



LEAD SAN DIEGO

A catalyst for leadership



THE NAVY'S PRESENCE/INFLUENCE IN OUR REGION

Military Seminar (Part 1 of 2)

February 19, 2009

7:15 a.m. – 5:15 p.m.

United States Naval Bases

Today's topics include housing, politics, salient regional issues (water, energy, infrastructure, etc.), as well as the economic impact of the military in the San Diego region.

The Class of 2009 will have an opportunity to speak with leaders about the impact military has on San Diego's long-term sustainability and visit 'military' locations to which they would not otherwise have access.

BRIEFINGS ON UNITED STATES NAVAL BASES, PACIFIC BEACON, AND THE FLEET READINESS CENTER

About Naval Base San Diego

Naval Base San Diego is the largest base of the United States Navy on the west coast of the United States. Naval Base San Diego is the principal homeport of the Pacific Fleet, consisting of 50 ships and an additional 50 tenant commands. The base is comprised of 14 piers stretched over 977 acres of land and 326 acres of water. The total on base population is 35,000 military personnel and 7,000 civilians.

The 1,029 acres of the land on which the Naval Base sits today was occupied in 1918 by a coalition of concrete ship building firms known as the Emergency Fleet Corporation, under the single company name Pacific Marine Construction. Pacific Marine began to lose profits with the conclusion of World War I and negotiated a return of the land back to the City of San Diego. Meanwhile, the Navy was exploring the small tract of land to establish a west coast ship repair facility and moved on the opportunity to acquire the land. By 1920, the Navy and the Emergency Fleet Corporation had negotiated the transfer of land improvements to the United States Navy.

During its first years in commission, the base grew rapidly as repair facilities expanded, torpedo and radio schools were established and more shops were constructed. During 1924, the base decommissioned 77 destroyers and commissioned seven.

The base then expanded heavily during World War II and by 1942, the Navy had added expanded fleet training schools and an amphibious force training unit. By the following year, it was determined the scope of operations exceeded the base's basic function as a Destroyer Base. The base was re-designated the U.S. Repair Base, San Diego, a title it retained throughout World War II. Between 1943 and 1945 the newly named base performed conversion, overhaul, maintenance and battle damage repair to more than 5,117 ships. Central to this maintenance were the Navy's construction and delivery of 155 new floating dry docks deployed to various bases, including three 3,000-ton, three 1,000-ton and one 900-ton floating docks remaining at the San Diego Repair Base. The floating dry docks became the central repair and training facilities on the base which were crucial to the World War II mission.

After World War II, base operations were again reorganized, with a post-war mission to provide logistical support (including repair and dry-docking) to ships of the active fleet. On Sept. 15, 1946, the Secretary of the Navy re-designated the repair base Naval Station, San Diego. By the end of 1946 the base had grown to 294 buildings with floor space of more than 6,900,000 square feet; berthing facilities included five

piers of more than 18,000 feet of berthing space. Land then totaled more than 921 acres and 16 miles of roads. Barracks could accommodate 380 officers and 18,000 enlisted men. More than 3,500 sailors could be fed in the galley at a single sitting on the base.

Later, in the 1990s, the Naval Station became the principal homeport of the then U.S. Pacific Fleet when the Long Beach Naval Shipyard was closed for the final time Sept. 30, 1994. Naval Station San Diego was realigned under Commander, Navy Region Southwest and became one in a triad of metropolitan Navy bases that now make up the bulk of the metro area Navy's presence. With that change, the base became the hub of all Navy port operations for the Region, assumed logistical responsibility for both Naval Medical Center San Diego and the Region headquarters and was re-designated Naval Base San Diego.

A thoroughly modern, state-of-the-art naval facility, Naval Base San Diego is now homeport to approximately 50 ships, including 37 U.S. Navy ships, two U.S. Coast Guard cutters and various ships of the Military Sealift Command, as well as research and auxiliary vessels. Soon, the base will welcome the Navy's newest and most advanced 21st century fleet platforms known as Littoral Combat Ships.

Ashore, Naval Base San Diego is also home to approximately 100 separate tenant commands and other Navy support facilities.

