simulate  
5 those parts of combat which cannot be done in real  
6 life. Now, TEC was developed starting in 1956, and  
7 over the next 40 years has evolved into what it is  
8 today. For its first 20 years, it was primarily an  
9 experimentation center whose function was to do  
10 combat developments.

11 And then in the early 1970s, Congress decided  
12 that all services should do operational testing on  
13 all major weapon systems before they came in to  
14 inventory.

15 Starting then, TEC evolved into a field  
16 laboratory for developing the environment in which we  
17 need to test these combat systems. We got into full  
18 bloom about 1980, and with our instrumentation, our  
19 civilians, and our terrain, we have melded this into  
20 a very effective operational test activity.

21 Now here are a few of the elements of the  
22 environment that are important to us, and I'm going  
23 to discuss each of these in a little more detail as  
24 we go on to the next level.

25 First of all, we need to look at TEC as a

1 system. It's different from a company or a battalion  
 2 or a division of troops. It's a system put together  
 3 with people, instrumentation, and terrain, as  
 4 Congressmen Farr indicated. Now it has to the day  
 5 become an execution element of the OP TEC or  
 6 Operational Test and Evaluation Command headquartered  
 7 in Alexandria, Virginia.

8 It is the one place that the Army owns that  
 9 they can go and do the kind of operational testing  
 10 that is necessary and create the kind of environment  
 11 in which we need to do this testing. The people have  
 12 been there for many, many years,

13 We rely primarily upon a scientific contract  
 14 that went into force in the mid 1960s, and with some  
 15 changes in the management, but few changes in the  
 16 engineers and scientists who developed the  
 17 instrumentation, worked the instrumentation and  
 18 maintained the instrumentation.

19 Our engineers have been on the forefront of  
 20 technology in our ability to devise pieces of  
 21 equipment which will make combat look like combat and  
 22 make the soldier feel like he is in the combat  
 23 environment.

24 We can do this very nicely at Fort Hunter  
 25 Liggett. We put these all together with the people,

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1 the instrumentation and the terrain, and you have a  
 2 nice package there which the Army and frequently the  
 3 Marine Corps from Southern California uses to do  
 4 their operational testing.

5 Now, as part of the instrumentation, we need  
 6 to communicate. The computer, which is the heart of  
 7 the instrumentation, which does the things for us  
 8 that the soldier can't do in combat, but it is  
 9 invisible to him, such as shoot bullets and reuse the  
 10 non eye-safe lasers to represent bullets, and the  
 11 computer takes care of all of this. That's all  
 12 communicated from the field to the computer and back  
 13 on our instrumentation system at 918 megahertz.

14 At Fort Bliss/White Sands uses for drone  
 15 control and for safety 915 megahertz. The two  
 16 frequencies overlap. Our instrumentation is either  
 17 useless at Fort Bliss or we will have to share time  
 18 with White Sands, and we can't both be on the air at  
 19 the same time. The value of that instrumentation is  
 20 great.

21 We have also through a new technique called  
 22 Perspective View Generation, digitized the terrain at  
 23 Fort Hunter Liggett to the nearest one meter and put  
 24 that in storage in the computer.

25 Now, why do we want to do that? If we have an

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1 umpire back in computer central controlling the  
 2 operations for safety purposes, for recording data  
 3 purposes, he needs to know what's going on in the  
 4 field. The computer -- and he can control what the  
 5 computer shows him -- will show him on the screen the  
 6 exact piece of terrain of his choice, and generally  
 7 he chooses that piece of terrain where the battle's  
 8 going on. The computer keeps track of where  
 9 everybody is simultaneously, and then also  
 10 superimposes on this same screen the location of the  
 11 tanks and the guns and the airplanes that are in that  
 12 battlefield. And he can then almost as if there were  
 13 a camera in the sky observe the play of that field in  
 14 real time.

15 It's very important that we have this very  
 16 high resolution digitization. This doesn't exist at  
 17 Fort Bliss.

18 Fort Hunter Liggett is isolated in the nation.  
 19 We don't have much of a civilian community around.  
 20 The closest town of any size is King City, and it's  
 21 25 miles away. So we pretty much control the  
 22 environment there. We can make that environment as  
 23 combat like as we want. We control it. It's ours.

24 We are surrounded on 3 sides by national  
 25 forests, and the national forest allows us to fly low

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1 over there, allows us to attack from the sea, across  
 2 the mountain, into Fort Hunter Liggett. We can use  
 3 it however we want as long as we don't disturb the  
 4 ecology.

5 Fort Hunter has no major roads running through  
 6 it. If we want to do a classified experiment, we  
 7 just close the post, keep people out, and do the  
 8 classified experiment. If we want to do an  
 9 experiment that's dangerous, such as the non eye-safe  
 10 laser, we close the post and do the experiment. It's  
 11 up to us. You couldn't do that at Fort Bliss because  
 12 you've got a major highway going from El Paso to --  
 13 running up through Fort Bliss.

14 Fort Hunter Liggett contains this unique  
 15 variety of terrain. We have mountains. We have  
 16 valleys, wooded and open valleys. We have streams,  
 17 rivers, lakes. Whatever you want to create, that  
 18 environment is there, and we move to that part of the  
 19 post that we need in order to get the environment  
 20 that we'd like.

21 The Laser Safe Bowl is a very important aspect  
 22 to Hunter Liggett. That is a playing area about 15  
 23 kilometers by 6 kilometers that has mountains  
 24 completely surrounding it, and when we need to test  
 25 weapon systems with non eye-safe laser testing as

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1 part of the system, we can do so, and the laser  
 2 energy will not escape from the playing area.  
 3 Most of our current new weapon systems have at  
 4 least laser ranging devices. We have very little  
 5 artificial light there, as one would have from the  
 6 surrounding communities such as El Paso. So all in  
 7 all, I think Fort Hunter Liggett, with its people and  
 8 with its instrumentation is a vital asset to the U.S.  
 9 Army. Red.

10 COLONEL WALKLEY: I'm going to very briefly  
 11 and very quickly hit some issues on the COBRA model.  
 12 The number 1 issue there is with respect to the  
 13 changing of instrumentation, if we can in fact not  
 14 use the 918 megahertz. I previously had reported to  
 15 a member of the commission that would be a 2 to  
 16 4 million dollar issue. I have since received that  
 17 in writing from the commander of TEC it's a 5 to an  
 18 8 million dollar issue.

19 The estimates of strength. The COBRA model  
 20 takes 444 personnel spaces. There would actually be  
 21 212 spaces in 1997. That's a normal Army downsizing  
 22 issue. That has nothing to do with BRAC. In  
 23 addition, if they're at 85 percent strength in 1997,  
 24 you're talking 170 people.

25 The housing at Fort Hunter Liggett is played

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1 at 6 point 9 percent available housing for married  
 2 personnel in the COBRA. It's actually closer to  
 3 40 percent, and if at the time of 97 when we're down  
 4 to 170 people, it will be 100 percent of the married  
 5 people being allowed to live on post. Whereas at  
 6 Fort Bliss, it's 43 point 8 percent now, and still  
 7 will be at that time, which means 100 percent of the  
 8 people moving in will be living off post. That's a  
 9 million dollar swing on the COBRA's estimate.

10 RPMA and the base ops, the RPMA is 2 point 169  
 11 million in the COBRA. That is 100 percent erased, as  
 12 there will be no RPMA requirement at Liggett. The  
 13 base operation is 200 -- 2 point 8 million is taken  
 14 away from their 8 million dollar budget.

15 Those numbers indicate that there's going to  
 16 be a big reduction. There has been testimony  
 17 provided to a member of this commission that in fact  
 18 Hunter is not going to do anything. It's going to  
 19 have to add some people to continue to operate  
 20 because this unit -- well, it does some of the base  
 21 operations support.

22 We believe that there is a significant cost  
 23 omitted from the COBRA model with respect to the  
 24 instrumentation and laboratories. They occupy quite  
 25 a few thousand square feet. It is a government-owned

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1 contractor operation, and so the equipment, and  
 2 fabrication equipment, and all the technical  
 3 equipment will have to be moved to Fort Bliss.

4 We also believe that there has been no  
 5 consideration in the COBRA law with respect to where  
 6 this is going to go at Bliss or if it's going to cost  
 7 any money to put it there, because there is no MILCON  
 8 consideration with this particular one.

9 And the last one there alludes to the 14 tanks  
 10 and 10 bradleys at Fort Hunter Liggett. They've got  
 11 to get to Bliss somewhere. And when they get there,  
 12 they can't drive them to the training area, because  
 13 they have to put them on heavy equipment  
 14 transporters. So there's some HETs that have got to  
 15 be picked up from somewheres too.

16 Finally, this was already alluded by  
 17 Dr. Bryson, and this is the contract operation at  
 18 Fort Hunter Liggett. COBRA says there's 252 people  
 19 there. There's actually 172, but the fact is there  
 20 is no -- no money analysis whatsoever in the COBRA  
 21 with respect to this element. It's a contract which  
 22 evidently drops, and then comes back.

23 CHAIRPERSON DIXON: Thank you, Colonel. We're  
 24 delighted to have Supervisor Edith Johnsen with us.

25 SUPERVISOR JOHNSEN: Thank you very much.

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1 It's good to be here. I come as concerned as  
 2 Congressman Farr, because my district happens to be  
 3 the district that has Fort Ord in it. So we've had  
 4 some closures already, and we know what this is like,  
 5 and there are some communities that are affected.  
 6 There actually are 2 counties and the communities  
 7 that have been mentioned before. You've heard them  
 8 mentioned. They're small, but it hits them hard,  
 9 because they're mom and pop stores. And let me tell  
 10 you, from experience, that makes a difference.

11 But they're willing to support the mission at  
 12 Fort Hunter Liggett. The unemployment rate -- I have  
 13 to bring that up as the county supervisor -- it's 12  
 14 percent, and that's from one end to the other end of  
 15 the county. That's almost double -- it's actually  
 16 almost triple the nationwide unemployment rate, and  
 17 you have got to have that in your mind when you think  
 18 about what's happening here.

19 In addition, we have a cumulative effect. And  
 20 the cumulative effect comes from the fact that there  
 21 have been other BRAC closures, actual closures. The  
 22 military payroll loss is a huge one, and it will  
 23 continue as you move through this particular BRAC  
 24 conveyance and process.

25 600 million dollars. And on top of that,

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1 cumulative economic impacts that have to do with some  
2 of our disasters. We didn't ask for them. They  
3 happened. We've had an earthquake. We had a flood  
4 in January and a flood in March for a cumulative  
5 estimated effect of 500 million dollars.

6 The thing that I want to leave with you more  
7 than anything else is that this is not a cost  
8 effective move to move the TEC center. It is a high  
9 risk for the county, for the people who live there  
10 and for the county, and a low to no gain for the  
11 military. Please remember that equation as you think  
12 about what you're doing and reconfigure the figures  
13 as you look at them.

14 Thank you very much.

15 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much,  
16 Ms. Johnsen.

17 CONGRESSMAN FARR: In closing, Mr. Chairman, I  
18 would just request that the commission revisit its  
19 recommendation by analyzing Fort Hunter Liggett's  
20 value as a testing center and coordinate that  
21 analysis with the DOD's director of operational test  
22 evaluation. Mr. Phillip Coal, who was in my office  
23 telling me that moving this function of Fort Hunter  
24 Liggett to Fort Bliss is a show stopper.

25 This revised recommendation was done for

1  
2 6. McCLELLAN AFB  
3 Congressman Vic Fazio

1 Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah, and I think you'll  
2 see that you're not really closing or downsizing Fort  
3 Hunter Liggett. You're just moving a client out of  
4 there. It will gain no savings and have some  
5 real-time big loss. Appreciate your time.

6 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, Congressman, we  
7 appreciate your time. Congressman Farr, and all of  
8 your colleagues, and we thank you for that great  
9 presentation on behalf of Fort Hunter Liggett. Are  
10 there any questions from any of my colleagues? Thank  
11 you very much, Congressman.

12 -- oOo --

1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: I wonder now, Congressman  
2 Fazio, you're a little early, and we're a little bit  
3 ahead of time, but we're delighted to accommodate you  
4 if you care to go on now.

5 CONGRESSMAN FAZIO: Sure. We're ready.

6 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, we're pleased to have  
7 you here. Congressman Vic Fazio on behalf of  
8 McClellan Air Force Base, and he's allotted 5 minutes  
9 and, I believe, Vic, you are the only one that's  
10 going to testify, Congressman?

11 CONGRESSMAN FAZIO: That's right.

12 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Then you'll be the only one  
13 I'll swear in, if you don't mind. Would you raise  
14 your right hand, please, if I can find this thing.

15 Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the  
16 testimony you are about to give before the Defense  
17 Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the  
18 truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

19 CONGRESSMAN FAZIO: I do.

20 CHAIRMAN DIXON: We're delighted to have you,  
21 Congressman Fazio, on behalf of McClellan.

22 CONGRESSMAN FAZIO: Well, thank you,  
23 Mr. Chairman. And I want to thank all of the  
24 commissioners for allowing us to have a few minutes  
25 with you today. It's my honor to appear before you

1 on behalf of the Sacramento region to support Defense  
 2 Secretary William Perry's recommendation regarding  
 3 McClellan Air Force Base.

4 And as you've indicated, our time is limited,  
 5 so I'll be the only person to speak today. But I  
 6 want you to know that I represent the entire  
 7 bipartisan regional congressional delegation.

8 Certainly Congressmen John Doolittle, Wally  
 9 Herger, Bob Matsui, and Richard Pombo, are in strong  
 10 support of what I have to say. In addition,  
 11 Assemblywoman Barbara Alby is here representing the  
 12 entire regional state legislative delegation, and the  
 13 City and County of Sacramento is represented by  
 14 County Supervisor Roger Dickinson. The Sacramento  
 15 Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce is represented with  
 16 us as well, and countless other community leaders and  
 17 citizens all believe that McClellan Air Force Base is  
 18 not only a good neighbor, but a vital element of our  
 19 national security.

20 McClellan Air Force Base is a national asset  
 21 that should not only be preserved, but fully  
 22 utilized. The Department of Defense recommendation  
 23 recognizes the high-tech capabilities and the  
 24 technical centers of excellence that McClellan has  
 25 developed over the years.

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1 not consider cross-service capabilities and gave no  
 2 credit for the substantial core Army workload  
 3 supported by McClellan.

4 Had that core workload been included in the  
 5 analysis, McClellan would have ranked much higher  
 6 among the Air Logistic Centers.

7 It's also important to note that while  
 8 McClellan's basic wage rates are higher than the  
 9 other ALCs due to its proximity to the Bay Area, the  
 10 base's efficiency, effectiveness, and innovative  
 11 nature have kept McClellan's costs highly  
 12 competitive.

13 In labor efficiency and output per man-day,  
 14 McClellan has consistently ranked in the top 2. Its  
 15 profit/loss margin has historically been the best of  
 16 all 5 ALCs, and McClellan's composite rates are the  
 17 second lowest in the command for 1995.

18 Clearly, Secretary Perry's decision to send  
 19 more work to McClellan is the right decision, and one  
 20 that should be upheld by the commission. And if the  
 21 commission wants to go beyond the Secretary's  
 22 recommendation, then the best way to eliminate  
 23 redundancy and achieve true efficiencies in depot  
 24 maintenance DOD-wide is through cross-servicing.

25 The Sacramento community has been a pioneer in

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1 The recommendation adds workload and missions  
 2 to McClellan to capitalize on the bases's unique  
 3 capabilities, particularly in the areas of  
 4 instruments and displays, composite materials,  
 5 hydraulics and pneumatics, and ground  
 6 communications and electronics, just to name a few.

7 Secretary Perry's recommendation and the  
 8 analysis of the Joint Cross-Service Group, the JCSG,  
 9 which I'm sure you're familiar with, and the Air  
 10 Force support our contention that McClellan is the  
 11 high-tech depot within the entire Department of  
 12 Defense.

13 Both the JCSG and the Air Force developed  
 14 models for computing the functional values of depots  
 15 by specific commodities, the JCSG analysis, which  
 16 emphasized cross-service and core capabilities,  
 17 ranked McClellan first among the Air Logistics  
 18 Centers, with a composite score that was much higher  
 19 than the other centers.

20 The Air Force developed its own analysis with  
 21 different weights and measures. Under the Air Force  
 22 model, McClellan was initially ranked second for  
 23 functional value and, after some revisions to the  
 24 criteria, McClellan ranked a close third. It should  
 25 be understood however, that the Air Force process did

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1 this area. In 1991, when DOD recommended the closure  
 2 of the Sacramento Army Depot, despite the fact that  
 3 it followed on the heels of the closure of Mather Air  
 4 Force Base in the previous round, we understood that  
 5 decision.

6 However, we also suggested that they were  
 7 smarter to take advantage of the similarities between  
 8 the Army Depot and McClellan, and to preserve the  
 9 highly skilled work force by moving that workload  
 10 10 miles across town, rather than thousands of miles  
 11 across the country.

12 The 1991 BRAC commission agreed and created a  
 13 competition for the Army Depot workload. McClellan  
 14 won 75 percent of that work.

15 Today, we can say with great pride that this  
 16 approach has been an unqualified success.  
 17 McClellan's performance has been outstanding on the  
 18 Firefinder Radar and Electro-Optics/Night Vision  
 19 workloads in particular, winning praise from the  
 20 Army, its customers, and demonstrating that  
 21 cross-servicing works in real, war-time situations.

22 This success has made McClellan the Air Force  
 23 leader in cross-servicing. Our base produces far  
 24 more core workload for other services than the ALCs.

25 But Sacramento's forward looking approach does

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1 not end at cross-servicing. McClellan is also a  
2 magnet for private industry and non-DOD customers.  
3 Among a number of initiatives, McClellan has  
4 established joint ventures with the Big Three  
5 automakers to develop more efficient and cleaner  
6 metal casting processes, with the University of  
7 California Medical School in Davis to test and  
8 develop better and safer cancer therapy treatments;  
9 and with the California Department of Transportation  
10 to produce composite wraps to reinforce bridge  
11 supports that prevented washouts during California's  
12 recent floods.

13 So, as you can tell, we view McClellan as much  
14 more than just another Air Force base. We believe  
15 Secretary Perry got it right in his closure  
16 recommendations by sending more workload and more  
17 missions to McClellan.

18 The efficiencies and cost savings achieved by  
19 these consolidations are significant. We encourage  
20 the commission to honor those recommendations in  
21 order to utilize the incredible national asset called  
22 McClellan Air Force Base.

23 I want to thank all of you for being here. I  
24 particularly would request that you allow other  
25 comments from other members of the community present

1 and absent to be included in the record at this  
2 point.  
3 We know you have a tough job ahead of you.  
4 It's a thankless one. We applaud your commitment to  
5 public service and wish to work with you in any  
6 possible way to help further explain our particular  
7 asset as you make your final decision.

8 CHAIRMAN DIXON: I want to thank you,  
9 Congressman, for that excellent presentation. We're  
10 indebted to all of you for being here. Any  
11 statements you care to leave with us will be  
12 reproduced in the record.

13 CONGRESSMAN FAZIO: Thank you very much.

14 -- oOo --

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2 7. SOUTHWEST TEST COMPLEX  
3 Mr. Jack Connell 172

1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Is Mr. Jack Connell here on  
2 behalf of the Southwest Test Complex? Mr. Connell,  
3 would you like to proceed? It's a couple of minutes  
4 early, but we'd be delighted to accommodate you, and  
5 then we'll have a break after your presentation?

6 MR. CONNELL: Being it's Friday afternoon, we  
7 will proceed.

8 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Mr. Jack Connell, Executive  
9 Director, Indian Wells Valley 2000, Partnership for  
10 Progress, for the Southwest Test Complex. 5 minutes.  
11 Mr. Connell. We're delighted to have you, sir.

12 MR. CONNELL: Thank you very much.  
13 Mr. Chairman. Earlier today --

14 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Mr. Connell, that's twice in  
15 a row.

16 Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the  
17 testimony you are about to give before the Defense  
18 Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the  
19 truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

20 MR. CONNELL: I swear.

21 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, sir. Mr. Connell.

22 MR. CONNELL: Mr. Chairman, earlier this  
23 afternoon Senator Feinstein and Mr. Grissom conferred  
24 and recommended that you consider during your  
25 deliberations something called the Southwest Complex.



