California: The Key to Transforming America's Military

The Report of the California Council on Base Support and Retention

April 7, 2005

CO-CHAIRS:
Hon. Leon Panetta

Hon. Donna Tuttle

MEMBERS:
Edward L. Andrews
MG, USA Ret

Alice Astafan
MajGen, USAF Ret

Robert E. Grady

Richard D. Hearney
Gen, USMC Ret

Peter M. Hekman
VADM, USN Ret

Daniel C. Helix
MG, USA Ret

Joseph P. Hoar
Gen, USMC Ret

Elizabeth A. Inadomi

William J. Jefferds
MG, USA Ret

Henry H. Mauz
ADM, USN Ret

J. Michael Myatt
MajGen, USMC Ret

Roger T. Rains

Hon. Andrea Seastrand

O.K. Steele
MajGen, USMC Ret

Eugene L. Tattini
LGen, USAF Ret

John C. Weaver
RADM, USN Ret

Paul M. Wythes

STAFF DIRECTOR:
James F. Spagnole, Esq.

CALIFORNIA COUNCIL on BASE SUPPORT and RETENTION

To the Governor:

Last fall, you set up the California Council on Base Support and Retention and charged us to review what you and the state need to do to support and enhance the California defense complex. For the past five months, we have crossed the state and held meetings. We have now completed our assessment and developed our initial conclusions.

The Council is pleased to submit this report, which provides our vision for California's base support and retention, along with our findings and recommendations. Though primarily focused on state-level activities, these recommendations will also be useful both for local communities and for the federal government. The Council members are unanimous in their endorsement of each recommendation.

California is vital to America's future national security because of its strategic location for projecting power into and across the Pacific and into space. Its natural features and outstanding facilities, people, and technology make it an unmatched place to recruit, train, and retain forces and to develop weaponry. In a world in which the threat matrix is increasingly weighted toward Asia, and in which technology will play an increased role in effective war-fighting, California's national security role is greater now than in the past. This is the clear vision that must be more broadly understood by all in the base closure process. It is the key argument supporting many of the Council's recommendations.

The single most important action we recommend is one that you and others have already undertaken. By approaching base closures in a united way, all the elements of government, from the congressional delegation and the state legislature to local communities, are working together in a bipartisan manner to preserve and strengthen California's defense complex.

The Council is also pleased to offer its service until the end of the 2005 base closure process. We believe the individual and collective expertise represented on the Council can add value, not only to the state's efforts, but also to the work of local communities, should they be affected by base closure recommendations. Our recommendations reflect this extension.

We are grateful for the opportunity to have undertaken this important task and look forward to continuing our work.

Yours respectfully,

Honorable Leon Panetta
Co-Chair, California Council
Co-Director of Panetta Institute
Former Chief of Staff to President Clinton
Monterey, California

Honorable Donna Tuttle
Co-Chair, California Council
Chairman & Co-owner of Elmore Tuttle Sports Group
Former Deputy Sec'y of U. S. Dept. of Commerce
Los Angeles, California

Edward L. Andrews
Major General, USA (Ret)
Petaluma, California

Alice Astafan
Major General, USAF (Ret)
Carmichael, California

Robert E. Grady
Managing Partner, Carlyle Venture Partners
San Francisco, California

Richard D. Hearney
General, USMC (Ret)
Ukiah, California

Peter M. Hekman
Vice Admiral, USN (Ret)
San Diego, California

Daniel C. Helix
Major General, USA (Ret)
Concord, California

Joseph P. Hoar
General, USMC (Ret)
Del Mar, California

Elizabeth A. Inadomi
Attorney at Law
Former NASA External Affairs
San Francisco, California

William J. Jefferds
Major General, USA (Ret)
Folsom, California

Henry H. Mauz
Admiral, USN (Ret)
Pebble Beach, California

J. Michael Myatt
Major General, USMC (Ret)
San Francisco, California

Roger T. Rains
Senior Executive
Department of Navy (Ret)
Camarillo, California

Honorable Andrea Seastrand
Executive Director of California Space Authority
Former member of U. S. House of Representatives
Grover Beach, California

Orlo Keith (O.K.) Steele
Major General, USMC (Ret)
Grass Valley, California

Eugene L. Tattini
Deputy Director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Lieutenant General, USAF (Ret)
Glendale, California

John C. Weaver
Rear Admiral, USN (Ret)
Manhattan Beach, California

Paul M. Wythes
Founder, Sutter Hill Ventures
Palo Alto, California

California:
The Key to Transforming America's Military

The Report of the California Council on Base Support and Retention

Table of Contents

Executive Summary 7

Chapter I. **Introduction - California's Vital Role in National Defense** 13

Chapter II. **California and BRAC 2005** 17

Chapter III. **California's Vital Military Assets** 23

Chapter IV. **An Inventory of California's Principal Military Installations** 37

Chapter V. **Lessons Learned, Findings, and Conclusions** 53

Chapter VI. **Recommendations for Action** 61

Annex 1: California Military Installations Closed in Previous BRAC Rounds 67

Annex 2: Maps Showing Military Installations and Political Divisions 68

Annex 3: Matrix of California Installations 71

Annex 4: Report of Public Forums 74

California:
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The Report of the California Council on Base Support and Retention

Executive Summary

This report conveys the Council's recommendations not only to the Governor but also to the state legislature, the citizens of California, and the nation as a whole, including Congress and the Pentagon. It brings a strategic approach to showcase California's vital role in national defense and demonstrates how the state's military bases and ranges can better prepare America for the threats of the future.

California has always played a central role in America's defense. The state provides unique, mission-critical capabilities for the military that need to be preserved and indeed strengthened if America is to maintain its position of leadership in a rapidly changing world. California's defense infrastructure provides the essential ingredients necessary to transform and strengthen national military power for the new century.

There are more than 30 major defense installations in California, incorporating all military services, more than double any other state. Each of these bases has unique, important military value, and each is making critical contributions to national security, today and for the future.

California is the strategic gateway to Asia and the Pacific, the increasingly important area of growing economic and military might in the 21st century. California provides superior technology, joint training and operations, and the keys to effective and efficient force projection in the future. California is therefore uniquely suited to provide the human and physical infrastructure needed to meet the probable threats of the coming decades and ensure America's pre-eminent role in world security.

Combined, California's bases form an unmatched defense complex that includes:

Irreplaceable Training Assets

California possesses a unique combination of irreplaceable assets: weather, climate, terrain, available space on land and sea and in the air, and the people, buildings, and equipment to use those assets full time. California's unique value lies in the interconnectedness and close proximity of its large unencroached military desert lands and nearby mountainous terrain, the largest restricted airspace in the continental United States, and extensive deepwater operating areas off its coast.

Joint Operations

California provides the best opportunities for joint training and operations in the continental United States. California's unmatched assets enable the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps to combine capabilities and leverage the operational capabilities of the total force, with Reserve and National Guard units comparable to their active duty counterparts.

Unmatched Technological and Industrial Strength

California offers the best combination of technology, industry, and academia in support of military needs, for today and the future. In addition to the Naval Postgraduate School, seven of the top 25 research universities are in California, and they all provide critical contributions to national security. America's best-trained and most-experienced aerospace and technology workforce lives and works here and is committed to staying and supporting military requirements. It will be impossible to move that workforce and still maintain its superiority.

Largest Tactical and Strategic Force Projection

California has the largest complex of operational bases, training space, and support activities for meeting defense needs today and for the foreseeable future. This is the military value of infrastructure in California, the best defense complex in America.

California's Preparation for the Pentagon Review of Base Closures in 2005

The Defense Department is currently assessing its entire infrastructure, preparing to recommend a new list of bases to close and missions to realign. This is the 2005 round of Base Realignment and Closure, or "BRAC." While BRAC 2005 is a necessary assessment process, in four previous rounds of base closures California was singled out for far more closures than any other state. Among bases closed or realigned from 1988 through 1995, California suffered 29 closures or realignments – nearly 30% of the total – and it suffered approximately 50% of the nation's base-closure-related employment losses, a dramatically disproportionate burden.

Although California had numerous bases as a result of massive build-ups since World War II, these disproportionate losses were suffered because the state was not unified in conveying the importance of its military infrastructure to decision-makers in Washington, D.C. In part, this was because the state had not done all it could to help the military take best advantage of the many defense capabilities the state offers.

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger has mobilized California's efforts in the BRAC 2005 process. In November, he appointed the California Council on Base Support and Retention. The Governor has also traveled to Washington, D.C. and met with the state congressional delegation, making sure California's superior military value is known to Congress, the White House, and the Pentagon. He has visited military sites across the state, providing support for deployed forces and their families back home.

Led by its co-chairs, former Congressman and White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta and successful businesswoman Donna Tuttle, the California Council on Base Support and Retention has traveled the state and studied the bases and their missions. The Council assessed the Defense Department's BRAC process and criteria, in addition to the members and forthcoming role of the Base Closure Commission, which will review the Pentagon's closure recommendations.

Recommendations

The California Council recommends a series of actions to meet the state's objectives. Some are already underway through the Governor's actions as lead spokesman for advancing the message and uniting the state, the legislature, the congressional delegation, and the public as forceful advocates for the fullest retention of California's critical military assets.

The Council's report includes the following recommendations.

1. **California must present a clear vision of its unique and irreplaceable role in the nation's defense.**
2. **California must remain a strong partner for the military and work to become an even better one.**
3. **California must demonstrate that maximizing national readiness for the threats of the future requires maximizing the use of California's unique defense assets.**
4. **California must preserve and strengthen the regional defense complex that stretches across the Southwest.**
5. **California must extend and deepen its leadership in developing technological expertise and resident human capital.**
6. **The state should provide assistance to local communities impacted by BRAC throughout the entire BRAC process.**
7. **The California Council shall develop action teams to assist local communities in responding to potential targeting by DoD for closures.**
8 **Should communities be affected by BRAC 2005, California must help them deal with the impact of closure and help them plan for reuse, if necessary.**
9. **California must remain united in its approach to BRAC 2005 and beyond.**

Assessing the probable threats of the 21st century – which dictates a greater emphasis on Asia and the Pacific – and in developing the capability to fight war effectively in the century ahead – which dictates a greater investment in technology – California's role in the nation's defense should be increased, not decreased.

As part of these recommendations, the Council has offered to remain in place and continue its work. The Council and its expert members may be able to assist the state and its local communities in addressing the Base Closure Commission as it reviews the recommendations from May to September.

Finally, regardless of what happens in the 2005 round of base closures, California will still host critical military functions and defense industries. This report points out where progress can be made to make California a better partner for the military, today and in the future. On issues from encroachment to environmental concerns, from schools to roads, from community support to state-wide infrastructure, there is much that the state can and should do.

The California defense complex of active, National Guard, and Reserve military bases is unique, comprehensive, versatile, and irreplaceable. The California Council believes that the steps already underway, and those recommended in this report, will do much to sustain and enhance that California complex, and the Council respectfully submits this report to Governor Schwarzenegger in support of that objective.

The Los Angeles-class fast attack submarine USS Salt Lake City (SSN 716) departing San Diego to conduct training in the Pacific Ocean

Chapter I. Introduction - California's Vital Role in National Defense

California's unique contributions to national security could not, and do not, exist anywhere else in the world.

Forces prepare for combat and military operations at California bases with capabilities not available elsewhere, especially when connected with other bases in the Southwest region.

California provides more recruits for the armed services than any other state. One of every seven casualties in Iraq through March 2005 was a resident of California. Substantial numbers of National Guard and Reserve personnel live and train in California and cannot be transferred or easily trained elsewhere.

The military tests and develops new technology and weaponry in California, using unique, irreplaceable assets. California is the only place where air, land, and deep ocean ranges are closely connected for such development and testing.

The technological expertise and resident human capital in the state, both at military installations and in supporting universities and industry, are crucial for the transformation of the military. That capital cannot be moved wholesale, and it cannot be reconstituted elsewhere.

More importantly, with its Pacific coastline, California holds a strategic location for force employments and deployment and provides unmatched contiguous training and testing areas.

In the upcoming 2005 round of Base Realignments and Closures (BRAC), the Department of Defense (DoD) aims to organize its domestic base infrastructure more effectively to support operational forces over the next two decades. By its own criteria, the 2005 BRAC process will consider efficiencies gained from joint service operations, training and material support, and joint tenancy. While closures or realignments must lead to eventual reductions in the cost of national defense, it must also strengthen joint capability. California offers the greatest opportunities for joint operations to be found anywhere in the fifty states.

California offers the greatest opportunities for joint operations to be found anywhere in the fifty states.

California Council on Base Support and Retention

Last November, Governor Schwarzenegger set up the California Council on Base Support and Retention and tasked it to identify and analyze Department of Defense activities in California. He asked that this analysis be clearly tied to DoD's own criteria for the 2005 round of base closures as set forth in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended through 2004.

Specifically, the Governor directed the Council to evaluate the strengths and opportunities associated with California's military bases and research, test, and operational range activities. The Council was tasked to develop a strong, criteria-based argument for the retention and augmentation of statewide military base structures, embedded technologies, and resident intellectual capital.

This work is needed now, before DoD finalizes its recommendations, and in May, after DoD makes its recommendations public to the BRAC Closure Commission. It will also assist California communities in making their case before that Commission, if necessary.

The Council's report provides the Governor a strategic approach to safeguard the state's military bases and ranges and a plan to enable California to help prepare America for the threats of the future. It lays out a path to compile the necessary data, themes, and discussion papers as needed by the Base Closure Commission and staff. In addition, that path will ensure that state and federal elected officials are provided with sufficient information to enable their active participation in the process. Lastly, the Council will offer its own expertise to assist communities affected by the process to reach the best possible outcome.

Public Forums and Meetings

The Council held its first internal meeting on December 8, 2004. In January, its members conducted six public forums around the state in Sacramento, Lancaster, Los Angeles, Oceanside, El Centro, and San Diego. At each meeting, Council members took testimony and documentary evidence for consideration by the Council as a whole, on nearly every major military base in the state. Annex 4 contains additional information about those public forums.

Since the public forums the Council has continued meeting, drawing on available information and the resources of the state Office of Military and Aerospace Support, housed within the California Business, Transportation and Housing Agency. This report recommends a plan of action for government and elected officials at the local, state, and federal level and defines a follow-on strategy for the state, the Council and its individual members, and local communities.

USS Nimitz (CVN 68) and USS Ronald Reagan (CVN 76) during training exercises off the coast of Southern California

Chapter II. California and BRAC 2005

California remains vital to future national security for the same reasons its military operations grew during World War II and the Cold War – its strategic location for projecting power into and across the Pacific and into space, and its natural features and outstanding facilities, people, and technology that make it an unmatched place to recruit, train, and retain forces and to develop weaponry. Given the nature of both threats and warfare in the future, California's role is more central than ever.

The 2005 BRAC Round

Congress authorized a fifth BRAC round for 2005 in the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year (FY) 2002. The Defense Department objectives for this round are to help the military meet the changing threats of the 21st century by:

- reconfiguring forces and installations to meet new and emerging threats,
- capitalizing on emerging technologies,
- emphasizing jointness in military operations and training, and
- freeing up more resources for transformation and putting more assets in the field.

Overview of BRAC Timeline:
By May 16, 2005 - Department of Defense submits proposed closures and realigned facilities to the Base Closure Commission.
By September 8, 2005 - Base Closure Commission must submit to President Bush its response to proposed closures and realignments. Upon approval, he forwards this list to Congress within 15 days.
By November 2005 - Base Closure Commission's recommended list is approved unless Congress votes it down.

In March 2004, DoD released a congressionally-mandated document which calculated an overall 24 percent excess installation capacity. The Department states that it is not aiming for any specific reductions from any given state. Nevertheless, it would be hard to reduce infrastructure by that percentage without closing or realigning almost as many bases in 2005 as in the previous four BRAC rounds combined.