About Naval Air Station North Island

Naval Air Station North Island (NASNI) is located at the north end of the Coronado peninsula on San Diego Bay and is the home port of several aircraft carriers of the United States Navy. It is part of the largest aerospace-industrial complex in the United States Navy, the 57,000-acre Naval Base Coronado. The Commanding Officer of NAS North Island is also the Commanding Officer, Naval Base Coronado. As such, he commands or administers Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, Outlying Field Imperial Beach, Silver Strand Training Complex, Mountain Training Facility LaPosta, Warner Springs Training Area, Naval Air Landing Facility San Nicholas Island and Naval Auxiliary Landing Facility, San Clemente Island. NASNI, with only its commands in the metropolitan San Diego Area, brackets the city of Coronado from the entrance to San Diego Bay to the Mexican border. NAS North Island itself is host to 23 aviation squadrons and 80 additional tenant commands and activities, one of which, the Naval Aviation Depot, is the largest aerospace employer in San Diego.

NAS North Island also operates three other airfields in the Southern California region. Two are Naval Auxiliary Landing Facility San Clemente Island and Naval Auxiliary Landing Facility San Nicholas Island, located approximately 70 miles northwest of San Diego in the Channel Islands. The other is Outlying Field Imperial Beach. Formerly an independent naval air station, OLF Imperial Beach is located in the city of Imperial Beach, 10 miles south of NAS North Island on the U.S.-Mexico border.

The air station resembles a small city in its operations.

Its airfield has over 230 aircraft and its quay wall is homeport to two major aircraft carriers: USS *Nimitz* and *Ronald Reagan*. Additionally, the base is home to the Navy's only Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicles, *Mystic* (DSRV-1) and *Avalon* (DSRV-2).

North Island is headquarters for four major military flag staffs including:

Commander, Naval Air Forces, responsible for maintenance and training of all naval aircraft and aircraft carriers in the Atlantic Fleet, Pacific Fleet and the Naval Air Reserve; Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet, responsible for maintenance and training of all naval aircraft and aircraft carriers in the Pacific Fleet. This is a dual-hatted post in that it is concurrently held by the Commander, Naval Air Forces, Commanders Carrier Strike Group One and Carrier Strike Group Seven Commander Cruiser Destroyer Group One.

With all the ships in port, the population of the station is nearly 35,000 active duty military, selected reserve military, and civilian personnel.

Department of Defense (DOD) Contractors perform transportation flights from the air station to NALF San Clemente Island. These DOD Contractors also provide tactical training warfare for the United States Defense Department in joint efforts with the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps. Some of these aircraft include C-26 Metroliner, Learjet, and Gulfstream aircraft.

North Island was commissioned a Naval Air Station in 1917, called Naval Air Station, San Diego until 1955. On August 15, 1963, the station was granted official recognition as the "Birthplace of Naval Aviation" by resolution of the House Armed Services Committee.

The Navy's first aviator, Lieutenant Theodore Ellyson, and many of his colleagues were trained at North Island starting as early as 1911. This was just eight years after Orville and Wilbur Wright flew the first manned aircraft at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. At that time, North Island was an uninhabited sand flat. It had been used in the late 19th century for horseback riding and hunting by guests of J. D. Spreckles' resort hotel, the now-famous Hotel del Coronado.

The list of American military pilots trained at North Island reads like the Who's Who of aviation; however, America was not the only country interested in aviation early in the twentieth century. Six years before the Naval Air Station was commissioned, Glenn Curtiss, the famed aviation pioneer and later aircraft manufacturer, trained the first group of Japanese aviators at his flying school on North Island. Among them was a LT C. Yamada, who would later become infamous as the head of the Imperial Japanese Navy's Naval Aviation arm in World War II.

About Naval Base Point Loma

Naval Base Point Loma (NBPL) was established on Oct. 1, 1998 when Navy facilities in the Point Loma area of San Diego were consolidated under Commander, Navy Region Southwest. Naval Base Point Loma consists of seven facilities: Submarine Base, Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare Training Center, Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR), SPAWAR Systems Center, the Fleet Intelligence Command Pacific and Naval Consolidated Brig, Miramar. These close-knit commands form a diverse and highly technical hub of naval activity. The on base population is approximately 22,000 Navy and civilian personnel.