1 My purpose here in the next 5 minutes is to  
 2 define that for you and make a few comments  
 3 concerning joint cross-servicing and RDT and E.  
 4 We believe the Southwest Complex is the  
 5 optimal site for cross-service consolidation of  
 6 research, development, test, and evaluation of  
 7 aviation systems and weapons.  
 8 The Southwest Complex is centered on the  
 9 aircraft and weapons development capabilities  
 10 resident at Edwards and China Lake. These two  
 11 installations provide, within 45 miles of each other,  
 12 the essential facilities for research and development  
 13 of the vast majority of military aviation systems.  
 14 Edwards and China Lake, along with the  
 15 facilities at Point Mugu and Fort Irwin, also provide  
 16 the core capability to test and evaluate these same  
 17 systems in a joint service environment emphasizing  
 18 sea, air, and ground force interoperability.  
 19 Edwards, China Lake, Point Mugu, and Fort Irwin  
 20 can also be augmented by the extensive test and  
 21 training ranges at White Sands, Nellis, Twentynine  
 22 Palms, the Utah Test and Training Range, and the  
 23 Fallon and Yuma ranges.  
 24 These installations have all the laboratories,  
 25 test facilities, ranges, sea, land, and air space,

1 and a scientific work force necessary to support the  
 2 RDT and E of the aircraft and weapons used by all  
 3 3 services.  
 4 The majority of these facilities are already  
 5 electronically linked, have procedures in place for  
 6 the cooperative scheduling and utilization of air  
 7 space and ranges, and have experience in the exchange  
 8 of technical work and scientific and engineering  
 9 teams and resolving cross-service problems.  
 10 The idea of consolidation into the Southwest  
 11 Complex is not new. In 1982, the Air Force Flight  
 12 Test Center developed an integration plan for what  
 13 was then termed the Greater Southwest Range Complex.  
 14 In 1991, the commander of the Naval Air  
 15 Warfare Center, Weapons Division, proposed  
 16 cross-service consolidation at Edwards and China Lake  
 17 under PROJECT BOLD STROKE and a year later reiterated  
 18 it under PROJECT BOLD ACTION.  
 19 In 1993, an Air Force -- Air Staff white paper  
 20 entitled "Cooperate and Complement" advocated  
 21 consolidation also at Edwards and China Lake.  
 22 And also in 1993, General Colin Powell in his  
 23 Roles and Missions study noted that the facilities,  
 24 land, sea, and airspace in the Southwestern United  
 25 States, have the potential to, and I'm quoting here

1 from the report, "create an unmatched world-class  
 2 infrastructure to meet training and test evaluation  
 3 needs well into the next century," and also quoting,  
 4 "provide the opportunity to divest ourselves of  
 5 unnecessary infrastructure, duplicative jobs, ranges,  
 6 and installations."  
 7 For the past year, the Laboratory and Test  
 8 Evaluation Joint Cross-Service Groups have been  
 9 analyzing cross-service requirements. Their  
 10 recommendations were briefly discussed at your  
 11 hearing on Monday of last week.  
 12 The services failed to act on these  
 13 recommendations. However, the Southwest Complex  
 14 could effectively implement 3 of the 4 laboratory  
 15 recommendations, and consolidation there would be  
 16 consistent with the alternatives listed for all  
 17 3 major T and E categories. Next slide.  
 18 We recommend implementing the Laboratory and T  
 19 and E Joint Cross-Service Group recommendations in  
 20 the Southwest Complex. It has a strong conceptual  
 21 foundation in Air Force, Navy, and JCS studies and  
 22 reports, extending for over a decade.  
 23 It will work.  
 24 The cost savings can be very, very  
 25 significant, depending upon the degree of

1 consolidation that is finally implemented. It  
 2 provides the ideal environment in which to conduct  
 3 RDT and E, more clear flying weather than any other  
 4 location, ranges unencumbered and unencroached by  
 5 development, and protected from future development by  
 6 the Desert Protection Act.  
 7 It will promote technical synergism by  
 8 developing aircraft and weapons in two essentially  
 9 contiguous locations, each with a track record of  
 10 mutual cooperation.  
 11 And, lastly, but of great importance, it is a  
 12 complex that has the capacity for future expansion  
 13 should that ever be required.  
 14 I would like to comment on one last thing that  
 15 may be very, very obvious, and that is it is now  
 16 readily apparent that the services are unwilling to  
 17 consolidate -- cross-service consolidate RDT and E in  
 18 any meaningful fashion. The DOD apparently is  
 19 unwilling to provide the leadership necessary in that  
 20 area.  
 21 And I believe that if we are not going to  
 22 carry this excess infrastructure and cost into the  
 23 21st century, it will be dependent upon action by  
 24 this commission.  
 25 Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, we thank you very much  
 2 for that very excellent contribution, Mr. Connell.  
 3 Now we're going to have a break. Ladies and  
 4 gentlemen, we will have a break until 4:55. That  
 5 will be a 15-minute break, and at 4:55 promptly we  
 6 will start with the presentation by Congresswoman  
 7 Anna Eshoo on behalf of Onizuka and Moffett.

8 (Recess was taken.)

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1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, we thank you all for  
 2 being here. The commissioners are on their way back  
 3 in. Perhaps in the meantime I could ask all of you  
 4 who are going to testify to stand and raise your  
 5 right hands.

6 Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the  
 7 testimony you are about to give before the Defense  
 8 Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the  
 9 truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

10 SPEAKERS: I do.

11 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much. Now, as  
 12 I understand it, there are 70 minutes, and my notes  
 13 indicate that you ladies and gentlemen will handle  
 14 the allotment of the time in your own group. Is that  
 15 correct? And we're honored by having Congresswoman  
 16 Anna Eshoo as the first person to testify this  
 17 afternoon. Congresswoman, we're delighted to have  
 18 you.

19 MS. PARKER: Actually, Chair Dixon, I'm Robin  
 20 Parker from Sunnyvale.

21 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Excuse me. Well, I  
 22 apologize. You've changed the program on me. This  
 23 is Mrs. Robin Parker, the Councilmember.

24 MS. PARKER: Thank you. Mr. Chair, BRAC  
 25 commissioners and BRAC staff. I'm here to help

1  
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1 moderate the panel today. I'd like to start with the  
 2 introduction of our panelists.

3 We have the Honorable Anna Eshoo, Member of  
 4 Congress. We have Honorable Barbara Waldman, the  
 5 Mayor of Sunnyvale; Honorable Patricia Figueroa, the  
 6 Mayor of Mountain View. And then to my left,  
 7 Dr. Tapan Munroe, Chief Economist for Pacific Gas and  
 8 Electric. We have Mr. John Kitching, President of  
 9 the Sunnyvale Chamber of Congress. We have Mr.  
 10 John McMahon, Former Deputy Director of the CIA, but  
 11 I'd also like to acknowledge that Mr. McMahon is also  
 12 a member of our community through his previous  
 13 affiliation with Lockheed Martin. But he's here  
 14 today in his capacity as former CIA Deputy Director.  
 15 We also have Colonel Paul Monroe, Office of the  
 16 Adjutant General, California National Guard; and  
 17 Ms. Katherine Strehl, Manager of Public Affairs for  
 18 Lockheed Martin.

19 We'd first just like to express our  
 20 appreciation to our congressional leaders and their  
 21 staff for their support.

22 I'd also like to acknowledge and enter for the  
 23 record letters from Congressman Norm Mineta, who  
 24 indicates a strong support for our recommendations  
 25 and apologizes for not being here today. Also, I'd

1 like to acknowledge and enter for the record letters  
 2 from our State Senator Al Alquist and our State  
 3 Assemblyman John Vascano, and I believe you all have  
 4 copies of those.  
 5 We'd like to begin with Mr. John Kitching,  
 6 President of the Sunnyvale Chamber of Commerce.  
 7 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Mr. Kitching.  
 8 MR. KITCHING: Thank you. Is this on  
 9 automatically?  
 10 CHAIRMAN DIXON: I believe if you talk right  
 11 into it, it will work fine.  
 12 MR. KITCHING: Very good. Thank you. And  
 13 welcome to the Bay Area, which we do consider the  
 14 Moffett Field Complex, Onizuka, and Ames the center  
 15 of the aerospace industry base. I'm sure you've  
 16 heard that from other communities, but we can truly  
 17 say that we are.  
 18 The Moffett Field Complex is truly the center  
 19 of America's Aerospace Industrial Base. It is not a  
 20 stand alone facility, but a synergistic group of key  
 21 national assets.  
 22 Moffett Field was established 6 decades ago as  
 23 the West Coast site for the U.S. Navy's dirigible  
 24 Macon. As such, Moffett Field has played a key role  
 25 in the growth and development of Naval Aviation.

1 However, the current Moffett Complex houses a net of  
 2 inter-departments and irreplaceable public and  
 3 private facilities that represent a vital and unique  
 4 national asset.  
 5 The assets of the Complex contain an  
 6 irreplaceable brain trust that serves as the nucleus  
 7 for scientific research and development in the  
 8 aerospace and defense industries. The Moffett Field  
 9 Complex contains state of the art, one of a kind  
 10 facilities that cannot be replicated elsewhere in the  
 11 country without costly and time-consuming  
 12 investments.  
 13 As you look at the Moffett Field Complex, you  
 14 can see the NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett  
 15 Federal Airfield, the Onizuka Air Station, and the  
 16 Station Annex, which makes up the Moffett Field  
 17 Complex.  
 18 Surrounded on 3 sides of the Moffett Field  
 19 Complex is the heavy state of aerospace and defense  
 20 electronics, as well as other high-tech organizations  
 21 that feed into the Moffett Field Complex.  
 22 The key components, as I mentioned, include  
 23 Moffett Field, Onizuka, NASA, and the industries  
 24 around.  
 25 The cornerstone of the complex is really the

1 Federal Airfield, which encompasses approximately  
 2 1500 acres with 3 point 5 million square feet of  
 3 facilities. The airfield is critical to the complex  
 4 and serves its tenants with two runways capable of  
 5 handling the largest of military transport aircraft.  
 6 The airfield is tightly controlled, which is a  
 7 requirement of the Complex tenants, and it has an  
 8 all-weather capability. The key aviation tenant on  
 9 the airfield is the 129th Rescue Group of the  
 10 California Air National Guard. In addition to  
 11 providing key search and rescue capabilities, the  
 12 129th also provides critical manpower for the  
 13 airfield's crash, fire, and rescue services, as well  
 14 as air traffic control operations at Moffett Field  
 15 Complex.  
 16 I also feel that it's important to note that  
 17 in the 1993 BRAC Commission, the 1993 BRAC Commission  
 18 directed that the Moffett Federal Airfield should be  
 19 a receiver for Reserve units affected by other  
 20 closures and realignments within California. Moffett  
 21 Federal Airfield is the result of the community  
 22 initiatives responding to previous BRAC Commission  
 23 actions and recommendations.  
 24 The community is creating an economic success  
 25 out of the 1991 closure, and the 129th Rescue Group

1 is the anchor for this Federal Airfield, which is now  
 2 consolidating flying and non-flying missions, reserve  
 3 units and civilian agencies with government and the  
 4 private sector.  
 5 The next key component is the Onizuka Air  
 6 Station, which occupies 23 acres of land on the  
 7 complex, and is a key element of the Air Force Space  
 8 Command's Satellite Command and Control Network. The  
 9 750th Space Group operates 1 of 2 satellite command  
 10 and control nodes for the Department of Defense.  
 11 Also housed at Onizuka is Detachment 2 of the  
 12 Space and Missiles Systems Center, which is  
 13 responsible for pre-operational spacecraft research,  
 14 development, and testing.  
 15 Lastly, there are several classified tenant  
 16 activities at Onizuka with the 750th. I believe you  
 17 have been briefed on some of those or will be in the  
 18 future.  
 19 The next component is the NASA Ames Research  
 20 Center, which was established in 1939 to meet the  
 21 urgent need for increasing our nation's aeronautical  
 22 research capability. The location was chosen  
 23 primarily because of its proximity to the aircraft  
 24 industry, good flying weather, and the availability  
 25 of the Moffett runways. These reasons are as valid

1 today as they were 51 years ago. Ames presently  
 2 shares with Moffett such key elements as the Moffett  
 3 Airfield facilities, the underground utilities, fire  
 4 protection, perimeter security, and the streets and  
 5 roads on the complex.

6 Additionally, Moffett provides a beneficial  
 7 and essential noise buffer for Ames' wind tunnel  
 8 operations out of the Moffett Field complex.

9 NASA Ames is the center of the activity for --  
 10 excuse me, for national rotocraft and power-lifted  
 11 flight research which is fundamentally important to  
 12 the DOD, industry and other federal agencies.

13 The research programs provide essential  
 14 rotor-craft design and solutions to critical  
 15 powered-lift problems, and are closely coupled with  
 16 the government and the industry and the community.

17 These aeronautical research programs  
 18 contribute substantially to the U.S. aerospace  
 19 technology base, which strengthens the nation's  
 20 economic and defense competitiveness.

21 NASA Ames, with the space and earth sciences  
 22 research being conducted out there, using aircraft as  
 23 flying laboratories for the study of the planets and  
 24 the stars, as well as the earth's oceans, the  
 25 atmosphere, and vegetation. These airborne science

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1 labs are recognized as national and international  
 2 assets. The research program using these aircraft  
 3 permitted much of the recent and rapid increase in  
 4 our understanding of the complex nature of the  
 5 environment.

6 Lastly, NASA Ames serves as the custodian of  
 7 the Federal Airfield and closely coordinates the  
 8 activities of all of the tenants.

9 Another key element of the Moffett Field  
 10 Complex involves the numerous industries that  
 11 surround and depend on the highly controlled Federal  
 12 Airfield. These industries require a secure flight  
 13 facility with the capability to handle unique and  
 14 classified products.

15 There are several firms around the area that  
 16 may utilize the area. Lockheed Martin; TRW,  
 17 Incorporated; Loral, and so on.

18 At the current time, TRW has had a 20-year  
 19 relationship with Moffett Field under the Navy and  
 20 now with NASA stewardship. TRW currently has  
 21 scheduled flight testing for tactical reconnaissance  
 22 systems in support of national security objectives at  
 23 least through the year 2006 out of the Moffett  
 24 complex.

25 In addition, the requirement and need for

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1 shipment of ground station equipment in the support  
 2 of U.S. strategic intelligence objectives will  
 3 continue for an indefinite period of time.

4 The final component of the Moffett Field  
 5 Complex that we see are the Bay Area universities.  
 6 We have the collection of premier institutions of  
 7 higher learning that are within very close proximity  
 8 of the Moffett Field. Renowned institutions such as  
 9 Stanford, UC Berkeley, Santa Clara, and San Jose  
 10 State Universities contribute tremendously to the  
 11 complex as a result of their educational and  
 12 professional development curriculums.

13 Additionally, these institutions are involved  
 14 in numerous research initiatives that are on the  
 15 forefront of the cutting edge of technologies.

16 To finish up this segment, the existing  
 17 multi-tenant relationship at Moffett represents an  
 18 ideal model for public-private cooperation. This  
 19 being private industry, the DOD, the civilian  
 20 agencies, being NASA, and the state which is the  
 21 129th International Guard. These are synergies  
 22 created by the relationship and informal transfers of  
 23 the information and technologies which are  
 24 unparalleled in comparison with bases devoted to a  
 25 singular military effort.

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1 Again, it is important to emphasize the  
 2 Moffett Field/Onizuka Complex is not a stand alone  
 3 military facility that can be closed or realigned  
 4 without creating tremendous negative impact on its  
 5 interdependent elements. With the removal or  
 6 realignment of any critical element of the complex,  
 7 the unraveling process would begin that would  
 8 ultimately result in the disintegration of this vital  
 9 and unique national asset.

10 With that, I thank you for your attention.

11 MS. PARKER: And now Mayor Barbara Waldman and  
 12 Mayor Patricia Figueroa will review the Air Force  
 13 recommendation.

14 MAYOR WALDMAN: I want to thank the commission  
 15 for the opportunity to address you today. It has  
 16 been recommended that Onizuka Air Station be  
 17 realigned by inactivating the 750th Space Group and  
 18 relocating its functions to the Falcon Air Force  
 19 Base.

20 All activities and facilities associated with  
 21 the 750th will close, including the family housing  
 22 and the medical clinic.

23 In addition, Detachment 2, the Space and  
 24 Missiles Systems Center will relocate to Falcon Air  
 25 Force Base.

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1 The justification stated for these  
2 recommendations are estimated cost deficiencies of a  
3 single node versus a dual node, Onizuka Air Station's  
4 lower ranking military value than Falcon's, and  
5 significantly higher closure costs at Falcon Air  
6 Force Base.

7 The DOD also estimates that the one-time cost  
8 to implement these recommendations would be 124 point  
9 2 million dollars, and that the return on investment  
10 is expected in 8 years.

11 In reality, this amounts not to a realignment,  
12 but in fact to a closure.

13 We want to take this opportunity to show you  
14 that the analysis on which these recommendations were  
15 based is flawed. In other words, we concur with the  
16 recommendations of the general accounting office that  
17 the Air Force more fully document its analysis and  
18 decisions.

19 Not only do we believe the process is flawed,  
20 but we are certain that such realignments would be  
21 detrimental to the national security and goes against  
22 recommendations for national security made by Air  
23 Force General Joseph W. Ashley.

24 If the proposed realignments take place, it  
25 will begin as stated before to unravel one of the

1 close the Moffett Federal Airfield by relocating the  
2 129th Rescue Group. Justification given by the  
3 Department of Defense for the recommendation is that  
4 operation costs to the Air National Guard have risen  
5 significantly at this facility, and that moving the  
6 air guard to an active duty airfield would reduce the  
7 cost.

8 Thus, the one time cost of 15 point 2 million  
9 dollars will have a four-year return on investment.

10 This afternoon we hope to share with you the  
11 flaws that we see in the DOD analysis of the 129th,  
12 and that we see no savings, and that when all of the  
13 costs are considered we just do not see where the Air  
14 Force has come up with these conclusions.

15 Having the 129th at Moffett Federal Airfield  
16 is an integral part of what resulted when in the last  
17 BRAC we saw the transition of Moffett Field from a  
18 Navy base to a NASA operated federal airfield. That  
19 provided us a new economic base of self-sufficiency.

20 A community effort such as what you're seeing  
21 today, and partnership that included the local  
22 governments, the local communities and industry  
23 worked very hard to keep Moffett Federal Airfield  
24 open as a viable part of the Moffett NASA complex.

25 Having the 129th Air Guard leave the Moffett

1 valuable economic educational and industrial  
2 resources for the future of the commercialization of  
3 space and the future economy of the valley and the  
4 nation.

5 Our presentation today will also present an  
6 alternative course of action which we feel will allow  
7 the commission to fulfill its charge in a more  
8 efficient and cost saving way, while still protecting  
9 the national security.

10 Not only will our alternative save money and  
11 protect our national security, it will preserve the  
12 valuable resource the Silicon Valley has become to  
13 the space industry and its future commercialization.  
14 I would like to reiterate that in reality this  
15 realignment is in fact a closure.

16 Thank you.

17 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Ms. Waldman.

18 MAYOR FIGUEROA: One of the things when you're  
19 in the middle is which microphone do you use?

20 CHAIRMAN DIXON: You're doing fine, Mayor.

21 MAYOR FIGUEROA: I would like to begin by also  
22 expressing my appreciation to all of you for being  
23 here this afternoon and letting us have this chance  
24 to share with you our thoughts on this issue.

25 One of the recommendations before you is to

1 Airfield would dramatically affect what has already  
2 been done.

3 As a part of our presentation today, we will  
4 be giving to you what we hope will be an alternative  
5 recommendation for the 129th. Robin.

6 MS. PARKER: And now Mr. John McMahon, former  
7 Deputy Director of the CIA will review some national  
8 security implications.

9 MR. MCMAHON: Mr. Chairman, Member of the  
10 Commission, Onizuka provides satellite command and  
11 control for U.S. systems during peacetime and  
12 throughout all levels of conflict. And in doing so  
13 must be robust, responsible, and have an enduring  
14 capability.

15 To ensure successful control, Onizuka has a  
16 network of some 9 stations around the world which  
17 provides the necessary communications visibility for  
18 our satellites.