Defense: The Second Largest Industry in California

The economic value of national security in California is substantial, though perhaps not as well known as it should be. Defense is California's second largest industry, surpassing even agriculture. According to the most recent data, annual defense spending on payrolls and contracts reach approximately $39 billion in the state, with an additional $3.5 billion in retired military pay. A total of about 279,000 people, including active-duty military, civilians, Reservists and National Guard, were employed by DoD in the state, working at some 30 major and dozens of minor installations.

The effects of military investment in the state extend far beyond people directly employed and DoD contracts with resident industries. Business transacted with military commands, service members, civilian employees, and their families generates considerable additional revenue and jobs. As a result, the closure of military bases could have a significant impact on the California economy, the sixth largest in the world.

Concerns about the BRAC Process

At this stage, it is impossible to predict what DoD will close or realign. Thus, the state and individual communities must continue to gather the necessary facts for highlighting the important national defense role played by California bases. In addition, the state must also prepare for new missions that might come as a result of realignments.

While California's installations provide indispensable assets for national defense, some might nonetheless be recommended for closure. These recommendations may be based on inadequate data, faulty analysis or perceptions, or other errors. They may result from a narrow assessment that fails to take sufficient account of the joint value of integrated operations. BRAC recommendations are required to be made from a joint perspective, but it is likely the military services will recommend decisions based more on their own costs and savings, rather than the harder-to-assess value of joint operations.

Further, because the ongoing Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) will set the course for military transformation for years to come, it will be important to anticipate the direction of DoD's transformation when designing 2005 BRAC recommendations. General Richard Myers, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told Congress this February that the QDR "will provide a comprehensive strategic plan that will set the standard for transforming the Armed Forces to ensure success against a wide range of national security challenges." The QDR, however, will not go to Congress until February 2006, well after the BRAC decisions are final.

In addition, some 70,000 troops and 100,000 civilians and family members will return from overseas bases over the next decade. DoD has not yet made public its plans and timing for those returns. Thus, there is much uncertainty in this base closure round.

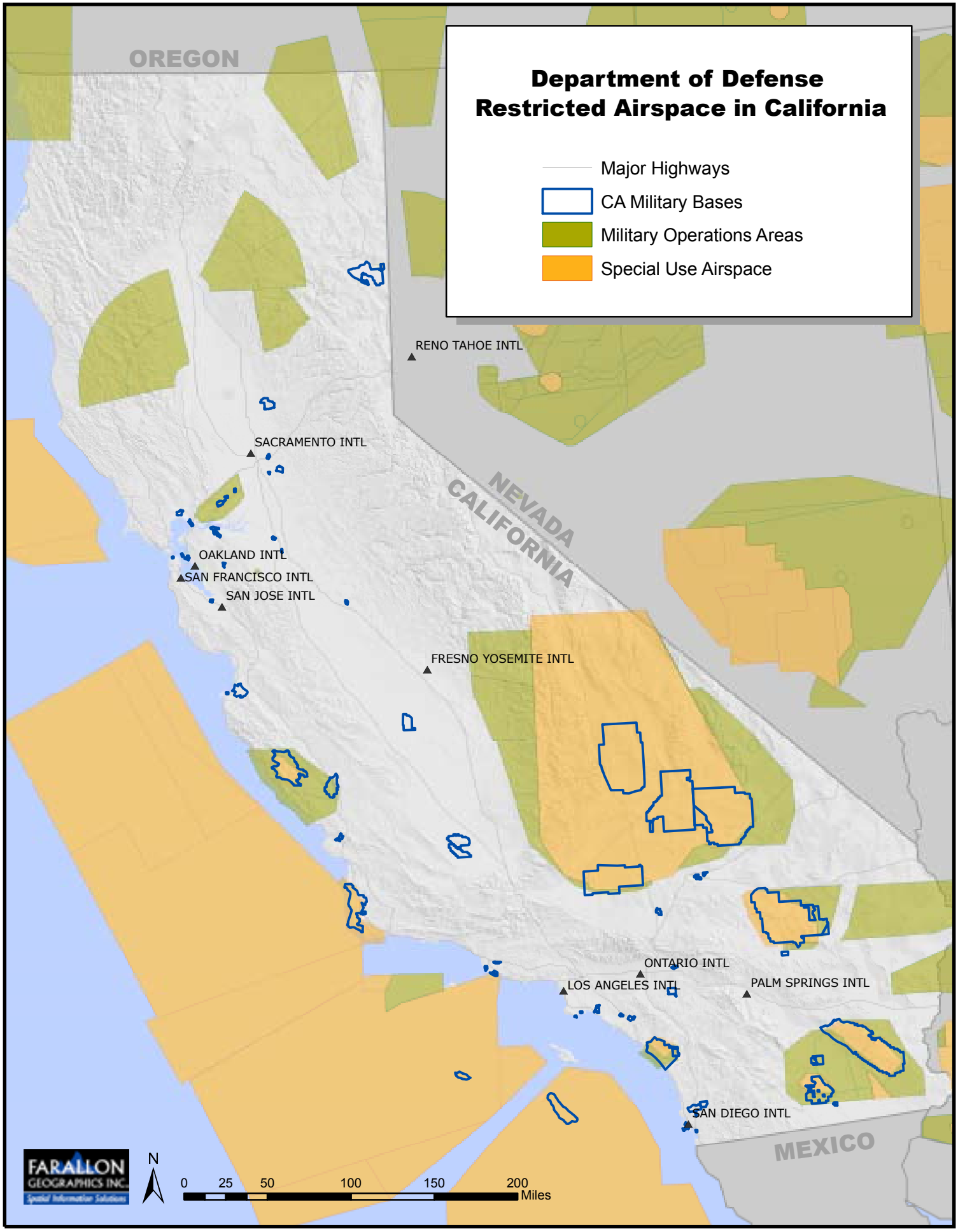
A United California Strategy

In preparation for BRAC 2005, California's communities have become extremely well-versed in their bases' functions. They are ready to do everything possible to ensure such national security assets are not lost, and the state needs to help them. Together, the state, the congressional delegation and local communities can offset errors and omissions should the Pentagon underestimate California's military value. The Base Closure Commission has overturned previous recommendations by DoD precisely because of these kinds of mistakes.

The Commission's formal review process still places the burden on local communities to scrutinize the analyses and identify DoD errors when selecting bases for closure or realignment. Local communities within the state already have begun to prepare for these BRAC hearings. To the extent that they have already increased awareness among Pentagon policymakers, they have helped highlight the indispensable nature of California's military assets.

Should DoD recommend no action with respect to certain sites, California must be prepared to hold its own against other states, who will be making strenuous efforts to protect their bases at the expense of military sites in California. We must be prepared to respond to those efforts before the Base Closure Commission as it considers DoD's recommendations.

The Council strongly recommends that California remain united, on a bipartisan basis, in stressing the state's unique capabilities for meeting the military needs of the future and its willingness to continually improve and enhance those capabilities.


Department of Defense
Restricted Airspace in California
Major Highways
CA Military Bases
Military Operations Areas
Special Use Airspace
OREGON
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
MEXICO
RENO TAHOE INTL
SACRAMENTO INTL
OAKLAND INTL
SAN FRANCISCO INTL
SAN JOSE INTL
FRESNO YOSEMITE INTL
ONTARIO INTL
LOS ANGELES INTL
PALM SPRINGS INTL
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Chapter III. California's Vital Military Assets

California has a crucial role fielding effective, trained, equipped and ready military forces for the coming decades. Both on its own and as part of a defense complex that stretches across the Southwest, this capacity is unique in the nation. This chapter analyzes California's installations viewed through the lens of five key aspects:

- Sea, air, and land ranges and training sites in California are essential for preparing military units for combat.
- California contains vital installations for developing and testing new weaponry.
- California's technological expertise and resident human capital are critical for the military's effectiveness.
- California's strategic location ensures that it will play a vital role in the coming decades for the nation's defense through power projection, space launch, deployment support, and homeland defense.
- California provides the bases and support facilities which the military needs to fulfill their missions and, most importantly, more educated youth to serve in the military than any other state in the nation.

Let's look at each of these areas in turn.

1. Sea, air, and land ranges and training sites in California are essential for preparing military units for combat.

Interconnected sea and air ranges in California

California's geography, locale and climate were the reason the military expanded dramatically in the state during World War II and the Cold War. Even after several rounds of BRAC, the state still provides installations with proven military value which form an interconnected whole with other facilities across the Southwest.

This interconnected complex provides an unparalleled region to train the nation's military forces. These vast areas of defense-dedicated airspace over land and water allow units to train in nearly every kind of terrain and to train year-round due to the temperate climate and perennial sunshine. Other areas of the country lack the breadth of terrain, do not have the large amounts of open space, or suffer extended periods of inclement weather, such as hurricanes, ice storms, fog, torrential rain, or high winds.

A huge volume of training takes place here, and the military absolutely needs this complex in the future. The reduction or removal of any of the constituent parts of this Southwest training complex will adversely affect the whole and ultimately hamper the ability of the nation to train the best military possible.

67% of all military restricted airspace in the continental United States is within California, Nevada and Arizona.

California's bases are used by every branch of service to train combat units from all over the United States. For example, **Fort Irwin National Training Center** and the **Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center** (known as "Twentynine Palms") are at full capacity nearly year round to ensure combat troops and close-in air-to-ground support contingents receive the most effective training before mobilizing or entering combat theaters. The two sites now make up the **Joint National Training Center,** which is set to train most combat-arms Army and Marine Corps unit in the United States. No reasonable replacement exists for either installation. The high tempo of training at these bases could not be maintained without the transportation and repair support of **Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow**.

The **R-2508 airspace,** the largest contiguous volume of restricted air space in the DoD inventory, overlies **Fort Irwin** as well as **Edwards Air Force Base** and **Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake**. This airspace, controlled from Edwards and managed jointly by the commanders of these installations, provides an ideal site for a wide variety of experimental testing and air warfare training in addition to the combined-arms training at Fort Irwin. Activities there and at **Naval Air Facility El Centro**, the **Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range**, the Navy's ranges on **San Clemente Island**, and nearby ranges in Fallon, Nevada, and Yuma, Arizona, are used by units from across the country and every branch of service. The value of this defense complex is borne out by the fact that 67% of all military restricted airspace in the continental United States is within California, Nevada, and Arizona, and they are all interconnected.

The Point Mugu Sea Test Range and the R-2508 Restricted Airspace

Sea ranges off the California coast provide unmatched capability as well. Major naval battle group training takes place regularly on these ranges, which are tied to the **Point Mugu** facility of **Naval Base Ventura County**, to **Vandenberg Air Force Base**, and to the inland air ranges described above. DoD can conduct war games and military exercises electronically on these ranges from anywhere in the world. The Navy's ranges on **San Clemente Island** are the only site in the continental United States where U. S. ship-to-shore gunnery exercises can still be

conducted. This combination of assets, capabilities, and connectivity based on existing ranges is unique and cannot be reconstituted anywhere else in the U. S.

Numerous operational units in California use all these training sites at a fraction of the cost of East Coast units. An F/A-18 stationed at **Marine Corps Air Station Miramar** in San Diego County can reach any of the ranges and return without refueling, making efficient use of limited defense dollars. Similarly, units and aircraft from **Naval Air Station Lemoore**, **Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton**, and **Naval Air Station North Island** easily reach these training sites, as can units and aircraft from neighboring states. All these air bases enable Marine aviators to train closely with their ground counterparts.

Other bases are also important for training military forces. Only the **Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center** in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and **Fort Hunter Liggett** in Monterey County give the opportunity for military units to train in a multi-terrain environment and in semi-arid Mediterranean-like scrub conditions. The **Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center** recently provided a place for combined force training in preparation for the high-altitude environment of Afghanistan.

2. California contains vital installations for developing and testing new weaponry.

The features that make California excel as a training site also make it an excellent place to test new military technology. Over the last sixty years, the military has created a tremendous research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) infrastructure in the state. At **Edwards Air Force Base,** for example, the idea of arming the Predator unmanned aerial vehicle was first conceived and developed. This proved to be a key asset in U. S. success in Afghanistan and Iraq. Contiguous air space and air corridors connect **Edwards** with **Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake** and the **Point Mugu** facility of **Naval Base Ventura County.** Taken as a whole, these bases provide the nation with a joint testing ground for all the services for cutting-edge weaponry.

The test and evaluation complex at Navy Base Ventura County, China Lake and Edwards

The weapons testing conducted at these sites is absolutely essential to national security and cannot be performed anywhere else. As an example, these bases, along with **Vandenberg Air Force Base** in Santa Barbara County and the 36,000 square-mile sea range controlled by **Point Mugu**, provide the military with the only combination of bases and air space where a cruise missile can be launched at sea and travel inland a realistic distance for

impact (landing as far away as the Dugway, Utah test site) without flying over private property. The flights, using these ranges, permit realistic testing of cruise missiles. Such testing has been crucial to develop both the capability of the missiles and effective countermeasures for the nation's own use against cruise missiles.

All of the surface- and air-launched naval weapons developed in last 40 years were tested and evaluated at **Naval Base Ventura County**. For example, the AEGIS system was tested on the **Point Mugu** range, using the USS Norton Sound, homeported at **Port Hueneme**.

As unmanned aircraft continue to advance, this combination of ranges will be the only area where the nation can be guaranteed adequate development and testing sites. Furthermore, California is the center of this industry, with 400 of the 1000 companies involved in unmanned aircraft for DoD in the state. Additionally, the nature of unmanned aircraft requires that their development and operational testing involve ground troops, because the doctrine for their employment needs to be developed along with the technology. For example, the Marine Corps uses troops from Camp Pendleton as part of its development of unmanned aircraft tactics at Twentynine Palms. Losing this capability would severely impair the military's ability to transform its forces to take full advantage of new technology.

3. California's technological expertise and resident human capital are critical for the military's effectiveness.

The Department of Defense research and development complex is as much a part of the state, and almost as geographically fixed, as are the mountains, desert, and sunshine. California has long been the center of the nation's aerospace industry, built up since before World War II to serve the military.

Skilled technicians building a satellite

These defense and aerospace industries are supported by universities which provide research and new talent to the aerospace field and other defense firms. Institutions such as CalTech, USC, Stanford, and the University of California system, as well as the Naval Postgraduate School and the Lawrence Livermore National Lab, are as inextricably linked to the nation's aerospace superiority, as are companies like Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman, and Raytheon. The link between these universities and their research to technology from Silicon Valley is equally critical

to military transformation, as part of the network-centric approach to military operations and command and control. In fact, the presence of the military throughout California contributes to recruiting not only military personnel but also new civilian engineers and researchers and is one more contribution California makes to defense.

From this network of civilian and military, private and government resources in California has come such innovations as stealth aircraft, reconnaissance satellites, and unmanned aerial vehicles. This network relies on the face-to-face relationships among program managers, contracting officers, researchers, contractors, and support staff.

DoD clearly recognized the value of this capability in 1993 when, under BRAC, the **Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR)** was moved to San Diego from its previous location near Washington, D.C.

Human resource data from leading aerospace companies identifies an attrition rate in excess of 45%, regardless of incentives, when senior managers and engineers are required to move from longstanding California and Southwest regional locations.

Most of these functions are inextricably tied to the state. The collective knowledge and experience of this region cannot be transferred or reconstituted, even over many years.

A base critical to the military aerospace network is the **Los Angeles Air Force Base.** At the base the **Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC)** plans, develops and acquires almost all space technology for the military and national intelligence organizations. **SMC** developed and acquired the Global Positioning System which enables U. S. forces to navigate anywhere in the world, the satellites that watch for ballistic missile launches, and the satellites that connect units with high-speed, secure lines of communication. **SMC** has successfully completed over 40 consecutive launches without failure. This track record should not be put at risk. The work done at the base directly affects troops in combat, helping them to accomplish their mission without casualties. This work encompasses the efforts of leading aerospace technology companies throughout the entire state, stretching from Silicon Valley to the California-Mexico border.