In February 1852 President Millard Fillmore set aside the southern portion of Point Loma (about 1,400 acres) for military purposes. Subsequently, it was assigned to the U.S. Army and named Fort Rosecrans, after General William Rosecrans, an 1842 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy. In 1898 the Army built a coast artillery installation on the site which remained active until 1945.

In 1959 Fort Rosecrans was turned over to the U.S. Navy. The Navy Submarine Support Facility was established in November 1963 on 280 acres of the land. On November 27, 1974 the base was re-designated a shore command, serving assigned submarines, Submarine Group Five, Submarine Squadron Three, Submarine Development Group One, the Submarine Training Facility and later, Submarine Squadron Eleven. On October 1, 1981 the base was designated as Naval Submarine Base.

Starting in April 1995, several commands were decommissioned or their homeports were changed to meet the down-sizing requirements of the Navy. Commands throughout San Diego were regionalized in an effort to provide equal or better base services while managing a reduced budget. The six naval installations on Point Loma were consolidated as Naval Base Point Loma on October 1, 1998.

About Pacific Beacon

Pacific Beacon will improve the quality of life for more than 2,000 single enlisted sailors through the construction of 941 new dual master suite apartment residences and the repositioning of an existing 258-unit bachelor quarters facility. Pacific Beacon's "at ease" lifestyle will provide residents with the best of

San Diego living in a safe and comfortable environment so that, at day's end, sailors will be better prepared to perform when duty calls.

More than 27,600 single sailors call San Diego home. Due to a critical shortfall of bachelors' quarters space coupled with the lack of affordable housing in the area, many junior enlisted sailors in San Diego live on their ship while in homeport, and they have virtually no personal space outside their bunk and storage locker. Mid-grade enlisted sailors who receive a housing allowance are generally required to room with multiple roommates in an apartment due to the high cost of local housing. The Pacific Beacon project, an important component of the Navy's Ship to Shore initiative, will help alleviate this projected shortfall of 7,000 beds, vastly improving quality of life for those who defend our country.

In an all-volunteer Navy, retention is key to the increasingly hi-tech missions of today and tomorrow. Lack of private quarters in the home port consistently ranks among the highest quality of life issues for junior sailors and is one of the top reasons they leave the service after the first term. Development of Pacific Beacon will directly improve retention and the Navy's ability to meet their mission.

About Fleet Readiness Center

In 2006, Naval Aviation integrated its shore-based Intermediate- and Depot-level maintenance organizations and aligned them with six Fleet Readiness Center (FRC) Area Commands.

FRCs move depot-level artisans closer to the flight line where they can provide solutions directly to our Sailors and Marines resulting in greater efficiency, agility, and speed in the maintenance, repair, and overhaul of naval aircraft.

This strategy is improving current readiness while saving time and money, producing airframes, engines, components, and support equipment that meet Naval Aviation's aircraft Ready-For-Tasking entitlements—at the best value to the Navy.

By 2011, it is predicted that FRCs will save the Navy \$1.2B in repair costs.

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7:30--7:45 a.m.	Board Bus City Heights Center
7:50	Travel to Naval Base San Diego & Process through Security
8:30--9:00 a.m.	Welcome Remarks, Rear Admiral Len R. Hering
9:00 a.m.	Briefing & Tour, Captain Ricky Williamson, Naval Base San Diego
9:50 a.m.	Tour, Ted Schleutker, Naval Base San Diego Recycling Center
10:45 a.m.	Board Bus & Travel to Pacific Beacon
10:55--11:45 a.m.	Tour, Matt Jordan and Bryan Lamb, Pacific Beacon
11:45 a.m.	Travel to Naval Air Station North Island & Process through Security
12:15--1:15 p.m.	LUNCH with Captain Anthony Gaiani @ Base Galley
1:15--2:15 p.m.	Tour, Fleet Readiness Center
2:15--2:30 p.m.	Travel from Fleet Readiness Center to Squadron
2:30--4:00 p.m.	Briefing & Tour of Squadron
4:00--4:30 p.m.	Travel to Naval Base Point Loma & Process through Security
4:30--5:00 p.m.	Briefing & Tour, Captain Paul Marconi, Naval Base Point Loma
5:00 p.m.	Return to City Heights Center