19 To give you a feel for that, this represents  
20 in the network over 70 satellites with a purchase  
21 price of about 25 million dollars. The price is not  
22 the key factor.

23 Onizuka is the nerve center for assuring that  
24 the eyes and ears of the United States Government  
25 provide the necessary data to our policymakers and

1 our military, which helps us maintain the peace as  
 2 well as support the military in crisis.  
 3 Further as the U.S. withdraws from bases  
 4 oversees and reduces our presence in forward regions,  
 5 our military must rely more and more on our space  
 6 assets.

7 As it stands today, Onizuka is second to none  
 8 in the world in satellite control capability.  
 9 Because of the key role that satellite systems now  
 10 play in our overall national security, the Air Force  
 11 developed a second node, control node concept at  
 12 Falcon Air Force Base near Peterson -- near the  
 13 Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado. This is where  
 14 space command is located.

15 The Air Force agreed in 1993 and again earlier  
 16 this year that it was essential to have a dual node  
 17 capability to eliminate the chance of a single point  
 18 failure in our control system.

19 Onizuka and Falcon in Colorado are ideally  
 20 located because geographically they're separated,  
 21 affording us the continuity should a national  
 22 disaster strike one region or the other.

23 To that end, Onizuka has withstood the shakes  
 24 around here for 35 years, and even supported  
 25 flawlessly a launch the morning after the Loma

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1 created earthquake in October 1989.

2 We have all witnessed this grim tragedy the  
 3 past week of vulnerability of buildings. Never  
 4 should we let only one facility be the sole link to  
 5 our nation's eyes and ears.

6 Our space assets are now an integral part of  
 7 not only our policy making apparatus, but also our  
 8 defense posture as well. Desert Storm proved that in  
 9 spades.

10 Onizuka has the required capabilities that are  
 11 already existing, and a cavalry of experienced  
 12 personnel to do the job.

13 Thank you very much for the opportunity to  
 14 address you.

15 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Director.

16 MS. PARKER: Now I'd like to take this  
 17 opportunity to review the military value analysis.  
 18 Given that a major part of your task is to look at  
 19 the military value analysis, we would just like to  
 20 point out several things.

21 That basically the analysis is unauditable due  
 22 to a secret ballot being cast by the Base Closure  
 23 Executive Group. The Air Force relied on military  
 24 judgment versus a quantifiable auditable approach,  
 25 and this undocumented approach put Falcon in Tier 1

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1 and Onizuka in Tier 3.

2 And, as you know, because there was no audit  
 3 trail, the GAO faulted this approach in their report.

4 We understand that this flawed process makes  
 5 the commission's independent assessment difficult.  
 6 The commission's independent and thorough review is  
 7 crucial, and it is the only way that we can have a  
 8 fair, auditable process to go through.

9 Regarding -- I'd like to take the next few  
 10 minutes to focus on some sub elements of the Air  
 11 Force's red, yellow, green analysis. That represents  
 12 some especially arbitrary and egregious examples of  
 13 this flawed process that placed Onizuka in Tier 3 and  
 14 Falcon in Tier 1.

15 In terms of mission capacity, that is future  
 16 mission projections, there is an unidentified 75  
 17 percent reduction in future missions. Based on the  
 18 work currently performed by Onizuka, there is no  
 19 reason to assume that this reduction is based on  
 20 current total capacity.

21 Were tenant activities the source of this  
 22 reduction? We don't know, due to the classified  
 23 nature of some of the activities.

24 In terms of satellite control operations, can  
 25 the facilities perform the mission of command and

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1 control of satellites?

2 In terms of mission capacity, Onizuka has 23  
 3 CPU's of data processing power compared to Falcon's  
 4 13. Onizuka has 36 satellite control points,  
 5 compared to Falcon's 21.

6 Onizuka has 100 percent of bandwidth  
 7 capability benchmark compared to Falcon's 30 percent.

8 Why would Onizuka be realigned with Falcon?

9 Onizuka clearly is superior on relevant  
 10 mission capacity scoring subelements, and this is the  
 11 all important category of mission capacity.

12 Realigning Falcon Air Force Base, which does  
 13 not have core capacity, does not seem to make sense.

14 In terms of facilities and infrastructure,  
 15 what are the unique facilities at Onizuka? The Air  
 16 Force questionnaire lists none.

17 And, of course, we know that every facility  
 18 has unique assets, and I'd just like to point out a  
 19 few at Onizuka. The data link terminal, the Camp  
 20 Parks Calibration Facility, communication  
 21 connectivity, the DSCS heavy terminal, classified  
 22 programs of which we cannot address, and the Space  
 23 Operations Center 37 for test support.

24 In terms of facilities, again, on-base  
 25 housing, Onizuka annex has the Moffett housing area.

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1 and at Falcon there is no usable on-base housing.  
 2 Yet Falcon received a green minus and Onizuka  
 3 received a yellow plus in the Air Force's analysis.  
 4 How is this possible? The scoring is flawed.  
 5 In terms of facilities and infrastructure,  
 6 again, air quality was weighted 40 percent, the  
 7 highest in the subcategories. What relevance does it  
 8 have to flight operations? It has no impact on  
 9 satellite control.  
 10 Onizuka scored red on the restrictions  
 11 element, although there is no operational impact.  
 12 In summary, Onizuka now handles the majority  
 13 of contacts. It has synergy -- the 750th has synergy  
 14 with the tenants. The satellite builders are right  
 15 across the street, and the current location permits  
 16 critical contractor support.  
 17 These areas highlight where the Air Force's  
 18 analysis is seriously flawed.  
 19 Onizuka used to handle all the satellite  
 20 command and control activities, and Falcon was built  
 21 as its backup. Now, I'd like to have Dr. Tapan  
 22 Munroe, the Chief Economist of PG&E review the flawed  
 23 analysis.  
 24 DR. MUNROE: Thank you very much.  
 25 Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, my task here is to

1 dollars. Actually, 10 million dollars out of 14  
 2 million dollars. But I think if they leave, then the  
 3 cost will be -- if the tenants stayed, they would  
 4 have to spend this money anyway.  
 5 Next slide. This deals with uncertainty. It  
 6 deals with a lot of concerns with analysis. The  
 7 COBRA figures have been revised at least 5 times  
 8 between December and February. Now, if my unit, the  
 9 place where I work, had devised a piece of analysis  
 10 such as this 5 times in a period of 3 months, I would  
 11 certainly go back and check this out again.  
 12 The next slide. COBRA analysis of military  
 13 construction. If the Air Force moves, tenants will  
 14 move. Hence, we must include that cost, and this is  
 15 extremely important. We need to look at cost of  
 16 recreating Onizuka on the other side.  
 17 Next one, please. And this is another  
 18 critical piece. The Air Force documents that Falcon  
 19 does not have the capability to handle all core  
 20 operations. The Air Force estimate of 75 million  
 21 dollars to upgrade Falcon is in my opinion highly  
 22 understated.  
 23 If you just look at the cost of a switched  
 24 operation, connection switch alone will cost  
 25 100 million dollars. Hence, the 75 million dollar

1 highlight the cost analysis and some of the basis or  
 2 problems that have been the basis of this whole  
 3 report.  
 4 The first slide -- really the key point of the  
 5 first slide is that the nature of the analysis is  
 6 subjective. It has not followed the BRAC process  
 7 that requires that the analysis be quantifiable, that  
 8 it be auditable, and that it be transparent.  
 9 So there is a fundamental flaw here in terms  
 10 of basis of decision-making in this case.  
 11 Slide 2. This has to do with cost. I think  
 12 cost is much greater than the Air Force claims  
 13 because other tenants will leave when the major  
 14 tenant leaves, and that means a cost to other tenants  
 15 -- to other agencies.  
 16 And, hence, all costs are not reflected in  
 17 this analysis. And it is surprising that this kind  
 18 of omission can be made in such an important  
 19 decision. So we must identify a total cost to the  
 20 federal government and not just to the Air Force. We  
 21 are here to minimize cost to the nation, cost to the  
 22 government as a whole, and not just one agency.  
 23 Slide Number 3. This has to do with the cost  
 24 of base realignment activities. I think that the  
 25 cost here again is exaggerated. It is 10 million

1 cost of upgrading again is highly understated  
 2 MS. PARKER: And, now, Congresswoman Anna  
 3 Eshoo will review our alternative, quote,  
 4 "realignment," unquote proposal.  
 5 CONGRESSWOMAN ESHOO: Thank you, Councilmember  
 6 Parker. And Mr. Chairman and Members of the  
 7 Commission, welcome to our region. We appreciate the  
 8 time that you are giving to this and the time that  
 9 you're giving to us to make this all important  
 10 presentation to you.  
 11 It is of course a privilege to represent  
 12 California's 14th Congressional District. It's home  
 13 to many of Silicon Valley's leading institutions, so  
 14 many of them known around the world, our educational  
 15 institutions, Stanford University, the University of  
 16 Santa Clara, a great private sector, economic leaders  
 17 not only for our nation and the world, but it also  
 18 includes NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Federal  
 19 Airfield, Onizuka Air Station, and world leaders in  
 20 aerospace high-technology. And of course, as I  
 21 mentioned, higher education.  
 22 You've heard from my distinguished colleagues,  
 23 and that they are. Especially, and I want to commend  
 24 him, because he is a source of great pride to us in  
 25 our community, John McMahon, who has given great

1 service to our nation when he was at the CIA at  
 2 Lockheed Missiles and Space, and we are thrilled that  
 3 he remains in our community. We need him, and we  
 4 want him, and you have heard the benefit of his great  
 5 career and his comments today.

6 All members of this panel are talking about  
 7 the flaws of the DODs recommendation for Onizuka Air  
 8 Station and Moffett Field, and how implementation of  
 9 these recommendations would harm our national  
 10 security, and I say "our." It's not just mine. It's  
 11 not just yours. It belongs to all of us. Our  
 12 national security inhibits our ability to cut costs  
 13 and impair the integrity of the unique Moffett Field  
 14 Complex. It's important for us -- in fact, it is  
 15 incumbent upon us to bring forward thoughtful  
 16 analysis of the proposals in our critique of them.

17 However, it's also our responsibility to offer  
 18 a positive alternative to you, because you have a job  
 19 to do, and it is our job to demonstrate that, and we  
 20 believe that we can demonstrate that there is a  
 21 better way, a better way to enhance our national  
 22 security, a better way to realize true cost savings,  
 23 and a better way to preserve Silicon Valley's Moffett  
 24 Complex.

25 Let me outline for you our alternative. It's

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1 a realignment to Moffett Field. Because the  
 2 operations at Onizuka cannot be conducted at any  
 3 other Air Force site without incurring substantial  
 4 capital investment and ongoing operating costs, we  
 5 propose Onizuka Air Station be realigned to Moffett  
 6 Airfield, not to Falcon.

7 Doing so will provide, in our view, the Air  
 8 Force significant cost savings while retaining the  
 9 important national security insurance of maintaining  
 10 a dual node, and underscore that, a dual node  
 11 satellite command and control capability.

12 Onizuka currently encompasses 25 acres, and I  
 13 think you have flown over it and walked over part of  
 14 it and been exposed to all of the things that we know  
 15 are the positive aspects of it.

16 25 acres of operational area. An additional  
 17 600 acres at Moffett Federal Airfield are available  
 18 for mission expansion needs of the Air Force at a  
 19 cost significantly less -- significantly less than  
 20 recreating the unique Onizuka facilities at Falcon.

21 Onizuka currently leases space at 4 different  
 22 locations in industrial parks in Sunnyvale. This is  
 23 expensive commercial space, and it's expensive  
 24 because a lot of people realize what we have in our  
 25 area and clamor to come to it to do business there.

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1 And these are costs that the Air Force -- cost the  
 2 Air Force a significant amount of money every year.

3 By realigning to Moffett, the Air Force would  
 4 be able to reduce costs by at least 300 thousand  
 5 dollars to a half a million.

6 Additional cost savings can be realized  
 7 through the realignment to Moffett, and they will  
 8 result from the following:

9 Eliminating the need for construction at  
 10 Falcon, and there's a price tag on that of 75 million  
 11 200 thousand dollars.

12 Eliminating moving costs: 17 million 32  
 13 thousand.

14 The new switch at Falcon: 100 million.

15 And other costs identified by COBRA of 26  
 16 million dollars. Pretty serious bucks in my view.

17 Realignment to Moffett will also promote  
 18 commercial utilization of available capacity of  
 19 Onizuka. The Air Force Space Command has the stated  
 20 goal of becoming the network of choice for both the  
 21 DOD and non-DOD satellite systems. Yet the Air Force  
 22 in our view is failing or apparently failing to  
 23 realize that the center, in capital letters, the  
 24 CENTER of the commercial space program is in the Bay  
 25 Area with the Moffett Complex at the heart of it.

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1 The Air Force and DOD need to take advantage  
 2 of the commercial partnering opportunities that are  
 3 only available here. Commercial ventures will use  
 4 the available capacity at Onizuka to command and  
 5 control satellites, and this could result in savings  
 6 from such operations if the Air Force is willing to  
 7 accept commercialization of the space command  
 8 network.

9 Industry would benefit enormously as well,  
 10 from contacts, from Lower Earth Orbit, and resolution  
 11 for commercial space systems, connectivity to remote  
 12 locations, and in-place infrastructure worldwide.

13 All of this can be done while retaining all of  
 14 the requisite capability of the Onizuka node.

15 Realigning to Moffett field will also retain  
 16 the integrity of the Moffett Field Complex, which is  
 17 both an irreplaceable resource and a significant  
 18 national asset.

19 It's important to note here, as the governor's  
 20 report makes clear, that the retention of the 129th  
 21 Rescue Group at Moffett Field is vital, in capital  
 22 letters, is VITAL to the integrity of the Moffett  
 23 Field complex as well.

24 The operation of Moffett Airfield by the 129th  
 25 supports not only its own search and rescue mission,

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1 but' also the critical flight activities of NASA Ames,  
 2 other reserve units at Moffett, and local aerospace  
 3 users who need secure access to the airfield.  
 4 There's a lot built into that when I say that.  
 5 Onizuka Air Station is part of Moffett. It's  
 6 more than a stand alone base, as you have heard  
 7 several of my colleagues already state.  
 8 It stands at the nucleus of America's space  
 9 industrial base. Government efficiency and cost  
 10 savings will be sacrificed if in fact the symbiotic  
 11 relationship that we have spoken of before and  
 12 continue to underscore today, which now exists  
 13 between satellite controllers and technical experts  
 14 is broken, and Air Force goals and missions will be  
 15 sacrificed with the implementation of the DOD's  
 16 proposed actions. There is a better alternative, and  
 17 we believe that it is a most reasonable one, and it  
 18 is to capture the cost savings of a realignment of  
 19 Onizuka to Moffett and to reject the questionable  
 20 cost savings asserted to be available through  
 21 realignment to Falcon Air Force Base.  
 22 We believe, again, that this is truly a better  
 23 way to protect our national security interests, to  
 24 maximize cost savings, and to preserve the unique  
 25 partnership that comprise the Moffett Field Complex.

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1 Onizuka is certainly strategically located to provide  
 2 leadership for the next generation, the next  
 3 generation of Air Force and DOD space technology.  
 4 As the Air Force -- as our Air Force seeks to  
 5 develop new spacecraft with autonomy and a higher  
 6 degree of commonality, there is no better place to be  
 7 than in the center of where the spacecraft are being  
 8 designed and built.  
 9 We urge you to not only reject the flawed  
 10 recommendations of the DOD, but instead adopt what we  
 11 believe is more than a reasonable plan, which would  
 12 allow you to accomplish your job and to retain the  
 13 integrity of those elements that are so important for  
 14 our nation, and that we could move forward together  
 15 having accomplished that, and that is the realignment  
 16 to Moffett Field.  
 17 Let me thank you again for your attention at  
 18 the end of a very long day, and again welcome to our  
 19 region.  
 20 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Congresswoman. We  
 21 appreciate that very much.  
 22 MS. PARKER: And now Dr. Munroe, Chief  
 23 Economist of PG&E will review the flawed 129th  
 24 analysis.  
 25 DR. MUNROE: Thank you very much. Again I

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1 have 2 components in my presentation this time. The  
 2 first one deals with the issue of military value  
 3 analysis, and let me just give you the conclusion for  
 4 the first 2 slides.  
 5 In looking at the data and looking at the  
 6 bases, it appears to me that military value fell to  
 7 the wayside in this case. Let me just mention why.  
 8 Let me talk about the issues why this is so.  
 9 In the first slide we see that the move to  
 10 McClellan reduces space by 220 thousand square feet.  
 11 The second point is that the current Moffett  
 12 facilities are 1980s vintage, and the McClellan  
 13 facilities are 1950s vintage.  
 14 The next slide. The third and fourth reason  
 15 why we believe the military value is not really  
 16 included in this analysis.  
 17 The third issue here is that McClellan  
 18 operates 2 hours less per day than Moffett.  
 19 And, finally, there is typically more ground  
 20 fog, thule fog as we call it here, at McClellan. We  
 21 have much better fog. It is much higher.  
 22 Let me move to the cost analysis component of  
 23 my presentation. The first point here is that the  
 24 original site survey estimation done by the Air Force  
 25 was 20 million dollars, they costed at McClellan.

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1 Amazingly enough, this was reduced down to -- to  
 2 nearly 10 million dollars, and the basis of this  
 3 modification, very significant modification was not  
 4 quantifiable.  
 5 And I think if we're talking about -- we're  
 6 talking about big money as Congresswoman Eshoo points  
 7 out. We went from 20 million to 10 million dollars,  
 8 and I as an economist for anybody would certainly  
 9 look into that very carefully, particularly since  
 10 it's of national interest or any interest.  
 11 The next slide. It is a savings claimed of  
 12 about 4 point 75 million annually for the move.  
 13 However, this is not the case. There is a  
 14 significant overstatement of savings. This is  
 15 actually a whole lot less than 4 point 7 million  
 16 dollars. There is no question of savings here  
 17 because the 129th is reimbursed for most of what it  
 18 does.  
 19 So, again, this is wrong analysis. I don't  
 20 know how you can overlook this.  
 21 Next slide. Move on to labor costs. We're  
 22 talking about saving 19 jobs. But remember, please,  
 23 that the National Air Guard is reimbursed for 59 jobs  
 24 by Moffett tenants. So the move would mean that  
 25 there would be compensation, reimbursement for 40

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1 less jobs. How can we miss this? This is obviously  
 2 over statement of savings, and it's a glaring,  
 3 glaring cost issue.

4 Let me summarize the analysis again. That the  
 5 first cost overstatement deals with the military  
 6 construction area. Initially plus 20 million. Now  
 7 it is 10 million. Lost reimbursement personnel about  
 8 2 point 2 million, and other lost reimbursements  
 9 include about 5 point 25 million.

10 So in summary it is very difficult for me  
 11 professionally to look at this analysis and not be  
 12 somewhat dismayed, both from the point of view of the  
 13 fundamental value on which these decisions were made;  
 14 and the second one, overstatement of costs and  
 15 savings.

16 Thank you very much.

17 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much.

18 MS. PARKER: And now Ms. Katherine Strehl,  
 19 Public Affairs Manager at Lockheed Martin will review  
 20 the importance to contractors.

21 MRS. STREHL: Thank you. Chairman Dixon --  
 22 oops. Can you hear me? And Members of the  
 23 Commission, thank you for the opportunity to offer  
 24 you my comments today on behalf of the Missiles and  
 25 Space Company of Lockheed Martin. As you may be

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1 that this sales will exceed over a billion dollars  
 2 annually.

3 The company has made substantial investments  
 4 in the state of the art facilities including  
 5 world-class high-bay clean room and integration  
 6 facilities, as well as large environmental test  
 7 facilities ranging from thermal vacuum, acoustic, and  
 8 radio frequency test chambers and autoclaves.

9 With an estimated replacement value of 2  
 10 billion dollars, these facilities represent or  
 11 produce flight ready systems. Missiles and Space  
 12 have long been a premier integrator of strategic  
 13 missiles, space and ground systems critical to our  
 14 nation's defense.

15 Most germane to Lockheed Martin's concern  
 16 about the continued presence of the 129th at Moffett,  
 17 is that we produce large, heavy, and extremely  
 18 valuable hardware items for both the Department of  
 19 Defense and NASA. Such items include the Trident  
 20 Fleet Ballistic Missile, Milstar Satellites,  
 21 classified space programs, the Hubble Space  
 22 Telescope, and the International Space Station Alpha.