Construction of a satellite in Southern California

The scientists and engineers at the base, now with several generations of aerospace experience, are

key to its success. As already stated, most of these people will not move if the base is moved. The Aerospace Corporation, a federally-funded defense research corporation (FFRDC) located at **Los Angeles Air Force Base**, projects an attrition rate of 80% for senior personnel if faced with a unilateral move. Experience also shows that virtual communications are no substitute for face-to-face exchanges necessary in times of crisis or fast-moving events. Whether DoD tries to move these staffs or simply moves the base and leaves the FFRDC and contractor staff in California, their expertise would no longer contribute as much to the military. DoD must consider what such a move, with its attendant attrition of senior personnel, will do to the success of systems that protect and support combat personnel.

"Today national security space programs are vital to the nation's leadership and are critical to our ability to wage war and provide for the country's security." - Under Secretary of the Air Force Peter B. Teets, March 4, 2005

Consider what history tells us. Boeing relocated a facility involved with space shuttle operations from Southern California to Houston. Most of the experienced systems engineers did not relocate; a witness from Boeing Corporation at the Council's Los Angeles field hearing estimated that as many as 80% of the engineers associated with this program did not move.

The Columbia Accident Investigation Board (CAIB) noted this as a concern in its August 2003 report. In particular, the CAIB report said "In October 2002, the Shuttle Program completed a risk assessment that predicted the move of Boeing functions from Huntington Beach to Houston would increase risk to Shuttle missions through the end of 2003, because of the small number of experienced engineers who were willing to relocate. To mitigate this risk, NASA and United Space Alliance developed a transition plan to run through January 2003.

"The Board has discovered that the implementation of the transition plan was incomplete and that training of replacement personnel was not uniform. STS-107 was the first mission during which Johnson-based Boeing engineers conducted analysis without guidance and oversight from engineers at Huntington Beach."

The U. S. Congress is fully cognizant of the need for DoD to consider all these factors in the BRAC process. In the Fiscal Year 2005 National Defense Authorization Act conference report, Congress urged DoD to include in military value elements such as "research, development, test, evaluation, maintenance, and repair facilities for weapon systems … and the interaction with a highly skilled local workforce and local industrial and academic institutions." This type of consideration would precisely reflect the strengths of California's technological expertise and resident human capital.

A similar analysis applies for two military institutions of higher learning in the Monterey area, the **Naval Postgraduate School (NPS)** and the **Defense Language Institute (DLI)**.

The changing global security environment has significantly increased the relevance of both educational institutions.

Curricula in response to new threats (like 9/11) have been developed in a matter of weeks at **NPS**, a process that takes years at civilian schools. The proximity of **NPS** to Silicon Valley and other key industries and partnerships with renowned universities in the area makes possible close cooperation in a variety of academic and research areas. Nearby land, sea, and air ranges facilitate student and faculty research, which promotes jointness through parallel sponsorships by several Department of Defense organizations.

NPS graduates receive an education that prepares them remarkably well to contribute immediately to national security. All degrees earned at **NPS** have a strong military component, with direct linkage to the operating forces and backed by faculty and student research into areas of critical interest to the Defense Department. General John Abizaid, Central Command Commander, called this school and the **Defense Language Institute** "national treasures" in testimony before the U. S. House of Representatives.

In March of 2004, in testimony before the House Military Appropriations Subcommittee, General John P. Abizaid, Commander, U. S. Central Command, said: "What will win the Global War on Terrorism will be people that can cross the cultural divide, reach out to those who want our help, and figure out how to make that happen. That is how we will win this thing. So we ignore the DLIs and other institutions of military education at our own peril. I very much ask this committee to continue to keep those places functioning, because they are national treasures."

Though **NPS** is a Navy institution, it educates students from all branches of the service and many foreign allied countries, tying together technical and military disciplines like no other institute of higher learning in the world. It cannot be replaced by sending students to civilian schools of higher learning.

As DoD moves to more advanced weapons systems, it will need more highly technical education – one tailored to the needs of the military by providing both technical and project management education. The Council believes that tailored post-graduate education of the type provided by **NPS** is vital to transformation of the military in the 21st century.

Not only is the education itself of great value, it is actually the most cost-effective choice for military graduate education. The higher number of student contact hours at **NPS** leads to a master's degree being awarded in just 18 months rather than the 28 months it takes at a civilian

university to achieve the same contact hours. This results in lower direct cost of instruction and far lower student salary and living costs. Significant infrastructure support from the city of Monterey and access to military student housing at the former Fort Ord add to cost reasonableness and would be expensive to replicate at other DoD locations.

In a world of more dispersed threats and increased risk of terrorism highlighted by the events of September 11, 2001, the importance to national security of multiple language proficiencies is obvious. **DLI** is the premier DoD facility for creating such proficiency. It has been noted that in the period leading up to the Iraq conflict, for example, a miniscule number of assets on the ground in Iraq had relevant language proficiency. If the nation is to address these types of needs in the future, **DLI** will remain essential.

Historical data indicate that, if either **NPS** or **DLI** were closed, most of the highly-educated faculty would not relocate. The specialized knowledge and expertise the professors have developed and refined would need to be reconstituted. The loss of resident human capital would far exceed any cost savings.

In 1993, DoD proposed closing **DLI** and moving its mission to Fort Huachuca, Arizona. The Base Closure Commission rejected this recommendation, citing the same arguments outlined above. These same arguments hold true today.

A depiction of transformational network-centric warfare

California possesses other key centers of military research and development. The Navy's **Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR)** is responsible for research, development, test, evaluation, installation, and life cycle management of all Navy and Marine Corps command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems (C4ISR). In the 1993 BRAC round, DoD moved **SPAWAR** to San Diego to benefit from the close proximity with the exceptional industry and academic base in the region. **SPAWAR** is the sole deliverer of FORCEnet, an ambitious undertaking which will revolutionize the way that naval forces communicate with each other. This undertaking involves extensive collaboration between the research and development entities, operational forces, and private industry. **SPAWAR** is now conveniently and effectively co-located with its largest field activity and principal research and development component, the **SPAWAR Systems Center San Diego (SSC San Diego).** Both

commands benefit from the huge concentration of military contractors, research institutes, and highly-acclaimed research universities in the San Diego region, as well as the close proximity of operating forces.

The **Naval Surface Warfare Assessment Center Corona Division** performs invaluable independent assessments on technology for all branches of the military. As with other bases, its approximately 1,000 scientists and engineers are unlikely to relocate if the command were moved out of state.

The workforce at **Naval Aviation Depot North Island (NADEP)** possesses the most complete, integrated body of knowledge for the life-cycle support of many different aircraft and aeronautical systems. The highly-skilled workforce at **NADEP** developed, tested, and then implemented a method of extending the life of F/A-18 fighters originally deemed unfeasible by the manufacturer. The process has since been adopted by the Navy. A similar cost saving innovation would likely not occur if the specialized knowledge of **NADEP** employees was discarded in favor of reconstituting the functions elsewhere.

In the past, the military attempted to relocate maintenance of the F/A-18 from **NADEP** to the Air Force depot in Ogden, Utah under the misconception that a depot maintenance hour is the same no matter where it occurs. The move resulted in excessive turnaround time and cost increases. Maintenance work was restored to **NADEP**. This episode shows that the closure of the depot would eventually cost the military far more than any estimated savings.

4. California's strategic location ensures that it will play a vital role in the coming decades for the nation's defense through power projection, space launch, deployment support, and homeland defense.

As the nation focuses its attention on Asia, the great concentration of Naval and Marine forces in California fulfills a strategic role that cannot be replicated anywhere else.

California has long played an important strategic role in the past, most notably as a stepping-off point for the Pacific theater in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. Still, the Pacific theater has long been overshadowed by the Cold War focus on Europe.

This is changing. The nation is increasingly shifting its strategic focus westward. Many potential conflict areas, or areas where the United States will need to deploy military power quickly, are in or across the Pacific. Analysts speak of an "arc of instability" stretching from North Korea, through the western Pacific and Indian Ocean, to the Middle East. Residing within this arc are such long-term challenges as radical Islamists, regimes such as North Korea and Iran that possess or seek to possess nuclear arms, and the issue of how rising nations like China will use their power.

Naval Station San Diego, **Naval Air Station North Island**, **Naval Amphibious Base Coronado**, **Naval Base Point Loma**, **Marine Corps Air Station Miramar**, **Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton**, and the other Navy and Marine Corps installations in San Diego are well-situated for the nation's shifting westward focus. Nowhere else can such forces be stationed to deploy quickly and effectively into the Pacific. **Naval Station North Island,** for example, is the only Pacific port where the Navy can base three nuclear-powered aircraft carriers.

The F/A-18 fighters at **Naval Air Station Lemoore** and at **Marine Corps Air Station Miramar** are ideally located for deploying aboard West Coast carriers. Likewise, the aircraft and construction battalions at **Naval Base Ventura County** are well-positioned on the West Coast for strategic deployment, with facilities that would be difficult to reconstitute elsewhere with the same deployment abilities. In particular, the construction battalions (Seabees) at the **Port Hueneme Naval Construction Battalion Center** already deploy swiftly and efficiently in support of military objectives. The First Marine Expeditionary Force (I MEF) at **Camp Pendleton** could not deploy for combat without them, and it would be difficult for them to train together if the Seabees were moved from California.

Mobilization at Naval Base Ventura County (Port Hueneme)

All these units benefit from close proximity to training sites in the Southwest. California provides the ideal training locale for operational forces to be stationed for operations across the Pacific, and the portal through which the ranges of the Southwest are accessed. Nowhere else could these three factors be integrated as completely as they are in California.

Other bases fulfill important functions as a result of their current West Coast location. **Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow** supports Marine forces across California as well as deployed forces worldwide. **Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin** is the largest Defense Logistics Agency center west of the Mississippi River and supplies the entire Pacific region. **Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach** and its detachment at **Fallbrook** provide ordnance to Navy and Marine forces as they deploy into the Pacific.

March Air Reserve Base, the largest Air Reserve base in the military inventory, is indispensable for Marine troop movement. Approximately 40 miles from **Camp Pendleton**, the base has deployed, returned, and redeployed Marines of I MEF to Iraq and Afghanistan. Without **March**, I MEF could not deploy effectively. In addition, the Marines also conduct urban combat training at **March.** With thousands of Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard personnel living close by, the Air Force's airlift capability at **March Air Reserve Base** represents the best in joint Total Force operations.

Travis Air Force Base also benefits from its location for executing airlift and refueling missions across the Pacific, drawing as does **March** on the large numbers of California-based National Guard and Reserve personnel, trained and ready, who live within easy distance of the base. The airlift and refueling capability of **Travis**, protected from encroachment, is critical to force projection across the Pacific and depends on both the ready access to National Guard and Reserve personnel and the geographic location of the base.

5. California provides the bases and support facilities which the military needs to fulfill their missions and, most importantly, more educated youth to serve in the military than any other state in the nation.

Each month thousands of new recruits from California join the military, more than one in ten of all recruits nationwide. In Iraq and Afghanistan, one in seven casualties has been from California. At a time when the military services are experiencing difficulty meeting their recruiting and retention goals, the military needs California's support more than ever. These recruits don't just come from advertising and recruiters; they are the direct result of the presence of critical military operations across the state, from deploying Marines and Navy units to desert and mountain warfare training. The military cannot recruit successfully from locations in which they do not actively and visibly operate.

In addition, California is home to a huge population of drilling Reservists and members of the National Guard, who today make up significant numbers, not only of our deployed forces, but also the vital support forces that sustain them. These Reservists, who along with the National Guard serve on nearly every base listed in this report, make California their home, but they train worldwide.

The ability of Reserve component units to train, recruit, and retain their personnel on nearby active installations reduces travel, increases training time, and helps keep equipment where the units can use it. Retaining California's bases would have a positive impact on readiness as it helps DoD meet its joint needs through the Reserves.

Last year nearly 16,000 Marine recruits came through the **Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego**. It is recognized by the Corps as its single most effective recruiting tool. Such a capacity would be lost if the Department of Defense consolidated recruit training at a single facility. The recruit depot in Parris Island on the Atlantic coast could not accommodate the recruits now trained in San Diego, and the cost of building facilities to replace both would clearly offset the savings. The **Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego** has a long and hallowed history in the U. S. military. More than a quarter million Marines who fought in World War II were trained here. Its role in an Asia-facing future is no less essential.

The U-2 spy plane and the Global Hawk unmanned spy plane are stationed at **Beale Air Force Base**, located north of Sacramento. Over-the-horizon radar (PAVEPAWS) used for early warning is located at **Beale.** There would be almost no benefit to relocate these functions elsewhere. The base is encroachment-free, has a modest cost of living and has the strong support of the community. Given its size, **Beale** would make an excellent receiving base for additional missions.

Sierra Army Depot in Lassen County possesses vast tracts of desert land, ideal for storage of military equipment for long periods without decay. The base provides the full spectrum of logistic support for units worldwide, including the Care of Supplies in Storage (COSIS), maintenance, assembly and containerization of critical Operational Project Stocks for the Army and other services. It has recently been instrumental as one of a handful of locations for producing and applying Armor Survivability Kits (ASK) to the High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV).

On the Pacific coast near Monterey, the Navy's **Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanographic Center** provides essential weather information to deployed forces worldwide. The center operates one of DoD's fastest super-computers in support of forecasting, drawing as so many other California missions do on the availability of new scientific talent and research from institutions across the state.

Camp Roberts and **Fort Hunter Liggett,** connected by a 35-mile tank trail, with a combined total of 225,000 acres, are the only training areas offering realistic time-distance factors for Reserve Component brigade-sized training. They support qualifications for the Main Battle Tank, Bradley Fighting Vehicle, Convoy Live Fire, and Tactically Operated Wire-guided gunnery (the only other location in the United States is **Fort Irwin**, also in California). The bases offer joint use training opportunities for all branches of service, including Special Operations forces. They are the only mobilization training site for Reservists in California. **Camp Roberts** and **Fort Hunter Liggett** have considerable capacity for expansion and are capable of hosting a Light Brigade Unit of Action. In addition, the **Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base** is a full-service joint military training center, airfield, and support area in the Los Angeles-Orange County area.

Cutting-edge training at the Fort Irwin National Army Training Center, the only brigade-sized force-on-force maneuver area in the continental United States

An F/A-18 operating in the Southwest training complex

Chapter IV. An Inventory of California's Principal Military Installations

Inventory of Bases

Governor Schwarzenegger asked the Council to undertake an inventory of bases in California, and the Council used input from the Office of Military and Aerospace Support (OMAS), the public forums, and other sources to produce that inventory. With more than 30 principal military installations, California has a larger military presence than any other state. This chapter presents in alphabetical order an inventory of those bases, with a summary of their missions, strengths and opportunities. It does not include many of the smaller Reserve and National Guard activities and recruiting centers, even though they are important to national security.

Air Force Plant 42 Production Flight Test Installation develops, builds, modifies, and upgrades major aerospace assets for DoD and NASA. It is the location of the famous "Skunk Works," with products including the B-2 stealth bomber, the F-117 stealth fighter, the U-2, and the Space Shuttle. Current production programs include the Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicle and elements of the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter. It is the largest Defense Department government-owned, contractor-operated facility (GOCO) in the nation. More than 6,700 people work at the base, most of whom are employees of Boeing, Lockheed Martin, or Northrop Grumman. The base occupies 5,644 acres near the city of Palmdale in Los Angeles County.