23 These products must be delivered to our  
 24 customers in a safe and secure manner that does not  
 25 interfere dramatically with the community.

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1 aware. Lockheed Martin is one of the -- is the  
 2 largest defense contractor worldwide with 25 billion  
 3 dollars in sales annually.

4 I'm here to represent our concern about the  
 5 possible realignment of the 129th Rescue Unit, and  
 6 can say it is of deep concern to us

7 The Missiles and Space Company, which I  
 8 represent here in Northern California, is one of the  
 9 largest industrial employers in this area. We have  
 10 11 thousand workers at our Sunnyvale facility. And I  
 11 might say that this facility was chosen over 30 years  
 12 ago because of its proximity to Moffett Airfield. As  
 13 a subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, the  
 14 Missiles and Space Company has sales exceeding 5  
 15 point 6 billion dollars annually.

16 We do business with about 2800 Bay Area  
 17 businesses, with an annual value exceeding 200  
 18 million dollars. We currently have about 400 active  
 19 contracts, most of which are with defense and  
 20 civilian -- are defense and civilian space related.  
 21 Today our primary customers have been the Department  
 22 of Defense and NASA.

23 However, since the end of the cold war we have  
 24 significantly expanded into the commercial space  
 25 business, and within the next 5 years we anticipate

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1 Thus, direct access to an airfield with heavy  
 2 lift aircraft capability is paramount. Clearly,  
 3 Moffett Field's ability to handle aircraft is not  
 4 only ideal, but the essential egress point for most  
 5 of Lockheed's products.

6 Further, design criteria for many of our  
 7 systems are based on direct access to Moffett.  
 8 Proximity to Moffett's secured airfield is integral  
 9 to more than 40 percent of our business, and I might  
 10 say that's roughly 1 point 2 billion -- 1 point 5  
 11 billion dollars annually.

12 We have evaluated alternatives to Moffett and  
 13 determined that there are no feasible or reliable  
 14 transportation options. The military transport used  
 15 to move these systems, the C-5 aircraft, and I  
 16 believe that there's one pictured above us here  
 17 showing the movement of a satellite, cannot land at  
 18 most public airports. And even if they could, the  
 19 size and weight of these products, along with the  
 20 transporters, preclude their movement along public  
 21 highways. As an example, the Hubble Space Telescope  
 22 was 43 feet in height, 14 feet in diameter, and  
 23 weighed nearly 13 tons. And we moved that directly  
 24 from our Sunnyvale facility via Moffett Field onto a  
 25 C-5.

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1 We have studied various alternative options if  
 2 Moffett Field weren't there as a secured facility,  
 3 and there really aren't any. We even looked at  
 4 barging of payloads to Alameda Naval Air Station.  
 5 However, this option faces insurmountable obstacles.  
 6 In summary, we have determined that any action  
 7 which could potentially affect Moffett Field's  
 8 continued operation as a secure facility would have a  
 9 chilling effect on Lockheed Martin's Sunnyvale  
 10 operations, adversely affecting approximately 40  
 11 percent of our business. For these programs, there  
 12 are no feasible or viable transportation  
 13 alternatives.  
 14 In closing, Moffett Field represents a unique,  
 15 preeminent resource, not just to Santa Clara County,  
 16 but to the nation. It has been the genesis for  
 17 high-technology development in Silicon Valley, and  
 18 continues to be an integral part of aerospace  
 19 development and technology. In considering the vital  
 20 work of NASA, Lockheed Martin, and other aerospace  
 21 contractors to this nation, we believe that  
 22 realignment of the 129th does not serve the taxpayer  
 23 and the national interest.  
 24 Thank you for accepting my comments.  
 25 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mrs. Strehl.

1 The Moffett Complex is a shared facility with  
 2 the cost of common operations being shared equitably  
 3 by all of the agencies based on concepts and formulas  
 4 developed by all the participants.  
 5 Because the Air Force cost analysis does not  
 6 add up, the best course of action is for the 129th  
 7 remain at Moffett.  
 8 The GAO, and this is on the cost part of it --  
 9 the GAO recommends that the cost of proposed actions  
 10 on all federal users be considered by the commission.  
 11 If the 129th leaves Moffett, the cost of operating  
 12 the airfield will not be reduced, and the services  
 13 provided by the 129th will have to be replaced at  
 14 potentially higher costs to the United States  
 15 Government. The first domino.  
 16 Without the secure controlled airfield, are we  
 17 getting that up there? Okay. I'm not going to look  
 18 up there. I'm going to concentrate on my own. The  
 19 commissioners can look up there; right?  
 20 Without the secured controlled airfield, NASA  
 21 Ames and the federal contractors cannot function  
 22 properly, and you are hearing testimony that  
 23 underscores that.  
 24 Without these federal contractors, the  
 25 high-tech space industrial base of the nation will

1 MS. PARKER: And now, Congresswoman Anna Eshoo  
 2 will review our recommended course of action for the  
 3 129th.  
 4 CONGRESSWOMAN ESHOO: Thank you, again,  
 5 Councilmember.  
 6 On the recommended course of action, I believe  
 7 2 of the commissioners heard the day before yesterday  
 8 Lee Grissom representing the governor and the  
 9 comments, and since he cannot be here this afternoon  
 10 with us, I'm going to attempt to recapture what he  
 11 presented at that time to the full commission now.  
 12 We believe that the more appropriate solution  
 13 for the 129th is to leave the unit at Moffett Federal  
 14 Airfield. Doing so is more cost effective, important  
 15 for national security reasons, and critical to the  
 16 viability of the Moffett Complex.  
 17 When the decision was made to close Moffett  
 18 Field as a Navy facility, the California Air National  
 19 Guard became a key member of the team developing the  
 20 concept of the Moffett Complex as a shared federal  
 21 facility.  
 22 In fact, it was a very unique arrangement that  
 23 was brought into play at that time. The Guard Bureau  
 24 made a contractual commitment to NASA in 1993 to be  
 25 an anchor tenant at the facility.

1 suffer with the resultant deleterious effect on  
 2 national security. The severity of the domino effect  
 3 far outweighs the questionable cost savings estimated  
 4 by the Air Force.  
 5 The Moffett Federal Airfield represents in  
 6 excess of 600 acres of available federal land and  
 7 facilities. This area is available to both the 129th  
 8 and Onizuka for mission expendability should either  
 9 organization choose to do so. Expandability, I  
 10 should say. This expandability option is available  
 11 in an economical, cost effective manner.  
 12 The Commander-in-Chief's preference. As  
 13 Commander-in-Chief, and that's not me, but the  
 14 governor, because these are the words of Mr. Grissom.  
 15 As Commander-in-Chief of the California Air National  
 16 Guard, our Governor's preference is to retain the  
 17 129th Rescue Group at Moffett Federal Airfield, which  
 18 has higher military value and where it should  
 19 continue to anchor the Moffett Airfield Complex.  
 20 To ensure there is no question regarding the  
 21 governor's position or the position of the California  
 22 National Guard, Colonel Paul Monroe is here to make a  
 23 brief statement, and I'd like to call on him now, to  
 24 do so.  
 25 COLONEL MONROE: Thank you. The National

1 Guard -- the California National Guard supports the  
 2 governor's position. The 129th has been a long-time  
 3 member of the Sunnyvale/Mountain View community. The  
 4 move was directed by the Air Force in anticipation of  
 5 the base being closed. There is no operational  
 6 requirement.

7 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Colonel.

8 MS. PARKER: Now I'd like to just take this  
 9 opportunity to summarize.

10 Regarding Onizuka Air Station, you've heard  
 11 Mr. John McMahon, Former Deputy Director of the CIA,  
 12 stress the importance of redundancy and the  
 13 requirement for dual nodes. You also know that  
 14 General Joseph W. Ashy, in a policy directive issued  
 15 on January 30th of this year stressed also the  
 16 importance of redundancy and the criticality of  
 17 having a separate geographical location of the  
 18 satellite commanding control node.

19 You're aware of some of the unique  
 20 capabilities at Onizuka, and you're also aware of the  
 21 available capacity, and Congresswoman Eshoo has  
 22 indicated the potential and the realization of some  
 23 of that capacity for commercial space utilization.  
 24 In that regard, a number of commercial entities have  
 25 formed a working group.

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1 The Space Committee under the National  
 2 Security Industrial Association met just 2 weeks ago  
 3 in a working group and have also met with the Air  
 4 Force. They are outlining an Onizuka  
 5 commercialization initiative that has potential to  
 6 generate significant revenue far exceeding the  
 7 savings estimated by the Air Force through the  
 8 proposed realignment recommendation to Falcon.

9 Our local communities and the State of  
 10 California fully support this initiative, and we  
 11 intend to keep the commission fully informed on this  
 12 commercialization utilization initiative.

13 Regarding the flawed Air Force BRAC analysis,  
 14 you heard Dr. Munroe, Chief Economist of PG&E in  
 15 concurrence with the general accounting offices  
 16 report issued on April 17th indicate that the  
 17 analysis was seriously flawed.

18 Some especially arbitrary and egregious  
 19 examples of these flawed results exist in the area of  
 20 satellite control operations and mission capacity,  
 21 facilities availability and the condition,  
 22 contingency, mobility and redeployment requirements,  
 23 and cost and manpower implications regarding a return  
 24 on investment.

25 We cannot understand why all 8 criteria were

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1 scored equally. The secret ballot approach  
 2 undertaken by the Air Force is not auditable. The  
 3 Air Force cannot have it both ways.

4 We know that you are charged with streamlining  
 5 facilities and functions to realize savings to  
 6 taxpayers, and we as a community are not suggesting  
 7 that you do nothing. We offer a cost effective  
 8 alternative that saves taxpayers money, and also  
 9 ensures the continued functioning of the Moffett  
 10 Field Complex.

11 Our quote, "realignment," unquote, proposal  
 12 involves relocating activities currently in  
 13 commercial lease space onto Moffett Federal Airfield  
 14 Complex. Our proposal maintains the dual node  
 15 redundancy that was underscored the importance by  
 16 both Mr. McMahon and the Air Force in their policy  
 17 directive earlier this year.

18 Our proposal preserves the highly skilled work  
 19 force necessary to operate a satellite and network  
 20 control facility, and we would like to note  
 21 that this skilled work force is not immediately  
 22 available in Colorado, and it takes at least a year  
 23 and a half to train people to develop this kind of  
 24 skill set.

25 We are also aware of the savings in terms of

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1 MILCON costs and savings on moving costs. Our  
 2 realignment proposal realizes 125 million dollars for  
 3 one-time cost savings for moving to Falcon, and saves  
 4 unknown additional costs relative to the movement of  
 5 tenants.

6 Again, we stress the importance of the  
 7 redundancy requirements, the capability of Onizuka  
 8 Air Force Station to expand its mission capability.  
 9 We've shown that that capability is superior to  
 10 Falcon, and that the potential for commercial  
 11 utilization does exist.

12 Regarding the 129th Rescue Group, it is not a  
 13 BRAC issue. In 1993, the BRAC commission ordered the  
 14 movement of additional reserve aviation assets to the  
 15 Moffett Complex, and the State of California, as  
 16 you've heard from Congresswoman Anna Eshoo and from  
 17 Colonel Paul Monroe from the adjutant general's  
 18 office state that the state supports keeping the  
 19 129th Rescue Group at the Moffett Complex.

20 You heard from Dr. Munroe about the flawed  
 21 BRAC analysis in this regard. There is no detailed  
 22 military analysis done, and the cost projections are  
 23 quite suspect. Retaining the 129th realizes overall  
 24 cost savings without degradation of the mission. Our  
 25 recommendation is that you adopt our proposal to

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1 retain the 139th at Moffett, realize the cost  
2 savings, and at the same time preserve the Moffett  
3 Federal Complex as a unique national asset that helps  
4 the needs -- that serves the needs of our nation's  
5 military and aerospace industries.

6 In conclusion, we'd like to thank the BRAC  
7 commissioners, Chair Dixon, and the staff for the  
8 opportunity to speak today. We hope we have raised  
9 some pertinent issues that will ensure your  
10 independent and continued thorough review.

11 The Moffett Field Complex is the center of  
12 America's air space industrial base, and we hope that  
13 it remains so for decades to come, not only for our  
14 area, but for the country at large.

15 Thank you very much.  
16 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, we thank you very much.

17 (Clapping.)  
18 We thank you very much, Councilmember Parker,  
19 and Congresswoman Eshoo, and all of your  
20 distinguished colleagues. I wonder if any of my  
21 colleagues have any questions? Commissioner  
22 Cornella.

23 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: Even though Onizuka  
24 provides redundancy for Falcon Air Force Base and  
25 vice versa, the daily mission, is that also

1 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: What percent of the  
2 housing would still be required after realignment? I  
3 know that the housing is recommended for closure.  
4 Can anyone answer that question?

5 CONGRESSWOMAN ESHOO: I think it can be  
6 answered, but I think that we're going to have to get  
7 that to you to be specific and correct.

8 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: As I understand, it's  
9 over 50 percent would still be required. I would  
10 like that information to the commission.

11 CONGRESSWOMAN ESHOO: We shall get it to you.

12 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: And then also the  
13 realignment to Moffett of Onizuka, you would retain  
14 Onizuka in place and expansion would take place so it  
15 wouldn't require any MILCON to move; is that correct?

16 MS. PARKER: The realignment, and our quote,  
17 unquote, "realignment" proposal involves moving some  
18 of the activities that relate to Onizuka that are  
19 currently taking place in leased space outside of the  
20 airfield onto the Moffett Complex.

21 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: You wouldn't  
22 physically move the existing station?

23 MS. PARKER: No.

24 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: You would just have  
25 that facility there for expansion purposes?

1 duplication, or do they do different missions?

2 MR. MCMAHON: The emphasis has changed as  
3 Falcon has matured. Originally, operations as well  
4 as test evaluation and checkout of satellites took  
5 place here at Onizuka. As Falcon has developed the  
6 capability, they have taken on the operational  
7 satellites. So that when a satellite is first  
8 launched, Onizuka controls it, tests it, runs through  
9 the evaluation, and when it meets all the  
10 specifications that it's been designed for, it is  
11 declared operational and turned over to Falcon to  
12 operate, and that's only fairly recently.

13 What has happened experience wise is that  
14 since Falcon hasn't matured yet, they often call back  
15 to Onizuka and ask them to run it while they get back  
16 up to speed and can handle it operationally.

17 But the desire is to have the operations done  
18 at Falcon where the space command center is.

19 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: But on a daily basis,  
20 they would have different missions, they're able to  
21 provide the redundancy?

22 MR. MCMAHON: Right now they provide the  
23 redundancy while they're doing their specific  
24 operations. One in test and evaluation, and the  
25 other in pure operations.

1 MS. PARKER: Yes.

2 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: Okay. Thank you.  
3 That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

4 CHAIRMAN DIXON: I thank Commissioner  
5 Cornella. Are there any other further questions?  
6 Well, we thank you all for a very excellent  
7 presentation. It's been very helpful to us. We  
8 appreciate you coming here

9 MS. PARKER: Thank you very much.

10 -- oOo --

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1 MR. JONES: Here.  
 2 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Good. Michael Patterson?  
 3 MR. PATTERSON: Yes  
 4 CHAIRMAN DIXON: J.B. Larkins?  
 5 MR. LARKINS: Yes.  
 6 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Dean McCown, III. Dean  
 7 McCown there?  
 8 MS. MCCOWN: Here.  
 9 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Oh, good. Thank you.  
 10 Darrell Neft?  
 11 MR. NEFT: Here.  
 12 CHAIRMAN DIXON: R.T. Barruss? Is that close,  
 13 Mr. Barruss?  
 14 MR. BARRUSS: Yes.  
 15 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Phil Truman?  
 16 MR. TRUMAN: Here.  
 17 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Gordon Countrymun?  
 18 MR. COUNTRYMUN: Here.  
 19 CHAIRMAN DIXON: David Grayson?  
 20 MR. GRAYSON: Here.  
 21 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Steve Kuykendall, is that  
 22 okay, Steve?  
 23 MR. KUYKENDALL: Yes.  
 24 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Russ Buchan.  
 25 MR. BUCHAN: Buchan.

1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Ladies and gentlemen, if  
 2 those of you who are going to make public comments  
 3 for the great state of California would begin to  
 4 assemble in the front of the room, we have a few  
 5 minutes, and there's a gentleman there right up by  
 6 the microphone, Mr. Pizer, in that fancy looking blue  
 7 tie, and if you have -- if you have something in  
 8 writing that you want to put in the record in  
 9 addition to your two-minute presentation, if you hand  
 10 it to him, I assure you it will be reproduced in the  
 11 record.  
 12 Now, let me name the people that should be out  
 13 there. Is Mr. Robert E. Sabol there? I hope the  
 14 name is close.  
 15 MR. SABOL: Yes.  
 16 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Sabol.  
 17 Lawrence Vivian?  
 18 MR. VIVIAN: Yes.  
 19 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Louis Rodriguez?  
 20 MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.  
 21 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Cleveland Murphy? Is  
 22 Mr. Murphy there, or can he be found?  
 23 UNKNOWN MALE: I'll find him.  
 24 CHAIRMAN DIXON: If somebody would find  
 25 Mr. Murphy. Richard Jones here?

1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Buchan.  
 2 MR. BUCHAN: Buchan.  
 3 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Okay. Just a moment now  
 4 we're going to get ready to go here.  
 5 Now, if we may have order in the room. I'm  
 6 not going to begin until we all settle down, because  
 7 2 minutes is not a long time to tell your story, and  
 8 I'm very sensitive to that as an old washed up  
 9 politician. So I want to give you all a good chance  
 10 to talk for 2 minutes.  
 11 Everybody over there getting comfortable?  
 12 Nobody is required to stay, but if you're going to  
 13 stay, we would appreciate it if you would get a chair  
 14 so these fine folks can make their presentations to  
 15 us. How are we doing, folks? Everybody settled?  
 16 Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have to ask you  
 17 to raise your right hands, please. Do you solemnly  
 18 swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to  
 19 give before the Defense Base Closure and Realignment  
 20 Commission shall be the truth, the whole truth, and  
 21 nothing but the truth?  
 22 SPEAKERS: I do.  
 23 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much.  
 24 Mr. Sabol, please. I'm sorry?  
 25 MR. SABOL: Commissioner Steele, is she coming

1 back, Mr. Chairman?  
 2 CHAIRMAN DIXON: She will be back in a moment.  
 3 Would you prefer waiting a moment?  
 4 MR. SABOL: I certainly would. I think it  
 5 would be good for everybody that all the  
 6 commissioners are here.  
 7 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Why don't we wait just a  
 8 moment. I'm sure she's just gone out to make a phone  
 9 call or something --  
 10 MR. SABOL: I certainly understand that.  
 11 CHAIRMAN DIXON: -- and will only be a moment.  
 12 MR. SABOL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.  
 13 CHAIRMAN DIXON: While we're waiting, let me  
 14 say this. We're now ready to begin a period set  
 15 aside for public comment. Our intention is to try to  
 16 ensure that all opinions on the recommendations of  
 17 the secretary affecting California are heard. We've  
 18 assigned 30 minutes for this period.  
 19 We asked persons wishing to speak to sign up  
 20 before the hearing began. They've done so by now,  
 21 and we've also asked them to limit their comments to  
 22 2 minutes, and we will ring a bell at the end of that  
 23 time. Please stop after your 2 minutes are up.  
 24 Written testimony of any length is welcomed by the  
 25 commission at any time in this process.

1 If all of those signed up to speak have  
 2 already raised your right hands and had the oath  
 3 administered, we're ready to get going as soon as we  
 4 find our commissioner who's out there making a phone  
 5 call.  
 6 You're so popular, Commissioner Steele, that  
 7 they didn't want to go forward without you being  
 8 here.  
 9 COMMISSIONER STEELE: Sorry.  
 10 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, we're delighted to have  
 11 you, and we appreciate that, and Mr. Sabol, you may  
 12 proceed.  
 13 MR. SABOL: Mr. Chairman, all the members of  
 14 the BRAC Committee, staff, fellow citizens: My name  
 15 is Robert Sabol, marine technology instructor  
 16 certified by the University of California, L.A. with  
 17 my expertise in dry dock. A few comments I'd like to  
 18 make that we did not touch upon earlier about Long  
 19 Beach. The difference between floating dry docks and  
 20 graving dry docks. I assume one of the commissioners  
 21 said he knows the difference, but the others may not.  
 22 Generally, in the industry it is considered  
 23 that a graving dock has at least 250 to 300 percent  
 24 greater value than a floating dock of equal lifting  
 25 capacity. And I hope that your staff will check this

1 out with any engineering firm that specializes in  
 2 this.  
 3 Also, there is no graving dry docks owned in  
 4 San Diego by any private corporation of any size.  
 5 The depth of the graving dry docks at Long Beach, the  
 6 naval sea systems command matrix will show 45 and 35  
 7 feet. That is accurate to the sill. They do not  
 8 tell the complete story by I think just by omission.  
 9 What's important here is the floor of the  
 10 graving dry dock. And in Long Beach, the floor is 10  
 11 more feet deeper than the sill on which the casing  
 12 sits there. Thus Dry Dock Number 1 is 55 feet deep,  
 13 the deepest dry dock in this country.  
 14 Dry docks 2 and 3 are 45 feet. That's deeper  
 15 than two-thirds of the graving dry docks in the rest  
 16 of the country, the whole country.  
 17 The depth of the channel, you've heard about  
 18 that. It's exactly right now the main channel into  
 19 Long Beach, 70 feet deep, Peer B and legally adjoined  
 20 to the --  
 21 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much,  
 22 Mr. Sabol. If you have any more in writing, give it  
 23 to Mr. Pizer. Lawrence Vivian, please.  
 24 MR. VIVIAN: My name is Lawrence Vivian. I'm  
 25 the -- well, former chief industrial engineer for the

1 shipyard. I'm a registered engineer with MBEA and I  
 2 want to brief the committee, in particular Admiral  
 3 Montoya who I met outside before, and I'm happy that  
 4 he's here on the committee.  
 5 I was distressed really by all the negative  
 6 information and misinformation in the press, and I'm  
 7 here as a private citizen at my own expense.  
 8 After listening to the Long Beach  
 9 presentation, particularly Congressman Horn, Admiral  
 10 Hekman, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Gurzi, most of my  
 11 concerns have been addressed eloquently and in much  
 12 more detail than I could have.  
 13 I think the flexibility may not have been  
 14 looked at in too much detail, but basically change  
 15 orders, design construction, and other things lend  
 16 themselves really well to a focal shipyard. In  
 17 general, my concern is consistent in terms of common  
 18 sense. Among those, remember Pearl Harbor if we go  
 19 all the eggs in one basket. Two, closure results in  
 20 the loss of irreplaceable people skills, tremendous  
 21 facility infrastructure, and national assets being  
 22 lost.  
 23 I have had concerns with what are the criteria  
 24 for the long-range possible wartime emergency needs  
 25 versus the current and immediate needs, and Admiral

1 Hekman addressed that precisely.  
 2 What are the economics that justify a  
 3 profitable, excellent performance to be closed? Why  
 4 should we close Long Beach when it's working so well?  
 5 Good question.  
 6 In all due respect, I must say beware of  
 7 unsupported numbers coming out of Washington. In  
 8 1970, I believe it was that the naval station  
 9 closure, a reporter at Peer B asked me what did I  
 10 think about the naval station closing. It was in the  
 11 newspapers that night. And the next day the  
 12 newspaper articles indicated that the naval station  
 13 was being closed based on economic reasons.  
 14 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Vivian.  
 15 Mr. Rodriguez.  
 16 MR. RODRIGUEZ: Chairman Dixon, Members of the  
 17 Commission: I'm tired. I think I had about 3 hours  
 18 of sleep in the past 48 hours, but I'm here to  
 19 continue this fight. First of all, I'm president of  
 20 one of the local unions of the Long Beach Naval  
 21 Shipyard. I've been with the Navy 31 years, 27 with  
 22 the shipyard, 4 active, and I'm a proud veteran of  
 23 Viet Nam.  
 24 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Good.  
 25 MR. RODRIGUEZ: I would just like to say that

1 one of the questions that I asked yesterday, and I  
 2 would like to repeat that is why does the U.S. Navy  
 3 in San Diego constantly request Long Beach trained  
 4 work force over and over again when the private  
 5 shipyards are less than 5 miles away in San Diego?  
 6 Their reason is simple. They need our talents and  
 7 aptitudes.  
 8 An article came out yesterday in yesterday's  
 9 paper about Japan being secure in relation to  
 10 workloads. That bothered me as a taxpayer. Over  
 11 1,000 employees are employed in Yacosti, Japan, and  
 12 Sasabol. Where is our leadership in American labor?  
 13 Right now we're talking about closing the Long Beach  
 14 Naval Shipyard and putting not just public employees,  
 15 but also private shipyard employees out of work.  
 16 Why can't we bring that work back to the states? Why  
 17 can't we bring those millions of dollars back to the  
 18 states and keep our economy sound?  
 19 By the same token, I'm concerned that -- lost  
 20 my thought here -- that the American work force is  
 21 going to be -- the skills are going to be lost.  
 22 meanwhile other countries could benefit from our  
 23 national -- our American dollars.  
 24 Are we going to be relying on other nation's  
 25 to fix our ships in the future? The Navy right now

1 is proposing to build 2 carriers, the Regan and the  
 2 Tubin at a cost of 4 and a half billion dollars  
 3 apiece. The one -- the submarines cost 1 and a half  
 4 billion dollars apiece. If the concern is of  
 5 dollars, why are we building these ships? And then,  
 6 again, where are they going to be fixed in the  
 7 future? These ships will last 50 years. The Long  
 8 Beach Naval Shipyard has lasted 52 years and still  
 9 being used today.  
 10 In closing, I'd like to say that the Long  
 11 Beach Naval Shipyard employees are dedicated to this  
 12 nation. They have proven that over and over again,  
 13 and I think they need the respect.  
 14 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Rodriguez.  
 15 Mr. Murphy.  
 16 (Clapping.)  
 17 MR. MURPHY: My name is Cleveland Murphy from  
 18 the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, employee for 21 years,  
 19 Viet Nam vet.  
 20 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Good.  
 21 MR. MURPHY: And I'm just here speaking for  
 22 the grass roots, for the people that work every day.  
 23 We're angry. We did everything in the world that  
 24 they asked us to do. We knew that the -- that the  
 25 Navy was cutting back, and we knew that they had to

1 cut somewhere. So we got it done. We had a  
 2 reduction in force realignment. We got rid of good  
 3 people, early retirement.  
 4 We did everything, and the people, labor, and  
 5 management got together. We worked hard. We worked  
 6 it out. We went to a 6-day work week. We saved. We  
 7 produce. We don't waste money.  
 8 And the thing that we're angry about is why  
 9 are you even considering us? We make the government  
 10 money. We don't lose money. I mean, in all -- I'm  
 11 not no great mathematician or that, but if you lose  
 12 money, that's where you should be looking at to cut.  
 13 Not the ones that are making money for you.  
 14 And we are angry, and we have it seems like  
 15 twice -- 2 times I feel like my government is failing  
 16 me. I mean, I work hard, and we work hard. We did  
 17 everything. We just want to know why? Why are we  
 18 even being considered?  
 19 I mean, we have guys who are so dedicated that  
 20 where we had 4 or 5 people before doing a job, we  
 21 have 2 people doing it and doing quality work. You  
 22 know, and it's just -- we are the ones who are  
 23 sending people to Hawaii, to the Philippines,  
 24 everywhere to help redo work that they have messed  
 25 up.



1 That's the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. And I  
 2 don't think that they're looking at everything, and I  
 3 think this thing is maybe getting political, and it  
 4 shouldn't be. It should be the facts. You should  
 5 look at us as a productive yard. We don't waste, and  
 6 we have good people, dedicated people.

7 And it's hard for us to see these people lose  
 8 these jobs, but we had to get rid of people even to,  
 9 you know, to get on the costs, to save money. And we  
 10 did it, and we got -- and it's just a dedication that  
 11 we have. Thank you.

12 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Murphy.  
 13 Mr. Jones?

14 MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners: I'm  
 15 not a public speaker. I am a shipwright, a Viet Nam  
 16 veteran, and a member of the shipyard family, and I  
 17 am proud to be that.

18 We have a very dedicated work force. As  
 19 everybody has come up and said before me, we have cut  
 20 costs. We have got lean and mean, and we've done the  
 21 job better, faster, and for less.

22 It's hard for me to follow some of these guys  
 23 because I am not a good public speaker, but I am  
 24 still proud of all of my brothers and sisters. They  
 25 are my extended family. I think you saw that in

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1 evidence today with the large turnout. 3 has loads of  
 2 people that spent their own money to come up here and  
 3 support us. I would like to say please consider that  
 4 very seriously.

5 We use common sense instead of dollars and  
 6 cents to get the job done. And we are very proud of  
 7 that. I'm proud of all of my brothers and sisters  
 8 who have given up their own time, their weekends, to  
 9 work hard for this country, and that's what it's all  
 10 about, protecting our country, and leaving a  
 11 mobilization base in place that can react on a  
 12 moment's notice.

13 I want you to think very seriously about that.  
 14 I hope that you will see that we are the best bank  
 15 for the buck of the United States of America.

16 And I am very serious in saying that I'm  
 17 scared to death of losing my job. I am a  
 18 grandfather, and I'm just too darned old to go find a  
 19 new job. It's going to be devastating for all of us,  
 20 especially those young ones that have started, and  
 21 they have maybe 1 year, maybe 5 years, maybe 10 years  
 22 in. They're way short of retirement. I have 3  
 23 years.

24 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Jones.  
 25 Mr. Patterson.

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1 MR. PATTERSON: Good afternoon, Commissioners.  
 2 I met some of you yesterday, but today I'm here as  
 3 just a good old taxpaying citizen.

4 I, too, am a veteran of the Viet Nam War, and  
 5 I came up in the Kennedy era, you know. It was my  
 6 honor to serve this country. It was my duty. You  
 7 know, someone had to protect this country. And from  
 8 that service I went with the federal government, you  
 9 know, and I talk to people who worked with the  
 10 federal government, so we're all cut out of the same  
 11 cloth right here.

12 And I know Long Beach Naval Shipyard, they  
 13 can't work as hard as you people work, because you  
 14 guys have been working hard all day and yesterday and  
 15 whatever. So we don't come up to your standards of  
 16 working that hard, but we're pretty close.

17 So I'm quite sure that you know what I'm  
 18 talking about. And all Long Beach is saying is, you  
 19 know, we're not coming to you with our hat in our  
 20 hands or with our heads bowed down. We're coming to  
 21 you, and we're looking at you straight in the eye,  
 22 and we're saying, hey, when you make this decision,  
 23 make the decision based on the facts that have been  
 24 presented before you.

25 Now, no hidden agendas, no politics, just the

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1 ment of the work and the sweat that the Long Beach  
 2 Naval Shipyard employees have done to keep this  
 3 nation strong by keeping the fleet ready. That's all  
 4 we ask.

5 And we feel that any rational decision would  
 6 be in our favor. Murphy mentioned that some people  
 7 are angry. They are angry. But, you know, when we  
 8 first were put on the list, a lot of people were  
 9 devastated. But when the things happens, things like  
 10 Oklahoma, now closing Long Beach isn't the end of the  
 11 world, because some of those federal workers, they  
 12 lost their life. They made the greatest sacrifice  
 13 you could give. So all I ask of you is that as Plato  
 14 would say, do the right thing.

15 (Clapping.)

16 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Patterson.  
 17 Mr. Larkins.

18 MR. LARKINS: Mr. Chairman and Members of the  
 19 Committee: Ms. Everlina McCown has yielded her 2  
 20 minutes to me, so if I go over it, I have her 2  
 21 minutes, if it's okay with the committee?

22 CHAIRMAN DIXON: If it's all right with Mrs.  
 23 McCown, it's all right with us.

24 MR. LARKINS: Thank you. I'm the president of  
 25 the Long Beach Naval Shipyard Employee Association,

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1 all-inclusive. Of April 14th, 1995, I was present  
 2 when the GAO came and gave its report to the  
 3 commission in Washington, D.C.  
 4 The GAO mentioned, among other things, that  
 5 the Secretary of the Navy had given up or he had  
 6 decided not to close 4 naval activities in the State  
 7 of California in the interests of trying to save  
 8 civilian jobs. I believe they spoke of that a few  
 9 times.  
 10 One of the things I would just simply like to  
 11 mention to you, we commend the Secretary of the Navy  
 12 for that statement. However, we believe that the  
 13 reason, the sound reasoning wasn't looked into quite  
 14 far enough. We believe that while being closed --  
 15 while they have saved the Navy epicenter at Corona,  
 16 this is a facility that can be replaced or reduced or  
 17 reused if they wanted to or should they need to use  
 18 it at some later date a lot faster and more readily  
 19 than they can on Long Beach Naval Shipyard.  
 20 We also believe that the Long Beach Shipyard  
 21 employs just shipyard workers, while Corona is a  
 22 weapons facility, employs more professional  
 23 engineers, and therefore their job loss, while it's  
 24 there, with their professionalism, they will be able  
 25 to go and find other jobs, we believe, a lot quicker  
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1 than the employees of Long Beach Naval Shipyard.  
 2 So we think that the reasons need to be looked  
 3 into. The number of employees is approximately about  
 4 the same. So you will still save those civilian  
 5 jobs, plus have a more likelihood of finding new  
 6 employment for the other employees if its closed, and  
 7 we ask you to consider that when you look at that.  
 8 We would also like to point out, Mr. Chairman,  
 9 that the State of California is so unique in that if  
 10 the Long Beach Naval Shipyard is closed, you would  
 11 have 3 shipyards in this state closed. Now,  
 12 notwithstanding, at this point that was not a threat  
 13 given closure, but the state is still suffering.  
 14 It's still forced to have to accept the cleanup of  
 15 that shipyard, particularly the city of San  
 16 Francisco. So that has not occurred in any other  
 17 state where there will be 3 shipyards cleaned up and  
 18 closed. So we think that's a factor that really  
 19 needs to be placed in the -- we're suffering as a  
 20 state from this cleanup and having to go back and  
 21 reuse those facilities threefold.  
 22 We would also like to simply close by saying  
 23 we further believe that the main focus for the  
 24 limited BRAC funds should be to complete the timely  
 25 cleanup and reuse of those shipyards already  
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1 designated for closure rather than closing additional  
 2 shipyards and exacerbating the problem of minimum  
 3 cleanup funds. Thank you.  
 4 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much,  
 5 Mr. Larkins. We appreciate that, Mr. Larkins.  
 6 (Clapping.)  
 7 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Mr. Darrell Neft.  
 8 MR. NEFT: Commissioners and staff, I would  
 9 thank you for the opportunity to speak. I'm Darrell  
 10 Neft. I'm an electrical engineer at the shipyard.  
 11 I'm here with my wife at our own expense, as all the  
 12 naval shipyard people are. I would like to discuss  
 13 this from a slightly different perspective.  
 14 I live between Altaro and Long Beach Naval  
 15 Shipyard in the County of Orange. The economic  
 16 impact of the Altaro-Tustin-Long Beach Naval Station  
 17 closure, Orange County bankruptcy, and the proposals  
 18 to close the Long Beach Naval Shipyard are  
 19 devastating the residents of my area. People are  
 20 being laid off and services cut.  
 21 Meanwhile, the Navy is sending out large  
 22 quantities of jobs to Japan, jobs that Americans  
 23 could be doing for the national defense. Experience  
 24 shows that we cannot rely on other nation's for our  
 25 defense. A couple of examples, the 1973 Middle East  
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1 War, the 1991 Persian Gulf War. Our allies either  
 2 cut off our defense support, or we have to compromise  
 3 our strategies to satisfy all the various interests.  
 4 Back in California, we have a Navy proposing  
 5 to spend 107 -- 150 million dollars to duplicate  
 6 facilities in San Diego available at the Long Beach  
 7 Naval Shipyard, and 1 billion dollars for a  
 8 helicopter orphanage for 150 helicopters located in  
 9 Tustin, helicopters previously scheduled for  
 10 Twentynine Palms, but in the Navy's infinite wisdom,  
 11 they now have a new proposal, let's send them off to  
 12 Altaro, which by the way is also closing. So where  
 13 are they going after that?  
 14 Instead of duplicating facilities and laying  
 15 off workers, let's use the money to help Orange  
 16 County and surrounded areas out of their economic  
 17 dilemma. Thank you.  
 18 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much,  
 19 Mr. Neft. Mr. R.T. Barruss.  
 20 MR. BARRUSS: Commissioners, my name is  
 21 Richard Barruss. I'm an international representative  
 22 for the International Brotherhood of Electrical  
 23 Workers.  
 24 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Very good, sir.  
 25 MR. BARRUSS: And vice-president of the  
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1 Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council. We  
2 represent members in every Navy yard in this nation  
3 and in the private shipyards on the East Coast, the  
4 West Coast and the Gulf Coast.

5 In my 27 years of servicing union members on  
6 all of the Pacific Coast from Alaska to the Pacific  
7 Islands down to San Diego, I've seen yards closed.  
8 I've seen yards struggling to survive. But I've  
9 never seen a more loyal or productive force than  
10 these workers at the Long Beach Navy Yard, and I say  
11 God bless them, and God help them in our nation if  
12 you make the wrong decision here.

13 Thank you for your consideration, and the  
14 brevity of my remarks should in no way reflect the  
15 amount of our concern.

16 (Clapping.)

17 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you. Mr. Phil Truman.

18 MR. TRUMAN: I guess it's me.

19 CHAIRMAN DIXON: How do you do, Mr. Truman?

20 MR. TRUMAN: Fine, fine. My name is Phil  
21 Truman. I live in Marino Valley, California, which  
22 is in Riverside County. My house is approximately  
23 80 miles from the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, and I'm  
24 approximately 80 miles from San Diego, and I make  
25 that commute 4 days a week, which is one thing I want

1 to bring up. You talk about quality of life. If we  
2 could make that run every day, sailors make that run  
3 every day, we could all do that -- I kind of got off  
4 my train of thought here.

5 But getting back to what I wanted to say, I  
6 have lived 3 miles from Marsh Air Force Base. When  
7 I bought my house out in Riverside County, the house  
8 was appraised at 92 thousand dollars. With the  
9 realignment of Marsh Air Force Base and the recession  
10 in California, there's houses just like mine going  
11 for 60 thousand dollars in the same block.

12 If they were to shut down Long Beach Naval  
13 Shipyard, and even if the Navy was to offer me  
14 another job someplace else, I would still have to  
15 walk away from my house. Credit ratings would go  
16 down and everything else. I'm not the only one in  
17 that situation. There's a lot of other shipyard  
18 workers that live in Marino Valley and Riverside  
19 County, California.

20 And out of all this time, Long Beach Naval  
21 Shipyard out of all these years has been the only  
22 installation in the United States that has been put  
23 on a list this many times. We've survived it all of  
24 these times, but people just can't make long-term  
25 plans if we're up here every 3 years having to worry

1 about whether we're going to be out on the street or  
2 not. So it's hard to make any type of decisions.  
3 It's a lot of stress on people. Morale is down, but  
4 we still put out a real good quality job, more than  
5 anyplace else in the country.

6 We, like Murphy said, we've complied with  
7 everything the Navy has done. They wanted us to  
8 downsize. We downsized. We got rid of excess  
9 capacity. We got rid of excess capacity. We still  
10 do a superior quality job. I'm done already?

11 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Truman.  
12 (Clapping.)

13 Mr. Countrymun.

14 MR. COUNTRYMUN: Mr. Commissioner, Ladies and  
15 Gentlemen of the Commission: I'm Gordon Countrymun.  
16 I'm also with the IBEW Local 2293, but I don't work  
17 in production. I work with the housing, the members  
18 -- the military members and their spouses. And as  
19 you may be aware of, Long Beach Naval Shipyard has  
20 been for a long time conducting a letter campaign,  
21 and during this campaign I have collected a lot of  
22 signatures from these military spouses, because  
23 they're the silent majority. Their husbands or wives  
24 that are in the military, and they aren't allowed to  
25 give an opinion. And their opinion is to keep the

1 Long Beach Shipyard open. They want it open. The  
2 rank and file wants it open.

3 That's all I came here to say, and I think  
4 it's extremely important, because they're the people  
5 -- what this is really all about besides us. They're  
6 the people who have to live in the area, and they're  
7 the people that we have to take care of.