Testing the Joint Strike Fighter, produced at Air Force Plant 42

Beale Air Force Base, located in Yuba County, is home to the 9th Reconnaissance Wing, which provides national and theater command authorities with high-altitude reconnaissance products using U-2 aircraft and the RQ-4A Global Hawk unmanned aircraft. Other units include the 548th Intelligence Group, the 7th Space Warning Squadron, the early-warning radar system called PAVEPAWS, and the 940th Air Refueling Squadron. The base encompasses 23,000 acres in a rural area that currently experiences no land-use conflicts. Including civilians, the base employs an estimated 5,800 personnel

Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicle stationed at Beale

with a payroll of $194 million, the largest employer in northern California. The total direct and indirect estimated annual economic impact is $1.2 billion on the surrounding eight counties of Butte, Colusa, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba. The rural nature and sparsely populated area surrounding Beale, coupled with a modest cost of living, makes it an ideal site for accepting additional DoD missions and joint operations.

Camp Roberts Military Training Area in San Luis Obispo County facilitates the training, mobilization and security of National Guard, Army Reserve and Active Component units in support of federal, state and community missions. It operates a Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site, a U. S. Army Satellite Communications Station (SATCOM), the U. S. Navy Center for Remotely Piloted Aircraft Studies (CIRPAS), a Regional Training Site Maintenance School (RTSM), a Training Support Center (TSC), and Organizational Maintenance Shop #21 (OMS21). Training area resources are compatible with those of the National Training Center, allowing for extensive heavy armor joint operations in a semi-arid, Mediterranean scrub climate. Live fire ranges allow for individual and unit qualifications up to brigade-sized combat teams. Additionally, Camp Roberts serves as a mobilization center for the activation/deactivation of National Guard and Reserve components designated for overseas deployment. The installation employs approximately 444 individuals and encompasses 42,814 acres. It has an estimated positive economic impact of approximately $30 million annually upon the central coast area and is considered the region's 18th largest employer. Mobilization centers at Fort Lewis (Washington) and Fort Bliss (Texas) are overloaded, making Camp Roberts an ideal western region mobilization site, especially in support of possible future Pacific Rim deployments.

Channel Islands Air National Guard Station is located adjacent to the Naval Base Ventura County and shares the use of the Point Mugu airfield. The California Air National Guard 146th Airlift Wing's C-130 aircraft provide support to worldwide combat theaters, including medical evacuation. They also provide global military airlift capability to a full spectrum of state and federal agencies, including airborne firefighting capability throughout the Western states. There are over 1,200 Air National Guard personnel assigned to the base.

Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range supports the training of air crews in the delivery of air-to-ground ordnance from all branches of service and from other countries. Aircraft access this range from bases in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and California, and from off-coast carriers. The geographic remoteness and restricted air space of Chocolate Mountains provides training opportunities not duplicated by the U. S. military anywhere in the world. The range occupies 247,817 acres in Imperial County.

A-10 "Warthogs" training in the Southwest defense complex

Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin (DDJC) receives, stores and ships supplies to military customers, primarily in the western United States and Asia. DDJC is one of two Primary Distribution Sites that belong to a 26-depot Defense Distribution Center headquartered in New Cumberland, PA. The Depot has two separate properties in the Central Valley near Stockton. A facility in Tracy serves as the primary distribution center for the Defense Logistics Agency west of the Mississippi. A second facility in Lathrop is largely leased to tenant commands, including the Army-Air Force Exchange Service and the General Services Administration. The two facilities occupy 1,175 acres and employ about 2,400 people, mostly civilians. Within a short distance to the Port of Oakland for water transport and to Travis Air Force Base for air transport, it is well-situated for rapid service of forces deployed across the Pacific.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service Center Seaside provides installation-level finance and accounting support and services to the Defense Language Institute, Fort Huachuca (Arizona) and Fort Ritchie (Maryland). The center, located in Monterey County, employs about 120 people.

Defense Language Institute (DLI) is located on the **Presidio of Monterey** in Monterey County. DLI is the world's largest foreign language institute, charged with the mission of educating, sustaining, evaluating, and supporting foreign language specialists under the guidelines of the Defense Foreign Language Program. The Institute provides the Department of Defense and other federal agencies with linguists fully capable of supporting United States national interests worldwide. The base has over 1,500 personnel assigned to it and nearly 3,500 students at any given time.

Defense Manpower Data Center is a DoD-wide support activity with locations in Washington, D.C. and California. It serves as a central repository for current and historic Department of Defense human resources information for active, Reserve, retiree, civilian, and dependent personnel. One of its sites is located in Monterey County and employs about 550 people.

Edwards Air Force Base, encompassing more than 300,000 acres in the counties of Kern, San Bernardino and Los Angeles, is home to the Air Force Flight Test Center, NASA Dryden Flight Research Center, Air Force Propulsion Directorate and Marine Aircraft Group 46, Detachment B. Jointly these organizations operate the largest, most diversified fleet of general and specific test and training aircraft in the world. Edwards serves as the shuttle landing site when needed. Underlying the R-2508 restricted airspace, it also supports testing and evaluation of unmanned aerospace vehicles, and it integrates air- and space-related activities, including range safety compliance and launch site development. The base is in an ideal position to accept additional missions with 50,000 acres of base land identified and environmentally cleared in its master plan for potential development. The base and its tenants employ 12,270 people. There is no DoD substitute.

Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare Training Center is the premier training center for antisubmarine warfare for both East and West Coast units. It is located on the Point Loma peninsula in San Diego adjacent to the submarine base and training center, and near the U. S. Navy Antisubmarine Warfare School and the Pacific Fleet Antisubmarine Surface and Air Forces. It is also located

adjacent to the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center laboratories and near Scripps Institute of Oceanography, so training can take full advantage of all the technology San Diego has to offer.

Fleet Industrial Supply Center San Diego provides logistics, business and support services to fleet, shore and industrial commands of the Navy, Coast Guard, Military Sealift Command, and other Joint and Allied Forces. It is co-located with the Navy's Pacific Fleet aircraft carriers and surface ships. The command is a tenant at Naval Station San Diego, with about 285 employees.

Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanographic Center provides weather and oceanographic products, data, and services to operating forces around the world. The Navy facility, located in Monterey County, has approximately 315 employees. The center also works in close coordination with the Naval Postgraduate School in meteorological and oceanographic studies. In addition, the **Naval Research Laboratory** in Monterey County provides research support to the Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanographic Center. A total of 61 people work at the laboratory.

Fort Hunter Liggett in Monterey County provides training and readiness support to National Guard and Reserve forces from all components throughout the United States. It also supports DoD combat test and experimentation for new technologies and weapons systems. The 164,110 acre facility is linked by a 35-mile tank trail with Camp Roberts Military Training Area. The facility directly employs 167 people.

Fort Irwin National Training Center (NTC) supports training for Army brigade-sized joint air-ground-sea, force-on-force military training in preparation for direct deployment to combat theaters. It is the only United States training facility of its type in the world suitable for force-on-force and live-fire training of heavy brigade-sized military forces. Along with the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center at Twentynine Palms, Fort Irwin now makes up the **Joint National Training Center.** Weather and climate conditions are ideal for year-round training. Local communities are very supportive and considerate of land use requirements and long-term compatibility of community growth with JNTC mission requirements; excellent communication channels exist. NTC is close to its maximum capacity both in regards to the use of time as units rotate through the base for training, and for the availability of space. About 5,200 soldiers and other service members are permanently assigned to the 636,250 acre facility. The base, located in San Bernardino County, is currently in the process of acquiring an additional 100,000 acres of land.

Fresno Air National Guard Base is the location for the 144th Fighter Wing of the California Air National Guard, which provides round-the-clock air defense from the Mexican border to Ukiah using the F-16 Fighting Falcon. It is one of two such air defense sites, with the other being at March Air Reserve Base. The unit, which leases facilities at the Fresno Yosemite International Airport, employs about 976 people.

Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base is a 300 acre installation centered in North Orange County. It hosts 43 major military and 32 federal, state and local tenant organizations. The base supports 850 full-time employees, and 3,500 National Guard and Reservists. Approximately 66,000 flights a year fly through here including Air Force One. It houses the headquarters of the 40th Infantry Division and 63rd RRC along with the Southern California headquarters for the

Governor's Office of Emergency Services. The complex is a full-service Joint Military Training Center with two active runway airfields; a parachute Drop Zone for both combat and training drops; fuel storage for military, state, federal and other aircraft; and a Disaster Support Area (DSA).

Depiction of a satellite in orbit

At **Los Angeles Air Force Base** the **Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC)** acquires all USAF satellites, launch vehicles, ground stations and user equipment. SMC, working with every war fighting command, defines requirements, writes specifications and places contracts with industry. Over $9 billion in new contracts for space systems and technologies are being let through these offices in FY 2005. Over $30 billion in contracts are under active management at the SMC. In tandem with its co-located system engineering and integration contractor, The Aerospace Corporation, this Air Force activity enjoys a close geographic and synergistic relationship with all major aerospace and defense contractors, and their suppliers, most of whom are located in southern California. This is a network of engineering and technical expertise which cannot be duplicated and cannot be moved easily. Functions performed here are not easily transplanted. The surrounding resident intellectual infrastructure has grown up around this facility, and the people are unwilling to move, electing to retire or quit instead. Industry human resources data shows that upward of 60% of these people will not move if the facility or jobs are moved. Scientist and engineer recruiting data show that the hypothetical availability of equivalent engineers throughout the country, or the use of virtual employment and teleconferencing, have not proven to be a viable or acceptable alternative in the past.

March Air Reserve Base, located in Riverside County, is the largest Air Reserve and National Guard installation in the nation. The Air Force Reserve wing on base flies the C-141 aircraft and is expected to receive the C-17 aircraft in 2005. In addition, the 163rd Air Refueling Wing flies the KC-135 tanker aircraft. The base has nearly 8,200 employees from all the armed services, and occupies 2,200 acres. Aircraft from the base have been instrumental in recent conflicts, particularly in transporting Marines to Asia and the Middle East. The Marines also conduct urban combat training at March in preparation for deployments. Located in Southern California, March has an immense manpower pool for military recruitment, which is vital to a base staffed by Reservists. The Montana Air National Guard maintains F-16s at March, which are constantly on alert for specific Homeland Defense operations which could not be performed in a different location. It is now a dual-use facility, with 24/7 operational capability and DHL's Southwest freight operations hub. March has accommodated these expanded missions while reducing its land footprint by half since BRAC 1995.

Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, located outside the city of Twentynine Palms in San Bernardino County, is the premier live-fire base in the Marine Corps. Each year roughly one-third of the Fleet Marine Force and Marine Reserve units – some 50,000 Marines from both the East Coast and West Coast – participate in the base's training exercise program. These training exercises involve every weapons system in the Marine Corps' arsenal, from small arms to attack aircraft. Tenant activities include the Marine Corps Communication-Electronics School (MCCES), which is the largest formal school in the Corps. The base occupies 605,616 acres in the Mojave Desert, and has a total of about 10,000 military and civilian personnel.

Marine Corps units training at Twentynine Palms

Marine Corps Air Station Miramar in San Diego County is the home of the Third Marine Air Wing (Third MAW). The mission of the Third MAW is to provide combat-ready carrier-based naval aviation forces, ready to deploy on short notice. Aircraft in the Third MAW include F/A-18 Hornets, KC-130s, CH-46E Sea Knights and CH-53 Super Stallions, for a total of about 120 fixed-wing and 112 rotary-wing aircraft. It is critical that Marine Air Support co-locate and train with their ground counterparts and, as such, the base is a hub of Marine air training. For example, the Hornets at the base can reach 29 different training ranges and facilities and return without refueling. Since moving units here from MCAS El Toro, the Marine Corps has devoted nearly $1 billion in infrastructure improvements to the air station. The 22,941 acre base has about 9,100 personnel, primarily military.

Amphibious landing at Camp Pendleton

Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton is the premier amphibious base in the Marine inventory. A broad range of training occurs on the 187,075 acre base, for infantry, armor, artillery, air units, and support elements. About 40,000 active duty and 26,000 Reserve personnel from all the services train here, year round, in an all-terrain environment. The principal activity headquartered at the base is the First Marine Expeditionary Force (I MEF). The ground combat element of I

MEF, the First Marine Division, is also stationed at the base. About 56,000 military and civilian personnel work on the base daily. **Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton,** a tenant of Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, supports the training of Marines and is home to about 180 helicopters. **Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton** provides the full range of medical and dental care to those stationed at the base.

Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow (MCLBB) occupies two distinct sites, the Nebo Area and the Yermo Area, in San Bernardino County outside the city of Barstow. The base supports 12 military and civilian governmental entities which perform these different tasks: depot-level support across the spectrum of weapons systems and equipment for the Marine Corps, other services and other federal agencies; Marine Expeditionary Force equipment storage; transportation equipment storage for the Defense Logistics Agency; and rail operations support. Extensive maintenance, transportation, and logistical support from the base provide full support to the nearby National Training Center at Fort Irwin. MCLBB supports all branches of service and is a key location in support of the Maritime Pre-Positioned Force program that is being increased to provide a more rapid and robust delivery capability worldwide. The base has extremely good railheads connecting it with the Port of Los Angeles and with bases across the country. High desert low-humidity conditions make MCLBB an ideal long-term storage site with minimal adverse weather conditions. MCLBB could serve as the core of an expanded joint maintenance complex to support all branches of service that rotate through the National Training Center. It could also conduct depot-level maintenance currently done at Anniston Army Depot so equipment would not have to be transported east from the National Training Center at additional expense.

Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center is located near the town of Bridgeport on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. At the 47,000 acre base, more than 9,000 Marines, Special Operations forces, British Royal Marines and Canadian Army troops train each year at altitude up to 11,000 feet to hone their skills in winter and summer military mountaineering. The climate, terrain and elevation cannot be duplicated anywhere else in North America. About 234 Marine and Navy personnel are permanently assigned to the base.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego (MCRD), located on 506 acres in downtown San Diego, is one of two recruit training (boot camp) facilities operated by the Marine Corps. MCRD is a multi-mission installation. The Commanding General is responsible for recruiting in the western two-thirds of the United States as well as recruit training for all male Marines in that region. The Recruit Depot is optimized to conduct the demanding three month training cycle required for all entry level recruits. The excellent year-round weather and the synergies gained by using both the training facilities at the Recruit Depot and those at the nearby Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton make it the premier facility within the Marine Corps. MCRD is also capable of limited surge capability to meet national requirements for more Marines; however, neither Parris Island nor San Diego have the capacity to be expanded to meet total Marine Corps requirements for recruit training. Consolidation of existing facilities would require costly military construction at a third site. Currently, MCRD trains 16,000 recruits a year. There are 1,725 Marines and sailors and 900 civilians assigned or employed at the facility.

Military Training Area Camp San Luis Obispo is a California National Guard training and support facility. Activities at the base include California National Guard Youth Programs, the 223rd Infantry Regiment, the 649th MP Company, and the Organizational Maintenance Shop. The state-owned base occupies about 4,100 acres.

Moffett Federal Airfield Air National Guard Station in Santa Clara County is the location of the California Air National Guard's 129th Rescue Wing. Using MC-130P Combat Shadow and the HH-60G Pave Hawk aircraft, the wing employs more than 900 personnel and provides manpower, material and equipment to conduct combat and search rescue operations on a worldwide basis. It also supports peacetime search operations and conducts joint operational and training missions with the U. S. Coast Guard. The base, now operated by NASA, was formerly the Naval Air Station Moffett Field, closed in BRAC 1991.