8 Thank you.

9 (Clapping.)

10 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Countrymun.  
11 Mr. Grayson?

12 MR. GRAYSON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners:  
13 Thank you for this opportunity to speak to you. My  
14 name is David Grayson. I'm the president of the  
15 Federal Manager's Association, Local Chapter 10, for  
16 the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. I have 2 issues I  
17 want to speak to, but I just want to say this. Any  
18 of my brothers and sisters that are here will tell  
19 you that I was born in Long Beach Naval Shipyard.  
20 I've been working there for 22 and a half years, and  
21 I started as a summer aid, which basically was a  
22 program for disadvantaged youth from the area that I  
23 lived in. And now I am now a second level supervisor  
24 electrician.

25 One of the issues that I wanted to bring to

1 your attention was the issue of the deviation that we  
 2 believe the Navy has made in their selection  
 3 criteria, that being considering the private sector  
 4 in our scenario for closing Long Beach. We don't  
 5 believe that that was considered anywhere else in the  
 6 evaluation of the naval shipyards. And we believe  
 7 that it is a substantial deviation from the criteria  
 8 set forth by the Navy.

9 The second issue I want to talk about is Dry  
 10 Dock Number 1. The GAO Board has stated that the  
 11 Navy has decided they no longer require Dry Dock  
 12 Number 1 for docking the big ships. The concern is,  
 13 and you saw it earlier in our presentation, that we  
 14 are now scurrying to try to place these carriers into  
 15 dry docks, and scurrying to make arrangements in  
 16 slipping dates for deployments and those types of  
 17 things.

18 I asked the question when we were back in D.C.  
 19 when we attended the hearings of the GOA when the GOA  
 20 made their presentation. One of the concerns I have  
 21 is that my question is what is different now in '95  
 22 than in '93? We still have a requirement to do that.

23 What happens when you have an accident? We  
 24 don't even have to talk about going to war. Folks  
 25 run over things out there. There can be accidents

and refuelings. Where are you going to dock these  
 2 ships in emergencies? Well, somebody stated -- thank  
 3 you.

4 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Gmyson,  
 5 Mr. Kuykendall.

6 MR. KUYKENDALL: I'm Steve Kuykendall, and I'm  
 7 the state legislator that represents the area where  
 8 the Long Beach Naval Shipyard is. I've got to tell  
 9 you I've never come up to a group of people before  
 10 who introduced themselves as Viet Nam Veterans, and I  
 11 am also, but I'm very proud of you fellows.

12 CHAIRMAN DIXON: We're proud of all of you.  
 13 (Clapping.)

14 We're proud of all of you.

15 MR. KUYKENDALL: That common link I didn't  
 16 know we had with so many of you -- or I had with so  
 17 many of you.

18 This base to me represents the capability to  
 19 increase our naval forces when we need to, and right  
 20 now we're in a period of peace where we don't have  
 21 those forces necessary or needed. But we do have a  
 22 time now where we could use reserve ships if we go  
 23 back to the Persian Gulf War again or something like  
 24 that.

25 And I'm of the opinion that we have drawn down

1 our infrastructure to such a point that should we  
 2 need surge capacity or as they described emergent  
 3 capacity, further reductions in this capacity would  
 4 make it impossible for us to build up a force to win  
 5 the wars that we may have to fight in the future.

6 This base has other qualities that go with  
 7 that. One, I don't think we should ever change its  
 8 location, and that is it sits on the coast of the  
 9 Pacific Rim within 80 miles of the largest  
 10 concentration of Navy ships in the Pacific Fleet.  
 11 That alone to me would be reason enough to keep it  
 12 intact.

13 They've given many other reasons today. One  
 14 being its cost effectiveness. And I think there's a  
 15 lesson there. Whenever we ask government employees  
 16 to perform as we asked these people to do, and they  
 17 did, you put that on top of it, and it's kind of  
 18 giving gravy to the whole process, and they're great  
 19 at doing that. So we've got a bought and paid for  
 20 facility, and it gives us the capacity should we ever  
 21 need it again, and God help us we won't need it  
 22 again, but if we do, it's there, and we've got a work  
 23 force in place to do it.

24 And from my perspective, I have to represent  
 25 their interests, and I'm their advocate, and I'm here

1 to do that on their behalf. So I'd like your  
 2 positive report on keeping this base open. Thank  
 3 you.

4 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, you've done a good job.  
 5 The final presentation by Mr. Buchan: is it?

6 MR. BUCHAN: Buchan, sir.

7 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Buchan, I apologize

8 MR. BUCHAN: Mr. Commissioner, Chairman, the  
 9 rest of the commission, I'd like to refer to written  
 10 notes, then submit them to Mr. Pizer for inclusion,  
 11 if I may?

12 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Very good.

13 MR. BUCHAN: I'm currently --

14 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Sure, you may. Of course you  
 15 may.

16 MR. BUCHAN: Thank you, sir. I am currently  
 17 aware that the Pearl Harbor's prospective CO is in  
 18 prospective commanding officer school. This comes  
 19 from Code 1100 at Mare Island Shipyard to relieve the  
 20 Pearl Harbor's touring command before that command's  
 21 normal tour has completed. Pearl Harbor Naval  
 22 Shipyard has a history of being unable to finish its  
 23 work on time.

24 I also understand that the commanding officer  
 25 of Portsmouth is or will be relieved earlier than his

1 normal tour of duty. I believe this action is based  
 2 on their not getting their work done on time. I  
 3 would recommend that the commissioners ask the Navy  
 4 to confirm these actions and the reasons for such  
 5 actions.

6 Finally, I would ask BRAC to evaluate these  
 7 command changes and make their own minds up as to  
 8 what is the driving force for this. A historical  
 9 note. We were closed once before at great costs in  
 10 1950, and thank goodness were able to get the talent  
 11 back just in time to support the fleet for the Korean  
 12 War and emerging Pacific Rim conflict, which was the  
 13 subject of an earlier remark.

14 Today's political climate in that region is  
 15 anything but settled. The Spratly Islands dispute  
 16 may boil over at any moment, and entangle us.  
 17 Korea's rattling its nuclear saber, and Spain has  
 18 recently offered the Republic of China to build all  
 19 the aircraft carriers it wants.

20 Our West Coast shipyard is strategically  
 21 located, and our efficiency speaks for itself. We're  
 22 ready to support the fleet in any eventuality. Three  
 23 times now our shipyard has been figuratively led to  
 24 the wall and blindfolded.

25 The commission has done the right thing the

1 last times, with the only difference this time is I  
 2 believe the Navy wants you to wear the blindfold  
 3 rather than us.

4 Thank you.  
 5 (Clapping.)

6 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much. I  
 7 believe I speak on behalf of the commissioners when I  
 8 say that's a very fine presentation and we  
 9 congratulate you all, and thank you very much. The  
 10 folks from Guam, we'll take up Guam at 6:50 p.m.  
 11 We're going to have a slight break. 6:50 p.m, we'll  
 12 come back into session.

13 (Recess was taken.)  
 14 -- oOo --

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1 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Ladies and gentlemen, if we  
 2 may have your attention, please. We are now  
 3 proceeding with our friends from Guam, who have  
 4 30 minutes at this meeting. And I understand that we  
 5 have here Governor Carl Gutierrez, Speaker Don  
 6 Parkinson, Delegate Robert Underwood, and Archbishop  
 7 Anthony Apuron. I hope that's close, Archbishop?

8 ARCHBISHOP APURON: Close.

9 CHAIRMAN DIXON: We're delighted to have you  
 10 all. Would you please be kind enough to stand and  
 11 raise your right hand, so I can swear you in, please.

12 Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the  
 13 testimony you are about to give before the Defense  
 14 Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the  
 15 truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

16 SPEAKERS: I do.

17 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much. And I  
 18 believe, Governor, that you are going to go first.  
 19 Do you all want to operate right from there? Fine.  
 20 Please talk right into the microphone. Governor  
 21 Gutierrez.

22 GOVERNOR GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Good evening,  
 23 Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the  
 24 Commission, and a special hi today to Commissioner  
 25 Wendi Steele and Commissioner Al Cornella for being

1 here again. • At least we see some known quantity and  
2 friendly faces over there. But please accept our  
3 sincere thanks for the opportunity to present Team  
4 Guam's thoughts on the Pentagon's recommendations.

5 We face a closure of our ship repair facility,  
6 a realignment of our naval activity, a  
7 disestablishment of our supply center, and a redirect  
8 of our naval aviation assets.

9 These recommendations are large by any  
10 standard, but they are really massive for a community  
11 of our small size.

12 For almost 100 years, for better or for worse,  
13 our lives have been intertwined almost exclusively  
14 with the Navy's interests in our strategic location.  
15 It is no stretch of history or imagination to say  
16 that we Chamorros are Americans because the Navy  
17 needed our island.

18 We also appreciate the difficult decisions you  
19 face in this process. You must carefully weigh  
20 questions of strategic value, the issue of cost  
21 savings, and the effect of your decision on the local  
22 community. But the decisions you face are also  
23 difficult for us.

24 No matter how you look at it, your decisions  
25 will affect negatively some 10 percent of our work

1 Guam." It examines the DOD recommendations, as we  
2 understand them, and arrives at a different set of  
3 recommendations. We have tried to present our unique  
4 historical and geographical perspective to help you  
5 as you move forward in your decision-making process.

6 In examining the Pentagon's proposals, we  
7 found that the DOD recommendation impacts quite  
8 negatively on the Navy's ability to operate  
9 effectively in the Pacific. Interestingly, our  
10 finding seems to be shared by the commander of the  
11 Pacific Fleet.

12 We see that the MSC Vessels will be forced to  
13 spend more time at sea if they move from Guam to  
14 Hawaii. Weather satellite forecasting when moved to  
15 Hawaii will be far less accurate. Forces at the  
16 front line of our forward defense will have less  
17 access to ready supplies, et cetera, et cetera, et  
18 cetera, and so on.

19 We do recognize, however, that if the fleet  
20 commander can accept somewhat diminished military  
21 operating conditions, the DOD proposals can save a  
22 lot of money for the taxpayers. We might dispute the  
23 accuracy of some of the savings, but clearly they are  
24 considerable if you close this much of the Navy's  
25 property and operations in Guam.

1 force. This is significant by anyone's standards.

2 In our case, however, the effects are  
3 magnified because we are an island people over 1,800  
4 miles from Hawaii, the nearest U.S. metropolitan  
5 area.

6 If one of our skilled workers loses his job in  
7 Guam, he can't just drive to the next county or next  
8 state. Guam is his homeland. We all share the pain  
9 of our fellow Guamanians who face the fears of these  
10 proposed changes.

11 Guam is unique in this fashion: There is a  
12 sense of cultural ownership and of pride. It is  
13 difficult to pull up your roots. We understand and  
14 care, and we feel the concerns of our people in light  
15 of these proposed changes. Moreover, our problem is  
16 compounded by the fact that our citizens who work for  
17 the Navy are often trained for specialized jobs that  
18 are not transferrable to our civilian economy without  
19 a transfer of the military's assets.

20 But we have to try to help ourselves and to  
21 help you and your staff to understand what we face  
22 together. We have looked carefully and at length at  
23 the Pentagon's recommendations, and we have written  
24 an indepth review and report, which we present for  
25 your consideration. We call it "The Way Forward From

1 The problem with which you must deal and with  
2 which we as Team Guam must deal with, Mr. Chairman,  
3 is that the cost savings scenario proposed by DOD  
4 proves the cuts on our faces.

5 Based on our projections, we stand to lose  
6 over 790 million dollars in gross island products  
7 during the Pentagon's implementation period, while  
8 the Defense Department saves only 550 million  
9 dollars.

10 Between 1997 and 2001, we stand to lose over  
11 6,700 jobs that would be hard to recreate without a  
12 cooperative transition period.

13 Given the huge amount the Pentagon will save,  
14 and given the economic hit we will take, we believe  
15 you should direct DOD and the Navy to provide us with  
16 a reasonable transition period prior to the  
17 implementation of these closures.

18 If you decide to close our bases, we ask that  
19 the movement of Navy forces from Guam be delayed for  
20 4 years until 2001 rather than 1997 as proposed by  
21 the Pentagon.

22 We look at the cost of delaying the Pentagon's  
23 move out of Guam. The savings in our delayed  
24 transition scenario are not as high as in the  
25 Pentagon's proposal, but over a 20-year period our

1 alternative results in a savings of over 1 point 6  
2 billion, which is only 13 percent less than the DOD's  
3 1 point 8 billion.

4 We believe that this small difference is well  
5 worth the savings in human currency, as we in Guam  
6 transition from a military-dominated economy to one  
7 dependent on the private sector.

8 We believe that a viable and growing private  
9 sector in Guam, using former Navy properties  
10 productively, would save the U.S. Government hundreds  
11 of millions of dollars in facility maintenance, while  
12 guaranteeing future access in times of military  
13 crisis.

14 On the other hand, we are not in a position to  
15 guarantee access to these facilities in the future if  
16 our economy is devastated by the Pentagon's moves.  
17 Full access to these facilities remain an issue that  
18 is extremely critical to the people of Guam.

19 A transition without real access to the assets  
20 would be meaningless. In this regard, we disagree,  
21 in the strongest possible terms, with the  
22 recommendation to leave the process of economic  
23 revitalization exclusively in the hands of the  
24 military. Our history has taught us that when it  
25 comes to our economic future, we cannot count on the

1 federal government to represent our best interests.  
2 In that regard, we are very pleased with the  
3 letter received recently from Navy Assistant  
4 Secretary Robert Pirie, which noted that the Navy  
5 would support our economic revitalization efforts,  
6 including outright transfers.

7 If you decide to close Guam's bases, we  
8 believe you should build on Secretary Pirie's opening  
9 and direct the Navy to designate all land for  
10 outright transfer, except those it must absolutely  
11 retain for ongoing operations.

12 We would be willing to work with the BRAC and  
13 the Navy to reach a mutually agreeable process to  
14 identify lands for transfer to Guam and others for  
15 retention by the Navy. The process of economic  
16 revitalization is too important to Guam for our needs  
17 to be left to narrowly focused military officials.

18 As I mentioned during the hearing in Guam, we  
19 are a people without representation. We don't vote  
20 in national elections, and our Congressman here can't  
21 even vote in Congress. In this environment, we are  
22 often left to the mercy of the military and other  
23 federal officials who exercise authority in Guam as  
24 if it was their personal dominion.

25 As a people and as Americans, we deserve

1 better than that, Mr. Chairman and members of this  
2 commission.

3 We cannot expect this commission to right the  
4 past injustices of our colonial relationship, but we  
5 do look to you do to what is right now.

6 We understand how minuscule we are in the  
7 larger sense of America, but when we are called upon  
8 for whatever contingency, we are proud Americans, one  
9 and all. We have given up our land. We have give up  
10 our resources, and we have given up our lives for  
11 America.

12 When one worries if we would be accommodating  
13 in a contingency, think again. We will always be  
14 there to accommodate our nation's interests. We have  
15 proven this time and time again, and we stand ready  
16 to prove it in the future should it be warranted.  
17 You certainly would want us on your side. We are  
18 proud Americans. Allow us to showcase the American  
19 democracy in the Asian-Pacific Rim.

20 So if you decide to cut costs by reducing our  
21 military activities, please do not forget us, the  
22 people of Guam. Our livelihood depends on your  
23 judgment. We hope for your fairness, your  
24 understanding, and your objectivity. We trust that  
25 in your deliberations you will recognize the human

1 factor in this period of traumatic transition for  
2 Guam. Dangkuo na Si Yu os Mal'ase. Thank you very  
3 much.

4 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, your Excellency.  
5 on an excellent presentation. Mr. Speaker, we're  
6 delighted to have you, sir.

7 SPEAKER PARKINSON: Thank you so much. I'm  
8 delighted to be here. Honorable Commissioners, I am  
9 Don Parkinson, Speaker of the Guam legislature. I am  
10 testifying against the closure of military bases on  
11 Guam. The United States Congress has set criteria  
12 for you and the Navy to use in deciding which bases  
13 to close. I submit to you that the true criteria  
14 which is being used by Navy officials at the highest  
15 level is not the criteria set by Congress and not the  
16 criteria which you are mandated to use.

17 I submit to you that the true motives of the  
18 Navy are as follows:

19 Primarily, retain Guam as a secure fall-back  
20 for the Navy at any cost, even at the expense of  
21 weakening our present defense capabilities in favor  
22 of long-term retention of Guam and the lands on Guam  
23 as a safe forward base, fall-back position, and  
24 staging area.

25 Secondary, keep large areas of desirable land

1 vacant in case needed for the future military use.  
 2 Further, mothball the assets on Guam because  
 3 the Navy recognizes the long-term military and  
 4 strategic importance of the island. And I would  
 5 point out to you that there were proposals made by  
 6 the Navy to mothball the ship repair facility, for  
 7 instance  
 8 Next, restrict the economic and political  
 9 development of the island to prevent independence,  
 10 statehood, or free association from becoming viable  
 11 alternatives for Guam, since this would lessen or  
 12 eliminate the Navy's influence over Guam's affairs.  
 13 Punish the people of Guam for becoming too  
 14 uppity and demanding fair treatment and justice. In  
 15 other words, the Navy wants to put us back in our  
 16 place.  
 17 Continue the Navy's influence over Guam's  
 18 affairs.  
 19 And to accomplish the foregoing goals while  
 20 also reducing costs as mandated by Congress over the  
 21 short term.  
 22 We have seen a pattern of economic  
 23 manipulation and control of the economy of Guam by  
 24 the U.S. Navy, historically, and through this  
 25 economic interference has come political

1 manipulation.  
 2 Examples: Holding one-third of the island  
 3 undeveloped for almost 50 years  
 4 - Requiring security clearance for entry  
 5 from Guam until 1962.  
 6 The recent actions by the Department of  
 7 Defense in placing huge amounts of excess land into  
 8 bird and wildlife refuges, national parks, et cetera,  
 9 while retaining the unilateral right to reenter and  
 10 use this land. This not only inhibits Guam's  
 11 economy, but is also evidence of the military's  
 12 insincerity in closing Guam's bases and its  
 13 recognition of the strategic importance of Guam.  
 14 Recent actions of the Navy in proposing to  
 15 mothball facilities is further evidence of the Navy's  
 16 manipulation.  
 17 Other restrictive measures, such as  
 18 restricting civilian transfer of private property and  
 19 land during the 1940s to freeze the market price of  
 20 land on Guam until the Navy could condemn what it  
 21 wanted, manipulation of the economy through military  
 22 spending on Guam, et cetera, are further examples,  
 23 and I've cited -- I've given you a whole stack of  
 24 stuff citing some of these historical custodies.  
 25 I submit to you that the motives of the Navy,

1 and the criteria which they are using to recommend  
 2 base closure -- the closure of Guam's bases is not  
 3 the criteria set by federal law, but rather I believe  
 4 that the Navy's true criteria is a part of an ongoing  
 5 de facto hidden agenda which the Navy has manifested  
 6 since shortly after World War II, as outlined above.  
 7 When you review all of the written testimony  
 8 which I, along with Team Guam, am submitting, you can  
 9 only conclude that Guam's bases should not be closed.  
 10 And to go from the written report for a minute,  
 11 "Guam's bases are absolutely essential as forward  
 12 bases for the defense of our country." Speaking as  
 13 an American now, not as a representative of the  
 14 people of Guam.  
 15 If, in your wisdom, you should decide to close  
 16 some facilities, I am joining with Team Guam in  
 17 asking that the real property assets involved be  
 18 returned to the people of Guam, the rightful owners.  
 19 Once again, thank you for this opportunity,  
 20 and please don't be fooled by the Navy. Look  
 21 carefully at the true motives and criteria of the  
 22 Navy in recommending the closure of bases on Guam.  
 23 There's another criteria, too. They don't  
 24 have to worry about votes in Congress, since we do  
 25 not have voting representation. I would point that

1 out parenthetically. That's an additional criteria,  
 2 it's purely political, which I believe exists also.  
 3 Because let's face it, no matter how hard he works,  
 4 until our Congressman has the full vote in Congress,  
 5 and until we have 2 U.S. Senators, we are not going  
 6 to have the clout of the 50 states in base closures  
 7 or anything else.  
 8 In closing, I reiterate that the true criteria  
 9 that the Navy is using in my opinion as to its  
 10 recommendations to the BRAC commission are to depress  
 11 the economy of Guam, to ensure the future influence  
 12 of the Navy over Guam's affairs, and to keep  
 13 one-third of the island mothballed just in case of  
 14 future needs by the U.S. Navy or the U.S. military.  
 15 Please consider as part of my testimony the  
 16 rather lengthy written testimony I'm submitting, and  
 17 the summary thereof, which I'm submitting along with  
 18 the attached documents which might be difficult for  
 19 you to locate outside of Guam, which I have attached  
 20 for your convenience.  
 21 I would like to thank you for this  
 22 opportunity, and I would like to again ask you to  
 23 look very carefully at the Navy's motives and whether  
 24 or not the criteria the Navy is applying is truly the  
 25 criteria mandated by Congress.



1 Thank you very much.  
2 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.  
3 We're delighted to have you. Delegate Underwood,  
4 it's a great pleasure, sir.

5 DELEGATE UNDERWOOD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.  
6 Good morning, Commissioners, and I said good morning  
7 because it is still barely morning in Guam, but it is  
8 also 11:00 a.m. in Tokyo, 10:00 a.m. in Seoul and  
9 Pyongyang, 9:00 a.m. in Beijing and 6:00 a.m. in  
10 Baghdad, and when you're talking about Asia and the  
11 hot spots of the world, Guam is in the right place  
12 and in the right time zone.

13 The Department of Defense has been engaged in  
14 a process to right-size the U.S. military, and the  
15 BRAC '95 round of base closures is a natural  
16 consequence of the DOD review. DOD planners have  
17 assumed the U.S. must be prepared to fight two  
18 simultaneous major regional conflicts, the most  
19 worrisome scenario depicts a conflict in the Middle  
20 East and a simultaneous outbreak of hostilities on  
21 Korea.

22 I call to your attention the news reports  
23 earlier last week that the North Koreans broke off  
24 talks to resolve the matter of the nuclear reactors,  
25 causing yet another setback in a conflict that almost

1 causing hardship to Navy families due to additional  
2 deployments back to the areas around Guam.  
3 Consequently, it should not be surprising to you that  
4 the naval officers who will implement Washington's  
5 recommendations are not exactly thrilled with their  
6 sailing orders.

7 We concede that the MSC ships now on Guam can  
8 support fleet operations from Hawaii, but certainly  
9 not as easily as from Guam. And we know that 42  
10 percent of the customer base of Guam's FISC is  
11 associated with the MSC ships. And we know that 70  
12 percent of the SRF workload comes from the ships.  
13 Like real dominoes, they will fall with the pull out  
14 of MSC ships, and the capacity to respond to 2 MRCs  
15 will have been severely eroded.

16 The military criteria that BRAC must address  
17 can be satisfied only if Guam's strategic importance  
18 is retained in some way for future contingencies.

19 So in leaving Guam, the Navy would hedge its  
20 bets, and continue its forward deployed strategy by  
21 operating out of Hawaii or from less reliable foreign  
22 bases. But when it's crunch time, they assure you  
23 they'll be able to come back, and everything will be  
24 ready for them on Guam. I guess the Navy planners  
25 assume we'll just change the adios signs to welcome

1 occurred last year. And the same week carried near  
2 simultaneous reports of the continued intransigence  
3 of the regime in Baghdad.

4 As you know, Guam played an important role in  
5 Desert Storm. Guam is important in any scenario  
6 involving a conflict in Korea. In DOD's worst case  
7 scenario of two simultaneous MRCs, Guam will be  
8 critical to success. Guam is geographically  
9 positioned to support logistic requirements for both  
10 the Middle East and Korea. Prepositioned ships are a  
11 good idea, but a prepositioned island is even better.

12 But under the DOD recommendations, the  
13 prepositioned island is moved 3800 miles back away  
14 from the action, thereby degrading fleet operations.  
15 Admiral Zlataport, Commander in Chief, Pacific  
16 Command, has pointed out that the MSC ship  
17 reassignments from Guam to Hawaii would make fleet  
18 operations more difficult.

19 Granted, the admiral would implement  
20 recommendations you made, but it would significantly  
21 reduce his ability to respond to changing conditions  
22 with an additional 10 sailing days from Hawaii to  
23 Guam.

24 HC-5 would have to deploy aircraft to Guam  
25 anyway, further eroding any expected cost savings and

1 back.

2 This BRAC recommendation for Guam touches on a  
3 fundamental unfairness. Guam's location in Asia, its  
4 status as a U.S. territory, and its proximity to  
5 potential areas of conflict guarantees that there  
6 will always be an important military role for the  
7 island. Ironically, Guam's status and stability is  
8 being used to allow the Navy to experiment with lower  
9 cost deployments in foreign countries while  
10 maintaining its fall-back position of Guam. But when  
11 political sensitivities in foreign ports are offended  
12 by the U.S. Navy's nuclear submarines, where does the  
13 navy turn to? Right, Guam, as with the case with the  
14 USS DRUM last month.

15 In making comparisons to U.S. military  
16 activities in the region, Guam frequently does not  
17 get the benefits of forward deployment. While the  
18 SFR on Guam is threatened, the SFR in Yokusaka is  
19 secure. The Guam FISC is slated to be replaced by a  
20 heavier reliance on suppliers in foreign ports.  
21 Unlike U.S. mainland bases which compete on a level  
22 playing field with domestic installations, Guam  
23 appears to be competing with foreign bases for the  
24 Navy's resources.

25 And those who pay the consequences of such

1 experimentation are the American citizens on Guam.  
2 It should be the cornerstone of our national policy  
3 to benefit American workers in the forward deployment  
4 of our military whenever possible.

5 While the Navy might consider its bases on our  
6 island a marriage of convenience, Guam is not willing  
7 to be exploited by a divorce of convenience. We  
8 would rather not have a divorce, but if that is your  
9 decision, we want our terms to be dealt with  
10 equitably, and we want custody of the resources.

11 Team Guam has come up with ways that address  
12 your concerns, fulfill all the BRAC criteria and  
13 redefine the partnership between the island and our  
14 military -- and the military.

15 The Team Guam proposal gives you options to  
16 consider. In the first and preferred option, the MSC  
17 ships remain forward deployed on Guam, SFR becomes a  
18 collaborative venture with a strong Navy customer  
19 base, FISC remains open and operated by the Navy, and  
20 the HC-5 squadron remains on the island to support  
21 the MSC ships.

22 The second Team Guam option would add to the  
23 changes in Option 1 by giving the government of Guam  
24 the opportunity to enter into a collaborative venture  
25 with FISC.

1 The 3rd option transfers assets to Guam in the  
2 event of a BRAC decision primarily follows the DOD  
3 recommendation.

4 We believe that it is in choosing Option  
5 that the BRAC criteria are upheld. Our  
6 recommendation directly addresses the strategic  
7 military value of Guam, DOD's need to save money, and  
8 Guam's effort to adjust to the economic impact.

9 Team Guam's approach would enable the military  
10 commanders in the Pacific to respond to the current  
11 and future mission requirements, improve on military  
12 readiness, and accommodates mobilization and  
13 contingency requirements, the first 4 criteria  
14 dealing with the military value. The MSC ships  
15 forward deployed on Guam 10 days ahead of the fleet  
16 would give PAC FLEET additional flexibility.  
17 Moreover, this proposal would provide DOD's needs for  
18 reliable bases in the future on U.S. soil.

19 Team Guam's proposal also saves DOD money, the  
20 5th selection criteria. DOD would not be forced to  
21 spend money on keeping MSC ships on permanent cruises  
22 or perhaps even obviates the need for an additional  
23 MSC ship.

24 Finally, Team Guam's recommendations would  
25 ease the economic impact to our island, and will

1 utilize a highly skilled American work force.

2 Our options demonstrate our thinking on what  
3 needs to be done to sustain economic recovery on  
4 Guam. We appreciate that there may be unlimited  
5 variations of Options 2 and 3, and we consider that  
6 the issue of transition periods for different  
7 scenarios and activities would be explored in the  
8 weeks to come, and our outline and our Team Guam  
9 document.

10 But as in any divorce or separation, our  
11 lawyers need to get together to forestall any  
12 hostility.

13 The Navy has put a lot of thought into what  
14 war-fighting equipment it will need and what  
15 resources it needs for the 21st century. Team Guam  
16 has put an equal amount of effort into defining a  
17 role for Guam that supports our nation's interests  
18 while giving us a path to economic success.

19 But we still have other issues to resolve.

20 First, let's resolve some antiquated military  
21 land use policies on Guam. The military needs to get  
22 out of the land ownership in a big way. BRAC can  
23 help us by returning the 6100 acres identified as  
24 excess by the military in its Guam Land Use Plan 94  
25 study. Any land the military owns that is not needed

1 consumes valuable resource that could potentially be  
2 used to expand Guam's economy, and resolving the  
3 historical injustices that accompanied the land  
4 takings would be a great start for renewing the  
5 partnership between Guam and the military.

6 But I must caution that we would need to  
7 dialogue further in the weeks ahead on the excess  
8 lands issue so that a BRAC decision does not  
9 aggravate an already complicated debate about --  
10 serious debate about land use on Guam.

11 Secondly, the commission should direct the  
12 military to divest itself of all excess capacity on  
13 Guam, from water and power utilities to land holdings  
14 not identified in GLUP 94. While the military has  
15 made tough decisions about civilian jobs on Guam,  
16 they have spared themselves of all difficulty by  
17 looking in their own backyard for savings.

18 Guam, 2 military air fields. Guam, 2  
19 ammunition magazines, 2 military golf courses, 2  
20 military beaches, 2 power systems, 2 water systems.  
21 You would have thought that Noah had planned Guam.

22 Team Guam has prepared many suggestions to  
23 help you. And just in case this is the last BRAC  
24 round, we'd like you to mention the ultimate  
25 disposition of all excess capacity so that the

1 military can move in this direction in the years to  
 2 come.  
 3 Our plan takes us into the 21st Century by  
 4 laying to rest lingering land problems created in  
 5 military land acquisitions in the years after World  
 6 War II. Team Guam's recommendations recognize the  
 7 contributions of the federal employees and protects  
 8 their future to the greatest extent possible.  
 9 But most importantly, our plan recognizes the  
 10 unique contributions of the people of Guam to this  
 11 nation. We contributed our share during the  
 12 occupation during World War II. We contributed our  
 13 share 20 years ago to this very day as the fall of  
 14 Viet Nam flooded our island with refugees.  
 15 In a matter of weeks, Guam's population  
 16 doubled. Schools were closed to create makeshift  
 17 dorms. Water resources became scarce, and  
 18 supermarkets ran low on everything from rice to  
 19 Pampers.  
 20 Citizens of Guam became an instant pool of  
 21 volunteers to help the U.S. Government in one of our  
 22 nation's darkest hours. We were there for the  
 23 nation, and we will be there again in the future if  
 24 there is another crisis in our part of the world,  
 25 because we fly the American flag.

1 We simply ask that this nation not take the  
 2 people of Guam for granted, not any more. Have a  
 3 nice morning.  
 4 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much for a  
 5 fine presentation. Now, Archbishop, we're delighted  
 6 to have you here. You're just what we need at this  
 7 time of the afternoon after a long and difficult day.  
 8 Welcome.  
 9 COMMISSIONER STEELE: I was just going to say  
 10 I bet I know what you're going to tell us about  
 11 divorce here.  
 12 ARCHBISHOP APURON: Now, Mr. Chairman and  
 13 Commissioners, I have to thank you for this  
 14 opportunity to testify before you today. Because of  
 15 the constraints of time, I will be brief, but my  
 16 brevity is neither reflective of the importance of  
 17 this issue to the people of Guam nor the gravity of  
 18 their purpose in this process.  
 19 I would like to thank you for the  
 20 consideration you have given Guam in the past, and  
 21 beseech you to give us that same consideration now.  
 22 Commissioners, I have no expertise in  
 23 strategic matters. I cannot speak to the military  
 24 requirement of these bases. I must accept at face  
 25 value the Department of Defense contention that there

1 is no longer a military requirement for the ship  
 2 repair facility in Guam or the fleet and industrial  
 3 supply center.  
 4 The closure of these facilities will result in  
 5 the loss of jobs that will affect our people directly  
 6 and indirectly, but in the end, that is not something  
 7 that must rank uppermost in your minds. You must be  
 8 driven primarily by concern for the defense posture  
 9 of the United States and a crying need to reduce  
 10 military expenditure. That is your mandate.  
 11 In the final analysis, I do not believe Guam  
 12 or any other place, for that matter, has an intrinsic  
 13 right to the presence of a military base on their  
 14 soil for economic reasons. That would be tantamount  
 15 to military spending being a form of public welfare.  
 16 Furthermore, being in a profession of peace, I  
 17 must confess that if the world is changed to the  
 18 extent that the large arsenals of weapons of mass  
 19 destruction or military forces are not needed to the  
 20 same degree, then that must be in a global sense a  
 21 good thing, for how can a person of conscience have a  
 22 problem with peace?  
 23 If these bases must go, and there is only one  
 24 thing that each of you I humbly submit must do. In  
 25 recognition that we in Guam are going to have to take

1 care of our people who will be adversely affected.  
 2 you must allow us the means to ameliorate their  
 3 suffering.  
 4 I urge you to turn over the lands and the  
 5 assets that will no longer be in active use by the  
 6 military after this decision is rendered. Give them  
 7 back to us so that we can put them to use, so that we  
 8 can have the means to ease the pain of our people, so  
 9 that we can with the help of God build a new  
 10 prosperity for our island.  
 11 I ask you not to allow these lands and assets  
 12 to be held hostage to a future contingency  
 13 requirement. I urge you to let us put them to  
 14 productive use now.  
 15 I urge you in the name of justice and the name  
 16 of my people in Guam to mandate the full return of  
 17 the lands and assets the military no longer needs in  
 18 Guam. I believe it is the right and just and the  
 19 proper thing to do. S' Yu'os Ma'ase. Thank you. S'  
 20 Yu'os Obendisitoro (phonetic). May God bless us all.  
 21 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, thank you all for a  
 22 very excellent presentation on behalf of Guam. You  
 23 may not have a vote, but you sure have terrific  
 24 voices over there. We're impressed. Thank you very  
 25 much. (Clapping.)

1 \* Pardon me. Pardon me. Commissioner Cornella  
 2 has a question.  
 3 COMMISSIONER CORNELLA: The letter Congressman  
 4 Underwood referenced from Mr. Perry, I'm not sure  
 5 that we have a copy of that as the commission, and I  
 6 think it's pertinent to our deliberations. I was  
 7 supplied with a copy of it from an officer of the  
 8 Navy today, but as it is addressed to Mr. Underwood,  
 9 I would request that he submit that for the record,  
 10 please.  
 11 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Would you be kind enough to  
 12 do that?  
 13 CONGRESSMAN UNDERWOOD: I would be happy to do  
 14 so.  
 15 CHAIRMAN DIXON: We would like to have that in  
 16 the record.  
 17 GOVERNOR GUTIERREZ: It was addressed to the  
 18 speaker, myself, and Delegate Underwood.  
 19 CHAIRMAN DIXON: And then it would be the  
 20 understanding of all of you if our friend Delegate  
 21 Underwood could make that available to us for the  
 22 record?  
 23 GOVERNOR GUTIERREZ: Absolutely.  
 24 CHAIRMAN DIXON: I thank Commissioner Cornella  
 25 for that very good question. Are there any further

1 very fine job, gentlemen. We're greatly impressed.  
 2 Thank you very much.  
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1 questions?  
 2 COMMISSIONER STEELE: My only comment would  
 3 be --  
 4 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Commissioner Steele.  
 5 COMMISSIONER STEELE: -- Archbishop, I think  
 6 you were pretty easy on my colleagues here compared  
 7 to Mr. Cornella and myself. I think they deserve the  
 8 same level of guilt trip that we got, since we flew  
 9 22 hours to get it. It's really great to see you all  
 10 again, and I want to thank you again for the  
 11 wonderful hospitality that you extended to us while  
 12 we visited in your island, and your presentations  
 13 were very effective today as well.  
 14 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Commissioner  
 15 Steele. Commissioner Montoya.  
 16 COMMISSIONER MONTOYA: I need to fess up and  
 17 thank you. I was a CV on Guam in 1964, 1965, and  
 18 instead of coming home, my battalion mounted out and  
 19 went to Viet Nam in the spring of 1965, and the  
 20 island, the Guamanian people turned out and bade us  
 21 farewell, loaded our ships and our planes with all  
 22 that we could haul away with your blessing and your  
 23 support, and many, many years later, I thank you.  
 24 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Admiral Montoya, we  
 25 appreciate that. Are there any further comments? A

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 2 11. ALASKA  
 3 Senator Ted Stevens 284  
 4 Mr. Leland Crum 284  
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1 \* CHAIRMAN DIXON: Ladies and gentlemen, the  
2 distinguished senior senator from Alaska who has  
3 served his state and our nation with such great  
4 ability for so many years is here waiting, and I  
5 think we'll accommodate him immediately, and if my  
6 colleagues will excuse the waiver of a 5-minute  
7 break, I think we'll go right ahead. We're delighted  
8 to have Senator Ted Steven here.

9 All right. How impressive. He jumps up.

10 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Gentlemen, I apologize. I  
11 have to ask you to raise your right hand. The law  
12 requires it.

13 Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the  
14 testimony you are about to give before the Defense  
15 Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the  
16 truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

17 SPEAKERS: I do.

18 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you very much. We're  
19 delighted to have the distinguished senior senator  
20 from Alaska, Senator Ted Stevens, here.

21 SENATOR STEVENS: Thank you very much,  
22 Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Commission. I  
23 appreciate the opportunity to testify before you, and  
24 I appreciate your courtesy in particular for allowing  
25 me to appear so late in the day.

1 We did have business there at the Senate  
2 today, and it has been a long day as it has been for  
3 you.

4 Yours is a tough job, but one that is vital.  
5 Our nation must ensure resources to maintain and  
6 modernize our military forces and make sure they're  
7 not being wasted on installations that are no longer  
8 required.

9 So let me begin my statement by expressing my  
10 appreciation to Commissioners Cornella and Cox for  
11 the opportunity to show them firsthand the potential  
12 impact of these BRAC recommendations on Alaska. All  
13 Alaskan's recognize their diligent work, as well as  
14 the contributions of the commission staff that worked  
15 with them. So we thank Charlie Smith, C.C. Carmen,  
16 Ralph Kaiser, Paul Hegarty, John Earnhardt, Christy  
17 Still, Jim Phillips, and Steve Bailey also.

18 At the hearing on Monday, they witnessed the  
19 Delta Junction community's total commitment to the  
20 Army and to Fort Greely. Our governor, Tony Knowles,  
21 State Senator Georgianna Lincoln, and Representative  
22 Gene Kubina joined the Alaska Congressional  
23 Delegation in working with the Delta Junction  
24 community to try and interpret the department's  
25 recommendations.

1 Local efforts in that regard have been led by  
2 Cleeta Barger, Ray Woodruff, and Mayor Glenn Wright,  
3 and they prepared the materials to be presented at  
4 this hearing and the one in Alaska also. Lee Clune  
5 will cover those materials for this evening.

6 Ladies and gentlemen, Alaska based Army and  
7 Air Force units function as teams. North and south  
8 of the range in Alaska, they constitute our nation's  
9 strategic reserve in the Pacific. No units in the  
10 United States can deploy to Asia more rapidly than  
11 forces in Alaska. On that basis alone, they are  
12 irreplaceable.

13 But Alaska's Army and Air Force units can also  
14 deploy more rapidly to Northern Europe than any  
15 forces stationed in what we call the lower 48 states.

16 In fact, each soldier and airman stationed in  
17 Alaska counts for 2 in the lower 48. Not only does  
18 the geo-strategic position of Alaska save time, but  
19 the tremendous shortening of distance means fewer  
20 transports, fewer tankers, and less sea lift are  
21 needed to deploy forces based in Alaska. This  
22 dividend takes on even greater significance with the  
23 smaller forces envisioned by Secretary Aspin's bottom  
24 up review.