Naval Air Depot North Island (NADEP) repairs and overhauls aviation equipment and ship engines. It is the only source of repair for many frontline items in the military today and is responsible for many interservice items. The command occupies 71 buildings on Naval Air Station North Island in San Diego. With more than 3,000 (primarily civilian) employees, NADEP is the largest aerospace employer in San Diego and the second-largest employer overall. NADEP's workforce possesses the most complete and integrated body of knowledge for the life-cycle support of aircraft and aeronautical systems. In the past, maintenance of the F/A-18 was moved to Ogden, Utah, in the misconception that a depot maintenance hour is the same no matter where it occurs. Maintenance work was restored to NADEP North Island, because the move resulted in excessive turnaround time, inadequate quality control, and cost increases, all of which negatively affected deployments. NADEP is well-situated for serving the Pacific Fleet, located on the West Coast near the operational units it serves. A recent GAO report highlighted the cost-effectiveness of the depot. NADEP operates under capital funding which makes the base far more cost-effective than comparable centrally-funded DoD facilities.

Naval Air Facility El Centro provides support and a realistic training environment to aviation units of all branches of the military, and to allied and foreign armed forces as well. It is the winter home of the Blue Angels. Located in Imperial County near the Salton Sea, the base occupies about 62,542 acres and has about 411 personnel permanently assigned to it. The weather permits training year-round, and the wide expanse of space around the base is not in danger of encroachment. With the closure of live-fire ranges in Puerto Rico, virtually all Navy active air ordinance training, for both Atlantic and Pacific fleet Air Commands, occurs at El Centro.

F/A-18 Hornet, stationed at Lemoore

Naval Air Station Lemoore, located in the Central Valley

in Fresno and Kings counties, is home to all Navy F/A-18 Hornets that deploy aboard Pacific Fleet aircraft carriers. It is also home to Carrier Air Wings 2, 9, 11 & 14 (COMCARAIRWING), multiple Strike Fighter Squadrons (STRIKFITRON) and the Strike Fighter Weapons School Pacific (SFWSP). The base consists of 18,784 acres with an 11,020-acre aviation easement. Military and civilian employees total about 8,800. The base has ample room for acceptance of new missions with their related infrastructure expansion (runways, hangars, ramp space, base housing) in a location which gives ready access to training ranges across the Southwest. The base is completely free of encroachment and protected through long-term local zoning ordinances. The 69,120 acres directly adjacent to Lemoore are zoned agricultural exclusive and offer an additional buffer zone to the 3-mile county-zoned greenbelt that completely surrounds the base. All of NAS Lemoore's family housing inventory will be either new or renovated by the end of 2005. Lemoore is well-suited to base the EA-18G Growler aircraft, scheduled to replace the aging EA-6B Prowler currently based at NAS Whidbey Island in Washington.

Naval Air Station North Island (NASNI) provides berthing and support for three homeported aircraft carriers, all Pacific Fleet antisubmarine helicopters, the Navy's only deep submergence vessels used for research, and the deep submergence rescue vehicles used worldwide for submarine crew rescue. The base, located in San Diego on the north of Coronado Island, employs about 18,000 people. NASNI is the only Pacific port that can handle three carriers. The port's capability is the linchpin for force projection across the Pacific.

USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74) rounding Naval Air Station North Island

Close-up shot of the E5 and F2 Super Hornets over China Lake

Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, the high desert home of the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division, is where the Navy and Marine Corps have developed or tested nearly every significant airborne weapon system in the past five decades. China Lake carries out the complete weapon-development process – from basic and applied research through prototype hardware fabrication, test and evaluation, documentation, and Fleet and production support. The installation is home to approximately 4,400 civilian employees and about 1,000 military personnel

(including the Operation Test and Evaluation Force squadron VX-9) and is supported by over 1,500 contractor employees. The base encompasses 1.1 million acres of land in the upper Mojave Desert, accounting for approximately one-third of the Navy's total land holdings.

Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, home of Commander, Naval Surface Forces, and Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command, is the Navy's operational and training center on the West Coast for amphibious assault and special warfare operations. Both Navy and Marine Corps personnel as well as members of foreign military services train at the base. It provides shore facilities and services as required for the administrative, logistic and operational support of Pacific Fleet amphibious and Navy Special Warfare (SEAL) forces. It also supports development and testing of new amphibious vehicles, hosts the Expeditionary Warfare Training Facility, and repairs amphibious landing craft as well as smaller boats, such as barges and motor boats. The base has about 5,000 military personnel and 500 civilians.

Naval Base Point Loma in San Diego provides pierside berthing facilities and living quarters for submarine personnel, logistics, school and support activities for Submarine Squadron Eleven, with its 5 Los Angeles-class nuclear submarines. Tenant commands include the Fleet Combat Training Center San Diego, Fleet Antisubmarine Training Center San Diego, SPAWAR Systems Center San Diego, and Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment San Diego. Point Loma is the only active ship degaussing range in the Pacific region and is the alternate service facility for the Pacific fleet Trident Force. The 1,711 acre base employs about 5,500 military and civilian personnel.

Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) has two main operating facilities, **Port Hueneme** and **Point Mugu.** The two facilities encompass a total of 6,105 acres and have about 17,000 employees, which include contractors. The base oversees activities in a 36,000-square mile sea test range in the Pacific Ocean. The base is home to numerous commands, including the Pacific Fleet Construction Battalions (Seabees), the Port Hueneme Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, the Pacific Fleet's airborne early warning aircraft, and the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division. This weapons division operates the largest instrumented sea test range in the world, providing a testing and training facility for the Navy, Air Force, Missile Defense Agency, and allied nations. The region's geography enhances the value of this range, permitting a large operating area with no traffic conflicts (air traffic travels inland, ship traffic hugs the coast). The range is also linked with the inland ranges of California and the western United States in an irreplaceable relationship. The base also has the only military-controlled deep water harbor and port facility between San Diego and Seattle, with rail head and highway access, mobilization acreage, over 360 days of flying weather each year, and unencroached land around the base. It shares its runways with the California Air National Guard, which provides mobilization airlift to the Seabees and provides firefighting aircraft in combating forest fires in the western United States. The location of the Seabees on the West Coast is vital for supporting deploying Marine forces. Additionally, NBVC is home to both Navy and Marine Corps Reserve units and to major technical training commands, including the Naval Engineering Duty Officers School and the Naval Construction Training Center.

Naval Medical Center San Diego provides medical care to the thousands of active duty military personnel and their dependents in the San Diego area. It also provides training for enlisted hospital corpsmen, junior medical officers, and nurses and is a major military medical research facility. About 4,500 personnel are assigned to the hospital.

Naval Outlying Landing Field Imperial Beach is located about 10 miles south of Naval Air Station North Island, close to the U. S.-Mexico border. This facility is a training airfield for the Pacific Fleet helicopter squadrons stationed at Naval Air Station North Island. About 900 personnel work on the base.

The **Naval Postgraduate School (NPS)** was established in 1909 and has been located in Monterey since 1951. The school has very rigorous academic programs in a variety of technical, engineering, management and international relations curricula. Students are military officers from all services who earn masters and doctoral degrees after intensive study under the guidance of a world-class faculty. There are about 1,600 resident students and another 400 earning degrees through distance learning. Navy and Marine Corps officers represent around half the student body. Air Force and Army officers, 301 foreign officers from 60 different countries, and a few civilians make up the balance of the student body. Graduate education at NPS costs less per degree than comparable civilian institutions. Graduates are prepared to assume leadership roles in the transformation process of today's military and in dealing with the evolving challenges of the 21st century. NPS also conducts important research (almost $100 million a year) in areas of direct application to military needs. The Departments of State and Homeland Security strongly support the school.

Naval Station San Diego provides shore support, living quarters and pierside berthing services for almost 50 of the Pacific Fleet Surface Force ships. The base has 19 full-service deep-water piers, a Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activity (SIMA), and numerous ship repair yards employing over 7,000 skilled shipyard workers. It is also home to 49 tenant commands, including many fleet vocational schools. One of two major fleet support installations in the nation is located at the base. A total of about 48,000 military and civilian personnel work at the Naval Station, including the tenant commands and assigned ships.

San Diego-based USS Benfold (DDG 65) on deployment in the South Pacific

Naval Surface Warfare Center Corona Division performs independent assessments of Navy weapons systems and other military systems. The base is involved in the evaluation of these systems while remaining separate from acquisition pressures. It is therefore in a place to provide

an objective evaluation of a program. By providing senior leaders with unbiased information on the performance of various military systems, Corona facilitates critical decision making, and helps identify systems that work and how to correct those that do not. By finding flaws in the development and operation of weapons systems, Corona provides savings in the defense budget that far exceed its cost. The base's real asset is its experienced and highly-educated workforce, almost all of whom are degree-holding scientists or engineers. Corona has about 800 employees, almost all civilian, and an additional 300 contractors work on the base. The base occupies about 247 acres in Riverside County.

Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach readies ships of the Pacific Fleet with the missiles, torpedoes and conventional ammunition required for deployment. It also analyzes the performance of those weapons to extend their life expectancy and to ensure reliability. The base occupies about 5,256 acres on the coast in Orange County, and employs about 860 people.

Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Detachment Concord consists of two parcels of approximate size joined by a multi-lane highway. The northern parcel has the port capability for loading weapons and equipment on board cargo and prepositioning ships. Its operations are currently managed by the Army's Military Traffic Management Command. The southern parcel, an inland area of 5,200 acres, has been vacant since 1999 and has been declared excess by the Navy.

Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Detachment Fallbrook is adjacent to Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton in San Diego County. It is the sole source for supplying ordnance for amphibious ships of the Pacific Fleet and for Marine Corps units assigned to the First Marine Expeditionary Force. It also supplies air-launched missiles used by Pacific Fleet aviation units.

North Highlands Air National Guard Station, located near Sacramento, is the headquarters of the 162nd Combat Communications Group. This unit consists of four Combat Communications Squadrons, located at Air National Guard stations at North Highlands, Sepulveda, Costa Mesa, and San Diego. In addition, the 162nd includes a Space Operations Squadron, an Intelligence Squadron, and an Engineering and Installation Squadron. Employing more than 800 personnel, their mission is to provide global communications to theater combatant commands using both hard wire and satellite systems.

Onizuka Air Force Station supports DoD-assigned space missions by operating and maintaining the Air Force Satellite Control Network. The base is located near Sunnyvale in Santa Clara County and has approximately 318 personnel.

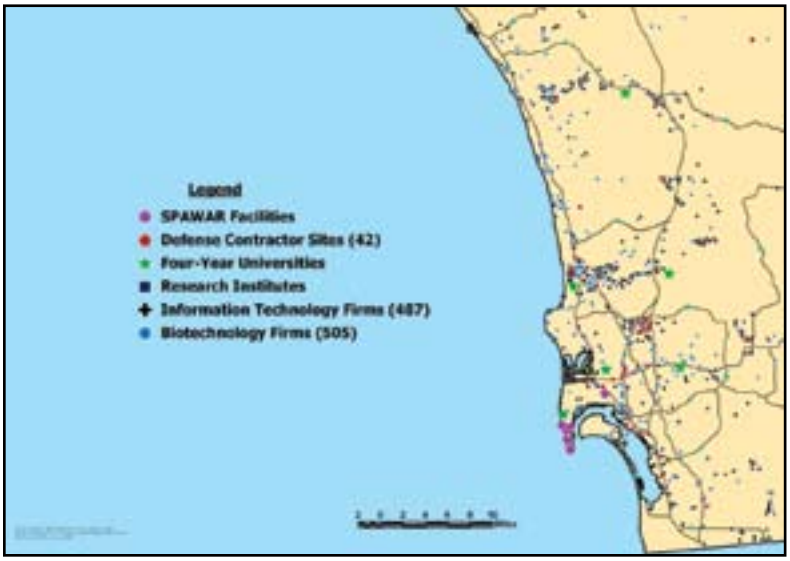
Parks Reserve Forces Training Area (also known as Camp Parks) in Alameda County is headquarters for the 91st Division (Training Support) and extends command, training, security, administration and supply to all tenant units assigned or attached. The base supports approximately 11,000 Reservists and National Guard members throughout northern California.

The **San Clemente Island Range Complex** provides training area for naval surface fire support, air-to-ground ordnance delivery operations, and special operations. It is the only place

remaining in the United States where ships can engage in live-fire gunnery exercises. The island encompasses about 56 square miles and is located about 75 miles northwest of San Diego.

Sierra Army Depot occupies 59 square miles in Lassen County, in the high desert east of the Sierra-Nevada Mountains. About 700 employees, almost all civilian, work on the base. With rail connections, 60 million cubic feet of covered storage space, and 34 million cubic feet of improved open storage, the Depot does a range of activities related to the storage, maintenance, and shipping of military supplies. Their operation stocks include deployable medical hospitals, water treatment systems, and petroleum distribution systems. They are responsible for preparing about 40 percent of the Army's prefabricated hospitals and all Reserve component hospitals. The base's low-humidity weather and wide expanses of open land make it ideal for long-term, low-cost storage of equipment outside. Sierra shipped approximately 30% of the medical supplies to Southwest Asia in support of Operations Enduring and Iraqi Freedom. The Depot is one of the few locations where the military up-armors tactical vehicles, having produced 413 2-door kits and 1,104 4-door kits for the HMMWVs. Amedee Army Airfield, located within the boundaries of the Depot, is currently 7,168 feet long and is C-5 and C-17 capable. An approved expansion project will extend the runway to 10,000 feet, which will allow for the landing of commercial aircraft. Finally, the Depot supports operational training. Navy SEALs have used the high desert location as a realistic on-site training facility, performing hostage rescue and direct-action assaults on enemy compound training.

The **Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR)** and the **Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center San Diego (SSC San Diego)** are two related commands in San Diego. SPAWAR, located in downtown San Diego, is one of the three acquisition commands of the Navy, responsible for developing and acquiring command and control systems, information technology systems, and space systems for the Navy. SSC San Diego, a component of SPAWAR, is a research and development facility for command and control systems for the Navy. SPAWAR employs about 650 people, military and civilian, and SSC San Diego has about 3,000 employees. SSC San Diego operates as a business, generating its own working capital by attracting customers from the Department of the Navy, other military services and federal activities, and private sector entities engaged in defense-related research. As a result, SSC San Diego has achieved cost savings and efficiencies in comparison with other "mission-funded" DoD laboratories.



The wealth of intellectual capital in San Diego supporting SPAWAR

Travis Air Force Base, located in Solano County just east of the San Francisco Bay, is one of two Air Mobility Command bases on the West Coast, vital to Pacific region force projection and support. Its 34 C-5 aircraft and 27 KC-10 aircraft carry freight and refuel aircraft throughout the world. The base is scheduled to be the home of 13 C-17 aircraft, the most advanced cargo plane in the U. S. inventory. With approximately 15,000 military and civilian employees, Travis is one of the largest bases in the state. It occupies 6,383 acres of land. The community has recently taken steps to ensure there will be no future encroachment of the facility.

C-17 Globemaster, expected at Travis Air Force Base and March Air Reserve Base

Vandenberg Air Force Base occupies 99,099 acres in Santa Barbara County. A total of about 7,500 people are employed by the base. Vandenberg supports launch activities for the Air Force, Department of Defense, NASA, and private industry contractors. It has also been selected as a launch site for ballistic missile defense interceptors. The first operational interceptor was installed at the base on December 10, 2004. The California Air National Guard operates from Vandenberg, with the 148th Space Operations Squadron controlling portions of the Milstar satellite constellation and security for missile defense systems. Vandenberg is unique because it is the only location in the continental United States where satellites can be launched safely into polar orbit. It is in a key geographic region for basing ballistic missile defense launchers.

Titan II launch from Vandenberg Air Force Base

F/A-22 Raptors from Edwards Air Force Base on a test flight over the Sierra Nevada Mountains

Chapter V. Lessons Learned, Findings, and Conclusions

The Council gathered a variety of lessons, findings, and conclusions as a result of its work over the past four months. These include issues raised by communities in the public forums and lessons from previous BRAC rounds. See Annex 4 for an after-action report on the Council's six public forums, during which individuals and groups advised the Council on actions the Administration should take during the remainder of 2005. The lessons learned are listed below.