25 In 1991, the predecessor commission considered

1 the closure of Fort Richardson in Alaska, and  
2 rejected that option because it failed to generate  
3 significant savings and severely damaged our national  
4 security position in the Pacific. The force  
5 reductions that have been imposed on Alaska since  
6 1991 makes such a move even now less advisable.

7 The reduction of any of the other main bases  
8 operated in Alaska defies the military priorities  
9 articulated by Admiral Dick Macke, who was sent back,  
10 and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as well as every one  
11 of their predecessors with whom I've worked closely.

12 While I understand that some of you, and it's  
13 been told that some have suggested to you to consider  
14 closing other bases in Alaska such as Fort Richardson  
15 and/or Fort Wainwright, I urge you to listen to our  
16 military leaders and reject the calls to further  
17 diminish our military presence in the Pacific.

18 And I urge you also to please listen to me as  
19 a representative of Alaska not to leave Alaska  
20 undefended again.

21 Our state is one-fifth of the size of the  
22 United States. We have half of the nation's total  
23 coast line. The north shore oil alone provides 25  
24 percent of our nation's domestic petroleum supply,  
25 and we have consistently produced more oil than

1 Kuwait. Think of the divisions that have defended  
 2 Kuwait, and we now have one Army brigade to defend  
 3 one-fifth of the United States, barely 1 percent of  
 4 the total personnel of the Army.

5 It's incredulous to me that anyone would  
 6 propose to you to further reduce this minimal defense  
 7 that exists in my state.

8 For those of us who remember the lessons of  
 9 World War II, Alaska shares with Hawaii the  
 10 distinction of direct attack, during that war, and  
 11 only Alaska endured occupation by enemy forces.

12 In this 50th anniversary of the end of that  
 13 war, Alaskan's remember the price paid when the  
 14 defense of our state -- when the pleas for the  
 15 defense of our state were ignored. I brought with me  
 16 The Thousand Mile War. I don't know if you ever read  
 17 it. It's by Brian Garfield, who is a distinguished  
 18 author. He says in the front piece that this is a  
 19 story of the only military campaign fought on North  
 20 American soil in World War II, a story of sadist  
 21 combat. I think if you haven't read it, I urge you  
 22 to do so, because you would understand the fears of  
 23 us, those of us who remember World War II.

24 Now, with respect to the realignment proposed  
 25 for Fort Greely. I know you will be closely examining

1 and excellent training areas and infrastructure that  
 2 I urge this commission to re-evaluate the options and  
 3 to try to find a way to maintain a greater permanent  
 4 presence in Fort Greely.

5 The Army's Safari concept, which is running  
 6 training operations out of Fort Wainwright just  
 7 doesn't add up from a dollars and cents point of  
 8 view.

9 More importantly, safety considerations  
 10 require more consideration. Is my light on? Sorry.  
 11 This plan means moving trips, equipment, and  
 12 logistical supplies from Fort Wainwright to Greely on  
 13 a regular basis over 100 miles through ice, snow, and  
 14 extreme temperatures during 7 months of the year. I  
 15 lived in Fairbanks when I first went to Alaska, and I  
 16 can tell you we're talking about extreme temperatures  
 17 well below 60 below at many times during that period.

18 Our nation invested in Fort Greely over the  
 19 years because it made sense to train our forces in  
 20 the way they must fight. Interior Alaska provides a  
 21 unique capability not found elsewhere in our nation  
 22 or abroad.

23 Even though our Armed Forces are downsizing, I  
 24 urge you to remember that many of those forces may be  
 25 required to fight in extreme cold and inhospitable

1 the Army's estimates of the potential savings from  
 2 shifting many functions there to Fort Wainwright.

3 Les Ciune will present the information with  
 4 regard to that recommendation.

5 The value of maintaining Fort Greely in an  
 6 active status in the Army inventory to me is  
 7 immeasurable. It provides a unique capability not  
 8 only to the Army, but to the larger defense team.

9 Its exceptional facilities and training areas  
 10 afford unparalleled opportunities to train and test  
 11 in a cold weather environment both Army and Air Force  
 12 units. It can and does accommodate live fire, one of  
 13 the only live fire areas -- I think the only one for  
 14 the Pacific. There is large scale ground and air  
 15 maneuver capability.

16 Fort Greely is a unique and invaluable asset  
 17 to conduct joint and combined operations, which is  
 18 the way our forces must fight in the future.

19 Following a visit to Alaska, as we flew back,  
 20 General Colin Powell told me that he felt the bases,  
 21 particularly in interior Alaska provide the only real  
 22 alternative to maintaining the Army's presence in the  
 23 North Pacific, if it becomes necessary to reduce our  
 24 presence in Japan or Korea.

25 It is because of this geostrategic importance

1 environments. To be prepared, they must train in  
 2 those environments so they know their equipment can  
 3 perform in the Arctic and they know it because  
 4 they've proved it in training in that harsh  
 5 environment.

6 With regards to the proposed closure of Adak,  
 7 just briefly, let me tell you Alaskan's understand  
 8 the changing mission of our military forces in the  
 9 Pacific as the Soviet threat diminished. We  
 10 recognize that Adak's closure marks the end of an era  
 11 for the military in the Aleutian Islands, which this  
 12 book describes. Out there, servicemen have long  
 13 outnumbered the native residents.

14 However, the disposition of the Adak assets of  
 15 the Navy are critical to all the citizens who live in  
 16 the Aleutians, as well as the state of Alaska at  
 17 large. I hope we'll be permitted to take advantage  
 18 of these facilities, to build on what's there. Over  
 19 the years, we've put 3 billion dollars in Adak.

20 We are exploring ways to use that area, such  
 21 as a privately run prison to serve many  
 22 states, a forward logistic base for commercial air  
 23 and sea freight operations, and a fish processing  
 24 facility.

25 Half of the United States fishery products

1 come from the area off the Aleutian Islands. There  
2 are many issues that I could discuss concerning Adak,  
3 including environmental considerations, but I hope we  
4 can look forward with optimism to a productive future  
5 for Adak, following the Navy's departure.

6 I know that -- and I've worked with many of  
7 you over the years. I understand your commitment to  
8 do your job. I hope you will do everything in your  
9 power to support the military and the men and women  
10 of the Armed Forces.

11 I believe those in Alaska are at a minimal  
12 level now for the future protection of my state and  
13 for our role in the north Pacific.

14 Let me introduce to you Mr. Lee Clune. He's  
15 the Superintendent of Schools in the Delta Junction,  
16 and he will present the detailed concerns of the  
17 community with regard to the recommendations  
18 concerning Fort Greely.

19 Thank you very much.

20 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Thank you, Senator, for your  
21 excellent presentation. We're delighted to have you,  
22 Mr. Clune.

23 MR. CLUNE: Thank you. I know it's been a  
24 long day. I appreciate the opportunity to speak with  
25 you on this matter. Mr. Chairman, BRAC Commission

1 testimony should be considered separate from and  
2 supported by the testimony in the document provided  
3 by the commission in Delta. You will recognize some  
4 of my testimony as being verbatim excerpts from the  
5 coalition documents. Some of it is paraphrases of  
6 information within that document, and the rest  
7 material which I consider relevant and supportive.

8 I would like to call your attention to  
9 Attachments 2, 3, 4, and 5 as you look through them  
10 later. They provide some critical visual information  
11 reflecting the size and scope of the land resource  
12 capabilities surrounding Fort Greely, particularly  
13 the Attachment 3, which is the cold triangle.

14 Right at the very tip of that cold triangle is  
15 Fort Greely. Those are temperatures in any time of  
16 the winter they can reach anywhere from 30 below,  
17 which is fairly comfortable, to 70 and 80 below. Any  
18 time we have testing and training in areas that we  
19 want to see how critical things are going to work,  
20 including personnel, those are the types of  
21 temperatures we need to call on as quickly as  
22 possible.

23 In the training base comparisons from '93 to  
24 '95, some significant changes were made which were  
25 erroneous in our opinion in the areas of reserve

1 Members. Senator Stevens, and staff: As the senator  
2 said, my name is Lee Clune. I represent the Delta  
3 Junction Community Coalition and the entire community  
4 of Delta Junction. I express my appreciation for  
5 this opportunity to address you.

6 The facts presented today on all Alaska  
7 installations will characterize size, usage, value,  
8 impacts on military readiness, civilian encroachment,  
9 and complaints and factors which have the potential  
10 to create a public relations disaster for the Army.

11 Any comparisons with other Alaska bases are  
12 for the express purpose of presenting Fort Greely's  
13 capabilities only.

14 All of the above items will show that Fort  
15 Greely is the only place to accomplish the required  
16 testing and training missions.

17 The document, which I believe we provided to  
18 you earlier today, Base Realignment and Closure by  
19 the Delta/Greely Community Coalition, was presented  
20 to Commissioner Cornella and Commissioner Cox in  
21 Delta Junction on the 24th. I respectfully request  
22 that this same document be accepted for duplication  
23 as part of my testimony today. The attachments to  
24 which I refer are included in that document.

25 I would also like to make it clear that my

1 component support, spreadable acres and maneuver  
2 acres as well as mechanized maneuver acres. These  
3 factors above would have significantly improved Fort  
4 Greely's rankings. I would like at this point in  
5 time just to quickly share the qualifications of the  
6 retired military members of the coalition who have  
7 provided the expertise for the Attachments 6, 7, and  
8 8, because I think the credibility therein is highly  
9 important.

10 First of all, there's Colonel Edward F.  
11 Sheehan, retired, military from 1960 to '86, served  
12 in the capacity of military commander or Senior  
13 Department of the Army Civilian with headquarter at  
14 Fort Greely, CRTA and WTC. For 15 years he served as  
15 either a special advisor to the commanding general  
16 user ad and the Commander General of 6 ID Light.

17 Also Lieutenant Colonel Carl Woodruff, who  
18 presented to the commission members earlier this  
19 week. Retired in 1991. He served as the CRTC  
20 materials and test director for Greely and in the  
21 U.S. Army Engineer School at Fort Bandworth. The  
22 U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agencies,  
23 and on infinitum, a tremendously strong background.

24 Lieutenant Colonel John Hite, retired. He  
25 served as a commander of the Northern Air Force

1 Training Center from 1982 to '84. We depended upon  
 2 them heavily for the information concerning Fort  
 3 Greely.  
 4 Now, according to the range regulations and  
 5 historical usage, the information presented in  
 6 Attachment 6, 7, and 8 prove that neither Fort  
 7 Wainwright nor Fort Richardson alone are totally  
 8 capable of meeting either the Army's Range Safety  
 9 Regulations or their own, because they lack a very  
 10 specific terrain for firing munitions and lasers  
 11 within the confines of the impact areas on either  
 12 coast.

13 The military value of Fort Greely in  
 14 conjunction with Richardson and Fort Wainwright  
 15 cannot be overestimated in today's world.

16 An Army Airfield is C-5 capable when the soil  
 17 is frozen. As you might imagine, that's quite a bit  
 18 of the time of the year. The C-141s and the 130s and  
 19 many other aircraft also regularly use that airfield.

20 In 1990 a stationing study referred to by the  
 21 senator was done by the Fort Richardson Director of  
 22 Resource Management Office, which indicated a desire  
 23 to station an artillery battalion and maintenance  
 24 unit at Fort Greely. Although we have been unable to  
 25 obtain a copy of this document, the proposed

1 stationing as put forth at that time would be even  
 2 more feasible now than then. This is especially true  
 3 when considering the inability to fire live artillery  
 4 munitions at Fort Richardson.

5 Fort Greely has 2 primary missions which have  
 6 significant impact on the readiness of the U.S. Army,  
 7 both of which are year-round requirements. The  
 8 missions are testing of equipment in a cold regions  
 9 environment and training soldiers and cavalry in  
 10 operations in cold and mountainous environments.

11 Fort Greely is the Army's only valid source of  
 12 expertise in both of these areas. There is nowhere  
 13 else that the testing of equipment can take place to  
 14 ensure that it will operate in cold regions. The  
 15 extent and breadth of the testing done at Fort Greely  
 16 can best be comprehended I think with the knowledge  
 17 that all items of Army equipment used in the Gulf War  
 18 were tested by CRTA.

19 Attachment 9 will exhibit some of those major  
 20 items.

21 Testing at Fort Wainwright would be limited by  
 22 terrain, visibility, range availability, traffic,  
 23 weather, transport, and many other factors. I would  
 24 like you to review at your leisure Attachments 6, 7,  
 25 and 8 which will expound on all of these problems.

1 Touching on the concept of Safari that the Senator  
 2 mentioned earlier. The Safari operations from Fort  
 3 Wainwright just simply does not make sense.

4 The quarters at Fort Greely will be closed and  
 5 declared excess, while requiring construction of more  
 6 than 38 million dollars worth of quarters at Fort  
 7 Wainwright, according to figures provided to the  
 8 senator earlier this month.

9 In addition, the Army will incur costs in the  
 10 form of TDY and families will be separated by having  
 11 to test and retrain at Fort Greely.

12 I would like to just really very quickly to  
 13 read one paragraph out of the document which you will  
 14 refer to later on having to do with the earlier  
 15 attempt to do this type of Safari, and this is out of  
 16 Attachment 6, Paragraph E. In 1964, a large segment  
 17 of the cold region test activity was moved from Fort  
 18 Greely to Fort Wainwright, and required ranges were  
 19 constructed along the highway and west of the Panama  
 20 River. These facilities were never really used  
 21 because of the pressure applied from Fairbanks area  
 22 environmentalists and aviators. Only general  
 23 equipment training could be accomplished. CRTA, then  
 24 the U.S. Army's Arctic test fort, was moved back to  
 25 Fort Greely in 1966. This mistake is about to be

1 repeated.

2 CRTA testing must capture a given climatic  
 3 condition when it occurs due to the sophisticated  
 4 instrumentation. This cannot be accomplished  
 5 sufficiently after a 100-mile bus ride from Fort  
 6 Greely when it may be 40 or 50 below.

7 These facts clearly show we believe that the  
 8 military value of Fort Greely is significant, and its  
 9 one of a kind capability simply should not be  
 10 forfeited.

11 Cost comparisons, then, beginning at  
 12 Attachment 11, have been made between the COBRA study  
 13 and figures which have been developed by the  
 14 coalition, specifically by members who have worked  
 15 with these over many years. A comparison of cost  
 16 savings to the year 2001 shows a much lower rate of  
 17 savings as compared to the COBRA study.

18 The coalition contends return on this  
 19 investment will take approximately 7 years rather  
 20 than the 5 identified in the COBRA.

21 And I think of specific importance is the  
 22 COBRA report states that the census area of Southern  
 23 Fairbanks is the Delta/Fort Greely impact area.  
 24 Commissioner Cornella and Commissioner Cox having  
 25 overflowed that area, I believe will be able to share



1 with you that that is somewhat ambiguous. This  
 2 entire area by the map on Attachment 13 is larger  
 3 than Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and  
 4 Vermont combined.

5 The reduced and actual impacted, however, that  
 6 area is approximately a 30-mile radius around Delta  
 7 Junction. This is error. It is much smaller. It's  
 8 only about the size of Rhode Island.

9 The COBRA study also improperly used the  
 10 entire population of that southeast Fairbanks census  
 11 area as the population for impacting personnel. With  
 12 this, they arrived at then a 36 point 3 percent loss  
 13 of job category. According to the Alaska state  
 14 demographer, the Delta/Fort Greely population is  
 15 3988, probably less than we have in the hotel here  
 16 tonight. So if I seem a little nervous, it's because  
 17 I'm around a lot more people than I'm used to.

18 The job loss figure provided by COBRA is  
 19 ambiguous at best. However, when using their  
 20 figures, but using actual population, the job loss in  
 21 the Delta/Fort Greely area is about 70 point 5  
 22 percent.

23 However, assuming the numbers compiled by the  
 24 coalition are correct, the job loss figure is  
 25 actually 80 point 6 percent.

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1 In all honesty, I feel that once we look at  
 2 the figures and we take a high and a low figure and  
 3 throw them out, we're talking in the area of between  
 4 60 and 70 percent job loss in the Delta area.

5 In summary, I'd like to offer the following  
 6 points of clarification:

7 The training and testing missions accomplished  
 8 without interruption for the past 46 years at Fort  
 9 Greely cannot adequately be done elsewhere, either in  
 10 the lower 48 states or Alaska with equal efficiency  
 11 and the essential ingredients of cost, climate,  
 12 terrain, remoteness, people expertise, and public  
 13 acceptance are considered.

14 As we have demonstrated with facts and  
 15 figures, the Army's requirements for Fort Greely as a  
 16 testing in site is critical. There will be no cost  
 17 savings should Fort Greely be realigned, and Fort  
 18 Greely is a bargain by anyone's judgment.

19 The Delta/Greely community and Alaska to a  
 20 lesser degree will be grievously crippled should the  
 21 alignment occur.

22 In closing, I'd like to leave you with the  
 23 following comments:

24 Our executive summary has provided you with  
 25 verifiable evidence of the Hawaii possible quality

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1 for testing and training achievement. It provides  
 2 verifiable documentation proving the lack of  
 3 credibility of some of the data developed for your  
 4 consumption.

5 The current recommendation lacks any future  
 6 vision for the military presence in Alaska, and to  
 7 maintain our national military posture. Our military  
 8 forces face potential conflicts in Korea, Bosnia,  
 9 Northern Europe, as well as other areas, and we are  
 10 preparing to sacrifice that training.

11 The local impact data provided, economic as  
 12 well as social, demonstrates a much higher cost.  
 13 That data from COBRA really doesn't touch a lot of  
 14 it.

15 For example, 48 percent of the students  
 16 currently enrolled in my school district will be gone  
 17 from the community. 52 percent of the professional  
 18 and support staff at a minimum that are employed at  
 19 the district at this point in time will be thrust  
 20 into the ranks of the unemployed.

21 The region and state brain drain will be  
 22 disastrous. I really cannot put into words what the  
 23 loss would be in the depth and the breadth of our  
 24 instructional programs that we have now at our  
 25 schools.

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1 Commissioners. I leave you with one critical  
 2 issue. Direct your staff to scrutinize very closely  
 3 the 1995 BRAC reports and the 1993 BRAC reports. As  
 4 you compare the 2, ask yourself how Fort Greely could  
 5 possibly have lost a minimum 185 points in such a  
 6 short period of time.

7 I ask you did the huge amount of land mass  
 8 that had available for mechanized maneuvers suddenly  
 9 disappear? Did 66 percent of the available acres  
 10 that were rated in the 1993 report but ignored in the  
 11 '95 report simply vanish?

12 Mr. Chairman and commissioners, the  
 13 information that the coalition has presented to you  
 14 confirms in our opinion the fact that through a  
 15 realignment the proper utilization of the training  
 16 and testing ranges will in effect be lost.

17 These are the 2 very minor discrepancies that  
 18 support our contention that the recommendation is  
 19 based on unacceptable data that in our opinion Fort  
 20 Greely should be removed from the 1995 BRAC list.

21 Thank you for your consideration, and a  
 22 special thanks to you Commissioners Cornella and Cox  
 23 for visiting and spending some time in our community  
 24 so that you could bring back possibly a little  
 25 clearer perspective of what our small area might be

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1 impacted by. Thank you very much for your time.  
2 CHAIRMAN DIXON: Well, Mr. Clune, we thank  
3 you, and we thank your distinguished senior senator  
4 for that very fine presentation.  
5 You've done Alaska proud. We thank you all.  
6 This meeting is adjourned.

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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
2 ) ss.  
3 COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO )  
4 I, FRANCINE R. DAIS, a Certified Shorthand  
5 Reporter in and for the State of California, do  
6 hereby certify:  
7 That the said proceeding was taken before me  
8 at the said time and place, and was taken down in  
9 shorthand writing by me;  
10 That I am a Certified Shorthand Reporter of  
11 the State of California;  
12 That the said proceeding was thereafter, under  
13 my direction, transcribed into computer-assisted  
14 transcription; and that the foregoing transcript  
15 constitutes a full, true, and correct report of the  
16 proceedings which then and there took place to the  
17 best of my ability; that I am a disinterested person  
18 to the said action.  
19 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed  
20 my hand this 2nd day of May 1995.  
21  
22

FRANCINE R. DAIS, C.S.R. #8855  
State of California