Lesson 1.
California's military value is not well understood.

Neither the public nor the federal government, including the Department of Defense, has a full appreciation of California's strategic value for defense and national security. Many communities do have a well-defined understanding and articulation of roles their local and regional defense installations play in that strategic context. Moreover, the Governor's Office and the state Office of Military and Aerospace Support have made significant strides to enhance this understanding over the past year. However, the word is not yet widespread enough, and the effort will need to be sustained over time, not just as part of the BRAC process.

California is vital to our future national security because of its strategic location for projecting power into and across the Pacific and into space.

California is vital to our future national security because of its strategic location for projecting power into and across the Pacific and into space. Because of its natural features and outstanding facilities, people, and technology, California is an unmatched place to recruit, train, and retain forces and to develop weaponry. This is the clear vision that must be more broadly understood and the key argument supporting many of the Council's recommendations.

Lesson 2.
California is a strong partner for the military but must improve the perception of the state as a partner.

Anecdotes portray California as a potentially negative place for the military and for national security. In the public forums and elsewhere, the Council heard of concerns about encroachment from developers, environmental constraints, high costs of labor and of living, and problems that military personnel might encounter in schools and other social settings. Yet the clear conclusion from this Council's public forums was that people in California overwhelmingly support the mission of the U. S. military and are honored to play a role in the nation's defense.

While the Council was unable to validate or quantify these concerns in the timeframe of its work, the mere perception of these concerns is sufficient grounds for action. The state can do more to become a better partner and host for the military and for national security industries. Building on existing successes can help. Among those successes include such actions as communities sharing costs with the military, as Monterey is doing with the Presidio of Monterey and its Defense

Language Institute. With the city assuming support costs for many base operations, DoD costs have been reduced by a reported $40 million per year. Other locations have taken advantage of new legal authorities for enhanced use leasing, where DoD provides excess property to permit development with both commercial and military value.

Governor Schwarzenegger has also taken decisive steps to improve the employment environment and business climate in California. Since taking office, the Governor has begun to address the budget situation, held down state tax rates, and reformed the state's workers compensation system. California is dedicated to improving the business and employment climate in the state.

Lesson 3.
A statewide united, bipartisan approach is critical to success.

In the 2005 BRAC round, California has numerous bases at risk for closure or realignment. In previous BRAC rounds, California's political leadership was not unified enough with regard to California bases. There may not be a direct link, but California had more bases closed or realigned in those BRAC rounds than any other state. California suffered 30% of the base closures and realignments which occurred in previous BRAC rounds, and it lost nearly 50% of the jobs associated with these previous BRAC rounds. (Annex 1 contains a list of California bases closed or realigned in each of the four BRAC rounds).

California has lost fully 50% of the jobs associated with previous BRAC closures and realignments.

Significant progress has been made leading up to this BRAC round. The Governor, members of the state legislature, and the California Congressional delegation, local communities, retired military members, and others are all communicating key themes to the public, to the Defense Department, and to the White House. All levels of government must work to ensure a united, bipartisan approach to BRAC.

Lesson 4.
A unified strategy is needed to help communities throughout the BRAC process.

By May 16, the Pentagon will release its BRAC list. Some California bases may close or lose missions and functions, and others may gain. Some may be unaffected. In each case, communities and the state will need to be prepared to act.

The Council heard many communities make their arguments, and those arguments were largely consistent with the Defense Department's BRAC criteria, particularly with regard to military value. Communities need to continue their current efforts after the BRAC list is released.

A base is not entirely safe just because the Secretary of Defense makes no recommendation to close or realign it. Other communities or states may initiate actions before the BRAC Closure

Commission that will require response from California communities, and preparation for that response should proceed regardless of the Secretary's recommendations.

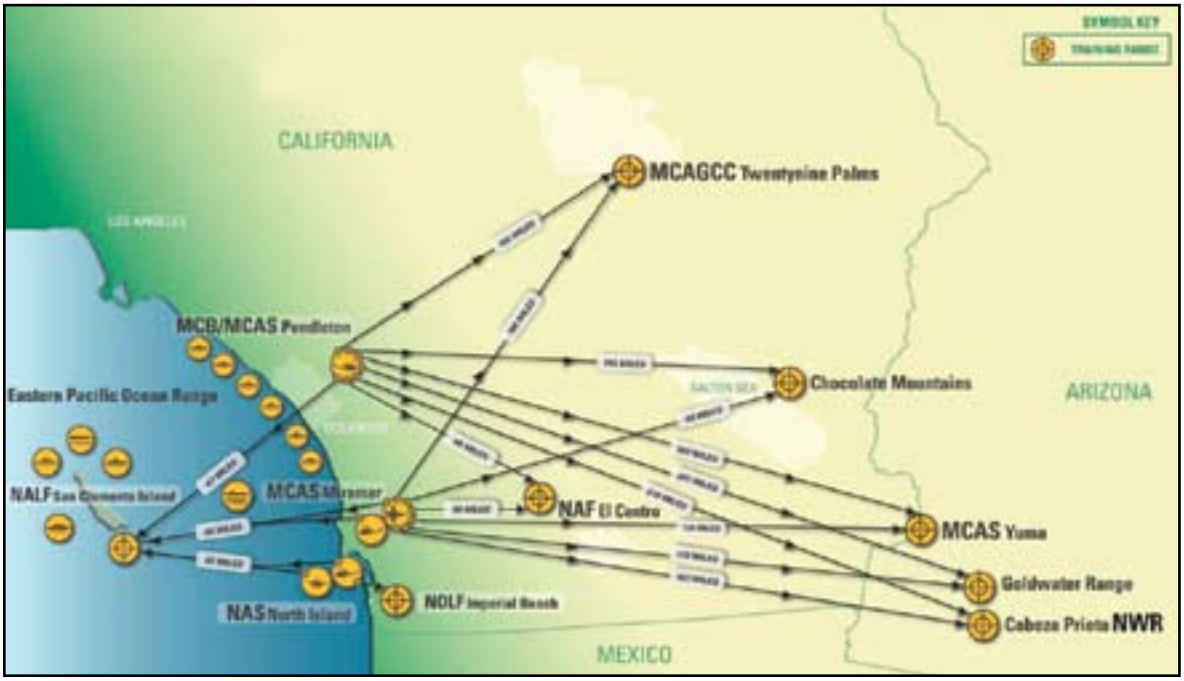
Expertise is available across the state to assist communities in refining their arguments and continuing to prepare their case, if needed, including members of the Council themselves. The state can provide technical and analytical assistance for communities at risk.

Lesson 5.
California's input on the Base Closure Commission is needed.

Recognizing the huge stakes in this round, California should work closely with Base Closure Commissioners and staff to make them more familiar with California's unique assets and its valuable relationship with the ranges and complexes throughout the southwestern United States. The Commission and its staff have just a few short months to complete their review of DoD recommendations, and they will need all the help California and its affected communities can provide.

Lesson 6.
California needs to recognize and build on its role in the Southwest defense complex.

California is the vital core of the large and important complex of test and training ranges and operational areas that extends throughout the entire Southwest region. Recognizing and building on this unique relationship is critical to ensuring that California's test facilities, ranges, and bases are seen both for their individual and collective value.



San Diego's proximity to training ranges

Lesson 7.
California must extend and deepen its leadership in human capital and technological expertise.

From the leadership of the Navy's Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command in C4ISR to the space systems pre-eminence of the Los Angeles Air Force Base, California has the leading defense research and development complex in the world. This leadership is a direct result of the synergy among the government, universities, research operations, and industry. It needs to be preserved and strengthened. The BRAC process may not adequately recognize the importance and value of this synergy, and the state must work with local communities to ensure that such value gets appropriate attention.

Lesson 8.
California needs the continuing support of a prepared, engaged Congressional delegation on a bipartisan basis.

California has the largest congressional delegation in Washington, D.C. and is honored to have the chairmen of several key committees in Congress, including Appropriations, Armed Services, Rules, Ways and Means, and Resources. The delegation should continue to be unified in striving for the fullest retention of military assets in the state. The Council and all of the constituencies involved in each of California's bases must continue to reach out, educate, and update the delegation on the essential features and benefits of the state's defense facilities.

Lesson 9.
California needs the continuing support and involvement of its statewide leadership.

Many community representatives recommended that the Governor and state-level leadership play a visible role to ensure that the value of California's statewide assets – its geography, climate, embedded telemetry, fully amortized sites, and massive areas of restricted land, sea and air space – are recognized for their long-term strategic value to the Defense Department.

Lesson 10.
California needs to support communities in the reuse process.

Reuse of closed military installations presents significant challenges for communities. One of the biggest problems in reuse is that DoD has seriously underestimated the environmental cleanup costs at closed bases. It has underfunded the known costs, according to the Government Accountability Office (GAO). This has caused delays in cleanup, delays in reuse, and hardship to the community. DoD and the state must understand that reuse scenarios employed in prior BRAC rounds were unduly optimistic. Realistic, sustainable reuse planning is the combined responsibility of DoD, local communities, and the private sector, with appropriate support from the state where needed.

Lesson 11.
Gaining bases also needs statewide action.

While much attention is focused on the impact of closures or realignments that reduce military activity in local areas, there are also significant impacts from gaining new activities or expanding missions. The state should assist communities to prepare for these. Impacts include transportation, housing, utilities, police, fire and health care needs, education, and increasing concerns over development encroachment and environmental impacts. Dealing with these impacts is often just as difficult as with the negative impacts of reductions, and the timetable is often compressed. The state needs to include gaining bases in its actions and its plans to help communities prepare for these developments.

These lessons learned provide the basis for the Council's recommendations, laid out in the next chapter.

Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicles, stationed at Beale Air Force Base in California

Chapter VI. Recommendations for Action

These recommendations are based on the findings of the Council, the military expertise of its members, and the important lessons learned. They represent the Council's consensus view of the steps that need to be taken.

Recommendation 1.
California must present a clear vision of its unique and irreplaceable role in the nation's defense.

The Council's principal recommendation is already being implemented. The Governor and the state have adopted the theme of California's unique military value and have become lead spokespersons for it. The arguments are presented throughout this report, and they are already being made.

The Governor should continue to develop and promote a unified strategy to move the strategic value theme forward, uniting the state, the legislature, the California congressional delegation and, most importantly, the public. Visible expressions of unity are critical to the state's efforts, such as the Governor's meeting with the delegation on February 17, 2005, and the discussion of BRAC at that meeting. The Council offers its services in continuing to be involved in these efforts as well.

At the heart of that vision is California's unique role in the military of the future. In a world in which the nature of probable threats in the coming decades is shifting toward Asia and the Pacific, and in which the role of technology in fighting future wars will grow, California's blend of human, technological, and physical assets is more important than ever. Thus, California's defense facilities can play a central role in the coming transformation of DoD and in the force of the future.

Recommendation 2.
California must remain a strong partner for the military and work to become an even better one.

California should keep pace with other states by setting up a high-level advisory group to represent and promote the interests of the military and national security in California. Most states with large defense activities have such groups, often called military affairs councils or committees.

This group should report directly to the Governor and be independent of the bureaucracy, focused on raising real issues and staying with them until they are resolved. Its membership should reflect the level of stature the Council has, with additional links to the state legislature, to industry, and to the Executive Branch. Particular attention should also be given to participation by representatives of the National Guard and the Reserve components in California, since they represent such a significant contribution to national security in today's global environment.

Partnership also requires the state to take actions that support not only the military but also the synergistic relationship among the private sector, research universities, and the government. The state should continue to build toward a better business climate, with appropriate support for research and the academic community.

The state should also draw upon, and highlight, existing instances of strong community support of local military facilities.

Recommendation 3.
California must demonstrate that maximizing national readiness for the threats of the future requires maximizing the use of California's unique defense assets and minimizing net losses to the state in the 2005 BRAC process.

California has the capacity to do more to transform America's military. Its strategic location, unique physical military assets, and powerful technological expertise are essential in countering 21st century threats. This combination can form the basis for new missions and functions being relocated to California. Even if some functions are transferred from the state, California should aim for a goal of gains that offset the losses, so that there are no net losses in the 2005 round of base closures. More than an economic target, this is vital for the future security of America.

Recommendation 4.
California must work to preserve and strengthen the regional defense complex that stretches across the Southwest.

California, through the Office of Military and Aerospace Support, should coordinate with the other states that are tied to the unique California complex of bases, ranges, test facilities, and restricted space (both onshore and offshore sea ranges), including Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and New Mexico. Without California, none of these ranges or airspace connect to the Pacific. The value of each of these facilities, for operations, training, or testing, depends on the integration among them all. Southwestern states cannot count on the Pentagon understanding the best way to link and support these capabilities, unless they join California and work together to further this unique set of capabilities.

Recommendation 5.
California must extend and deepen its leadership in developing technological expertise and resident human capital.

California has the leading defense research and development complex in the world. This leadership is a direct result of the synergy among the government, universities, research operations, and industry. The Council believes this synergy is necessary for the successful transformation of DoD to meet 21st century threats.

This network of civilian and military, academic, private and government resources in California relies on the face-to-face relationships among program managers, contracting officers, researchers, contractors, and support staff. It needs to be preserved and strengthened. Sustaining

this synergy is the responsibility not only of the state but also of DoD, the key research universities, and the private sector.

Recommendation 6.
The state should provide assistance to local communities impacted by BRAC throughout the entire BRAC process.

While local communities will have principal responsibility for responding to any DoD closure or realignment recommendation to the Base Closure Commission, the state should provide assistance, guidance, and resources where possible. Since any California decision made by the Base Closure Commission will impact the entire state, state-level assistance should include help with reviewing and analyzing DoD data, preparing for testimony before the Base Closure Commission, and coordinating strategies with local, state, and federal elected officials.

At some point during the BRAC process the Council recommends that the state also provide leadership and assistance to any community wishing to plan for the transition of a listed base or facility.

Recommendation 7.
The Council should develop action teams to assist local communities in responding to potential targeting by DoD for closures.

The Council is pleased to recommend to the Governor that the Council continue to operate after this report is submitted, in support of the state and local communities. In particular, the Council offers to develop action teams of volunteers to work with specific communities targeted by DoD. This could include data analysis, strategy formulation, and expert testimony before the Base Closure Commission, where such assistance is useful.

Recommendation 8.
Should communities be affected by BRAC 2005, the state should help them deal with the impact of closure and help them plan for reuse, if necessary.

The Governor and the state should give consideration to new steps to assist Local Reuse Authorities, both those that could arise out of BRAC 2005 and those from prior rounds. Environmental cleanup needs a better, faster process and adequate federal funding. Jobs have not been created to replace many of those lost since the first BRAC. However, since the Council has only begun its assessment of reuse issues, it therefore proposes to continue to work on these issues and provide additional recommendations to the Governor after the final BRAC decisions are made by the Congress.

Recommendation 9.
California must remain united in its approach to BRAC 2005 and beyond.

California provides more support for the military than any other state, for current operations around the world and for the future of national security. Much is being done to sustain that support, but more can be done. Support for the military in California is widespread and

bipartisan in nature. All members of the congressional delegation share the Council's vision that California's assets are key to addressing the threats and building the force structure of the future.

The Council therefore provides these recommendations in the hope that they contribute to future success for California, the military and all who support it, and the future defense of America.

Troops from the 81st Enhanced Infantry Brigade and 1st of the 185 Armor Battalion, California National Guard, meet the Governor at Fort Irwin before deploying to Iraq

Annex 1: California Military Installations Closed in Previous BRAC Rounds

BRAC 1988

Closures

George Air Force Base
Mather Air Force Base
Norton Air Force Base
Presidio of San Francisco

Realignments

none

BRAC 1991

Closures

Castle Air Force Base
Fort Ord
Hunters Point Annex
Naval Air Station Moffett Field
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, San Diego
Naval Station Long Beach
Sacramento Army Depot
Marine Corps Air Station Tustin

Realignments

Naval Weapons Center China Lake
Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu

BRAC 1993

Closures

Mare Island Naval Shipyard
Marine Corps Air Station El Toro
Naval Air Station Alameda
Naval Aviation Depot Alameda
Naval Hospital Oakland
Naval Public Works Center
Naval Station Treasure Island
Naval Training Center San Diego

Realignments

Beale Air Force Base
Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach

BRAC 1995

Closures

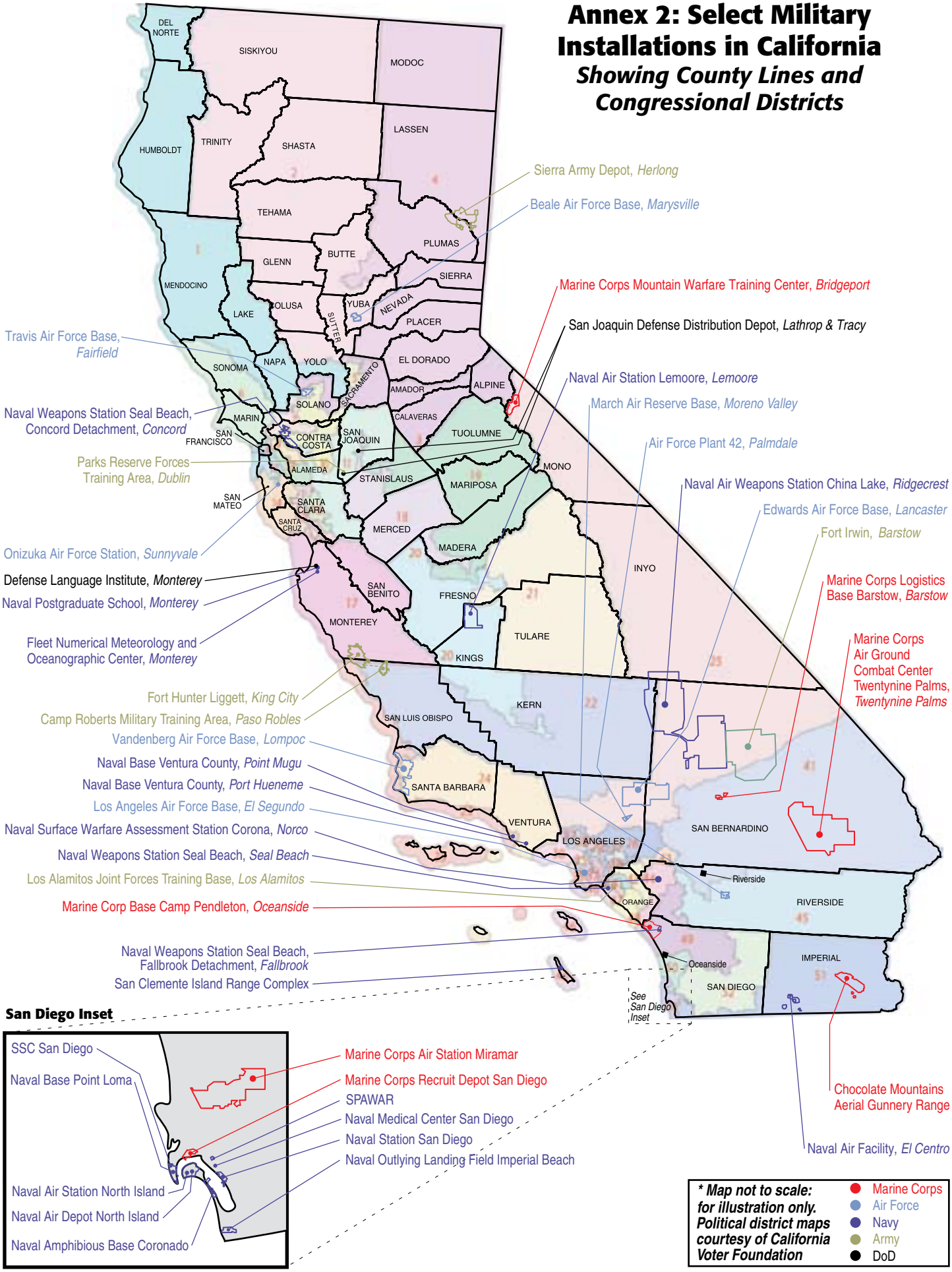
McClellan Air Force Base
Naval Shipyard Long Beach
Oakland Army Base
Fleet Industrial Supply Center, Oakland
Ontario Air National Guard Station
Point Molate Naval Fuel Depot

Realignments

March Air Force Base
Onizuka Air Force Station
Sierra Army Depot
Fort Hunter Liggett

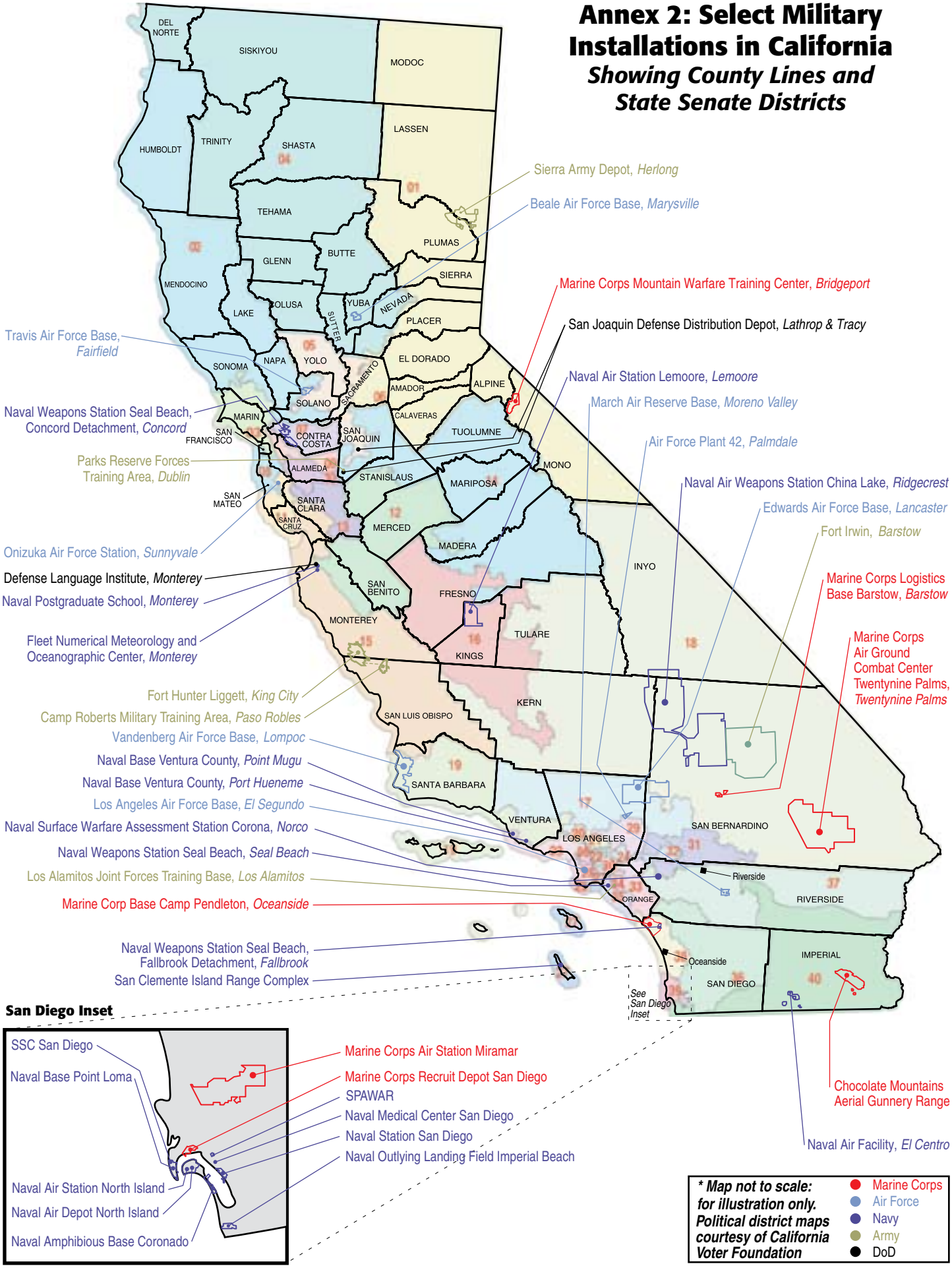
Annex 2: Select Military Installations in California

Showing County Lines and Congressional Districts



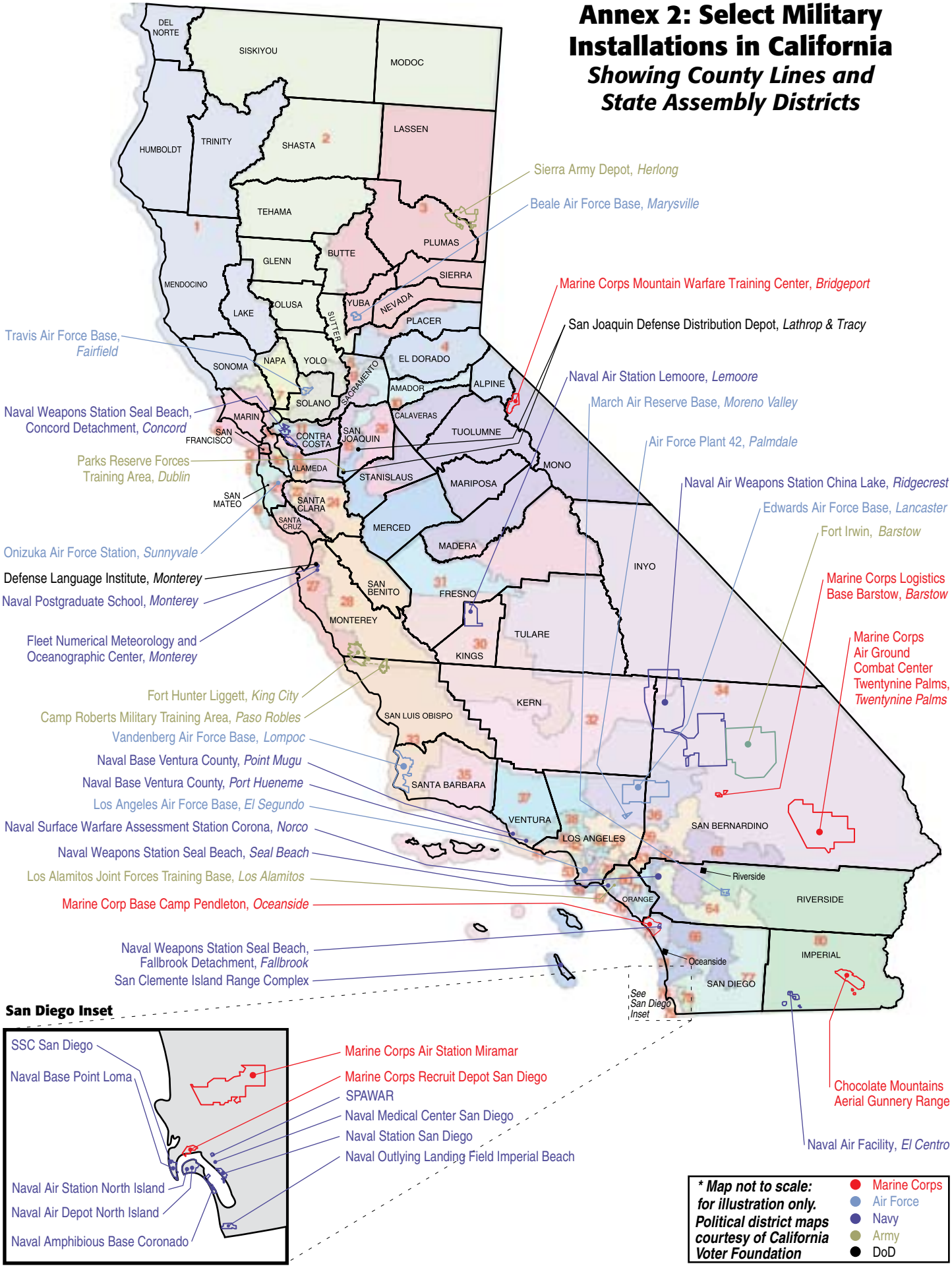
Annex 2: Select Military Installations in California

Showing County Lines and State Senate Districts



Annex 2: Select Military Installations in California

Showing County Lines and State Assembly Districts



Annex 3: Matrix of California Military Installations

Military Installation	Service	Mission	Acreage	Personnel	County
Fort Irwin/National Training Center	Army	Provide realistic joint & combined arms training focused on developing soldiers, leaders & units of the U.S. Army	636,250	5,211	San Bernardino
Presidio Of Monterey/Defense Language Institute	Army	Educate, sustain, evaluate, and support foreign language specialists	392	1,512 staff plus 3,500+ students	Monterey
SATCOM	Army	US Army Satellite Communications Station at Camp Roberts	23	53	San Luis Obispo
Sierra Army Depot	Army	Provide logistics support for the rapid deployment of medical systems, logistical and maintenance systems, aviation systems, and force systems	37,937	629	Lassen
Camp Roberts Military Training Area (MTA)	Army National Guard	A. Facilitate the training, mobilization and security of National Guard, Army Reserve and Active Component units in support of Federal, State & Community missions B. Operates a Mobilization and Training Equipment Site (MATES) and RTSM school, a U.S. Army SATCOM site, US Navy CIRPAS, a Training Support Center, and an Organizational Maintenance Shop #21 and multi-track railhead.	42,361	309	San Luis Obispo
Joint Forces Training Base Los Alamitos	Army National Guard	A. Military training base for all components B. Operate as regional Disaster Support Area (DSA) C. Support tenant federal, state and local agencies D. Operate the last remaining military airfield in the greater LA/Orange County area in support of both military, civilian and disaster support operations	2,676	2,413	Orange
Military Training Area Camp San Luis Obispo	Army National Guard	CA National Guard training and support facility (US Property and Fiscal Office, CNG Youth Programs, 223rd Infantry Regiment, 649th MP Co, Organizational Maintenance Shop, National Interagency Civil-Military Institute)	4,100	300	San Luis Obispo
Patton Hall	Army National Guard	A. Home to 91st Division (Training Support) HQ B. Extends command, training, security, administration and supply to all tenant units assigned or attached.	21	449	Los Angeles
B.T. Collins Army Reserve Center	Army Reserve	not available	38	not available	Sacramento
Parks Reserve Forces Training Area (Camp Parks)	Army Reserve	A. Home to 91st Division (Training Support) HQ B. Extend command, training, security, administration and supply to all tenant units assigned or attached.	2,705	1,466	Alameda
Fort Hunter Liggett	Army Reserve / National Guard	A. Brigade-level live fire exercise training and readiness support to National Guard and Reserve forces from all components throughout the US B.Supports DoD combat test & experimentation for new technologies and weapons systems	164,110	167	Monterey
Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare Training Center	Navy	Premier training center for instruction in antisubmarine warfare for both East and West Coast	45	not available	San Diego
Fleet Industrial Supply Center San Diego	Navy	Provide logistics, business and support services to fleet, shore and industrial commands of the Navy, Coast Guard, Military Sealift Command, and other Joint and Allied Forces	tenant of Naval Station San Diego	285	San Diego
Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanographic Center	Navy	Provide weather and oceanographic products, data, and services to operating forces around the world	not available	234	Monterey
Naval Air Depot North Island	Navy	Provide engineering, calibration, manufacturing, overhaul & repair services for F/A-18 Hornet, E-2CHawkeye, C-2 Greyhound & S-3 Viking aircraft & General Electric LM-2500 Gas Turbine engines used in surface ships	tenant of Naval Air Station North Island	3,000	San Diego
Naval Air Facility El Centro	Navy	Provide support & realistic training to aviation units & activities of all branches of the US military service, allied & foreign armed forces	62,542	411	Imperial
Naval Air Station Lemoore	Navy	A. Maintain & operate facilities & provide services & material to support operation of aviation activities & units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations B. Home of ten F/A-18 Strike Fighter Carrier-based "Hornets" and one Fleet Replacement Squadron C. Hosts tenant activities, including the Naval Hospital & Aviation Physiology	39,173	8,779	Kings
Naval Air Station North Island	Navy	Provides support & airfield facility for three homeported aircraft carriers, all Pacific Fleet ship-based antisubmarine aircraft, Navy's only deep submergence vessels used for research, and the deep submergence rescue vehicles used worldwide for submarine crew rescue	48,786	18,704	San Diego
Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake	Navy	A. Provide Armed Forces w/effective-affordable integrated warfare systems & life cycle support to ensure battlespace dominance-perform RDT&E, logistics & in-service support for guided missiles, free-fall weapons, targets, support equip, crew systems, electronic warfare. B. Integrate weapons & avionics on tactical air craft. C. Operate Navy's western land & sea range test & evaluation complex. D. Develop & apply new technology to ensure battlespace dominance.	1,132,917	4,278	Kern
Naval Amphibious Base Coronado	Navy	A. Provide shore facilities & services as required for the administrative, logistic & operational support of Pacific Fleet Amphibious & Navy Special Warfare (SEAL) Forces B. Support development & testing of new amphibious vehicles C. Host of the Expeditionary Warfare Training Facility D. Repair amphibious landing craft as well as smaller boats, such as barges & motor boats	1,095	5,500	San Diego

Annex 3: Matrix of California Military Installations

Military Installation	Service	Mission	Acreage	Personnel	County
Naval Base Point Loma	Navy	A. Provide pierside berthing facilities, living quarters for submarine personnel, logistics, school & support activities for Submarine Squadron Eleven B. Provide berthing for Third Fleet flagship C. Host installation for Fleet Combat Training Center San Diego, Fleet Antisubmarine Training Center San Diego, and SSC San Diego	1,711	11,640	San Diego
Naval Base Ventura County - Point Mugu	Navy	A. Responsible for research, development, test & evaluation of DoD weapon systems B. Development of Electronic Warfare techniques & systems & provide in-service engineering support for several naval weapon systems C. Operate airfields, terminals, air traffic control, fire fighting & crash crews at Pt Mugu and on San Nicolas Island	6,105 (inc. Port Hueneme)	17,000 (inc. Point Mugu)	Ventura
Naval Base Ventura County - Port Hueneme	Navy	A. Support Naval Construction Force units homeported or deployed from the center B. Operate a strategic storage site C. Support Seabee mobilization requirement D. Provide base operation support services E. Provide test & Evaluation, In-service Engineering & integrated Logistics Support for Surface Warfare Combat Systems & Subsystems, Unique Equip. & related Expendable Ordnance of the Navy Surface Fleet	6,105 (inc. Point Mugu)	17,000 (inc. Port Hueneme)	Ventura
Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest Division	Navy	Plan, design, and acquire facilities for the Navy's 10-state Southwest Region; provide technical advice and assistance on the maintenance and operation of facilities; handle acquisition and disposal of real estate	not available	not available	San Diego
Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton	Navy	Provide efficient, effective healthcare and be ready to deploy	187	1,500	San Diego
Naval Medical Center San Diego	Navy	A. Provide medical care to active duty personnel & dependents B. Provide training for enlisted hospital corpsmen & junior medical officers &nurses C. Responsible for all Navy & Marine Corps medical facilities in CA, NV & AZ	121	4,607	San Diego
Naval Outlying Landing Field Imperial Beach	Navy	Provides a venue for Navy helicopter training	1,374	900	San Diego
Naval Postgraduate School	Navy	Provides rigorous masters (and some Ph.D.) academic programs in a variety of technical, engineering, management and international relations curricula to military officers from all services and about 300 foreign officers	623	2000+ (faculty and students)	Monterey
Naval Program Management Office, Strategic Systems Programs Sunnyvale (NAVPMOSSP Sunnyvale)	Navy	Manage the Fleet Ballistic Missile (FBM) program in the field, providing on-site development, coordination, and maintenance	55	103	Santa Clara
Naval Station San Diego	Navy	A. Provide shore support, living quarters & pierside berthing services for 44 of Pacific Fleet Surface Force ships B. Home to 49 tenant commands, incl. Many fleet vocational schools C. One of two major fleet support installations in the nation	1,497	34,921	San Diego
Naval Surface Warfare Center Corona Division	Navy	Serve the Navy as its independent assessment agent to gauge the warfighting capacity of ships & aircraft, from unit to battlegroup level, by assessing the suitability of design, the performance of equipment & weapons and the adequacy of training	247	1,100	Riverside
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach	Navy	A. Ready ships of the Pacific Fleet with the missiles, torpedoes and conventional ammunition required for deployment B. Analyze the performance of weapons to extend their life expectancy and to ensure reliability	5,256	862	Orange
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Detachment Concord	Navy	A. Provide quality & responsive logistical, technical & material support to the fleet & other customers in the areas of combat subsystems, equipment, components & retail ammunition management B. Maintain & operate an explosives ordnance outloading/transshipment facility C. Provide technical support of ordnance & ordnance-related processes	13,000	not available	Contra Costa
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Detachment Fallbrook	Navy	A. Primary source of ordnance for amphibious ships of the Pacific Fleet, and for Marine Corps units assigned to the First Marine Expeditionary Force B. Supply air-launched missiles used by Pacific Fleet aviation units.	8,851	365	San Diego
San Clemente Island Range Complex	Navy	Provide training area for naval surface fire support, air-to-ground ordnance delivery operations, and special operations	not available	not available	n/a
Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center San Diego (SSC San Diego)	Navy	Full- spectrum research, development, test & evaluation, engineering & fleet support activity for command & control, communications, ocean surveillance, navigation, space communications, ocean engineering, environmental assessment technology & marine mammal programs	580	4,911	San Diego
Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR)	Navy	Develop, acquire, deliver, and maintain integrated command, control, communications, computer, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance systems (C4ISR)	2,850	650	San Diego
Air Force Plant 42 Production Flight Test Installation	Air Force	Develops, builds, modifies, and upgrades major aerospace assets for DoD and NASA. Largest government-owned, contractor-operated facility (GO-CO) in DoD	5,644	6,700+	Los Angeles
Beale Air Force Base	Air Force	A. Global Reconnaissance B. Collect imagery & signals intelligence around the world C. Detect & track incoming ballistic missiles D. Track & monitor satellites in earth's orbit	22,944	4,572	Yuba

Annex 3: Matrix of California Military Installations

Military Installation	Service	Mission	Acreage	Personnel	County
Edwards Air Force Base	Air Force	A. Operate largest, most diversified fleet of general & specific test aircraft in free world B. Support test & evaluation of numerous unmanned aerospace vehicles C. Integration of air & space related activities incl. range safety compliance & launch site development	300,723	12,270	Kern
Los Angeles Air Force Base (Space and Missile System Center)	Air Force	A. Serves as the headquarters of the Space & Missile Systems Center (SMC) Air Force Material Command B. Responsible for research, development, acquisition & sustainment of many military space systems C. Aerospace Corp. is under annual contract to SMC to provide system engineering & integration services in support of military space systems	103	2,536	Los Angeles
Onizuka Air Force Station	Air Force	Support DoD-assigned space missions by operating & maintaining the Air Force Satellite Control Network	23	318	Santa Clara
Travis Air Force Base	Air Force	A. Provide quality services & support for America's Global Reach through a responsive & flexible combat-ready Air Mobility force B. Operate & maintain 37 C-5A/13 & 27 KC-10A aircraft	6,383	14,904	Solano
Vandenberg Air Force Base	Air Force	A. DoD, NASA, civil spacelift to polar orbit B. Test Range operations C. ICBM reliability testing D. ICBM and small missile operations and maintenance crew training E. Telemetry, tracking and command of DoD satellites F. Ballistic Missile Defense G. Operational control of Milstar system	99,099	7,300	Santa Barbara
March Air Reserve Base	Air Force Reserve	A. 452nd Mobility Wing (eight KC-135 and eighteen C-141 aircraft) performs strategic airlift and air refueling B. 163rd Air Refueling Wing (nine KC-135R aircraft) performs air refueling operations C. 120th Fighter wing (Montana ANG) performs air defense operations with F-16 aircraft	7,379	8,100	Riverside
Channel Islands Air National Guard Station (146th Airlift Wing)	Air National Guard	Provide global military airlift capability to a full spectrum of state and federal agencies	206	1,255	Ventura
Fresno Air National Guard Base (144th Fighter Wing)	Air National Guard	Provide air defense protection for California from the Mexican border to Ukiah using the F-16 Fighting Falcon jet fighter aircraft	126	976	Fresno
Hayward Municipal Air National Guard Base (216th Engineering Installation Squadron)	Air National Guard	Deploy, operate and maintain satellite, wide-band and space-based data and communications equipment	27	295	Alameda
Moffett Federal Airfield Air Guard Station (129th Rescue Wing)	Air National Guard	A. Provide manpower, material and equipment resources to conduct and complete combat and search rescue operations on a worldwide basis, using MC-130P Combat Shadow and HH-60G Pave Hawk aircraft B. Provide manpower, material and equipment to conduct and complete peacetime search operations	142	900	Santa Clara
North Highlands Air National Guard Station (162nd Combat Communications Group)	Air National Guard	Provide global communications using hard wire and satellite systems	126	not available	Fresno
Sepulveda National Guard Station (261st Combat Communications Squadron)	Air National Guard	Deploy, operate and maintain satellite, wide-band and space-based data and communications equipment	26	132	Los Angeles
Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range	Marine Corps	Support the training of aircrews in the delivery of air-to-ground ordnance from all branches of service and countries operating out of bases located in AZ, CA, NV & NM and off-coast carriers.	247,817	not available	Imperial
Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (Twentynine Palms)	Marine Corps	Develop, conduct & evaluate the Marine Corps' Combined Arms Training Program	605,616	10,325	San Bernardino
Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton	Marine Corps	Support Marine training at Camp Pendleton	tenant of Camp Pendleton	included in Pendleton total	San Diego
Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	Marine Corps	A. Home of the Third Marine Air Wing (Third MAW), whose mission is to provide combat-ready aviation forces capable of deploying on short notice. Third MAW has about 120 fixed-wing and 112 rotary-wing aircraft, including F/A-18 Hornets, KC-130s, CH-46 Sea Knights and CH-53 Super Stallions	22,941	9,192	San Diego
Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Marine Corps	A. Operate the finest amphibious base possible to promote the combat readiness of Marines & Sailors B. Home for the headquarters of the First Marine Expeditionary Force (IMEF)	187,075	37,262	San Diego
Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow	Marine Corps	Procure, maintain repair, rebuild, store, and distribute supplies in support of USMC units & other DoD installations W of Mississippi & in Pacific	6,176	1,600	San Bernardino
Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center	Marine Corps	A. Provide cold weather and mountain training for the Marine Corps B. Test cold weather equipment and clothing, and develop doctrine and concepts to enhance the Marine Corp's ability to operate in mountain and cold weather environments	47,000	234	Mono
Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego	Marine Corps	A. Entry-level training facility (boot camp) for all Marine Corps male recruits enlisted west of the Mississippi River B. Serves as the headquarters of the Marine Corps' West Recruiting Region C. Home for the Marine Corps Recruiters School, Marine Corps Drill Instructor School, the 12th Recruiting District, the MCRD Bankd & the Coast Guard Tactical Law Enforcement Team	505	1,490	San Diego
Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin	DoD	Receive, store & ship supplies to military customers located in the western US & the Pacific Theater of Operations, & in some cases worldwide	1,175	2,400	San Joaquin
Defense Finance and Accounting Service Center Seaside	DoD	Provides installation-level finance and accounting support and services to DLI, Fort Huachuca (AZ) and Fort Ritchie (MD)	24	120	Monterey
Defense Manpower Data Center	DoD	Serves as central repository for current and historic DoD human resources information	not available	547	Monterey

Annex 4: Report of Public Forums

Background

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger established the California Council on Base Support and Retention in November, 2004 to advise him on the status of the military sites in California in advance of the current round of Department of Defense efforts to realign and close surplus military infrastructure under Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) legislation.

Leon Panetta of Monterey and Donna F. Tuttle of Los Angeles are serving as Co-Chairs.

The Council consisted initially of eighteen members. One member resigned to serve on the Base Closure Commission and two members have been added.

The Council held its first organizational meeting on December 8, 2004, where the members established an agenda of activities. In the first agenda item, the Council scheduled a series of public forums to learn of local community efforts for ensuring that the military bases near those communities were represented in the BRAC process. The communities provided an assessment of the capabilities and capacities of each military site, as well as possible constraints which might impair the operations at these sites. It was during this time that inventories of these military bases were undertaken.

Six public forums were conducted on the following dates at the following sites, with over 500 attending and many citizens and businesses testifying. The specific dates and locations of those hearings follows:

- Sacramento on January 6, 2005 – approximately 80 attending
- Lancaster on January 10, 2006 – approximately 70 attending
- Los Angeles on January 12, 2005 – approximately 120 attending
- Oceanside on January 13, 2005 – approximately 75 attending
- El Centro on January 13, 2005 – approximately 100 attending
- San Diego on January 14, 2005 – approximately 100 attending

All six sessions were public hearings. Provisions were made for the separate delivery of restricted information to the Council so as not to jeopardize community efforts. Testimony included oral and written presentations, hand-outs, hard copy documents, maps, graphics, CD-ROM data files, and letters of support.

Conforming to Defense Department criteria, the presenters specifically discussed present and future military value, described existing capabilities and future capacities, and outlined current constraints and what was being done to overcome them. In addition, the presentations emphasized the transformational capacities of many sites in California and particularly expressed a clear awareness of the regional importance of all the bases in the Southwest defense

complex, of which California is the linchpin and portal over and through which must pass all the operational and test weaponry and equipment.

At each hearing, the presenters articulated the inherent military values of California and the unique history of military support.

California's comparative advantage was described in specific detail and included references to:

- the state's temperate climate, which permits nearly year-round flying (averaging 355 – 360 days per year)
- the vast dedicated and restricted sea, air, and land spaces, stretching from the offshore ranges of Point Mugu and San Diego, through the ranges in southern and central California, and into Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and New Mexico
- California's embedded telemetry and built-up military facilities
- the state's superior graduate educational infrastructure
- the resident intellectual engineering and technical intellectual capital involved with, and supportive of, the military for over fifty years
- synergies between multiple service sites such as Point Mugu, China Lake, and Edwards

These and other examples were presented in clear detail and with precision during the public forums.

Recommendations which came out of the public forums included:

1. Providing input on Base Closure Commission appointments.
2. Recognizing and supporting the Southwest Defense Complex.
3. Recognizing the power of, and involving, the entire California delegation as a cohesive unit on behalf of military sites throughout the state.
4. Using the power of senior congressional representatives with committee chairmanships and membership on key committees to ensure that California's interests are not ignored.
5. Maintaining delegation unity and cohesiveness in close co-ordination with the efforts of the Governor.
6. Using the political and personal power of the Governor to ensure California's concerns are not overlooked or diminished.

Armed with this information the Council reconvened in three sessions to develop a report to be presented to the Governor at its session in April 2005.

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Office of Military and Aerospace Support
Business, Transportation and Housing Agency
980 9th Street, Suite 2450
Sacramento, California 95814-2719

ph (916) 323-5485
fax (916) 327-0051
jspagnole@bth.ca.gov
www.omas.ca.gov